

**INDONESIA  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
ACHMAD SURYANA**

**Honorable Chairman,  
Director General of FAO,  
Ministers and Head of Delegations,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

First of all, I would like to convey my highest appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization for its tremendous efforts in tackling global challenges to achieve sustainable food security. FAO reform is highly important and serves as a strategic step to strengthen FAO working mechanism. I acknowledge that FAO has focused on five pillars or strategic frameworks, in which the first pillar is to achieve conducive and favorable condition in eradicating poverty, reducing hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and increasing people`s welfare.

**Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Indonesia has achieved the target of halving the numbers of extreme poverty as measured by the indicator of 1 US dollar per capita per day. Progress is also being made to further reduce poverty as measured against the national poverty line to the targeted rate of 8 to 10 percent by 2014. The percentage of undernourished children under five years of age decreased significantly within 10 years, from 31.1 percent to 18.4 percent in 2007, and is on the track to achieve or even surpass the MDG target in 2015.

To achieve these targets, the government has given high priorities on rural and agricultural development, especially on empowering community through: (i) expanding credit facilities for micro, small and medium enterprises; (ii) providing poor people for better access and utilization of resources; (iii) improving access of the poor to social services; and (iv) improving the provision of social protection to the poorest of the poor.

As a response to FAO warning of possible global food insecurity in coming years, Indonesia has doubled its efforts to increase food production in order to have significant surplus of staple food as a national food reserve. This is done, among others, by intensifying agricultural research, accelerating technology dissemination to farmers, empowering farmer groups to optimize the use of their own resources collectively, and aligning small farmers into food supply and value chain. In addition, we also promote food diversification, including

facilitating women to optimize the use of home-yard as food garden of various food crops, vegetables, inland fish, and local chickens.

In achieving long lasting food security and nutrition in the post 2015, we have to “produce more and share more”. To produce enough food, we must pursue sustainable development of agriculture and fishery. To share enough food for all, we have to increase investment on agribusiness infrastructures; improve food distribution and trade system, align small farmings into the supply and value chain; and reducing post-harvest loses and food waste. Sustainable food security cannot be achieved only by government alone. Inputs from private sectors, in term of investment and direct participation in food businesses are necessary. Therefore public and private partnership in achieving sustainable food security and nutrition is an essential one.

### **Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

In this occasion, on behalf of the government and people of Indonesia, again we would like to thank FAO for its appreciation to Indonesia and other 37 countries for our achievement in reducing poverty and hungry people, as targeted in MDG no 1 dan Rome Declaration of World Food Security. This achievement could also be regarded as a milestone to continue our efforts in achieving sustainable food security and nutrition.

In this regards, Indonesia is ready to share experiences on agricultural and rural development, including community empowerment on food security, with FAO member countries, through South-South cooperation scheme.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.