



STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
at the
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Building Back Better After COVID-19 and Acting Where We Will Have the Greatest Impact on the SDGs:
Ending Hunger and Achieving Food Security
Tuesday, 7 July 2020, 3 – 4 PM

Allow me to share some of Indonesia's experiences in ending hunger and achieving food security:

- Indonesia is still facing challenges to reduce the Global Hunger Index. According to its severity scale, Indonesia is categorized as serious scale, compared to East and Southeast Asia that is categorized as moderate scale.
- However, the Prevalence of Undernourishment is making positive progress to 7.66% in 2019. This achievement is better compared to the Asia and Global trends.
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale has also improved from 8,66% in 2017 to 5.42% in 2019.
- Stunting prevalence among children under five has been continuously decreasing for the last 10 years and reached 30.81% in 2018.
- Indonesia's Global Food Security Index is making progress to 62.6% in 2019. The National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 has targeted that the score will be improved to 69.8% by the end of 2024.
- Several revitalization policy recommendations have been made, including: (a) stabilization policies for food prices and increased efficiency of logistics distribution; (b) improving quality of consumption and nutritional intake (diversity of consumption, protein consumption, consumption of vegetables and fruit); and (c) sustainability and quality of agricultural natural resources (adaptation capacity, irrigation water, and land).
- Indonesia needs to build collaboration with global community, particularly for research, innovation and technologies for better food security in the future.

Thank you.

(230 Words)