**Country** **Name**: Indonesia

**Committee**: Food and Agriculture Organization of the united nation (FAO)

**Agenda Item**: Ensuring sustainable food production and distribution to accommodate the increasing world population.

Country located off the coast of mainland Southeast Asia in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Indonesia was formerly known as the Dutch East Indies. Indonesia declared its independence from the Netherlanders in 1945. Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia with a maximum dimension from east to west of about 3.200 miles (5.100km) an den extent from north to south of 1.100 miles (1.800km) Indonesia exhibits a rich [diversity](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diversity) of cultural practices and products. The remote interior regions of [Sumatra](https://www.britannica.com/place/Sumatra), [Kalimantan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Kalimantan), and western [New Guinea](https://www.britannica.com/place/New-Guinea) feature ritualized speech and local epic narrative traditions, while in [Java](https://www.britannica.com/place/Java-island-Indonesia) and [Bali](https://www.britannica.com/place/Bali-island-and-province-Indonesia) the visual and performing arts are heavily influenced by the Hindu epics [Mahabharata](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mahabharata) and [Ramayana](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Ramayana-Indian-epic). In the cities, the [mellifluous](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mellifluous) calls to prayer radiating from mosques, many of which display a markedly Muslim architectural style, coexist with the flashing lights and vibrant sounds of urban popular [culture](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture). These are just a few examples of Indonesia’s truly complex heritage. East to west. Indonesia is famous with volcanos, beaches and jungles. Indonesia is governed by a presidential system. In keeping with its role as an economic and cultural crossroads the country is active in numerous international trade and security organization such as Asian OPEC and the UN.

A sustainable food system (SFS) is a food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised. A sustainable food system lies at the heart of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Adopted in 2015, the SDGs call for major transformations in agriculture and food systems in order to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition by 2030. To realize the SDGs, the global food system needs to be reshaped to be more productive, more inclusive of poor and marginalized populations, environmentally sustainable and resilient, and able to deliver healthy and nutritious diets to all.

Moving towards more sustainable food systems is critical. Urgent attention is required to address existing challenges, as well as new and evolving demands on our food systems. UNEP is committed to accelerating action through its Sustainable Food Systems programme of activities which aim to raise awareness as well as catalyze action at local, regional and international level. Indonesia signifiesthis through 4 main focus areas: National Round-Tables on Sustainable Food Systems, Climate Change, Urbanization and Food Systems Sustainable Food System Thinking (interconnected policy making on food and agriculture)

Indonesia Strategic National Pathway For Food Systems Transformation containsincreasing availability, access and quality of food consumption, including promoting local food, diversification of food consumption, fortification and bio fortification, and provision of nutritious food for specific groups such as children and maternal health groups,  **i**ncreasing access, price stability and sustainability of food production, that includes strengthening national seed production system, eco-agriculture and enhancing strategic food production, including aquaculture-based food production, enhancing productivity and quality of human resources development in agricultural sector, such as develop the data base of farmers, education and training, farmers corporation, agricultural insurance, inclusive financing and market access, and developing food system and governance, including strengthening national logistic system and sustainable food systems.

Vision and actions for food system changes must be firmly grounded on reliable data. The transformation of the food system needs an enabling environment through country commitment and ownership. It has to be guided by sound policies. Food system changes must involve the efforts and interactions of diverse yet interdependent stakeholders. Partnership between them is vital. Food system changes need to be built on and sustained by a combination of global and local knowledge, and the sharing of challenges and good practices.

Food system changes need to take account of long-term pressures. In order to increase the resilience of a complex, dynamic food system, risks, threats and vulnerabilities across the system need to be well understood and analyzed.