

46th Session of IFAD Governing Council
“Accelerating action for food security”
(14 – 15 February 2023)
General Statement on behalf IFAD Governor of the Republic of
Indonesia

Thank you, Mr. Chair,

On behalf of the Indonesian Government, we appreciate IFAD’s strong commitment and support in **accelerating action for food security**.

We are honored to receive your working visit to Indonesia 3 months ago and have the opportunity to showcase our long-standing partnership to ensure better livelihoods for small-scale producers and rural people.

The multiple and interlinked global crises the world is facing – COVID-19, the climate crisis, and ongoing violent conflicts, including the war in Ukraine, have halted or reversed our very efforts to achieve food security as one of the main components of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Countries and people with limited capacity to cope are the most affected by the ongoing cost-of-living crisis. Three main transmission channels have generated these effects: rising food prices, rising energy prices, and tightening financial conditions.

The world economy is struggling to recover. The UN Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) report highlighted that..

Today, 60 percent of the poorest countries are in debt distress or at high risk of it..

Developing countries miss USD 1,2 trillion per year to fill the social protection gap and

USD 4,3 trillion is needed per year.... more money than ever before is required to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

Mr. Chair,

The collaboration between Indonesia and IFAD under Indonesia's G20 Presidency has been effective, among other things, in mobilizing voluntary contributions to achieve global food security, initiating actions to immediately address food vulnerabilities, and advancing transformation towards a sustainable food system.

Indonesia is pleased to have continuously shared the same vision with IFAD..

In this regard, allow me to share our views on the topic at hand... which will continue to serve our common vision going forward.

First, on climate change adaptation..

Indonesia recognizes IFAD's comparative advantage and the current focus of IFAD to incorporate climate within its portfolio which particularly emphasizes the need to strengthen agricultural adaptation to climate change in the context of agrifood systems.

We commend the active role that IFAD played in international climate negotiations, including the recent COP27, as a pioneer in climate adaptation – especially, channeling global climate finance to small-scale producers and poor rural communities, through the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), among others.

The COSOP Indonesia for 2023-2027 has addressed adaptation and coping strategies for climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources, as one of the mainstreaming priorities.

Further, we look forward to the joint UN-RBAs collaboration that will implement a pilot project in East Nusa Tenggara to strengthen climate resilience for farmers through food systems transformation.

In addition, we encourage IFAD through its Facility to mobilize resources and accelerate its engagement with major climate and environmental funds and assist countries, especially the least-income countries, developing countries, and fragile as well as conflict-ridden states, to enhance their climate adaptation efforts in the agriculture sector.

In this regard, Indonesia encourages IFAD to strengthen its inclusive partnerships with the private sector and other international organizations to address the critical issue of climate finance. Only by having the multi-stakeholder collaboration, we can ensure that the world's most vulnerable populations have access to the resources and support they need to adapt to the impacts of climate change and secure a sustainable future for all.

Second, on the role of youth in agriculture,

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia is of the view that young people are one of the keys to achieving sustainable development, particularly in developing countries where the youth has become the demographic dividend..

By harnessing digital technology in agriculture and food systems, the youth become the game changer in achieving SDGs in particular SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

And yet, most youth nowadays rarely view the agriculture sector and rural areas as opportunities to develop..

Many factors have caused it – urbanization, gentrification, and environmental stress..

Not to mention, the limited access to finance, capital, skill, and infrastructure available for them to be actively involved in rural and agricultural development.

This is indeed an opportunity for IFAD's projects in order to attract the participation of youth in agriculture – as a new generation of young farmers, agripreneurs, and rural supply chain actors...

On that note, Indonesia would like to specifically mention several IFAD-funded projects in Indonesia that have had a positive impact on the lives of rural communities and empowered the community.

The Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) Programme, is one of the projects.

Through its targeted interventions in areas designated as "3T" (frontier, remote, and underdeveloped), YESS has equipped young men and women with the skills, knowledge, and resources needed to launch and grow their own businesses.

Mr. Chair,

The program has not only provided them with economic opportunities, but also helped to spur local economic growth, create jobs, and improve the overall well-being of rural communities.

The **YESS** has served as an epitome of youth entrepreneurship programme and economic development in rural areas and we believe that this serves as a testimony to the effectiveness of IFAD's approach

Third, on the water-food-energy nexus, Indonesia believes that water, energy, and food systems are undeniably connected.

It is critical to note that developing countries often lack the resources and capacity to establish an efficient, integrated, and sustainable system to manage the water-food-energy nexus in the agricultural sector.

Indonesia, therefore, offers IFAD to join collaborative efforts, particularly through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)..

➔ to share knowledge and capacity in farmer empowerment and crop management.

→ to increase investment in water management, technology know-how, irrigation, and infrastructure by engaging other Rome-based agencies and UN bodies

With IFAD's support, we believe the SSTC partnerships could be further developed to create greater impacts on our global food system.

On the other hand, Indonesia believes that IFAD would benefit from the added value that South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) brings out from the programs.

Mr. Chair,

On a final note, on the launch of IFAD13,

Indonesia welcomes a comprehensive consultation to discuss IFAD works as a whole through the lenses of more robust priorities.

The formulation of **IFAD13 Replenishments** in tandem with **IFAD11 Impact Assessment and Lessons Learned** and **IFAD12 Midterm Review** is beneficial to obtain the whole picture of IFAD's impact on the ground and its direction forward.

IFAD 13 Replenishment must be in line with the current global actions taken to mitigate the multi-dimensional crises.

IFAD 13 must also enhance its **community engagement** as its business core and consistently maintain its people-centered approach.

IFAD 13 must pave the way for IFAD's role in innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers' livelihood...

This is where IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) come to the fore as a valuable lever for success in providing capacity building for poverty reduction efforts and inclusive rural transformation.

In conclusion, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to accelerate coordination and cooperation to deal with global current challenges toward more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable agriculture and food systems and rural development.

I thank you, Mr. Chair.

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