International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

An Overview of The Indonesian Government's Plans In Anticipating And Overcoming The Food Crisis As A Result Of The G20 Summit

Era Purike[1]
[1]Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia
Nur Azizah[2]
[2]Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia
Kunto Ajibroto[3]
[3]Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia
Priatna Kesumah[4]
[4]Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia
Nana Sujana[5]
[5]Politeknik Pajajaran ICB Bandung, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: *era.purike@poljan.ac.id*

Abstract

The G20 Summit ended in November 2022, and one key point discussed at the meeting was food crisis mitigation. Some issues must be pointed out to overcome and anticipate the food crisis, especially in Indonesia. Hence, this paper aims to overview the plan of the Indonesian government that should be taken to anticipate and overcome the food crisis in Indonesia as the implementation of the agreement of G20's Summit. This research is conducted using the literature review research method, which provides the output of existing data as well as a description of a discovery that can be used as an example for future research studies in compiling or making a clear discussion of the contents of the problem to be studied. The main result of this study is that G20 members need to step up cooperation and coordination to work closely with international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and other partners for poverty alleviation and improvement of food security and nutrition, and work toward inclusive and sustainable development, leaving no one behind. Thus, they will promote: (i) resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, (ii) open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all, and (iii) innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural areas.

Keywords: food crisis, food security, agri-preneurship, sustainable agriculture

INTRODUCTION

Since taking over the G20 presidency from Italy late last year, the Indonesian government has worked hard to ensure its tenure is a success. The government has held various meetings ahead of this week's Bali Summit and has supported preliminary dialogues through various working and engagement groups of experts and key stakeholders (Umar, 2022). Transboundary issues have been brought on by globalization worldwide. These concerns, including those related to terrorism, poverty, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and the spread of illnesses, should be dealt with on a multilateral basis. As a result, many nations worldwide are keen to join or establish Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), both locally and internationally, following the end of the Second World War. IGOs have since emerged as one of the key players in international relations. (A. H. Naqsabandiyah, 2022).

The Group of Twenty is one of the Intergovernmental Organizations crucial to containing the COVID-19 epidemic (G20). The European Union and the nineteenth-largest economies in the world made up the G20 when it was formed in 1999. This multilateral cooperation was established to serve as a venue for discussing topics and policies on the global economy and finances. In 1998 and 2008, the G20 effectively survived the Asian and global financial crises. As a result, it is anticipated that the organization will oversee international recovery initiatives following the COVID-19 pandemic catastrophe (A. H. Naqsabandiyah, 2022).

The global economy and its key issues are the G20's primary focus. Changes to the World Bank and IMF, climate change, a global energy, and demographic effects of population issues are some of these challenges (Habiba, 2021). Due to the formation of the G7 group in 1999, the G20 was created. This international forum was created in the wake of numerous worldwide economic crises. The active finance ministers and central bank governors at the time were only focused on ending the crisis or addressing issues with global fiscal and monetary policy (Li, 2021). The current goal of the G20 is to foster strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive global growth (Mochklas, et.al., 2022).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

This forum's importance may be recognized compared to the G-8 in terms of membership. The G-20 reflects shifts in the global economic power structure, as evidenced by the inclusion of several major emerging economies. This forum is far more adaptable than other multilateral cooperation platforms with huge memberships because of its limited membership size. The United Nations, for instance, has received praise for being a legitimate organization that encompasses almost all of the world's nations but has also come under fire for its lack of advancement; dozens of declarations have been made, but only a small number of them have been implemented, including one on sustainable, balanced, and inclusive global growth (Yulius P Hermawan, 2011).

Indonesia brought up three main topics during its presidency at G20 Summit last November 2022: the World Health System, Economic, and Digital Transformation, and the Energy Transition. One of the G20's agendas that need to be implemented immediately is the attempt to lessen the impact of the food crisis. The leading causes of food crises are and will continue to be conflicts and crisis-driven slowdowns and downturns, underscoring the significance of attaining peace, addressing the climate issue, and increasing resilience globally. For the world's food security and nutrition, rising consumer food prices will have "devastating effects." (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2022).

One of the Working Groups in the G20 Presidency is the Agriculture Working Group on Agriculture (AWG). In the G20 AWG, the three priority issues discussed were building a resilient and sustainable food and agriculture system; promoting an open, fair, predictable, and transparent food trade; and encouraging innovative agricultural businesses through digital agriculture technology to improve agricultural life in rural areas. According to the World Food Program, 323 million people in 2022 are at risk of acute food insecurity. The G7 and G20 have a big responsibility to overcome this food crisis (Aditya Ramadhan, 2022).

In Indonesia, a high likelihood of above-normal rainfall in the middle of the year impacts horticultural products, such as chili and onions, thereby causing the prices to spike. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic that struck in 2020 also impacted the world's logistics system, which increased the prices of food commodities due to rising international shipping costs. The increase in natural gas prices also contributed to the rise in food prices since gas, as a raw material for fertilizers, contributed to the increasing global fertilizer prices. In addition, the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the world's largest wheat and fertilizer producers, has increasingly affected the prices of food and fertilizer commodities (Aditya Ramadhan, 2022).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

The threat of a world food crisis must be immediately anticipated and watched out for, especially for countries with high food imports, such as Indonesia. The world food crisis, which is feared to be repeated in 2012, will result in food scarcity in the international market, and every country will try to fulfill the country needs and be very careful in exporting its food (Galuh Prila Dewi, 2012).

Hence, this paper aims to overview the plan of the Indonesian government that should be taken to anticipate and overcome the food crisis in Indonesia as the implementation of the agreement of G20's Summit.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Food Security

Food security for a country is essential, especially for a country with a substantial population like Indonesia. Indonesia has a population of 275,361,267 as of June 2022. The historical experience of Indonesia's development shows that the issue of food security is closely related to economic stability (primarily inflation), aggregate economic production costs (cost of living), and national political stability. Therefore, food security is an absolute requirement for the implementation of national development (Galuh Prila Dewi, 2012).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) World Food Summit in 1996 defined food security as "all people, at all times, having physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." Calls for improved food security frequently stem from or are conflated with the problem of chronic hunger and malnutrition, as in the 2015 iteration of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals, which urge global efforts to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" (the target in the original Millennium Development Goals of 2000 was more modest: "reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (Weis, 2020).

Wies (2020) also stated that another significant challenge in empirically measuring food security is the "at all times" part of the definition, which is intertwined with the increasing commodification of food and profound disparities in what economists call "effective demand"; that is, while hungry people have an actual demand for food, they only have effective demand when they have the money to buy it. Food commodification essentially means that populations all over the world, including the majority of the world's small farmers, must access a growing

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

portion of their food through the market (as compared with preceding generations), and the cost of purchasing a healthy food basket, as well as purchasing power, vary significantly across time and space. Furthermore, there is some inevitability in employment and wage data, especially given the scale of the informal sector in many countries. It cannot be easy to fully assess the precariousness of work in both the formal and informal sectors beyond official levels of un- and underemployment. Due to decades of neoliberal austerity, income insecurity is exacerbated in many places by the deterioration of social safety nets.

Other new aspects of food security, which has been stated by Vivero (2018) are influenced by it being conceived as an economic rather than a strategic activity, and thus no longer forms part of long-term policies, as well as States using food security as a tool of foreign affairs to secure political independence and international influence while neglecting food production at reasonable prices, as is the case in the OECD area (Carles and Montfort; Harkness; Margulis, 2014). Nonetheless, social factors are beginning to be considered in the context of some international organizations (the livelihood approach), and ethical and human rights issues are gaining prominence ("the Right to Food") (FAO, 2006; HLPE, 2014).

Food Sovereignty And Food Self-Reliance

The claim to be improving food security, like the concept of sustainability, is invoked in so many ways that it can diminish popular conceptions of what is at stake and end up sounding like a vacuous goal. Because of this ideological baggage, some social movements and critical scholars began to seek new discursive and conceptual terrain that could help to problematize techno-productivist and neoliberal appeals to food security, highlight inequality and power in agricultural production and food consumption, and distinguish a broader vision of entitlements to land, agriculture, and food. The search for a counter-narrative is an essential component of the rise of food sovereignty (Weis, 2020).

Food sovereignty has a longer and more complicated history, but it is often associated with Via Campesina. Via Campesina is a transnational agrarian movement that loosely federates an assemblage of nationally based social movements made up of varying combinations of small farmers, land-poor and landless farmworkers, and indigenous peoples. Before the 1990s, the organizing bases for rural social movements revolved around domestic issues such as land inequality, struggles for land reform, and demands for improved government assistance. However, as states began to implement neoliberal policies and cede autonomy through

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

structural adjustment and trade agreements, rural social movements began to recognize the critical importance of global-scale institutions and rules in the problems they faced, mainly as corporate power over agricultural inputs, processing, distribution, and retailing grew (Weis, 2020).

With food sovereignty, the food to be eaten and the food production process will be located and determined by the local population instead of being imposed by outsiders (global capitalists). Food sovereignty gives a country full authority and ability to meet the food needs of its population (Galuh Prila Dewi, 2012).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is conducted using the literature review research method, which provides the output of existing data and a description of a discovery that can be used as an example for future research studies in compiling or making a clear discussion of the contents of the problem to be studied. The author seeks data or literature material from journals or articles and references from books to serve as a solid foundation for the content or discussion. This study contains content related to the use of systematic literature review research methods in the use of research in sociology to find and collect several journals, draw some conclusions, and then examine them in depth in a detailed manner so that there is an excellent final result in accordance with what is expected.

RESULTS

The majority of G20's members agreed that there is an alarming increase in food and energy insecurity, which are felt disproportionately by vulnerable groups. Some also expressed concerns about fertilizer availability, which could further exacerbate the food crisis. Members affirmed their commitment to using all available policy tools to address current economic and financial challenges, including the risk of food insecurity. Many members stand ready to take prompt collective actions on food security, including by working with other initiatives. Members supported multilateral initiatives. Some members called on international financial institutions to implement the commitments in their Action Plan to Address Food Insecurity. Members also welcomed the High-Level Seminar on Strengthening Global Collaboration for Tackling Food Insecurity. Members agreed to preserve financial stability and long-term fiscal sustainability.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

The Agriculture Ministers have reached a consensus on enhancing food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture and food systems in the past G20 Presidencies. Therefore, we must continue to support the agriculture sector and rural population in managing agriculture and food systems sustainably. The consensus underscores the importance of addressing the food crisis sustainably and decisively, addressing all current crises equally. Moreover, the Agriculture Ministers also committed to stepping up cooperation and coordination among G20 members to work closely with international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and other partners for poverty alleviation and improvement of food security and nutrition, and work toward inclusive and sustainable development, leaving no one behind. Thus, they will promote: (i) resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, (ii) open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all, and (iii) innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural areas.

DISCUSSION

As stated by Gomez (2015) that global affairs are "a complex web of relationships among different authorities, each performing a different task and relying on the other for results." Avant et al. (2010): Regionalization theory predicts a multipolar world centered on global political economies integrated through regional IGOs by focusing on relationships between states (Waltz, 1993; Katzenstein, 2005; Duina, 2007).

The emergence of the United Nations (UN) system and other global IGOs after World War II is critical to understanding the structure of the IGO network. Beckfield observes that, whereas global IGOs (such as the IMF and the World Bank) distribute their links to other IGOs on a global scale, regionally focused IGOs tend to distribute their links on a more localized, regional scale. That is, while global IGOs are increasingly forming the network's "core," connecting states from different regions, regional IGOs are more concentrated on the network's "periphery," connecting states within the same region. Beckfield (2010) contends that, as a result of this dynamic, the world polity is becoming less of a "small world" over time (Charles J. Gomez, 2015).

The G20 is an international forum focusing on policy coordination in economics and development. It represents the world's economic and political power, with its member representing 80% of the world's GDP, 75% of global exports, and 60% of the global population. The G20 consists of 19 countries and one region, namely: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

People's Republic of China (PRC), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and the European Union. Established in 1999, the G20 was born as a response to the 1997-1998 global economic crisis. Its objective was to ensure that the world emerged from the crisis and to create strong and sustainable global economic growth. Initially, the G20 was a meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors, yet it has now evolved to include discussions of various development issues. Since 2008, the G20 has also begun to have Heads of State attending the Summit (Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2022).

The Agriculture Ministers have successfully reached a consensus on (i) resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, (ii) open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all, and (iii) innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural areas.

1. Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems

Sustainable agriculture, in general, means that the utilization of land resources, water, and plant materials for production efforts is sustainable to produce agricultural products economically and profitably. Agronomists interpret sustainable agriculture to mean that agricultural businesses can be carried out continuously and profitably on land resources. Environmentalists want sustainable agriculture by emphasizing the preservation of environmental quality, agroecosystem balance, and biodiversity preservation. Market players interpret sustainability as an agricultural business that is able to supply high-quality products that are safe for consumption, stable and continuous over time. Finally, farmers interpret sustainable agriculture as a production business that can produce products stably and optimally, with relatively low input of production facilities and the sale of products that provide decent economic benefits for family life. Although the dimensions of the scope of the interests of sustainable agriculture by the four groups of society are different, the four emphasize the preservation of the function of land resources and the environment.

The definition of sustainable agriculture for Indonesia is suggested as an agricultural business that can provide optimal yields in terms of quantity and quality, accompanied by efforts to preserve the quality of agricultural resources and the environment so that agricultural resources remain productive and environmental quality is maintained for the lives of future

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

generations. The economic and welfare aspects of farmers are not explicitly included in the definition but are implicitly accommodated by optimal yields in terms of quantity and quality (Lagiman, 2020).

A sustainable approach to agriculture in Indonesia is required to maintain productivity (to meet human needs) while being environmentally friendly (to maintain environmental balance). Some aspects of the approach strategy may include (1) production and management practices (precision input, appropriate technologies, mechanization, mix cropping system, diversified output, waste recycling, etc.); (2) socioeconomic (production scale, capital, and purchasing power, efficiency & productivity, food safety & security, infrastructures); (3) policy and institutional drivers (fair trade, investment, competition, eco-labeling, incentives, R&D); (4) sociocultural (local wisdom & indigenous knowledge, formal education, community education, consumer awareness, and so on); (5) Networking and cooperation at the regional and international levels. Furthermore, a sustainable agricultural system must always consider three aspects of sustainability: the economy (technology), the social (human), and the agro-ecology (environment) (Syuaib, 2016).

2. Open, Fair, Predictable, Transparent, and Non-Discriminatory Agricultural Trade to Expand Food Availabilitynd Affordability For All.

The current food crisis, marked by the increase in almost all food commodity prices globally, would impact limited access for the poor, leading to starvation. The food crisis did not just occur in a day but was a combination of events that took place globally and impacted the food system. According to FAO Report from its official website, the **FAO Food Price Index** (FFPI) averaged 132.4 points in December 2022, down 2.6 points (1.9 percent) from November, marking the ninth consecutive monthly decline and standing 1.3 points (1.0 percent) below its value a year ago. The decline in the index in December was driven by a steep drop in the international prices of vegetable oils, along with some declines in cereal and meat prices, but partially counterbalanced by moderate increases in sugar and dairy. For 2022 as a whole, however, the FFPI averaged 143.7 points, up from 2021 by 18 points, or 14.3 percent.

Vegetable oil is the food commodity that experienced the highest price increase on a global scale in June 2022. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) noted that the global average vegetable oil price index had risen 34.3% in June 2022 compared to June 2021. 2022

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

compared to June 2021 (year-on-year/yoy). The average world vegetable oil price has increased by about one-third in the past year. This increase is the largest compared to the other four food groups. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is one of the triggers for soaring world vegetable oil prices. It is because Ukraine is one of the largest producers of an oil producer. However, in recent months the supply from Ukraine has been reduced due to the invasion, while world demand is rising as the Covid-19 pandemic recovers. The food commodities that recorded the subsequent most significant gains were the cereals or grains group, with the global price index rising 27.6% (yoy) in June 2022. Reduced supplies are also influenced by Ukraine, which is the world's top wheat exporter. Supply disruptions from Ukraine also pushed up the price of other grains. Then the global price index of the dairy group or milk and processed products rose 24.9% (yoy), the meat price index rose 12.7% (yoy), and the sugar price index rose 8.9% (yoy) in June 2022. In general, the world food price index rose 23.1% (yoy) in June 2022. However, when viewed monthly, this food price index is already lower than in April-May 2022. One of the monthly declines was experienced by palm oil, whose prices began to fall as supplies from major producers such as Indonesia and Malaysia improved (Kusnandar, 2022).

The “war in Ukraine” is often identified as the root of the current crisis, but that is not quite right. As Ukraine’s Ambassador to Indonesia, Vasyl Hamianin, explained, “This is Russian aggression against Ukraine. So, we are not dealing with the ‘war in Ukraine.’ We are not dealing with Ukraine. The subject is Russia.” Ukraine is one of the world’s largest wheat producers, and the war has disrupted its ability to get those grains to global markets. Kira Rudik, a member of the Ukrainian parliament and vice president of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe, said Western leaders could aid that effort on several fronts—including help with de-mining, rebuilding critical infrastructure, and solidifying a tenuous deal Russia and Ukraine struck with the UN and Turkey to allow food transports from Ukraine’s Black Sea ports.

Ukraine is not the only conflict driving the current food crisis. As US Representative Patrick Ryan explained, “Food security is important not only for its humanitarian consequences but also because it is inextricably connected to national security. We have seen this in Russia’s illegal and reprehensible war in Ukraine and conflicts worldwide, from Nigeria and Syria to Iraq. Furthermore, there is a direct linkage between food insecurity and these hostilities.” However, conflict is only one piece of the puzzle. “In the past, global crises were typically caused by one or two major drivers. This one has four or five,” said US Special Envoy for Global Food Security Cary Fowler. He cited climate change, severe drought, disruptions caused by COVID-19, high fertilizer

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

and fuel prices, recent trade restrictions, and ongoing conflicts. “All of these factors are contributing to the kind of crisis that we have today, which makes this particular world food crisis unique.” Climate change is already reshaping Indonesia. The Ministry of Defence of Indonesia spoke of a recent visit to the coastal area of Tanjung Priok. “The water is in their living room,” he said. “They are sleeping in their bedroom with the seawater in their bedroom” (John Cookson, 2022).

Agricultural development in Indonesia has been at a good pace during the last four decades to chase the need of the growing population. However, the total production has yet to meet the total domestic demand for food, and most farmers remain among the poorest citizens. In the country, modern farming technologies have kept production apace with population growth, but significant problems with food distribution still plague many communities and regions. Furthermore, high dependency on chemicals in many intensive production systems may threaten the nature surrounding farmlands. Therefore, as we look for the future, the real challenge of agriculture is to continue increasing production while at the same time minimizing environmental damage and conserving resources, as well as reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Agricultural activities can have both positive and negative effects on the environment. It varies greatly depending on the type of production and management system used. Agriculture can be expected to: (1) conserve natural resources and prevent the degradation of soil, water, and air quality; (2) contribute to economic and social well-being; (3) ensure a safe and high-quality supply of food and other agricultural products; and (4) safeguard the livelihood and well-being of farmers, agricultural workers, and their families when done in a sustainable manner (Syuaib, 2016).

Executive Director of the Center of Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS) Bhima Yudhistira stated that the G20 must handle the crisis, as countries cannot singlehandedly address food-related problems. To this end, international collaboration is deemed necessary. He said one of the steps is to reduce the food export protectionism policy. In addition, the G20 can offer more significant financing to the food sector and cut food distribution through infrastructure and digitization. Apart from the food crisis, he noted that the G20 should promptly encourage the ease of cross-border digital payments and access for MSMEs to export products using digital platforms. "The concept of regulation regarding 'MSMEs go digital' in G20 is quite positive," he stated. He noted that several workers shift to the MSME sector in every global recession. Thus, the sustainability of MSMEs must continue to be supported, including by the G20.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

"Hence, MSMEs, as the backbone of the economy, must be prioritized in the G20 agenda," he said. Moreover, he addressed that to reduce inequality due to the COVID-19 pandemic and to avoid being further affected by the recession and food crisis, the G20 should immediately realize the international tax agenda to close the tax avoidance gap between countries. He explained that the cost of post-pandemic economic recovery and facing economic recession is relatively high. Thus, tax justice is needed to cover the costs of stimulus and social protection. "Global minimum tax is effective to prevent tax avoidance," he remarked. Lastly, he noted that to reduce post-pandemic inequality, the G20 also needs to push for a wealth tax because Credit Suisse data showed that the number of rich people in Indonesia increased to 171 thousand, rising by 62 percent, amid the pandemic (Astrid Faidlatul, 2022).

3. Innovative Agri-Preneurship Through Digital Agriculture to Improve Farmers Livelihood In Rural Areas

FAO's Director-General also addressed a special G20 session on how digital agriculture can foster innovative agri-preneurship and improve the livelihoods of farmers and everyone in rural areas. Digital technologies can increase efficiency, facilitate innovation and make food and agricultural markets and trade more efficient and inclusive. Qu pointed to FAO's Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform as a contribution that can help improve investment targeting and ensure that resources are allocated where they are needed most and can be more impactful. He also highlighted FAO's 1000 Digital Villages Initiative, which aims to showcase how e-commerce and other digital technologies can improve rural livelihoods.

Indonesia is made up of more than 17,000 islands. However, the popular image of the country's white-sand beaches belies that more than half of Indonesia's population lives in cities. Encouraging young people to live in rural areas and work in agriculture is challenging but also necessary to sustain Indonesian agriculture. Coordinating Minister of Maritime and Investment Affairs of Indonesia Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan spoke about programs to boost interest in farming in the younger generation. Luhut discussed pilot program development to help finance expensive up-front costs and formal and informal education opportunities.

On the first day of the conference on Saturday, Widjajanto, who manages an agriculture pilot program for Indonesia's defense ministry, pointed out that younger people "do the farming with their phone," using internet connections to control their equipment. "So, we make it sexy. We

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

make it more hype for the TikTok generation." Prabowo, Indonesia's minister of defense, proclaimed that he believes "cassava will prove to be the savior crop of the world." He showcased how a new industry was emerging around the root vegetable, a development that has become all the more urgent since Russia's invasion of Ukraine sent prices soaring (John Cookson, 2022).

CONCLUSION

The Agriculture Ministers of G20's members have successfully reached a consensus on:

(i) Resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems.
A sustainable approach to agriculture in Indonesia is required to maintain productivity (to meet human needs) while also being environmentally friendly (to maintain environmental balance).

(ii) Open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all.
the G20 could take is to reduce the food export protectionism policy. In addition, the G20 can offer greater financing to the food sector and cut food distribution through infrastructure and digitization.

(iii) Innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural areas.
Encouraging young people to live in rural areas and work in agriculture is a challenge, but also necessary to sustain Indonesian agriculture. Pilot programs to help with financing for expensive up-front costs as well as formal and informal education opportunities.

REFERENCES

A. H. Naqsabandiyah, M. I. (2022). Indonesia's contributive role in the G20 to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic. In I. J. M. A. Hidayahtulloh, *Indonesia post-pandemic outlook series: Social perspectives.* (pp. 9-34). Jakarta: BRIN Publishing.

Aditya R, R. S. (2022, July 5). Retrieved from https://kalsel.antaranews.com/berita/334521/g20-indonesia-collaboration-of-g20-countries-in-handling-global-food-crisis

Astrid Faidlatul, R. A. (2022, October 29). G20 must seek solution for mitigating food crisis: CELIO. Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Charles J. and Gomez, P. P. (2015). The regionalization of intergovernmental organization networks: A non-linear process. *Social Networks 43 (2015)* , 192–203.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2022). *G20 Agriculture Ministers meeting: Stop a food access crisis from turning into a food availability crisis, FAO says.* Bali: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .

Galuh P. D, A. M. (2012). Antisipasi Krisis Pangan (Anticipate Food Crisis through Food Diversification Policy) . *Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik, Vol. 3 No. 1, Juni 2012*, 65-78.

J.L. Suárez-de Vivero, J. R.-M. (2018). Food security as a security issue. A perspective from maritime policy and maritime security initiative. *Ocean and Coastal Management 153 (2018) 140–147*, 140-147.

John C, D. M. (2022, November 13). Setting the G20 agenda for food security: Experts and policymakers gather in Bali to find solutions to an urgent challenge. Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.

Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia. (2022, October 1). Retrieved from https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/3288/berita/indonesia-promotes-spirit-to-recover-together-in-the-2022-g20-presidency#:~:text=Indonesia%20Promotes%20Spirit%20to%20Recover%20Together%20in%20the%202022%20G20%20Presidency,-Saturday%2C%2001%2FOctober&text=F

Kusnandar, V. B. (2022, July 18). Ini Komoditas Pangan dengan Kenaikan Harga Tertinggi pada Juni 2022. Jakarta, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia.

Lagiman. (2020). Pertanian Berkelanjutan: Untuk Kedaulatan Pangan dan Kesejahteraan Petani. *Prosiding Seminar Nasioanal Fakultas Pertanian UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta 2020* (pp. 365-381). Yogyakarta: Fakultas Pertanian UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta.

Mochamad M., e. (2022). Indonesia's G20 Eeconomy in 2022: Management Strategy And Challenges. *The Seybold Report V.17. 106*, 2099-2104.

Syuaib, M. F. (2016). Sustainable agriculture in Indonesia: Facts and challenges to keep growing in harmony with environment. *AgricEngInt: CIGR Journal Open access at http://www.cigrjournal.org Vol. 18, No.2*, 170-184.

Umar, A. R. (2022, November 14). *https://indonesiaatmelbourne.unimelb.edu.au/indonesia-has-great-hopes-for-the-g20-will-it-deliver/.*

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Weis, T. (2020). Food Security and Food Sovereignty. *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography, 2nd edition, Volume 5 https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102295-5.10378-6*, 191-196.

Yulius P H., W. S. (2011). *G-20 Research Project The Role of Indonesia in the G-20: Background, Role and Objectives of Indonesia's Membership.* Jakarta Selatan: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Indonesia Office.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License