



The Role of the World Food and Agriculture Organization on Food Security in Indonesia

Gusmita Indah P

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Article Info

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received Feb 21, 2019

Revised Oct 13, 2019

Accepted Mar 22, 2020

Keywords:

Food and Agriculture the Organization;
Food Security;
Role of Food and Agriculture.

Writing is about how the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the food security in Indonesia. Food security to be studied in this thesis, in which Indonesia is a rich agricultural country in natural resources and the majority of the population are farmers impossible feels when food security is threatened. Food security includes not only understanding the availability of adequate food, but also the ability to access the food and not the food dependence on any party. When you view the current state of Indonesian food, the amount of the transfer of agricultural land that makes the reduced agricultural products in Indonesia. So naturally when Indonesia experienced food shortages that have to import to meet food needs. FAO or the Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) which aims to meet the food needs and improve the food security of its people. With the organization of course there will be changes made in ketahanan food. Many things concerning the role of these organizations in the context of such political influence government policy in terms of food.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Gusmita Indah P.

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,

Universitas Sumatera Utara,

Street Dr. T. Mansyur No. 9, Padang Bulan Campus, Medan, 20155, North Sumatra, Indonesia

Email: gusmita@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

International relations are relations between nations in all their aspects that are carried out by a country to achieve the national interest of that country (Sari, nd) (Muharudin, nd). This international relationship covers various aspects of people's life. Economy and the environment are one of the international relations issues that get more attention by international relations actors. Today, international issues are increasingly complex and varied, including the problem of food security, which continues today (Thomas, 2005) (Burchill & Linklater, 1996). The problem of the food crisis has become an issue that is rife and worrying many people of the world. The United Nations (UN) has formed a special organization on food issues, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (Weis, 2013) (McMichael, 2009).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations headquartered in Rome, Italy (Dalling, 1957) (Coldevin, 2001). The aim of this organization is to increase the level of nutrition and living standards, increase production, process, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products, also promote rural development and eliminate hunger (Organization, 2003) (Burchi et al., 2011) (Coldevin, 2001) (Gibson, 2012).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has a work program that deals with agricultural technical problems and also provides technical assistance to reduce food problems in the world (Makaria, 2014) (Ruane & Sonnino, 2011). The food crisis is a process of decreasing food intake and nutrition in the community (McMichael, 2009) (Holt Giménez & Shattuck, 2011). A food crisis is almost the same as hunger, because hunger is a person's inability to meet energy needs due to problems with purchasing power or food availability (Makaria, 2014) (Holt-Gimenez & Patel, 2012). Food security is said to be achieved or successful if the two problems have been resolved, because food security is seen as food availability, access to food, and also food use (Allen, 1999) (Carvalho,

Food security includes 3 important aspects that can be used as an indicator, namely Availability, which means that there is sufficient food available to meet the needs of the entire population in terms of quantity, quality and safety (Capone et al., 2014). Distribution, namely the supply of food to reach all regions at stable prices and affordable to households. And consumption means that each household is able to access adequate food and manage consumption according to nutrition and health principles and preferences (Trade, 2013) (EDY, nd).

Handling the food crisis is an FAO agenda which aims to reduce people who are still short of food by at least 50% of the current number (Suryana, 2014). Many things have caused the food crisis to occur, among others, are increasing population growth, environmental damage everywhere, land conversion and decreasing quality of agricultural land, high fossil fuels, global warming and climate change, policies of international financial institutions and developed countries, and Government policy regulations related to agriculture also contribute to the food crisis that will occur later (Popp et al., 2014) (Barbir et al., 1990).

The consequences of the crisis and world food scarcity have also been exacerbated by the actions of several food producing countries, especially rice, which limit and even stop import requests from other countries (Headey, 2011). Up to the end of March 2008, as reported by FAO, there had been a very serious food crisis in 36 countries and 21 countries, including countries in the African continent that had suffered the most serious impact, even causing chronic hunger and several cases of death. Indonesia is one of the countries whose food is starting to experience a food crisis (IrmaningTiyas, nd). However, considering that Indonesia is an agricultural country where part of the population works as farmers, it is impossible if Indonesia experiences a food crisis.

Based on the latest statistics from FAO, there are 925 million hungry people in the world, and 98% of them are in developing countries including Indonesia. Three quarters of them live in rural areas, their basic income still depends on agriculture to meet their food needs. Massive urbanization has made population explosion in big cities, the problem of poverty, unemployment become a common polemic in urban communities. In FAO data for 2006-2008, Indonesia has a total population of more than 224.7 million people, with a hunger percentage of 13%, which is around 29.7 million people still experiencing hunger.

It is calculated that the level of rice consumption for food (food) reaches 121.6 kg per capita (Prabowo, 2010). The level of consumption for food has basically been fulfilled from domestic production which reached 107.5% of the national food need. However, rice imports are still being carried out to meet national needs, with an average amount of around 1,043,140 tons per year or about 4.7% of the national supply. This shows that the national rice balance balance is still supported by imports even though the level / percentage of domestic supply fulfillment has tended to decline over the last four decades (Prabowo, 2010) (Darwanto, 2005) (Andani, 2008).

FAO statistical data for the food balance sheet, especially rice, is used to describe the equilibrium condition of the national rice supply and consumption (Darwanto, 2005). The growth rate of rice availability prior to the crisis of 2.76% per year was mainly supported by rapid production growth

(2.46% per year) but the slower rate of production growth after the crisis resulted in a slower rate of growth in national rice availability. However, if we look at the availability for the last ten years, it turns out that the support for production growth is getting smaller to the growth rate of the national rice availability as shown by the growth rate of the production rate which is slower than the growth rate of rice availability.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is an attempt to find, develop and test the truth of knowledge, which efforts are made by carrying out scientific methods (Darwanto, 2005). In the preparation of this research, the writer uses a descriptive method which is a process of solving a problem that is investigated by describing or explaining the state of an object or research subject of a person, institution or society at this time based on seemingly modest facts. The techniques used to obtain data and facts in order to discuss the problem in this study are collecting secondary data, namely documents in the form of journals, articles, books, and also other sources that can help in this study. In analyzing the data in this study, qualitative analysis techniques (Zed, 2004). In which this technique emphasizes its analysis on a process of deductive and inductive inferences and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between the phenomena being observed using scientific logic. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out continuously from the time the initial data is collected until the end of the study. Data interpretation and drawing conclusions are carried out by referring to the reference to the concept and theoretical literature in accordance with the research problems that have been formulated previously. In which this technique emphasizes its analysis on a process of deductive and inductive inferences and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between the phenomena being observed using scientific logic. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out continuously from the time the initial data is collected until the end of the study. Data interpretation and drawing conclusions are carried out by referring to the reference to the concept and theoretical literature in accordance with the research problems that have been formulated previously. In which this technique emphasizes its analysis on a process of deductive and inductive inferences and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between the phenomena being observed using scientific logic. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out continuously from the time the initial data is collected until the end of the study. Data interpretation and drawing conclusions are carried out by referring to the reference to the concept and theoretical literature in accordance with the research problems that have been formulated previously.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Food Condition in Indonesia.

Food is the most important basic human need and its fulfillment is part of the human rights guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic component for realizing quality human resources. Based on the Law on Food which was ratified through the plenary session of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on 18 October 2012, food is anything that comes from biological sources of agricultural, plantation, forestry, fishery and livestock products, whether processed or not. which is intended as food or beverage for human consumption, including Food additives, Food raw materials, and other materials used in the process of preparing, processing and making food and beverages. Based on food sources, Food ingredients are divided into 2, namely vegetable food ingredients derived from plants / plants and animal food ingredients derived from animals. Basically, this food must be available at all times and in order to meet the criteria for food security. Food availability is determined by 3 main aspects, namely production (quantity), distribution (accessibility), and consumption (nutritious and safe). In theory and concept, strong food security is not the same as strong food sovereignty. Most countries in the world adhere to the concept of food security as this concept is adopted and become a reference for international institutions including the United Nations and the FAO. The fact is that no country can meet all food needs from within the country or produce it

themselves, then the rest will be exported to countries that need it. What exists is a country that exports certain types of food, both vegetable and animal, to other countries as well as imports some of its food needs from other countries. The country from which to export or import can be like a barter, but mostly different

Indonesia is one of the countries located in the equatorial zone. The countries located in this zone are exposed to the sun for most of the year. Apart from that, Indonesia also has fertile soil because it is surrounded by active volcanoes. This condition is very supportive for carrying out various activities in the agricultural sector. This is what then encourages most Indonesians to choose farming as their livelihood. Thus, it would be appropriate if the nickname as an agricultural country was addressed to Indonesia.

As an agricultural country, the level of community dependence on rice is very high. This is because rice is the staple food for most Indonesians. Rice has become a dominant source of food, which is reflected in 50% of national rice consumption. For Indonesia itself, rice not only has economic value, but is also a commodity of political value because rice is often used as a political tool for the government in power. In the Food Law it is explained that what is called Food Sovereignty is the right of the state and nation in realizing food security, can determine its food policy independently, guarantee the right to food for its people, and give the community the right to determine its food business system according to the potential of domestic resources. .

Food security is actually very closely related and has a major impact on the production sector of a country, which then affects the foreign exchange of a country, which will be utilized in its export sector, and will have an impact on the economic growth of a country. In addition, food security is closely related to the political policies of a country, regarding cooperation agreements between actors in the food sector, development policies, and sustainable natural resource management in a system. Departing from this understanding, food security is one of the most influential discourses in the field of political economy. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.18 of 2012 Food Security is a condition for the fulfillment of Food for the state to individuals,

In Indonesia itself, rice is a staple food commodity that is consumed by most of Indonesia's population. Rice plays an important role in food security because there is a very large dependence of the Indonesian population on rice. Rice supply has always been a major problem. Currently the government is always working on the availability of rice, one of which is by importing. The import was carried out because domestic rice production was unable to meet the need for consumption. Unfortunately, the rice import figures are always increasing every year. This will have implications for the stability of the country and the food security of each region.

Food security does not only include the definition of adequate food availability, but also the ability to access food and the absence of food dependence on any party. In this case, farmers have a strategic position in food security. If you look at the current state of Indonesian food, the number of agricultural land transfers has reduced agricultural yields in Indonesia. So it is natural that Indonesia experiences a food shortage so that it must import to meet food needs in Indonesia.

At the beginning of independence, Indonesia experienced difficult times due to the food supply and distribution that was not smooth. Fortunately, Indonesia is blessed with relatively fertile land and water that is so extensive that many types of plants and animals can be eaten just to survive. Until the end of the Soekarno administration and the beginning of the Soeharto era, Indonesia was still preoccupied with the problem of how to meet sufficient food needs, affordable prices, easy access and good quality. To maintain the stability of the supply of prices and quality of food needed by the growing Indonesian people, the Soeharto government launched a series of policies, among others by forming Bulog and strengthening the systems and institutions of departments related to agriculture and food.

The green revolution was one of the food policies during the Soeharto era. The Green Revolution was able to increase rice production in Indonesia rapidly, so that in 1984 Indonesia succeeded in achieving rice self-sufficiency. However, the population growth was quite high, causing the Green Revolution to be unable to lead Indonesia to become a country that was permanently self-sufficient in food. The achievement of food self-sufficiency has only been able to last for several One Decade of Food

Security Institutions in Indonesia. The Green Revolution also caused economic and social disparities in rural areas because it only benefited farmers who owned more than half a hectare of land, rich farmers in rural areas, and state administrators at the rural level. Before the Green Revolution was implemented, the state of control and ownership of land in Indonesia was already lame,

Indonesia is considered successful with the Green Rice Revolution because: (a) it has a suitable climate and soil, (b) is able to provide sufficient funds, (c) a well-developed extension organization, and (d) a conducive political and security environment. The sufficient funds can be used to build expensive irrigation facilities, develop tidal swamplands, provide credit, and provide subsidies for production facilities and price support. The concept of the Green Revolution in Indonesia has become a national program to increase food production, especially rice. This goal is motivated by the myth that rice is a strategic commodity from an economic, political and social point of view. To strengthen the program, the Bimas Movement (Mass Guidance) was rolled out which had three main components, namely the use of technology which is often referred to as Panca Usaha Tani, the application of the policy on prices for production facilities and products as well as credit and infrastructure support. This movement succeeded in leading Indonesia to self-sufficiency in rice. The achievement of rice self-sufficiency in 1984 is often cited as a monumental success for Indonesia because rice is the staple food of hundreds of millions of Indonesians, while the level of other food consumption is still small. In this country, difficulties in balancing the food balance had been experienced before the onset of the monetary crisis in mid-1997. Even the fulfillment of rice needs that was self-sufficiently resolved in 1986 is untenable. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1999, we imported 1.8 million tons of rice in 1995; 2, 1 tonne in 1996; 0.3 million tons in 1997; 2.8 million tonnes in 1998; 4.7 million tons in 1999. In early 2000 we were even flooded with imported rice which was declared illegal. Based on FAO data (2004), it can be argued that in the last four decades, domestic rice production has been able to meet around 97% of the total supply needed each year. The highest amount of fulfillment of rice supply was achieved in the 1981-1990 period which reached 101% of the total supply per year, but then decreased steadily until in the last three years it reached an average of 94% of the total supply per year (Dwidjono, 2005). It is further explained that most or about 89% of the supply is used to meet national food needs. It can be calculated that the level of rice consumption for food (food) reaches 121.6 kg per capita. The level of consumption for food has basically been fulfilled from domestic production which reached 107.5% of the national food need. However, rice imports are still being carried out to meet national needs, with an average amount per year of around 1,043, 140 tons or about 4.7% of national supply. This shows that the balance of national rice is still supported by imports, although the level / percentage of fulfillment of domestic supplies has tended to decline over the last four decades.

Currently, the fulfillment of food as a basic right is still one of the fundamental problems of poverty in Indonesia. The Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2004-2009 describes the still limited adequacy and quality of food, namely the inadequate fulfillment of adequate food and fulfilling nutritional requirements for the poor, low purchasing power, vulnerability to the stability of food availability evenly and at affordable prices. High dependence on rice staple food, lack of food diversification, inefficient food production processes and low selling prices received by farmers, are still dependent on food imports. Whereas food security is not only a commodity that has an economic function, but also a commodity that has a social and political function. both nationally and globally. The main problem faced in realizing food security in Indonesia today is that the growth in food demand is faster than the growth in supply. Increased demand is the resultant of an increase in population, economic growth, an increase in people's purchasing power, and a change in taste. Meanwhile, the national food production capacity growth is quite slow and stagnant, due to: (a) competition in the use of land and water resources, and (b) stagnant growth in the productivity of land and agricultural labor. The imbalance of demand growth and national production capacity growth has resulted in the tendency of national food from imports to increase, and this condition is interpreted as a lack of self-sufficiency in national food supply.

In addition, currently in Indonesia itself, the obstacles and challenges faced in realizing national food security include: The continued conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural activities, especially on first-class agricultural land in Java, has resulted in a narrowing of the agricultural production base, while new clearing lands in outside Java have relatively low fertility. Likewise, the availability of water resources for agriculture has also become increasingly scarce. In this regard, the agricultural sector faces challenges to increase efficiency and optimize the use of land and water resources in a sustainable manner and to anticipate competition with concentrated economic and residential activities. Besides that, the institutional capacity of farmers' production is limited due to the limited support for appropriate technology, access to production facilities, as well as marketing capabilities. It is a challenge for service institutions that are tasked with providing convenience for farmers in applying science and technology, obtaining appropriate production facilities, and fostering agribusiness management and marketing capabilities, to improve their performance to facilitate business development and farmer income in a more effective manner.

Food is the main need for humans among other needs, food is a need that must be met so that one's survival can be guaranteed. The main commodity problem of Indonesian society is the scarcity of rice or rice. In fact, in the past, this scarcity did not occur. Even Indonesia was once a depositing or exporting country, but now Indonesia is famous for its food imports. This is because in the past, all regions did not consume rice. The main food in several regions of Indonesia varies as listed in Government Regulation number 68 of 2002 concerning food diversity. Like Madura and Nusa Tenggara, the staple food is corn, Maluku and Irian Jaya the main food is sago. And the people of Java, Sumatra,

This changed after the New Order government with its rice self-sufficiency indirectly forced people who used to consume non-rice food to consume rice. Indirectly, this rice self-sufficiency has resulted in a surge in national rice consumption / demand until now which has forced the government to import rice. The rice price policy has been the basis of food and rice policy for more than 300 years, since the colonial period. The Dutch colonial government always wanted low labor prices for agricultural investment in the archipelago. Therefore, the basic price of food and rice has always been kept low. Because the price of rice is very important for family consumption, it is necessary to keep the basic price of this main food low at all times.

The similarity between the Old Order and the New Order, to the Reformation Order, to the current SBY administration is a commitment to achieving rice self-sufficiency at the national level. Through the Kasimo Welfare program (1952-1956), or rice self-sufficiency through the Rice Center Program (1956-1965) to Repelita 1,2,5,6 and 7 also emphasizes self-sufficiency. The New Order changed the food policy orientation from rice self-sufficiency to food self-sufficiency in general during Repelita 3 and 4. The results were felt in 1984 when Indonesia reached the level of food self-sufficiency. During the four years of Megawati's leadership (2000-2004), the policy of self-sufficiency in food was continuously carried out. Megawati's famous statement was "There is no other choice but self-sufficiency". The facts show that Indonesia's food production in 2004 was able to produce encouraging results (see FAO's April 2004 Food Outlook), but it is unfortunate that Indonesia was unable to achieve adequate food security. Incidents of hunger and malnutrition in various places in Indonesia

3.2. The Role of the World Food and Agriculture Organization on Food Policy in Indonesia.

a. The Influence of FAO on Government Policy.

Indonesia as part of the world countries, must build cooperation with other countries in order to carry out national development. To obtain assistance from other countries, a country must follow or participate in international organizations, such as the IMF, World Bank, United Nations and so on. In joining an international organization must always follow the provisions or rules that apply in International Treaties or International Law. One of the international organizations that Indonesia has participated in is the United Nations (United Nations). The United Nations has a subsidiary, one of which is the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). An organization whose membership is general but its purpose is limited, this organization is known as a functional organization because it is dedicated to a specific function. Indonesia became a member of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) on November 28, 1949,

and officially opened a representative office in Indonesia in 1978. With Indonesia's participation in this international organization, the government's freedom in making policies was indirectly intervened by developed countries. The perspective of developed countries that developing countries is a threat to developed countries. The most important threat is the fact that developing countries after independence have sovereignty to make laws and regulations. Therefore, in order to prevent the legislation of developing countries from having a negative impact on developed countries, developed countries feel the need to intervene or intervene. The trick is that developing countries must follow the provisions of international law. International law is 'the law used by countries in the world in the form of treaties. In the international community, international law is used by the state as an instrument to achieve interests, whether directly or indirectly through international organizations. For example, state interests in the health sector through WHO, food interests through FAO, financial interests through the IMF, WB, ADB, etc. Interest in education through UNICEF, interest in trade through WTO and so on. Through international organizations, the goals of a country can be realized. FAO or the World Food and Agriculture Organization is an organization engaged in the agriculture and food sector, which aims to meet the food needs of its people and at the same time increase food security for the benefit of mankind in the world. The category of work operations of this organization is divided into 2 parts, namely routine programs which include internal operations, including maintaining high qualifications of staff in field work, advising the government in policies, planning and services for development needs. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the policies made by the government are intervened by developed countries through international organizations. Like the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) which is engaged in the food and agriculture sector, influencing the government in making policies such as making the Food Law. The influence is on behalf of Indonesia's interests, but without realizing it, the interests of developed countries have also been fulfilled. As is the case in the Food Law No.18 of 2012 article 39 states "The government establishes Food Import policies and regulations that do not have a negative impact on the sustainability of farming, increased production, welfare of Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Micro Food Business Actors small". But in reality, due to the opening of the Import faucet, small farming businesses are getting smaller.

b. FAO Program (Food and Agriculture Organization) in Indonesia.

In achieving its objectives, the Food and Agriculture organization has a work program in dealing with the food situation in Indonesia. The Food and Agriculture Organization Programs in Indonesia are as follows:

- 1) Implementation of medium and long-term development projects, programs for sustainable agriculture and food security.
- 2) Project TCP (Technical Cooperation Program) or technical cooperation program launched in 1976, this program aims to provide FAO technical expertise through targets. TCP can be used in all areas of action relating to FAO mandates and competencies. They support increased food security and poverty reduction and must also catalyze long-term development change. TCP is one of FAO's tools to contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium development goals and especially the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. Since its formation in 1976, TCP has funded projects valued at over US 1.3 billion as of December 31, 2009.

Zero Hunger Program is a zero poverty program. Initiation of the world food and agriculture organization in an effort to eradicate hunger. To achieve the zero hunger program, FAO establishes five pillars, namely zero stunted children less than two years, 100% access to sufficient food throughout the year, all sustainable food systems, 100 increased productivity and income of smallholders, and zero loss. and food waste.

c. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) project in Indonesia

Indonesia is a member country of the FAO International Organization (Food and Agriculture Organization) which was officially registered in 1949. Since then Indonesia has been actively participating and collaborating with FAO, until 1992 more than 300 programs and projects have been implemented throughout Indonesia. Involving more than 1000 experts and consultants including several people from Indonesia. The presence of FAO in Indonesia in providing assistance emphasizes the role of this organization as an instrument in the international world for its member countries to achieve their interests. The Food and Agriculture Organization aims to improve the nutritional level of humans, in this case concerning food security. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 17 of 1996 which has been amended into Law No. 18 of 2012 Food Security is a condition for the fulfillment of Food for the state to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of Food that is sufficient, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, belief and culture of the community, to be able to live healthy, active, and productive in a sustainable manner. Judging from the duties and functions as well as the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization, this organization plays a very important role in overcoming food-related problems in Indonesia. It is interesting again where Indonesia is a country which is rich in food products but still has to import from outside, it is very sad to see this. This happens because the government policy is not quite right on the goal of rice self-sufficiency in achieving food self-sufficiency. Where people are indirectly forced to consume rice which basically does not consume rice, there is a lack of rice supply. If you look at the side of land that has shifted to industrial land, it has resulted in a narrowing of agricultural land, where this nation needs a large stock of rice but reduced agricultural land so that the threat of a food crisis is getting bigger. In this case the government undertakes a policy to import food from outside. Several programs from the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) include integrated pest control organized by FAO, known as SL-PHT (Integrated Pest Management Field School) which was held in July 1999, almost 1 million farmers participated. IPM (Integrated Pest Management) is centered on the rice commodity as the main food in Indonesia. This program succeeded in controlling the brown planthopper pest in rice commodities to an economic threshold so that production could increase. Other programs such as SPSF and Food Security, by developing irrigation and water management, developing agricultural systems to increase crop production, livestock and fisheries, processing agricultural products and food technology. The role of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) is to help address food insecurity in order to create optimal food security. With the assistance of the above projects, it shows that FAO is carrying out its function as a food and agriculture organization that aims to meet current and future food needs, by encouraging development that does not damage the environment, with appropriate and suitable techniques. economically viable and socially acceptable. Aid from FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) greatly affects food security in Indonesia, although the contribution of the FAO project to agricultural development in Indonesia is small in terms of money, when compared to assistance provided by international financial institutions or bilateral donors, the impact is real. This relates to FAO's extensive experience in all fields of agriculture, in addition to its ability as an international organization to provide highly specialized personnel from various countries. The presence of FAO in Indonesia contributed to an understanding of the real situation of this country and its needs. FAO participated from the start. Starting from the birth of an idea about a project, in preparation and in formulation. It also assists the government in making the right decisions at the right time.

4. CONCLUSION

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations headquartered in Rome, Italy. The aim of this organization is to increase nutritional levels and standard

of living, increase production, process, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products, as well as promote rural development and eliminate hunger. In Indonesia, the law that regulates food is contained in Law no. 18 of 2012. Food is everything that comes from biological sources of agricultural, plantation, forestry, fishery, and livestock products, whether processed or not for human consumption, including Food additives, Food raw materials, and other materials used in the preparation, processing and manufacture of food and beverages. Food security is actually very closely related and has a major impact on the production sector of a country, which then affects the foreign exchange of a country, which will be utilized in its export sector, and will have an impact on the economic growth of a country. In addition, food security is closely related to the political policies of a country, regarding cooperation agreements between actors in the food sector, development policies, and sustainable natural resource management in a system. Departing from this understanding, so food security is one of the most influential discourses in the political economy. Food security does not only include the definition of adequate food availability, but also the ability to access food and the absence of food dependence on any party. In this case, farmers have a strategic position in food security. If you look at the current state of Indonesian food, the number of agricultural land transfers has reduced agricultural yields in Indonesia. So it is natural that Indonesia is experiencing a food shortage so that it has to import to meet food needs in Indonesia. The import policy taken by the Indonesian government greatly affects the small businesses of domestic farmers, because some people prefer to consume imported materials rather than local materials. It's sad to see that, where the State of Indonesia which is known to be rich in natural resources and also its inhabitants, who in fact work as farmers, import food raw materials such as rice and others. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and Indonesia work together in dealing with food problems that occur, the Food and Agriculture Organization plays an active role in helping Indonesia to improve its food conditions by providing assistance in the form of work projects and experts. There are also several FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) aid projects to Indonesia as follows: (a). Integrated Pest Management Project (integrated pest control project). (b). On Farm Water Magement (water management in the field). (c). Training on Preparation Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural and Rural Development Project (a training project on preparation. Monitoring and evaluation of agricultural and rural development projects). (d). Agriculture Planning Project (agricultural planning project). (e). Rice seeds and fertilizer assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to earthquake victims in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Central Java (Central Java). Some of these aid projects are clear evidence that FAO plays an active role in dealing with food problems in Indonesia which also affect its food security. FAO acts as an organization whose existence helps food problems, including food shortages, food crises and also food security. Rice seeds and fertilizer assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to earthquake victims in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Central Java (Central Java). Some of these aid projects are clear evidence that FAO plays an active role in dealing with food problems in Indonesia which also affect its food security. FAO acts as an organization whose existence helps food problems, including food shortages, food crises and also food security. Rice seeds and fertilizer assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to earthquake victims in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Central Java (Central Java). Some of these aid projects are clear evidence that FAO plays an active role in dealing with food problems in Indonesia which also affect its food security. FAO acts as an organization whose existence helps food problems, including food shortages, food crises and also food security.

REFERENCES

- Allen, P. (1999). *Reweaving the food security safety net: Mediating entitlement and entrepreneurship*. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 16(2), 117-129.
- Andani, A. (2008). *Keragaan Produksi, Ketersediaan Beras, dan Transformasi Lahan Padi Indonesia*. *Jurnal AGRISEP Kajian Masalah Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis*, 7(1), 109-121.
- Barbir, F., Veziroğlu, T. N., & Plass Jr, H. J. (1990). *Environmental damage due to fossil fuels use*. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 15(10), 739-749.

- Barkin, Samuel J. *Internasional Organization, theoris & Institution*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. 2006
- Biddle, Bruce J & Edwin J. Thomas, *Role Theory Concepts & Research*. New York: Robert Krieger Publishing Company. 2002
- Bungin, Burhan: *Metode Penelitian social*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press. 2001
- Burchi, F., Fanzo, J., & Frison, E. (2011). The role of food and nutrition system approaches in tackling hidden hunger. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 8(2), 358–373.
- Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (1996). *Teori-teori Hubungan internasional*. Penerbit Nusa Media.
- Bustanul, Arifi, *Diagnosis Ekonomi Politik Pangan dan Pertanian*. Jakarta: Raja Grafind Persada. 2007
- Capone, R., Bilali, H. El, Debs, P., Cardone, G., & Driouech, N. (2014). Food system sustainability and food security: connecting the dots. *Journal of Food Security*, 2(1), 13–22.
- Carvalho, F. P. (2006). Agriculture, pesticides, food security and food safety. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 9(7–8), 685–692.
- Coldevin, G. (2001). Participatory communication and adult learning for rural development: Gary Coldevin in collaboration with the communication for development group, food and agriculture organization (fao) of the united nations. *Journal of International Communication*, 7(2), 51–69.
- Dalling, T. (1957). The food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*, 21(7), 236.
- Darwanto, D. H. (2005). Ketahanan pangan berbasis produksi dan kesejahteraan petani. *Ilmu Pertanian*, 12(2), 152–164.
- EDY, P. (n.d.). *ABSTRAK_Kelembagaan-Pertanian-berbasis-Kearifan-Lokal-EDY*.
- Gibson, M. (2012). Food Security—A Commentary: What Is It and Why Is It So Complicated? *Foods*, 1(1), 18–27.
- Harmoko, *Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan Indonesia*, Jakarta: Subahtera Semesta Graphika, 1993
- Headey, D. (2011). Rethinking the global food crisis: The role of trade shocks. *Food Policy*, 36(2), 136–146.
- Holt Giménez, E., & Shattuck, A. (2011). Food crises, food regimes and food movements: rumblings of reform or tides of transformation? *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 38(1), 109–144.
- Holt-Gimenez, E., & Patel, R. (2012). *Food rebellions: Crisis and the hunger for justice*. Food First Books.
- IrmaningTiyas, D. (n.d.). *Keterlibatan Kuba Dalam Revolusi Sandinista Di Nikaragua (The Involvement Of Cuba In Sandinista Revolution In Nicaragua)*.
- Jones S, *Logika Hubungan Internasional*, Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama. 2000
- Makaria, M. (2014). *Peran Un Wolrd Food Programme (Wfp) Dalam Menangani Krisis Pangan Di Somalia Periode 2009-2011*. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta.
- Mas'oe'd, Mohtar. *Studi Hubungan Internasional: Tingkat Analisis Teorisisasi*. Yogyakarta: PAU-SS-UGM.2004
- McMichael, P. (2009). A food regime analysis of the 'world food crisis.' *Agriculture and Human Values*, 26(4), 281–295.
- Muharudin, A. (n.d.). *Pemikiran Politik Luar Negeri Mohammad Hatta*.
- Mulyani, A, S. Ritung, dan I. las, 2013. *Potensi dan Ketersediaan Sumberdaya Lahan Untuk Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan*
- Nawasi, Hadiri. *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.2000
- Organization, W. H. (2003). *Diet, nutrition, and the prevention of chronic diseases: report of a joint WHO/FAO expert consultation (Vol. 916)*. World Health Organization.
- Perdagangan, K. (2013). *Laporan akhir analisis dinamika konsumsi pangan masyarakat Indonesia*. Badan Pengkajian Dan Pengembangan Kebijakan Perdagangan.
- Perwita, Agung Banyu dan Dr. yanyan Mochammad Yani. *Organisasi Internasional*. Bandung: PT.Remaja Rosdakarya.2005
- Popp, J., Lakner, Z., Harangi-Rakos, M., & Fari, M. (2014). The effect of bioenergy expansion: Food, energy, and environment. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 32, 559–578.
- Prabowo, R. (2010). Kebijakan pemerintah dalam mewujudkan ketahanan pangan di Indonesia. *Mediagro*, 6(2).
- Ruane, J., & Sonnino, A. (2011). Agricultural biotechnologies in developing countries and their possible contribution to food security. *Journal of Biotechnology*, 156(4), 356–363.
- Sari, R. (n.d.). *Keperntingan Pemerintah Cina Dan Kazakhstan Dalam Kerjasama Di Bidang Energi (1997-2013)*. Fisip UIN Jakarta.
- Shaw, D. J., & Clay, E. J. (1998). Global hunger and food security after the World Food Summit. *Canadian Journal of Development Studies/Revue Canadienne d'etudes Du Developpement*, 19(4), 55–76.
- Singarimbun, Masri dan Sofyan effendi. *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta: LP3ES. 1989
- Subagyo, Joko. *Metode Penelitian dalam Teori dan Praktek*. Jakarta: Reineka Cipta. 1997
- Suharjo. *Perencanaan Pangan dan Gizi*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. 2008
- Suryana, A. (2014). *Menuju ketahanan pangan indonesia berkelanjutan 2025: tantangan dan penanganannya*.

- Thomas, S. (2005). *The global resurgence of religion and the transformation of international relations: The struggle for the soul of the twenty-first century*. Springer.
- Van der Eng, P. (2001). "Food For Growth: Trend in Indonesia's Food Supply, 1880-1995". *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, XXX:4. Pp. 591-616e
- Weis, T. (2013). The meat of the global food crisis. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 40(1), 65-85.
- Welirang, Fransiscus. *Revitalisasi Republik Perspektif Pangan dan Kebudayaan*. Jakarta: PT.Graffindo.2007
- Winarno, Budi. *Dinamika Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*. Yogyakarta: CAPS.2014
- Zed, M. (2004). *Metode penelitian kepustakaan*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.