

Investing in Rural Areas Investing in Indonesia

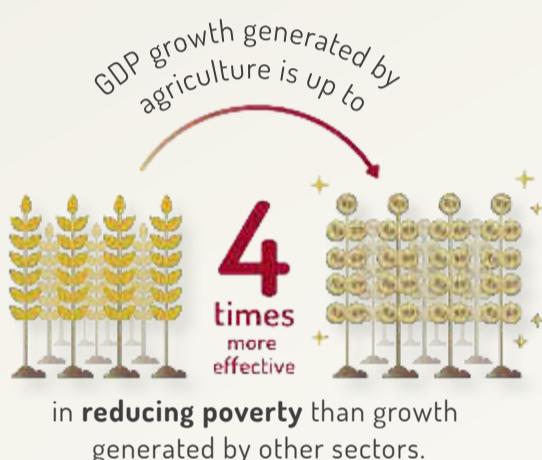
Infographics by
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Investing in rural people

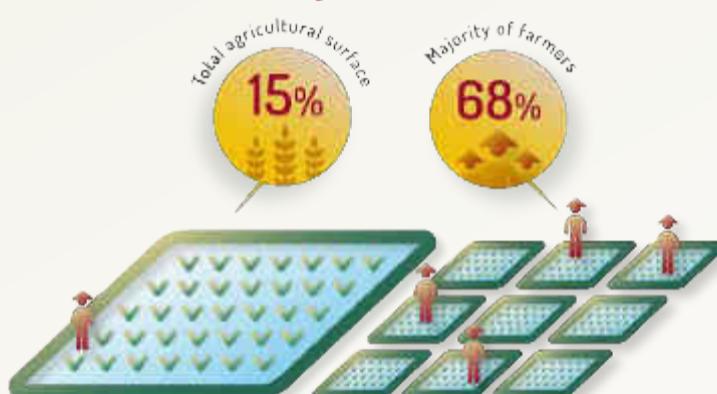
The Rural Areas of Indonesia are Full of Opportunities

» Agriculture reduces poverty «



* Ravallion, M., and S. Chen: 'China's (Uneven) Progress against Poverty'. Journal of Development Economics, 2007

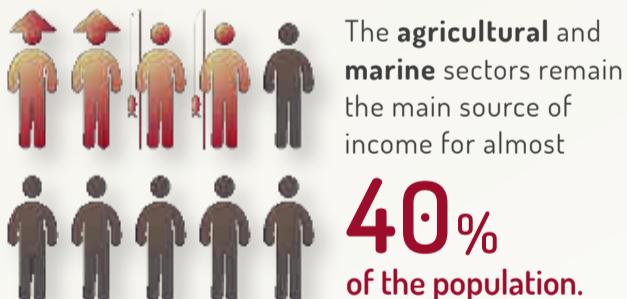
» Indonesian agriculture is driven by small farmers «



Large plantations cultivate export crops on about **15% of the total agriculture surface**, but the majority of farmers (68%) are smallholders operating on **less than 1 hectare**.

* Central Bureau of Statistic, Indonesian Agricultural Census, 2013

» Rural areas provide income «



* World Development Indicators, 2014.

» Modern food system creates jobs «



2 million young Indonesians join the workforce **every year**.

A modern food system can provide jobs in **food manufacturing, food logistics, catering services and modern retail**.

* UNDP, Financial Inclusion to Reduce Poverty in Indonesia, 2016

50% of Indonesian SMEs are in the agricultural sector.

* National Ministry of Development Planning, 2017

» Consumption is increasing «



60% increased productivity



An estimated 90 million Indonesians could join the consuming class by 2030 - to meet this demand, the productivity of Indonesian farmers needs to increase by more than 60% in the next fifteen years, creating new market opportunities for high-value crops and marine products.

* The archipelago economy: Unleashing Indonesia's potential, McKinsey Global Institute, 2012

» Rural areas are home «

Every second Indonesian **lives in rural areas** (roughly 50%).



* The archipelago economy: Unleashing Indonesia's potential, McKinsey Global Institute, 2012

» Indonesia is a leader on global agricultural production «



With an average value of agricultural production at

USD 66 billion

in 2007 - 2009, Indonesia is the **world's 10th largest agricultural producer**, just behind Turkey and France and ahead of Germany and Argentina.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

» Fisheries for food and income «

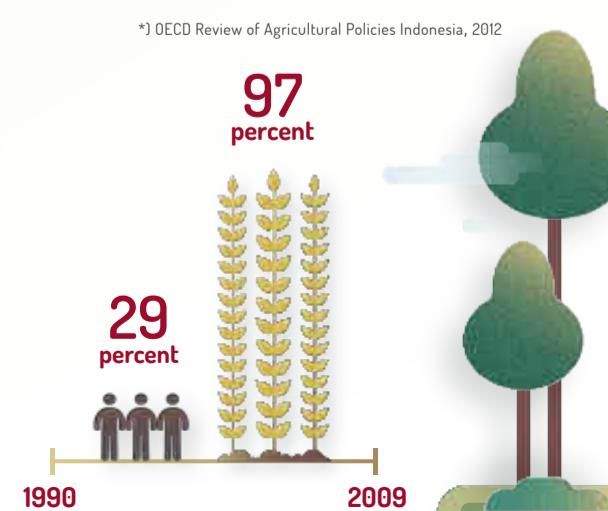


Indonesia is the world's **4th major fish producer** after China, India and Peru.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Fishery activities in Indonesia are labour intensive and provide employment for

4.7 million people including **2.3 million fishermen** and **2.4 million fish farmers**.



Key Challenges Remain – IFAD is Partnering with the Government of Indonesia to Address Them

Reduce rural poverty
to enhance quality

Rural poverty
is still at
14.3%

compared to
8.3% in urban areas.

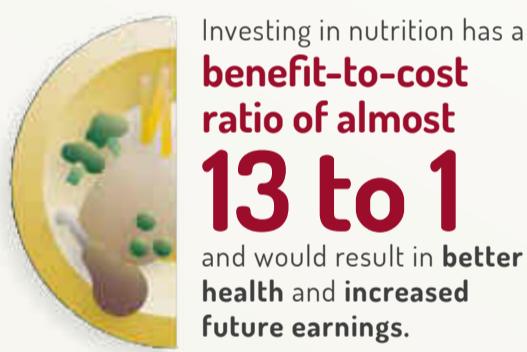


* UNDP SDG Factsheet, Goal 1: No Poverty

Address malnutrition
for vibrant communities

While on a
national level
declining, some
provinces in the
East remain to
have a
**malnutrition
rate of nearly
40%**

* WFP, Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas of Indonesia, 2015



FAO, Understanding the true cost of malnutrition

Increase resilience to better manage risks



40%
population at risk
to be affected

* UNDP SDG factsheet, Goal 13: Climate Action, 2016

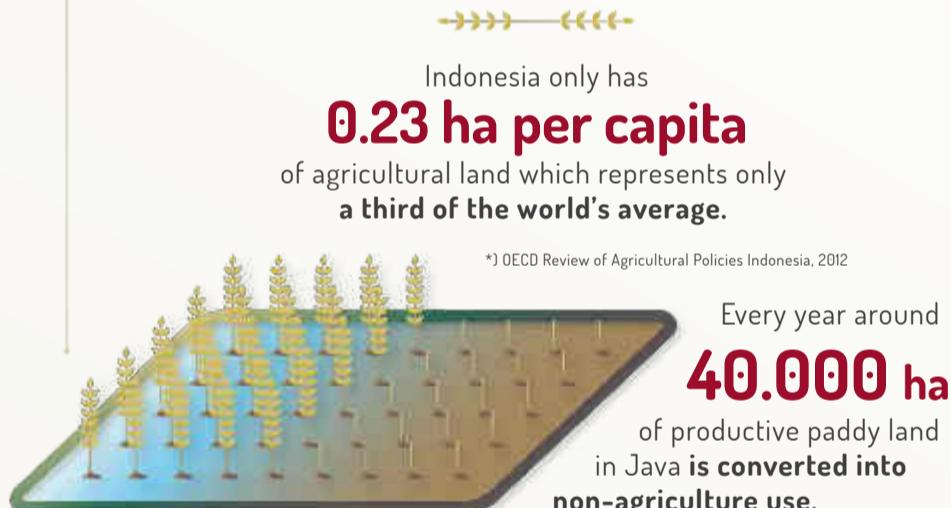
27%
near poor and
vulnerable to shocks
(68 million people)

* World Bank

25%
affected at least once
in a three-year

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Utilize new technologies & improved varieties
for sustainable utilization of available resources



* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Every year around
40.000 ha
of productive paddy land
in Java is converted into
non-agriculture use.

With agricultural activities consuming
82% of all water withdrawals,
urban and rural areas suffer substantial constraints.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Enhance financial inclusion
for rural growth



goes to the **agricultural sector**; most of this
goes to **larger, commercial plantations**.

* IFC, Indonesia Agri-Finance, 2013



In East Java, for example,
95% of farmers
have **never obtained**
credit from banks.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

**Enhance investments in
infrastructure to invigorate
rural economies**

Currently Indonesia ranks

62nd out of 140 economies

in terms of infrastructure development, and
particularly the **rural areas need enhanced
infrastructure** to strengthen market
linkage and enhance production.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

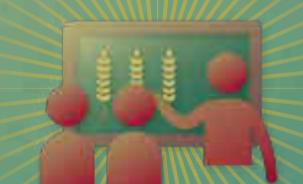


What is IFAD doing?

IFAD supports inclusive rural transformation to enable rural people to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable livelihoods through the provision of:



Financing



Technical Support

to develop innovative models that can be replicated and scaled up by the Government and other partners.

IFAD is particularly focusing on three strategic areas:



Smallholder Producers
—
participate in remunerative
agricultural markets



**Smallholder Producers
and Their Family**
—
are more resilient to risks



Rural Institution
—
deliver services that respond to the needs of
smallholder producers

Investing in Rural Areas Investing in Indonesia

Infografis oleh
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Investing in rural people

Daerah Pedesaan Indonesia Memiliki Peluang yang Sangat Banyak

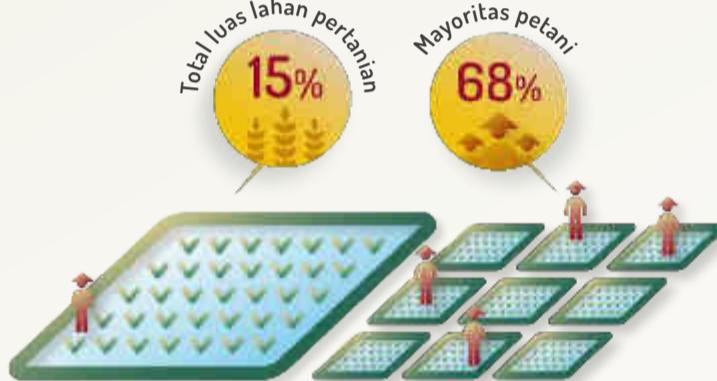
» Pertanian mengurangi kemiskinan «



dalam mengentaskan kemiskinan dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan yang dihasilkan oleh sektor lain.

* Ravallion, M., and S. Chen: 'China's (Uneven) Progress against Poverty'. Journal of Development Economics, 2007

» Pertanian Indonesia digerakkan oleh petani kecil «



Perkebunan besar mengolah tanaman ekspor sekitar 15% dari total luas lahan pertanian, namun mayoritas petani [68%] adalah petani kecil yang menggarap lahan kurang dari 1 hektar.

* Biro Pusat Statistik, Sensus Pertanian Indonesia, 2013

» Konsumsi semakin meningkat «



Diperkirakan 90 juta penduduk Indonesia bisa memasuki kelas konsumen pada tahun 2030 - untuk memenuhi permintaan ini, maka produktivitas petani Indonesia perlu ditingkatkan lebih dari 60% dalam lima belas tahun ke depan, menciptakan peluang pasar baru untuk produk bernilai tinggi dan hasil laut.

* The archipelago economy: Unleashing Indonesia's potential, McKinsey Global Institute, 2012

» Kawasan pedesaan memberikan penghasilan «



* World Development Indicators, 2014.

» Sistem pangan modern menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan «



Sistem pangan modern dapat menyediakan lapangan kerja di bidang industri makanan, logistik makanan, layanan tataboga serta ritel modern.

* UNDP, Financial Inclusion to Reduce Poverty in Indonesia, 2016



* Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, 2017

» Kawasan pedesaan adalah tempat tinggal «

Satu dari dua penduduk Indonesia tinggal di kawasan pedesaan (sekitar 50%).



* The archipelago economy: Unleashing Indonesia's potential, McKinsey Global Institute, 2012

» Indonesia adalah pemimpin produksi pertanian global «



* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

» Perikanan sebagai penyedia makanan dan pendapatan «



Indonesia adalah produsen ikan terbesar ke 4 di dunia setelah China, India dan Peru.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Kegiatan perikanan di Indonesia bersifat padat karya serta menyediakan lapangan kerja bagi 4.7 juta penduduk termasuk 2.3 juta nelayan dan 2.4 juta petani ikan.

» Peningkatan produksi pertanian lebih kuat dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan penduduk «

Antara tahun 1990 dan 2009, Output Pertanian Kotor meningkat dari segi volume sebesar 97%, dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan penduduk sebesar 29% dibandingkan pada periode yang sama.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012



1990

2009

Tantangan Utama Tetap Ada – IFAD Bermitra dengan Pemerintah Indonesia untuk Mengatasinya

**Mengentaskan
kemiskinan pedesaan untuk
meningkatkan kualitas**

**Angka Kemiskinan
Pedesaan masih
mencapai
14.3%**

dibandingkan dengan
8.3% di daerah perkotaan.

* UNDP SDG Factsheet, Goal 1: No Poverty



**Meningkatkan ketahanan untuk
mengelola risiko dengan lebih baik**



40%
penduduk berisiko
terkena dampak

* UNDP SDG factsheet, Goal 13: Climate Action, 2016

27%
nyaris miskin dan rentan
terhadap guncangan
(68 juta orang)

* Bank Dunia

25%
terkena dampak
minimal satu kali
dalam tiga tahun

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

**Mengatasi malnutrisi
bagi masyarakat yang dinamis**

Meskipun pada
tingkat nasional
menurun, namun
beberapa provinsi
di Indonesia Timur
tetap memiliki



* WFP, Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas of Indonesia, 2015

Berinvestasi pada
perbaikan gizi memberikan
**manfaat terhadap biaya
dengan rasio hampir
13 banding 1**
serta akan memberikan
kesehatan yang lebih baik
dan **peningkatan pendapatan
di kemudian hari.**

**) FAO, Understanding the true cost of malnutrition health and increased future earnings.

**Memanfaatkan teknologi baru & varietas yang
telah disempurnakan untuk pemanfaatan sumber
daya yang tersedia secara berkelanjutan**



Dengan kegiatan pertanian yang menghabiskan
82% dari semua penarikan air,
maka daerah perkotaan dan pedesaan
mengalami hambatan yang cukup besar.

* OECD Review of Agricultural Policies Indonesia, 2012

Apa yang Dilakukan IFAD?

IFAD mendukung transformasi pedesaan yang inklusif agar
masyarakat pedesaan mampu mengentaskan kemiskinan serta
mencapai penghidupan yang berkelanjutan melalui penyediaan:



Pembangunan



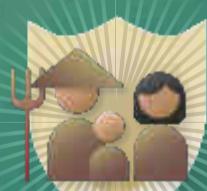
Dukungan Teknis

untuk mengembangkan model inovatif yang dapat direplikasi
dan ditingkatkan oleh Pemerintah serta mitra lainnya.

IFAD secara khusus fokus pada tiga bidang strategis:



Petani Produsen Kecil
—
berpartisipasi dalam
pasar pertanian yang
menguntungkan



**Petani Produsen Kecil
Beserta Keluarga**
—
mereka lebih tahan
terhadap risiko



Institusi Pedesaan
—
memberikan pelayanan yang
merespon kebutuhan
produsen kecil