



SDG 17 – Indicator 17.3.2 - SDG Report 2 - Zero Hunger

## Agriculture helps prevent hunger

Sriwijaya University (UNSRI) believes that the progress of the agricultural sector is a major element of success in ending hunger in Indonesia. Currently, Indonesia still has sufficient land for the development of food crop agriculture if sub-optimal wetlands are managed wisely and land expansion for oil palm plantations begins to be restricted.

According to the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as of August 2022, it is informed that Indonesia's population reaches 40.64 million people working in the agricultural sector. Let not forget that Indonesia is a



maritime country rich in fishery resources and 1.56 million work as fishermen. UNSRI encourages researcher to increase agricultural land productivity while positioning farmers and fishermen as the main actors. Technology must be affordable for farmers and fishermen because the reality is that these massive numbers of these two actors who produce food in the field.

UNSRI has played a significant role in collectively contributing to avoid hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition uptake, and promoting sustainable agriculture. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors can supply nutritious food for all If the potential of these three sectors is managed wisely. Indonesia's sea area covers two-thirds of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. These can ensure rural development and livelihood of the rural communities.