In 2008, up to 38 million Indonesians live under poverty. Food availability and supply in some parts of Indonesia up to today are still insecure. Most of the people rely on own crops harvest. With agriculture productivity remaining static, many people are unfavourable affected. But food production data actually show contradictory figures. Recent statistic shows that the production from 1999 until 2006 Indonesian food production is stable between 50-57 million tons in total. The total consumption is only 32.7 million tons with the assumption per capita of 141 kg a year. Therefore food insecurity in some part of Indonesia is caused by other factors than lack in production.

There is abundance of statistical data from Indonesian government, Food and Agriculture Organisation and World Food Programme that is sufficient to create preliminary assumption of the potential factors contributing to the food insecurity in Indonesia. Research done on recent statistics revealed that food security issue in Indonesia is happening on three different levels (production level, distribution level, consumption level)

The potential of food insecurity in production level are decreasing of arable land due to alteration to other purposes than agriculture, long drought season and flood due to the climate change, availability of seed, plant protection and natural catastrophes. On the distribution level, there is a high price disparity between consumers and farmers due to the lack of distribution policy, low transparency of food production and inadequate transportation systems. Furthermore, low post harvest technology decreases the quality and the quantity of the commodity. In the consumption level the potential factors of food insecurity are poverty, food diversity, food culture and low accessibility of food caused by poverty and the result of Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP). Demand of cereals is still high even though Indonesians has sluggishly changed their food consumption proportion and calorie intake from mainly cereals to include more oil and fat in the diet and resulted an increase in daily energy consumption from 66.2 to 71.8 (DDP score) in 1993-2002. But this may not reflect an increase in animal product consumption since Indonesians consume a lot of fried foods.

Keyword: food security, food culture, food supply chain