

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| DIALOGUE DATE | Thursday, 12 August 2021 08:00 GMT +07:00 |
| DIALOGUE TITLE | INDONESIAN SUB-NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES |
| CONVENED BY | Anang Noegroho (BAPPENAS)/ Pungkas Bahjuri Ali (BAPPENAS) |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10879/ |
| DIALOGUE TYPE | Member State |
| GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS | Indonesia |

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

999

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

1 0-18 268 19-30 830 31-50 439 51-65 13 66-80 1 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

834 Male 718 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 174 | Agriculture/crops | 114 | Education | 19 | Health care |
| 78 | Fish and aquaculture | 11 | Communication | | Nutrition |
| 41 | Livestock | 62 | Food processing | 470 | National or local government |
| 150 | Agro-forestry | 9 | Food retail, markets | | Utilities |
| 100 | Environment and ecology | 38 | Food industry | 6 | Industrial |
| 22 | Trade and commerce | 4 | Financial Services | | Other |

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 47 | Small/medium enterprise/artisan | 42 | Workers and trade union |
| 13 | Large national business | | Member of Parliament |
| 6 | Multi-national corporation | 15 | Local authority |
| 103 | Small-scale farmer | 688 | Government and national institution |
| 48 | Medium-scale farmer | 7 | Regional economic community |
| 20 | Large-scale farmer | 28 | United Nations |
| 175 | Local Non-Governmental Organization | | International financial institution |
| 175 | International Non-Governmental Organization | 26 | Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance |
| 33 | Indigenous People | 10 | Consumer group |
| 95 | Science and academia | | Other |

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

We held 6 sub-national dialogues on two consecutive days, with ensuring that all principles of engagement for the Food Systems Summit (FSS) were incorporated, reinforced, and enhanced. In the area of acting with a sense of urgency, we set the ultimate result of the dialogues is to contribute to FSS and to the elaboration of pathways to food systems transformation contributing to the 2030 Development Agenda. We recognize the complexity of food systems that all aspects are closely connected. We invited various stakeholders across sectors and groups to deal with the complexity of food systems. Around 1,552 participants involved in the dialogues. The sub-national dialogues also embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity taking place. In these two days' dialogues, we managed to conduct a bottom-up process and engagement through a participative, interactive, and enriching exchanging information. The inclusiveness of the dialogues became more apparent because we organized them in six zones to ensure all the stakeholders from various regions actively involved. The complexity is also reflected by the variability of cultural background, ethnicity, and local tradition which affecting variation practice and behavior in our local food systems. Besides, with the same purpose, then we invited small-scale food producers, women, and local communities. In term of gender representation, there were 718 of 1552 participants are women. Moreover, we started to involve key stakeholders in the planning and preparation process to ensure a sense of ownership and togetherness in the dialogues. In a series of preparatory meetings, we reinforced the principle of building trust, being respectful, and committing to the summit as the foundation of our collaboration. We developed structure of the committee of the dialogues and secretariat to reflect the representation of key stakeholders. We appointed co-convenor, curators and co-curator, facilitators and co-facilitators, rapporteurs and co-rapporteurs to accommodate the roles of key stakeholders.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Sub-National Food Systems Dialogues mostly reflected the aspects of inclusivity and participatory multistakeholder process from planning, preparation, and implementation of the dialogues. This was further reflected in the level of participation and enthusiasm of participants as well as the high expectation that dialogues would produce a national strategy on food systems transformation.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

Yes. Food systems dialogues should incorporate the principle of inclusivity and diversity to accommodate specific and local contexts such as Indonesia as an archipelagic country. Implementing sub-national food systems dialogues is our strong effort to develop such localized food systems.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The Sub-National Food Systems Summit Dialogue (FSSD) focuses on the sub-national level to explore more perspectives and inputs from local stakeholders. This is also the process of verification and validation of the result of the first national dialogues in April 2021. Due to its geographical location, the dialogues were organized in six regions: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi-Maluku, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara, Papua. This aimed at covering the diversity of food systems in Indonesia as an archipelagic country and enhancing the process of food system regionalization. The objectives of the dialogues are: (i) gathering inputs and ideas, as well as share learning and experiences of local stakeholders from six regions on food systems transformation in Indonesia, (ii) validating, verification and justification of the results of the first national dialogues with the local evidence, experiences and best practices, (iii) collecting the ideas and inputs on action areas and game changing solution for food system transformation.

The Sub-National Food Systems Dialogues have involved a broad range of stakeholders such as national and subnational government institutions, private sectors and business associations, civil society organizations including small-scale producers and family farming groups, youth, women and consumer organizations, customary communities, and UN-based organizations in Indonesia.

The Indonesian FSSDs both at the national and sub-subnational level have been developed as part of the implementation of the national food systems transformation agenda as stated in Law 18/2020 on Food. The law is a regulatory framework to ensure food systems transform in the right direction and make sufficient, affordable, safe, good quality, and nutritionally balanced diets available to all. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has made bold commitments on food systems, with the Presidential Decree 18/2020 on Mid-term National Development Plan 2020-2024 by establishing food systems transformation as one of the national policy priorities. The Sub-National Food System Dialogues are a holistic, comprehensive and system approach through public participation and multi-stakeholder process to develop national strategy on food system transformation.

Similar to the FSSD at the national level, the sub-national level dialogues were organized based on Five Global Action Tracks as a framework in the process and analysis. The Indonesian Sub-National FSSDs have drawn upon the expertise of actors from across Indonesia's food systems. Based on these tracks, the Indonesian Sub-National FSSDs have provided a purposeful forum for stakeholders to share their views on how to advance progress towards food systems transformation, map their respective roles, identify and minimize potential trade-offs across sectors and intervention, for comprehensive and upscaled results, as well as to identify game-changing solutions that can change the ways in which food systems operate. In other words, the Sub-National FSSDs are a process of multi-stakeholder dialogues to develop pathways of food systems transformation in Indonesia.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

The Sub-National FSSDs have covered a broad range of issues related to food systems transformation. The adoption of five global action tracks in the discussion group has contributed to the comprehensiveness of the results of the dialogue. The Sub-National FSSDs have provided opportunities to local stakeholders to express issues, concerns, and problems related to the food system in each region and proposed possible game-changing solutions and best practices. In the six regions (Sumatra, Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Maluku, Papua), there are specific cases, concerns, and game-changing solutions depending on the local context and characteristics of each region, therefore, there is no one size fits for all solutions.

In the Papua region, the participants we raised the concern on the lack of infrastructure and logistic support that contributes to the low accessibility to healthy and nutritious food for people in the region. There was a suggestion based on a study that local production is low, hence needing to be improved. The participants We proposed to promote local food sources such as sago, tubers, and other local food resources to consume for the people living in Papuan. There is a need to do research and innovation, product development, and marketing to advance the role of local foods. Other concerns are related to food security indicators, which we participants proposed local indicators that are more suitable with the context of Papua.

In Sulawesi and Maluku Regions, the participants are concerned about the vulnerability of the regions regarding natural disasters that negatively impact food production and supply. Food stock management and logistic support to enhance people's access to foods in the regions is a must. Not only terrestrial-based food development, but we also propose research and innovation to develop blue food (coastal and marine-based food). Farmer capacity and institutional building are needed such as cooperation and farmers' corporations to enable small-scale food producers to engage in the value chains as well as more specific forms of capacity building, such as farmers' field school on climate change.

In the Sumatra region, there are issues raised related to food safety due to increasing intensity in food distribution in the regions. It needs proper monitoring and support in place to ensure all of them meet the health and safety aspects of food for the consumers. The empowerment of the small-scale and medium (SMEs) to produce healthy and nutritious food in the regions is apparent. The participants We proposed integrated farming, reduced food loss and waste, and innovation of technologies to support food systems transformation in the regions.

In the Java region, the participants are concerned about the increasing rates of agricultural land conversion and stressing the importance of land use and spatial planning policies to support food production. The participants also raised the issues on food safety, food loss and waste, and the fairness of food value chains in the region. It needs to support farmer empowerment on sustainable agriculture and organic farming, increase their access to capital, information, and technology with the support from the public-private partnerships and link them to research institutions and universities.

In Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions, the participant highlighted the importance of marginal land development and strengthened local food stocks to increase the food security of the regions, particularly in disaster-prone areas. Participant, We proposed integrated farming including livestock, the protection of local seeds and other germplasm, and promoted local food and diversification of consumption. It needs to empower farmers on sustainable agriculture and climate-smart farming, and other supports such as small-holder farmers' access to capital, technology, and financial services.

In the Kalimantan region, the participants stressed the protection of customary land and the promotion of local knowledge and wisdom on food production. There is a need to develop appropriate technologies and sustainable agriculture to improve land/soil management, particularly in peatland areas. They also expected an open opportunity for local small-holder farmers to participate in the development of the food estate program and to get benefits from it and other forms of partnership models. The participants in the region also highlighted the importance of the promotion of local food stock management based on the local culture and wisdom. The participants call for the government to take into account the improvement of food security in the intra-country border, remote and under-developed areas.

In all regions, there are some common issues raised by the participants such as the importance of food literacy, research, and innovation, improving the food value chain, data-driven policy and program support for sustainable agriculture, and enhancing farmers' access to capital, information, and technology and building resilience of food systems to climate change. The participant agreed that food systems in Indonesia should reflect the context of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. . After thorough discussion and observation, there is a commonality that all these uniqueness and regional or even local specific character must be supported by adequate facts and scientific evidence in order to formulate a relevant appropriate policy towards sustainable food systems.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
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| ✓ | Innovation | ✓ | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | ✓ | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

Improving the availability and affordability of food is still a commonly proposed solution to overcome food insecurity, which still occurs in different degrees across all regions in Indonesia. Many areas in Indonesia still depend on food supplies from other areas because their land is not suitable for cultivating certain food crops. Even if suitable land is available, it cannot produce enough to meet the needs of the population living in these areas. Only a small part of Indonesia's land is able to properly produce rice, which is the population's main staple food.

The long and complicated food distribution chain must be made more cost-efficient. A proper logistics system is paramount to ensure food is available in every area at all times and accessible to all the population. Low connectivity between the islands results in high logistic costs, resulting in a dramatic increase in prices. Interventions from the Government are needed to address these issues. Food price fluctuations negatively impact the food security of the low-income population, who spend more than 50 percent of their total income on food. All regions in Indonesia should also be encouraged to promote their local food as alternatives to foods that require transporting from other areas. As a mega-biodiversity country, Indonesia will easily fit this purpose with its varied types of local food crops.

In addition to availability and affordability, we also took safe and nutritious food into account in the dialogues. Food literacy is proposed as a key intervention, considering that some people are still unfamiliar with the nutritional value and the safety of food in the markets. Fruit and vegetable, animal meat and fish consumption is still low. Unaffordable food prices have become an issue in some communities.

In terms of food safety, food standards and traceability are crucial. In line with their implementation, the Government is committed to providing technical and financial assistance to small and medium enterprises working in the food sector to meet the existing standards. The low-income population is the most vulnerable group considering they are the main consumers of food produced by these SMEs. The needs for safety aspects of foods particularly occur in household-scale industries, street foods, and SMEs as well as on farms and post-harvest handling due to contaminations and environmental climate that may produce unsafe foods or huge. Finally, additional resources should be provided to ensure safe and nutritious food in remote, outermost, and underdeveloped areas, starting from human resources, infrastructure, and appropriate technology.

The Government is expected to work with the private sector to provide fortified and biofortified food at affordable prices to overcome micronutrient deficiencies among the low-income population, as they are less financially capable of accessing healthy food. Food assistance programs for the vulnerable population are also proposed as a complementary solution. At the community level, food donations from retailers, restaurants, other food processors, and food-sharing initiatives need to be supported to continue to provide healthy foods for low-income communities, as unutilized food surplus turns into waste. Food waste is a loss of economic opportunity and nutritional value for low-income communities. Similarly important are interventions by the Government to ensure food safety and safe storage so that these foods could last longer.

Finally, there is also an expectation for the Government to encourage the people both at the individual and community levels in urban areas to produce their own food through urban farming. Organized people working in urban agriculture can take advantage of idle land. Incentives, both fiscal and non-fiscal, need to be provided to those involved in urban agriculture, including the landowners. In addition, the community needs to be able to access the knowledge and technology that are simple, environmentally friendly, and with a circular approach, using little water, which allows narrow land in urban areas to produce a high yield.

ACTION TRACKS

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|---|--|
| ✓ | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
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| | Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production |
| | Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods |
| | Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress |

KEYWORDS

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
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| ✓ | Human rights | ✓ | Governance |
| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | | Trade-offs |
| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns

Changes in food consumption patterns have occurred in almost all levels of society. The biggest challenge is the low level of food literacy among the people. Massive advertisement in printed mass media, social media, and television has changed people's views about food. A lot of people have changed their views on food and have a perception that local food is out of date. This type of demand push driven overrides the supply push driven and undermines the need for good and safe nutritious food for their diets. As a result, local food crops, such as sago, cassava, and sorghum, have become increasingly unpopular in Indonesia over the past few decades. In addition to the disappearance of local food crops, people's dependence on rice and imported food-based processed food such as wheat is getting higher. Another trend is that changes in consumption patterns have led to a significant increase in obesity and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Processed food that is high in salt, sugar, and fat will put consumers in a disadvantage situation where people have to pay the price for the economic and health costs affected by the increasing occurrence of these NCDs. Ultra-processed food is high in salt, sugar, and fat. Accordingly, people have to pay the price for the economic and health costs affected by these diseases.

The 'Isi Piringku' campaign on diversified diets consisting of nutrient-rich sources of food is interesting but not as strong in people's minds as the 'Empat Sehat dan Lima Sempurna' campaigns that used to be so popular. There is a need for more massive promotion of healthy food with creative communication strategies and the use of communication channels that are well-known to certain audiences. For the youth, for example, healthy food campaigns can take advantage of social media, such as Instagram and TikTok, which are popular among them. At the household level, awareness-raising on healthy food consumption should target both men and women, with women as the main target of the campaign considering that they are the main decision-makers in food procurement. In addition to food literacy, there is also a need to organize public awareness about responsible consumption. Indonesia is known as the second-largest food waste producer in the world. We need to revive the food taboo, as local wisdom, which was once known by almost all ethnic groups in Indonesia, which stated that throwing away food was a disgraceful act. This taboo is no longer remembered or consistently taken into account by the public. New knowledge and technology must be introduced to the public to minimize food waste along with supportive government regulation. The cold supply chain is an unavoidable technology to prevent perishable food, such as fruit, vegetables, meats, into food waste when it is distributed from the production area to the area where consumers are living. This technology is strongly needed considering the low connectivity between regions in Indonesia as an archipelago country.

There is an expectation that the Government will reduce excessive attention and intervention on rice and encourage farmers to cultivate local food crops suitable to the character of the individual area and its local tradition and values. There is already a grassroots movement to protect seeds through seed banks, mapping, and planting of local food, including local rice, in several places in Indonesia that can grow well in their native areas without high intervention such as food crops imported from outside. Databases on local food should be strengthened to support these initiatives. Processing and packaging are issues that need to be taken into account so that locally processed food can be accepted by the public. The government needs to provide incentives for these local food producers to develop and be able to introduce their food in the markets. In addition, the government can encourage and provide incentives for the private sector to use local food content along with wheat for the production of instant noodles which are so popular in Indonesia.

ACTION TRACKS

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| | Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress |

KEYWORDS

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| ✓ | Women & Youth Empowerment | ✓ | Trade-offs |
| | | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

Conversion of agricultural land for food is the biggest issue in Java, which poses a threat to rice supply in the future. The population's dependence on rice is so high that the opening of rice farming land is unavoidable. Existing regulations are not able to protect this conversion process. Rice importation from the international markets is not popular among the people. The opening of new rice land on a large scale in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Papua, for example, is not easy to do. In addition to land that is not as fertile and suitable for rice as in Java, land clearing has the potential for conflict with efforts to reduce deforestation, which is high in Indonesia. Agricultural land in Sumatra, for example, must give up if the same land is to be used as mining land which is considered more economically profitable. Another challenge is that farmers in those areas do not have a similar capacity with rice farmers in Java. The development of new rice land then requires the development of human resource capacity. Instead of prioritizing rice agricultural development, the promotion of local food crops as discussed in other Action Tracks is a possible solution to address this land conversion trend.

Excessive use of chemical fertilizers also needs to be taken seriously because it has been proven to have damaged soil fertility as well as environmental sustainability. There is a proposal to shift the subsidies from agricultural inputs, such as chemical fertilizer, to agricultural output, such as fairer and more affordable prices. At a more practical recommendation, new technologies and knowledge to support climate-smart agriculture and to increase productivity and at the same time not to cause environmental degradation as well should be in place to ensure agricultural activities to be more economically viable and environmentally friendly.

ACTION TRACKS

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all |
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KEYWORDS

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

Similar to other countries, Indonesian farmers are aging. The development of food agriculture cannot move quickly considering there is a tendency for old farmers to find it difficult to accept new knowledge and technology to increase productivity. The financial institutions and banks are also not interested in working in this agricultural sector. As a result, farmers have difficulty getting credit to develop their businesses. At the same time, not many young people are interested in working in agriculture because it does not provide them with a better economic future. As mentioned in AT 3, land conversion is an issue. There is a growing perception that the agricultural sector is not as economically viable or profitable as other sectors. Worse, small-holder farmers are marginalized in the food value chain. Accordingly, this situation will threaten the effort to feed the growing population.

One possible solution that can make food agriculture more economically profitable and at the same time attract young people is an inclusive business model that encourages collaboration between small-scale farmers and private businesses or state-owned enterprises. An inclusive business model can happen only if small-holder farmers are well organized. Farmer corporations that are managed in a modern way, have large members, and control large areas of land are the basis for partnerships in this inclusive business model. There is an expectation that inclusive business models are able to provide a fairer share or distribution of value for small-holder food producers. On top of that, in the macro perspective, there is also an expectation that the models can contribute to the socio-economic outcome of food systems activities: job creation, poverty alleviation, and reduced inequality.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerability, shocks, and stress

The high dependence on rice makes Indonesia's food systems vulnerable. Low connectivity between islands causes logistics costs to rise dramatically if there is a disrupted distribution from rice production areas to areas where consumers are living due to climate change-affected disasters or the Covid-19 pandemic. As a consequence, low-income people are the most vulnerable people. Infrastructure development is one of the potential solutions. The Government's intervention to stabilize food prices and food aid is the list of possible solutions to ensure the low-income people access food. Besides, an alternative to rice is another solution. Not only local inland foods such as corn, cassava, sorghum, and sago, do we need to take coastal and marine source foods, such as Gracilaria sp seaweed for analog or artificial rice, into account as healthy alternatives to rice and to contribute to dietary diversity. Accordingly, research and innovation are key for more resilient food systems in Indonesia, the mega biodiversity country in the world. Centre for research and innovation on local seeds is also a proposed solution in this area.

Small-holder food producers need protection from The Government against crop failure due to climate change-affected natural disasters, such as floods and drought. At the same time, information on climate change prediction and its mitigation is in place and accessible for them to mitigate. Farmer field school on climate, climate-resilient seeds, knowledge on water drip irrigation for example are in the small-holder farmer's list of expectations to protect themselves from changing climate and environment. Again, research and innovation will play a key role. In the area of making regions more resilient, we highlighted the importance of marginal land development and revived or strengthened local, community, and individual-based food stocks to increase the food security of the regions. This is an institutional innovation in the area of food governance at the local level. The existing local wisdom, the so-called Gotong Royong in Java, Nganggung in Bangka, Ngayah in Bali, Marsiadapri in North Sumatra, for example, played a key role in the development of community-based food stocks where people help each other both in the normal and difficult times. We also proposed integrated farming including livestock, the protection of local seeds and other germplasm, and promoted local food and industrialization of local food to meet the population's needs. It needs to empower farmers on sustainable agriculture and climate-smart farming, and other supports such as small-holder farmers' access to capital, technology, and financial services to contribute to the effort to the development of local food industrialization.

Within these 5 action tracks focus which can identify various initiatives to formulate good policy recommendations, there seems to be one common need to support formulating good policy for food sustainable food systems which is good and valid data based on rigorous scientific exercise. The complexity of Indonesia will even emphasize more the importance of having good scientific data, facts, and evidence and put it in the higher priority in supporting a strong sustainable food systems policy development for Indonesia.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Cross-cutting Issues

Learning from the fresh experience, we proposed both national and sub-national dialogues as an institutional innovation in the area of food governance where stakeholders at the local and national level get engaged meaningfully in the food systems transformation. The Government is also expected to develop a food systems dashboard to real-time monitor the situation at the district level and also provide updated data and information for policy-making processes.

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KEYWORDS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

In general, there are some diverse views and different opinions that emerged during the dialogue. These have particularly occurred in the area of prioritized solutions or game-changers to address the existing and future problems, challenges, and opportunities to build and strengthen the resilience of Indonesian food systems. Different opinions also occurred when one stakeholder emphasized the need for land expansion for cultivation to maintain rice supply while another stakeholder tried to prevent deforestation. This is also the case when we discussed food certification. Food safety standard is important for consumers, but small and medium enterprises have difficulties in meeting the standard in the area of knowledge and finance. The enforcement of the standards to secure the consumer's health has negative impacts on the existence of these small and medium enterprises. This is also the case when we discussed the potential roles of the private sector in supporting the marginalized position of small and medium food producers, including small-holder farmers, fisherfolks, to engage in the value chain.

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