

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Monday, 30 November 2020 10:10 GMT +07:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Sundanese Slow Food, From Local Food to Global Food
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Repa Kustipia, Junior Gastronomist, Gastro Tourism Academy
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1092/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1092/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

15

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

2 0-18      3 19-30      9 31-50      1 51-65      66-80      80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

6 Male      9 Female      Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

1	Agriculture/crops	1	Education	0	Health care
0	Fish and aquaculture	0	Communication	0	Nutrition
2	Livestock	3	Food processing	2	National or local government
2	Agro-forestry	0	Food retail, markets	0	Utilities
2	Environment and ecology	1	Food industry	0	Industrial
0	Trade and commerce	0	Financial Services	1	Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union
	Large national business	Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation	Local authority
2	Small-scale farmer	Government and national institution
4	Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community
3	Large-scale farmer	United Nations
3	Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
1	Indigenous People	Consumer group
	Science and academia	1 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We did this Food Summit Dialogue in the middle of a biodiversity garden (we tried to connect via zoom with invited participants). And as a panel of experts there are 5 people, namely farmers. There are many principles of the food system for the Sundanese ethnicity in putting forward the idea of slow food from Sundanese food because the Sundanese are mostly vegetarians and pescatarians from freshwater and brackish water fish commodities. The participants who attended although on a small scale were 15 people, but all of them followed from the opening session, discussion, even to closing, and this showed the seriousness of the participants so that their opinions, ideas could be heard and become a material consideration for food and ethnicity which has such a strong influence in Indonesia.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

This dialogue does not force participants to agree with the given theme, but this dialogue opens the mind and dialectic of the food system, because the problem of the Indonesian state is the choice of a national diet program without considering the ethnic potential of indigenous or local communities. This dialogue begins with a brief explanation of Sundanese food and the seriousness of slow food for food stock supplies per head of household. After the description is complete, this dialogue begins with a friendly introduction of each participant and then begins to express his opinion in a democratic manner.

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

Suggestions for the organizers are to be closer to the organizers and curators so that there is close communication either through mini forums or the social media used, so that this discussion will continue and every convenor feels appreciated for this opportunity.

# 3. METHOD

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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

### Main focus

Please detail your Dialogue focus. For example, it could be (i) a comprehensive exploration of the food system, (ii) an exploration of one of the Summit's five Action Paths or levers of change, (iii) an examination of the relationship between one or more Pathways of Action and the levers of change, (iv) or other specific themes.

1. Food System, in the dialogue study that we held the title was "Sundanese Slow Food, From Local Food to Global Food". The theme of this dialogue is Track 1 of Action Track 1

Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all, because Sundanese food commodities can reach the nutritional value needs of every age group and Sundanese people have their own ethnicity that does meet the standards of dietary requirements and nutritious food if processed or consumed directly.

2. In addition to nutritious food from Sundanese food commodities that are spread in every Sundanese house yard, these foods and food commodities must be safe, this was confirmed by the Sundanese customary community committee, that Sundanese food ingredients are safe, because they carry out permaculture and can ensure it meets organic food standards.

3. Expected changes from the introduction of Sundanese food and ethnofood commodities and Sundanese recipes that dominate from a plant-based diet (original language: Lalab/lalapan/lalab) support the national nutrition program, which is a varied and balanced diet that is expected to meet the calories from each individual. the age phase of the Indonesian people, especially the Sundanese people who are divided into two groups, namely those who live in cities and rural areas and are very serious about nutrition problems, it can be seen from the food policy in Indonesia, namely the Food Law No. must be guaranteed for the food system. This is in line with the principles put forward.

4. Other specific themes we will do the next Independent dialog, Action Track 2

The shift to sustainable consumption patterns with the theme: Sundanese Sustainable Gastronomy where there is a Sundanese food culture and ritual with the resulting diversity will affect the demand for food commodities by quantity and this has an impact on the food balance in Indonesia.

Furthermore,  
Action Path 3

Boost nature-positive production will have a dialogue with the theme "Sundanese Botanical Cuisine", this has been done for 2 centuries and there are many recipe records owned by Sundanese people.

Action Path 4

Equitable Livelihoods will elaborate further on the theme "Permaculture for Future Food Systems".

Action Path 5

Building resilience to vulnerability, shock and stress will be very sensitive and carries the theme "Holistic and Personalized Gastronomy (Food for Soul).

### ACTION TRACKS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

The findings in this dialogue open up new thinking about:

1. The collection of Sundanese food commodities will be carried out by representatives of farmers in each area in West Java in collaboration with student agriculture, biology, nutrition, environment, forestry, and youth communities to conduct ethnofood mapping.
2. This dialogue conveys alternative policies for national nutrition programs, preferably based on ethnic diets, because they are more diverse and logistical. This means not making up according to the rules made and socialized by the government, where the problem faced is the unavailability of these foodstuffs in shopping centers or traditional markets.
3. For generations the Sundanese have had basic principles in farming and making food supply arenas during the dry season, and this is no longer appreciated because of the rampant pop culture influencing young people to do what their parents did on agricultural land, plantations, and agronomy.

### 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
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### KEYWORDS

- Finance
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Participants 1-5 : - Sundanese food is easy to grow

- Gardening is the core activity of Sundanese habits.
- The Sundanese have an agricultural calendar with the wind direction method.
- Sundanese people have close kinship with communities in various locations, so there is mutual cooperation in producing agricultural products and this is done with a sense of family.
- As a Sundanese, I regret moving to the metropolitan area because the food in this area is already diverse and contains a lot of preservatives and is not healthy.

Participants 6-10:

- Land in urban areas is very expensive to return to gardening, while hydroponic techniques are not optimal, because most of the Sundanese food commodities come from forests.
- The Sundanese have a style of eating and eating patterns with the principle of eating little but often.
- Sundanese farmers forget the buffalo plowing the fields.
- What does this Industrial Revolution mean for sustainable Sundanese cooking? It is also threatened by today's food which has no philosophy, so that its impact is immediately felt on the environment, especially food waste.
- The national policy will greatly help realize the national dietary guidelines, the Sundanese people are not too fond of eating fat.

Participants 11-15 :

- There is no ethnic-specific nutrition education.
- Sundanese food must be available and cheap.
- The food industry should not do green washing on agricultural products that have an impact on the environment.
- The world needs to be literate on Sundanese ethnofood, so that's where the plant based diet and planetary diet come in.
- It takes a lot of action from various parties if you want to apply as global food.

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

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

We found in the dialogue from the 15th participant's opinion that " - It takes a lot of action from various parties if you want to apply for global food", initially refused and it was not possible to propose Sundanese food as global food and he said it was a waste of time. This can only be solved by the village government and the central government in social programs for socialization, because it requires the commitment and willingness of all parties.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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- Innovation
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