

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 27 April 2021 14:00 GMT +07:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	INDONESIAN NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES
CONVENED BY	Anang Noegroho (BAPPENAS)/ Pungkas Bahjuri Ali (BAPPENAS)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12406/
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

239

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

2 0-18 51 19-30 122 31-50 58 51-65 4 66-80 1 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

114 Male 125 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

16	Agriculture/crops	12	Education	5	Health care
5	Fish and aquaculture	3	Communication		Nutrition
5	Livestock	4	Food processing	71	National or local government
14	Agro-forestry	2	Food retail, markets		Utilities
17	Environment and ecology	1	Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce	3	Financial Services		Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
17	Small-scale farmer	92	Government and national institution
3	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer	27	United Nations
31	Local Non-Governmental Organization	1	International financial institution
20	International Non-Governmental Organization	5	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
1	Indigenous People	2	Consumer group
14	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The 1st Indonesian Food Systems Summit Dialogues (Indonesian FSSD) was organized according to the convenor reference manual of the UNFSS Secretariat. It aimed at ensuring that the dialogue incorporates, reinforces and enhances the principles of engagement. We set the ultimate result of the dialogues is to produce a national strategy of food systems transformation as part of the national development plan and contribution to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This statement is a reflection of the principle of the act with urgency. We recognize the complexity of food systems that all aspects are closely connected. With respect to the principle of recognizing complexity, we invited a wide range of stakeholder representatives across sectors and experts to deal with the complex problems of the food system. There were 239 participants from various sectors involved in the dialogues. This was also our effort to ensure the principles of embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity in the dialogues processes. 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 build trust, be respectful and commit to the summit as the foundation of our collaboration. We developed the 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. Moreover, to ensure the inclusiveness of the dialogues then we invited small-scale producers, women, indigenous people, consumers, and representatives from subnational governments. In terms of gender representation, there are 125 of 239 participants are women.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The 1st Indonesian FSSD mostly reflected the aspects of inclusivity and participatory of 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 be directed to formulate a national strategy on food systems transformation.

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

The dialogues should incorporate the principle of diversity to accommodate specific contexts, especially stakeholders from sub-national levels since Indonesia is an archipelagic and decentralized country.

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

The dialogue was curated well, which introduction session covered statement commitment on food systems transformation from the government and UN representatives. We prepared a paper as background information for participants. The participants were enthusiastic in the discussion until the end, and willing to get the results of the dialogues. The facilitation in the discussion groups was conducted to ensure that all the voices were heard where all participants could express their ideas, experiences, and interests. The dialogue was to gather many stakeholders from various interest groups and levels. In addition, the dialogue was done virtually, then the committee must anticipate all possible risks. In doing so, the Convenor strengthened and expanded the committee, which did not only consist of the curator and the facilitators, but including Co-convenor, co-curator, co-facilitators, rapporteurs, and co-rapporteurs. It is to ensure that the dialogue could be convened in a well-conducted manner.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The 1st Indonesian Food Systems Summit Dialogue (FSSD) focuses on comprehensive exploration of food systems that involves a broad range of stakeholders such as national and subnational government institutions, private sectors and business association, 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 objectives of the dialogues are: (i) gathering inputs and ideas, as well as share learning and experiences of multi stakeholders process on food systems transformation in Indonesia, (ii) identify problems, analysis and possible solutions to develop strategy and pathways for food system transformation, (iii) determine Indonesia position related with food system transformation to achieve SDGs that will be presented in UN Food System Summit 2021.

The Indonesian FSSD has developed as part of the implementation of the national food system transformation agenda as stated in Law 18/2020 on Food. The law is a regulatory framework to ensure food system transformation for sufficient, affordable, safe, good quality and nutritionally balanced diet is 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 establishing food systems transformation as one of the national policy priorities. The Indonesian FSSD is an opportunity for GoI and other stakeholders to present and discuss the plan with key national and sub-national stakeholders, to engage them concretely in the dialogue process and beyond.

The dialogue is organized based on Five Global Action Tracks as a framework in the process and analysis. The Five Global Action Tracks are integrated, cross-cut each other, and cannot be managed separately. The Indonesian FSSD has drawn upon the expertise of actors from across Indonesia's food systems. Based on the Five Action Tracks, the Indonesian FSSD has 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 changers', key interventions that can change the ways in which food system operate. This means that the Indonesian FSSD is a process of multi-stakeholder dialogues to develop a pathway 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 1st Indonesian FSSD has covered a broad range of issues related to food systems transformation. Adopting the five global action tracks in the discussion group has contributed to the comprehensiveness of the results of the dialogue. There is problem reformulation, articulation of new narratives, experiences from the ground and ideas for solutions, and some points of consensus to follow up in the next series of dialogues. The participants agreed that the food system in Indonesia should reflect the context of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. This needs further to be explored in the upcoming sub-national dialogues. The participants in each discussion group agreed to follow up on the result of the dialogues in terms of reshaping the substance with groups discussion and some of them will organize independent dialogues. There is a need for a more in-depth discussion in the local context in the sub-national dialogues that involve the participation of provincial and district governments as well as local key stakeholders.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

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

Participants have identified that ensuring access to safe and nutritious food need to integrate food provision into poverty reduction/social safety-net program. To ensure food access, there is a need to encourage the participation of the community to practice family farming, home garden utilization and urban agriculture. Supports to small-medium enterprises in food sectors are crucial to enhance healthy and nutritious food. Food systems planning should be integrated from national and sub-national, and there is a need for further capacity building at the local level. The provision of safe and nutritious food need behavior change, so appropriate communication strategy and community education are important to increase food literacy. The group identified that the increase in fruit and vegetable consumption is one of potential game-changers.

Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns

Participants agreed that shifting to sustainable consumption needs community education on healthy and nutritious food. Therefore, it needs massive education and campaign, particularly on promoting local foods. The discussion also identified the role of women in shifting sustainable consumption due to the importance of early and childhood education for healthy diets. There is a need to develop food systems dashboard to provide comprehensive information on production and consumption status that are useful for policymaking. The group agreed that food safety is an important aspect to strengthen and need to develop incentives for food producers that produce healthy and nutritious foods. It also needs shifting on practices and behaviors of the producers, distributors, and consumers to reduce food loss and waste. The group identified that healthy and nutritious food education and reducing food waste as potential game-changers.

Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

The participants in the group agreed that forms of sustainable agriculture practices such as agroecology and climate-smart agriculture are driving forces to boost nature positive production. Supports on promoting agroforestry as approach to sustainable utilization of marginal land are needed, with the objective to integrate agriculture and conservation. There is a need to strengthen agrobiodiversity, particularly the conservation of plant genetic resources. Therefore, promoting local food production systems is important to ensure diversification and regionalization of food system. The participants agreed that it is time to develop aquaculture as a potential food source in the future. The groups identified that agroecology approach and promoting the local food system are potential game-changers.

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

In advancing equitable livelihood, there is a need to ensure community access to agrarian resources such as land, capital and information. The group agreed that strengthening institutional capacity, such as farmer and fisheries corporation, is important. The discussion identified the importance of inclusive business and access to finance for small-scale producers as well as equitable value chain of food production. Increasing added value of production through circular economic concept is an idea to increase income and sustainable livelihood. There is a need to develop incentives for youth to participate in agriculture production for the sake of farmers regeneration program. The group identified that farmer corporation and circular economy are potential game-changers.

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

There is a need to map and decentralize food stock as part of strengthening community access to food-related with vulnerability, shocks and stress. The group agreed to promote adaptive agriculture to build resilience to disaster and climate change. With high intensity of natural disaster, innovation and investment in technology of logistic system are options as well, as the development of holding state-food production company. The group identified that adaptive agriculture and innovation in logistic system are potential game c

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Generally speaking, there are some diverse views and different opinions that emerged during the dialogue. These are 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. It was agreed that a long list of game-changers will be listed. Since there are still other five dialogues both at the sub-national and national levels, the proposed solutions (long listed of game-changers) will be validated and the priority will be the subject of the discussion among the participants.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Official-Feedback-Form_08Jun21_rev1.pdf