

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| <b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>       | Wednesday, 30 June 2021 09:15 GMT +07:00  |
| <b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>      | Hak MakMur - Mewujudkan Sistem Pangan yang Terjangkau, Aman dan Beragam                               |
| <b>CONVENED BY</b>         | Center for Indonesian Policy Studies  |
| <b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b> | <a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24545/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24545/</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

60

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

34 19-30

22 31-50

0 51-65

1 66-80

0 80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Male

32 Female

3 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

12 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

1 Communication

3 Food processing

Food retail, markets

4 Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

5 Nutrition

10 National or local government

Utilities

2 Industrial

20 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

Multi-national corporation

6 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

2 Local Non-Governmental Organization

3 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

8 Science and academia

4 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

5 Local authority

5 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

5 United Nations

International financial institution

5 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

2 Consumer group

12 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

In implementing the Food Systems Summit Principles in the dialogue, CIPS ensure that there is a diversity in the audience. Inviting the unvoiced stakeholders to share their perspectives on Indonesia's food systems. It also allowed the balance of the discussion in the group sessions. Another thing we do is to keep the neutrality of facilitators, which creating a safe space for all participants to share their perspectives towards Indonesia's food systems.

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

In CIPS' first independent dialogue, below are the aspects of the Principles that reflect outstandingly: 1. Commit to the Summit The dialogue enables all participants to discuss with one objective: developing Indonesia's food systems that can provide access to safe and nutritious food. With the diverse perspectives from the dialogue, CIPS able to gain new insights regarding Indonesia's food systems. 2. Be Respectful and Recognize Complexity CIPS acknowledges the complexity of food systems discussions as it might trigger conflicts during the discussions. However, the facilitators were able to provide a safe space platform for all participants and respect all opinions. 3. Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity During the process of convening the dialogue, CIPS prioritize to ensure the diversity of the audience group. Inviting farmers communities, NGOs, and small-micro business owners to participate in the dialogue. The complexity of the food systems also include more than government and large private corporations.

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

Ensuring that there is a balance of stakeholder groups in between group discussions is important. Convenors need to make sure that all discussion caters perspectives that represent the unvoiced stakeholders as well. Providing a plenary session in the dialogue gives a discussion context for all participants that can be used for the group sessions. Engagement of participants should also be prioritized for the dialogues. The duration of the dialogues should be compact to minimize losing engagement of the participants. Creating triggering questions for the participants can play a role in the activeness of the discussion.

# 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

The breakout room discussions covered (1) the impact of the long domestic supply chain on prices and food safety, (2) balanced international trade to fulfill domestic consumption, (3) the health and nutritional values of the food circulated in the market, (4) food loss and waste, (5) Equitable food production, (6) Youth and agriculture innovation, (7) Food prices disparity between producers and consumers prices, and (8) inability of policies to respond to challenges of food systems on the ground

### 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

- a) Domestic food supply chain needs to be optimized and made more efficient for both the accessibility of food and the welfare of farmers.
- b) International collaboration is needed through opening up trade linkages as complementary sources of food supply and through best practices sharing.
- c) Education on nutrition is important as the biggest drive for malnutrition is consumption behavior.
- d) Ensuring welfare for farmers at the community level through regulation and strengthening community-based farming.
- e) Ensure that low-income families have access to food through better targeted social protection.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

- a) Optimizing food domestic supply chain and availability to guarantee safe and nutritious intake,
- b) Strengthen community-based farming
- c) Share responsibility for more stakeholders participating in the food systems, engage more with the private sectors and smallholder farmers
- d) Fortification to increase nutritious value of locally produced food,
- e) Increase social protection to make nutritious food more affordable
- f) Change production orientation from productivity to nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- g) Education for behavioral changes on nutritional consumption amongst low-income families.
- h) Use import as a complementary strategy to meet national food demand.
- i) Create a clearer career trajectory to entice young farmers to enter the agricultural workforce and start the regeneration process.
- j) Collaboration with other agriculturally advanced Southeast Asian countries to learn best practices in agriculture

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### KEYWORDS

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

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The orientation for agriculture production, whether it is for businesses and profit or to fulfill the rights of the communities for food.

The extent of the role of import as a source for domestic food supply. While some participants recognize the importance of import to fulfill domestic demands, some say that import should only be pursued as a complementary strategy.

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