

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 30 August 2021 18:29 GMT +07:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Indonesia Food Systems: Stories from the Field
CONVENED BY	CIFOR, EntreVA, Hivos, KRKP, Mantasa, WRI Indonesia, WWF Indonesia and Yayasan Kehati
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42446/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
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

196

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

51 19-30

113 31-50

32 51-65

0 66-80

0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

101 Male

93 Female

2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

30 Agriculture/crops

8 Fish and aquaculture

0 Livestock

25 Agro-forestry

42 Environment and ecology

0 Trade and commerce

35 Education

2 Communication

9 Food processing

14 Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

1 Financial Services

0 Health care

1 Nutrition

22 National or local government

2 Utilities

0 Industrial

4 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

19 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

2 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

11 Small-scale farmer

0 Medium-scale farmer

0 Large-scale farmer

75 Local Non-Governmental Organization

20 International Non-Governmental Organization

6 Indigenous People

20 Science and academia

0 Workers and trade union

1 Member of Parliament

13 Local authority

7 Government and national institution

0 Regional economic community

4 United Nations

0 International financial institution

12 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

3 Consumer group

2 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Independent Dialogue was organized in accordance with the convenor manual to ensure that the principles of engagement were incorporated, reinforced and enhanced. We recognized the complexity of Indonesia's food systems and embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity by inviting multiple stakeholders, especially at the grassroots level, including youth, women and indigenous communities as listed in section 1. We divided the Indonesian archipelago into food system regions, grouping the participants into areas with similar food systems (e.g. big cities, Java and Bali, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua and Maluku and Nusa Tenggara). The dialogue also built on and add value to existing initiatives. Opportunity was given to the participants to share their stories, experiences, thoughts, initiatives and ideas on the transformation of food systems. The 2-day dialogue was jointly curated by eight organizations and one coalition. Considering the time difference across different Indonesia regions, the first day of the dialogue focused on issues in the western part of Indonesia and the second day of the dialogue mainly focused on issues in the eastern part of Indonesia. The first session of each dialogue covered statement and background information from the Ministry of Development Planning, particularly the Director of Food and Agriculture as the National Convenor for UNFSS. We also allocated time for group discussion (120 min) to collect as much information as possible from the participants. The participants were enthusiastic to share their stories, thoughts, criticism and ideas both directly and through Zoom chat, ensuring that all voices were heard.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Independent Dialogue specifically reflects the multi-stakeholder inclusivity aspect through the level of participation of grassroots representatives from different regions in Indonesia.

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

The dialogues should uphold the principle of diversity to accommodate any specific context such as the context of archipelago in the case of Indonesia

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 independent dialogue aimed at compiling stories and lessons learned from successful and less successful practices in the field as well as discussing potential solutions that suit Indonesia for the realization of a sustainable, healthy, fair and resilient food system. The dialogue provided a medium for food actors and stakeholders, especially at the grassroots level, including youth, women and indigenous communities, to share their experiences.

Recognizing the complexity and diversity of local food systems in Indonesia, we divided the dialogue participants into several groups based on food system regions and/or characteristics e.g. big cities, Java and Bali, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua and Maluku and Nusa Tenggara. The discussions covered many aspects of the local food systems from biodiversity to food waste.

Experiences and stories on practices and lessons learned in the local food systems in Indonesia were discussed, specifically covering the prerequisites or conditions for success and the recipe for failure. Some of the stories shared will be compiled in a book as short stories. This dialogue was also intended to complement the results of the member state dialogues organized by the National Convenor in April and August 2021.

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 participants agreed that to establish a sustainable food system, Indonesia must embrace the diversity of local food systems and acknowledge the unique complexity of each region, which requires unique solutions. Food systems in Indonesia are unique due to diversity in environment, biodiversity, tradition and food culture among the country's communities. Food policies should also integrate many aspects such as social, culture, health and environment, in line with the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of the main findings from the independent dialogue are:

Consumption aspect

There is a shift in the consumption of rice. Rice has become the main carbohydrate, which is partially contributed by the government's program Raskin. Imported wheat, along with its by-products has become widely consumed in different regions, replacing a variety of local ingredients. Reliance on only one or two types of (imported) food makes us vulnerable to crisis in the event of global food price fluctuation. Low food and nutrition literacy are considered as the main contributors to this. Food producers prefer to sell the high quality food products and consume the low quality ones instead, including instant food. Children and youth, particularly, tend to consume fast food and ultra-processed food. This phenomenon also occurs in rural and indigenous communities. There is a lack of information on the diversity of local foods and their nutritional value to help the communities meet their nutritional needs. Even though the Indonesian government has issued the national dietary guideline "My Plate", its dissemination has been limited. Massive campaign and education on local foods and their nutritional value as well as regulations and policies to support local food consumption and biodiversity protection are needed to address these issues.

Production aspect

Several issues discussed in relation to this aspect were:

- Land conversion for various functions threatens food production. The conversion of a mangrove area not only threatens food security for coastal communities but also causes natural disaster
- Crop failure due to climate change as well as biodiversity loss and environmental damage due to unsustainable production practices
- Food and agricultural development in Indonesia remains limited to certain types of food, namely rice, corn and soybeans, which restrains the diversity of the food available at the local level
- Land conflict: indigenous communities in particular face difficulties in accessing forests as their source of food
- Low demand for local food in addition to logistical issues demotivates producers to preserve and grow local foods, which will lead to the loss of biodiversity

Therefore, it is recommended for food policies and programs to consider the characteristics, potential and culture of the region. Producers should also be strengthened while climate change adaptation capacity needs to be improved. Meanwhile, national data should cover the availability of local food instead of focusing on certain commodities. The dialog participants also emphasized the importance of a marketplace, both modern market and traditional market, as the center for the direct marketing of local food products to the local communities.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/7

Big Cities

The participants in this group agreed that low food and nutrition literacy are a few of the key contributing factors in big cities. The lower-middle class opts for foods in the lower price range, while the upper middle class's choice is based on trends. Neither of these groups pays attention to the nutritional aspect. This is reflected in the consumption patterns of children and youth age 15-29, who tend to consume low fiber and high calories, sugar, salt and fat. This is exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, which further reduces access to food, especially for marginalized groups. On the other hand, the pandemic has increased awareness on the importance of a healthy diet. This can be seen as an improvement opportunity. Massive campaign and education programs on the right platform for different target audiences are needed along with innovation in processing and serving local and nutritious foods. In terms of production, urban farming will play an important role in food and nutrition security in big cities. In addition to policy and technological support, rebranding is needed for millennial farmers to attract the involvement of youth to sustaining the initiative. Several initiatives on food waste have been implemented by communities in urban areas. An example of the best practice is the food rescue program, which collaborates with hotels, restaurants, bakeries and event organizers to distribute decent food to marginalized groups.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/7

Java and Bali

Java and Bali are suitable for rice cultivation. More than 50% of Indonesia's rice is produced in this region, which only makes up 7% of Indonesia's total land area. However, massive land conversion continues to occur along with expanding urban and industrial areas. Rural areas have been dealing with the issues of land conflict, environmental degradation and water crisis for a long time. Meanwhile, mangrove conversion into large ponds by companies has contributed to ecosystem damage in coastal areas. In addition, climate change, diseases in fish farms and policies unfavorable to small scale fishers contribute to decreased income of coastal communities. This situation is worsened by the lack of income diversification among producers. On the consumption side, participants highlighted the shift in the consumption of rice, wheat-based food products, ultra-processed food and fast food as the main issues in this region. Improved awareness and education on the potential and nutritional values of a variety of local foods along with local food processing innovations were some of the recommendations mentioned by the participants to address these issues. On the production side, strengthening the producers' organization, improving the capacity of producers (including women and youth) and improving the use of ecosystem services were considered key to improving the livelihood of producers. Several best practices that have been implemented, such as agro-ecology, zoning-based farming system, integrated farming and consumers' shift to local, healthy and sustainable food, need to be supported, promoted and replicated.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/7

Sumatra

The main issue being discussed in the region is massive conversion of agricultural lands into oil palm plantations and mining areas, which threaten the food system. The participants recommended for government policies not only to focus on certain commodities (rice, corn, soya bean), but to also consider the local potential. The Riau Province in Sumatra is known as one of the biggest sago producers on peatlands. However, low demand for the product has made it difficult for the producers to market their products, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Ironically, the local community, including the producers, does not consume sago as their staple food. Rice remains their main source of carbohydrate as it is subsidized by the government through community food assistance. The participants also pointed out that ecological farming models need to be strengthened and a strong regulatory framework and campaign is needed to promote the shift to local food (sago).

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/7

Kalimantan

Land conversion was highlighted as one of the main issues that have transformed the social landscape of the community. Farmers have been forced to take jobs as mining workers as big companies monopolize the lands. Women slowly lose their roles in the food system due to reduced access to natural resources, especially land. In North Kalimantan, dryland and organic farming practices that are part of the local wisdom are supported and regulated by the local government, but acknowledgment and support remain lacking, particularly from the national government. According to the participants, a few key elements needed to support the production side are farmer organizations strengthening, added value generation for local foods and increased market access. On the consumption side, the biggest concern of the participants was the shift toward instant food and fast food, particularly among the younger generation. Therefore, massive campaigns and movements to promote local food are key to improve food sovereignty in the region

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/7

Nusa Tenggara

With its unique ecosystem and climate, Nusa Tenggara has a wide range of local food sources from beans and corn to different cereals (sorghum, barley and barley). However, the participants mentioned that climate change has led to more extreme droughts, changing rain patterns and more intense pest and disease problems, which ultimately has caused a decrease in production.

The shift in farming practice, such as the use of hybrid seeds, is threatening local seeds with extinction. In addition, the use of government-provided chemical fertilizers and pesticides has slowly eroded the community's organic farming practices. The conversion of agricultural land and mangrove areas was also mentioned as one of the factors disrupting the ecosystem. As in other regions, the younger generation in Nusa Tenggara is no longer interested in agriculture due to the lack of economic incentives. Consumption of rice is also increasing among the people in the region. They also prefer instant food since it is considered more practical and cheaper compared to local food. It is ironic that an area with such high biodiversity and fisheries potential is still dealing with malnutrition, stunting and child mortality due to the lack of food literacy. Producers tend to sell their high-quality food products to buy rice or instant food. The participants agreed that food literacy should be prioritized by involving informal and religious leaders using cultural approach.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/7

Sulawesi

Sulawesi is the largest island in the Wallacea Zone that houses the greatest land and marine biodiversity in Indonesia. However, similar with other regions, rice consumption has been increasing for source of carbohydrate instead of their local food. Awareness on the importance of consuming diverse and nutritious food is also very low. To lessen people's dependence on rice, the participants suggested the "2 days no rice" program, in which rice is substituted by local food (sago, taro, cassava, sweet potato, banana). Policies for the protection of local food production zones (land and coastal) are also needed to prevent further conversion for various purposes. Decreased quality of agricultural lands due to the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides as well as the use of various hybrid seeds was also mentioned by the participants as a contributing factor on the production side.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/7

Maluku and Papua

Maluku and Papua's local food systems are traditionally propped up by non-rice commodities. Sago and tubers, which naturally grow in the forest, are the main sources of carbohydrate apart from bananas. For some of the people living in this region, the forest serves as a "supermarket", where they also catch animals as sources of protein. Maluku is an area that is rich in fish resources as a main source of protein. However, resources extraction, especially by large-scale fishing industries, has caused damage. Even with the rich biodiversity and local food in this region, increasing rice consumption is also seen in this region, contributed by government rice subsidy for poor households ('Raskin'). In addition, lack of infrastructure and logistics has made local food prices more expensive. Low demand for local food has demotivated farmers to grow such crops. The shift in consumption patterns due to low food literacy has caused nutritional and health problems in the region, especially among children. The participants believed that support and political will from the government are key to mainstreaming local food through policies as well as promoting innovation by considering social and cultural aspects of the local people

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Several issues that were not covered in the discussions and need to be explored further are:

- Food loss: promoting innovation and utilizing technology, program and policy to address the issue
- Access to food for people with disabilities: how to ensure access to healthy food for this group
- Enabling policy, environment regulation and incentive for start-ups and SMEs providing local, fair, healthy and sustainable food
- Financing and investment for a healthy, equitable and sustainable food system
- How to scale up best practices.

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