

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| DIALOGUE DATE | Friday, 28 May 2021 09:00 GMT +07:00 |
| DIALOGUE TITLE | Youth For Future of Indonesia Food System |
| CONVENED BY | Mr. Said Abdullah (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan) |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8091/ |
| 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

52

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

4 0-18 31 19-30 16 31-50 1 51-65 0 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

28 Male 26 Female 0 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 11 | Agriculture/crops | 8 | Education | 0 | Health care |
| 1 | Fish and aquaculture | 8 | Communication | 2 | Nutrition |
| 0 | Livestock | 7 | Food processing | 1 | National or local government |
| 2 | Agro-forestry | 1 | Food retail, markets | 0 | Utilities |
| 3 | Environment and ecology | 0 | Food industry | 0 | Industrial |
| 0 | Trade and commerce | 0 | Financial Services | 6 | Other |

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

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|----|---|---|---|
| 2 | Small/medium enterprise/artisan | 0 | Workers and trade union |
| 1 | Large national business | 0 | Member of Parliament |
| 1 | Multi-national corporation | 1 | Local authority |
| 2 | Small-scale farmer | 1 | Government and national institution |
| 1 | Medium-scale farmer | 1 | Regional economic community |
| 0 | Large-scale farmer | 3 | United Nations |
| 10 | Local Non-Governmental Organization | 0 | International financial institution |
| 0 | International Non-Governmental Organization | 2 | Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance |
| 2 | Indigenous People | 1 | Consumer group |
| 11 | Science and academia | 4 | Other |

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Dialogue is designed as a forum for discussion involving various parties, especially young people with various backgrounds. This independent dialogue is an effort to involve multiple parties to encourage the transformation of the food system in Indonesia that is more just, sovereign, and resilient. Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP) in the Indonesian context, this transformation is also a necessity. KRKP with its mandate to realize food sovereignty continues to encourage the transformation of the Indonesian food system. The thing to do to hold dialogue is to publish and approach and coordinate with the national convenor in this case the Ministry of Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS). The publication is carried out in various ways to include various parties in the dialogue. Publication methods are carried out through social media such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook. Another thing that is prepared to create and increase participation is to identify participants and invite them specifically. Collaborating with universities, journalists, and various parties in organizing Independent Dialogue. Actively involved in the Independent dialogue held by the national convenor. Involving the facilitators in the preparation process so that they have a way of ensuring all participants have the opportunity to express opinions there are several arrangements.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Participants involved in this dialogue were divided into 3 discussion groups. Each discussion group is facilitated by a facilitator, co-facilitator, and report card. Participants in each group are divided based on the main considerations, namely the diversity of experience, the field they are involved in, and origin/geography. Thus, for each group discussion, there can be a diversity of opinions based on different experiences. At the beginning of the session, the facilitator conveys the objectives, scope of the discussion, and the rules. One thing that is strongly highlighted is the right of everyone to express opinions clearly, there is nothing wrong with the opinions expressed, opinions will be well received and everyone will get the same time to have an opinion or provide feedback on other opinions. This is highly emphasized because there are opportunities for participants from eastern Indonesia to feel embarrassed or hesitant to express their opinions. So far, very few voices from young groups in the eastern region have been recognized. During the discussion, the facilitator managed the discussion well by taking into account the adequate gender aspect. In each question-answering session, the facilitator often provides opportunities or invites female participants to express their opinions. In this way, women's voices in this dialogue can be accommodated. So far, women's voices in determining food policy are often ignored. Everyone can express their opinion. To facilitate the discussion, because the time available for direct opinion is limited, the facilitator invites participants to write down their opinions if there is not enough time to speak directly through the jam board application provided by Google or by writing them directly in the chat column. This also happens. When there are participants who need clarification or feedback on the opinions of other participants, they can write them in the chat column. The facilitator will read out all participants' opinions and feedback written in the chat column. Thus all participants can find out all the information

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

The independent dialogue that is designed must provide space for the voice of the voiceless to be able to express their opinions and views. Convenors need to prepare well for the implementation and select participants. The selection of participants is expected to provide more variety from the parties involved. Pay attention to the sector and parties involved to create diversity in the discussion.

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 Youth For Future of Indonesia Food System was carried out not using an action track approach but using an Indonesian local food system approach and the concept of food sovereignty. Food is a basic need as well as a human right for everyone. Everyone needs adequate food in terms of quantity, nutrition, and safety. Thus everyone can live a healthy and productive life. In addition, food is also a symbol of cultural development and human relations with nature. The current pandemic situation is causing the threat of food insecurity and hunger. Disrupted supply chains and declining purchasing power make food difficult to access, especially for vulnerable groups. The food system, as an integral part of the activities of production, processing, distribution, and consumption as well as food waste management. The food system includes the actors and institutions involved in it, with various interests and benefits derived from it. The challenges of the current and future food system are meeting food needs with the challenges of population growth, climate change, and ecological vulnerability, as well as socio-economic inequality, especially small-scale farmers, poor consumers, and other marginal groups. This requires a more just, sovereign, and resilient food system transformation. Strengthening the food system is seen as a means to significantly reduce hunger, malnutrition, and poverty, as well as strengthening global efforts to deal with the pandemic. As a scope, it is divided into three discussion rooms as follows:

1. Sustainable production which includes access to production sources and sustainable agricultural models and revitalization of educational curricula. We now realize that national and global food systems are not working well. The Covid-19 pandemic shows the fragility of our food system that runs from time to time. The food system, which consists of a long series of processes from production, distribution, to consumption, shows its fragility on all fronts. Food production is a process or activity of procuring food by food producers which are then distributed to the consumer level for consumption. To maintain the sustainability of food production while at the same time maintaining the survival of food producers, talking about food production cannot be separated from sustainable production methods.

2. Encompassing fair distribution and trade, fair market, market access for everyone, gastro diplomacy, distribution. Equality and access to added value in the value chain. The main focus in this section is Fair Food Distribution and Trade. The food distribution in question is how food from the land reaches the plate on our dining table. This includes what the value chain is like and the phenomenon of loss does not go unnoticed. Meanwhile, fair food trade is a trading concept based on open partnership, upholding justice, dialogue, and transparency. From these two things, we see many phenomena and situations that occur in Indonesia. Of course, from the eyes of young Indonesians.

3. Consumption of healthy and quality food, including the wealth of local food sources, development of local food systems, access to healthy and quality food literacy. The main focus of consuming healthy and quality food is to identify the situation of food consumption in the communities where the participants live and explore ideas for improving the food system, especially at the level of consumption.

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 |

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Sustainable production and agriculture

- The main findings in this room broadly state that most food producers are unable to access productive sources for food production, especially land. Land problems are a serious problem in the production sector because data shows that most food producers who depend on land only have a minimum of 0.5 ha of land to produce food.
- Land issues do not only occur to food producers who sell their products but also to indigenous peoples whose food production is only used to fulfill their daily lives, various cases were also found, such as the non-recognition of their customary territory, the unilateral takeover of land by the company, to the seizure of living space they.
- The ability or capacity of food producers is also a requirement that according to participants is something that must be met to achieve efficient and sustainable food production with environmentally friendly agricultural principles. The development of the food sector also needs to consider various things such as the characteristics of local resources, culture, and regional typology.
- Farmers are increasingly dependent on external agricultural inputs. This dependence is certainly very dangerous if there is an increase in the price of agricultural inputs, it will also increase the production costs of farmers. Current agricultural inputs Mostly large companies that tend to give rise to injustice.
- Food producers' access to finance for production capital is also a serious problem faced by food producers because the requirements to apply for loans are not following the business character of food producers. In addition, the absence of control over harvest prices and production inputs also makes food producers often lose money.

2. Fair distribution and trade.

- Prices are not good enough for farmers and are more often played by the market to the detriment of farmers. Farmers get the least profit compared to other chain actors. The bargaining position of farmers is still low due to various obstacles such as weak institutional capacity, inadequate product quality, and contribution, and others.
- The food import policy that continues to occur has implications for the suppression of farmers' products. Besides being unable to compete in terms of quality, farmers' products also cannot compete with the prices of imported products that have experienced dumping. As a result, product prices at the farm level fall to a very low level and are detrimental to farmers.
- Farmers' products are disrupted and unable to compete when entering modern markets and in urban areas. A long value chain not only causes low profits for farmers but also reduces product quality, especially when handling processes are not good. As a result, agricultural products cannot compete with large-scale agricultural products/companies. Whereas there is a trend of increasing food consumption in urban areas of around 30%.
- Large food traders or large retailers are mostly filled with processed or imported food products. Local farmers' products are still unable to compete and fill the food market very little in modern markets.
- The food logistics system is not yet adaptive or following the typology of our country, namely archipelagic islands. In addition, our food production is still concentrated in certain areas and is not evenly distributed all the time. Thus there is a food gap in food production centers and consumer centers. The food estate policy promoted by the government has even made the centralization of food production concentrated in certain areas. This centralization will eventually increase distribution costs to other regions. The existing logistical institutions are not yet optimal in managing domestic food logistics.

3. Consumption of healthy and quality food,

- The main findings of this room show that the definition of healthy and quality food consumption is still a luxury for most members of society. The lack of literacy about healthy and quality food, both in terms of source and meaning, has caused many sources of healthy and quality food, especially local food, to be neglected.
- Market policies that are not transparent and do not favor the use of local food sources as healthy and quality food have created some derivative problems, such as competition for local food as a source of healthy and quality food, low technology, and opportunities for access to local food. Food as a source of healthy and quality food is available in large quantities and is affordable both in terms of area and access.
- In some indigenous communities, the imposition of uniformity in planting materials, planting methods to production technology, and land grabbing undermine local food production as an affordable source of healthy and quality food. In the end, it weakens the food security of the community and even causes new diseases for the community, especially indigenous peoples.
- There is a change in culture and people's preferences, especially in urban areas, towards food consumption. Urban people prefer to buy food and food that has a good appearance and has health insurance (low contamination, hygienic, healthy products, etc.).

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

1. Sustainable production and agriculture

In this independent dialogue, participants were also asked what ideas, ideas, and solutions could be done to get out of the situation above and update the national food system. The results of space production and sustainable agriculture are:

- Abolition of the job creation law (UU Cipta Kerja) because this law has the potential to hinder small food producers' access and control over land.
- Capacity building for food producers and the younger generation; in the form of intensive training provided to food producers to be able to optimize their production, be able to adapt using technology, and implement sustainable agriculture.
- Recognition of land rights for small-scale producers; By providing access to productive land that has not been managed so far, this form can be used as an example of customary rights for indigenous peoples, but in this case for small-scale food producers.
- Recognition of indigenous peoples' lands; starting from collecting data on indigenous peoples and their living spaces, then recognizing the existence of indigenous peoples by providing clear and firm legality for their existence and living space areas to minimize cases of expropriation of customary law communities' territories by companies and the state.
- Revitalization of a more inclusive education system for agriculture; build an education system that is contextual with the region and existing resources to answer the problems of farmer regeneration.
- The village government encourages the protection of agricultural production food; the village government must have a strong commitment to maintaining agricultural production areas so that there is no conversion of productive land functions.
- Community based agriculture; in increasing the capacity of food producers, organizing is an absolute thing that must be trained, the existing community is no longer trapped in the interest of getting assistance from the government, more broadly with the existing community, food producers can share various kinds ranging from capital, knowledge, to looking for markets their harvest.
- Financial access to food producers; access to capital must be simpler and less complicated, state-owned banks must prioritize loans for food producers with various conveniences and low-interest rates.
- Sustainable agricultural practices; Sustainable agricultural practice training should be given intensively to food producers through field schools.
- Food development adapted to the characteristics of local resources; To maintain abundant food diversity and optimize the use of existing resources, food development must consider various aspects and be based on multi-disciplinary scientific studies.
- The government strengthens SOEs to provide inputs, both fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs so that the agricultural input market can be controlled, so that price fluctuations can be overcome. Or it can hand overproduction to the domestic private sector and be supported by regulations that strengthen the position of local entrepreneurs and farmers as consumers.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

2. Fair distribution and trade

The thought and ideas of changing the food system at the level of distribution and fair trade generated in the discussion are:

- An accountable food import policy so as not to interfere with the production and supply as well as the welfare of local farmers. Fulfillment of food must be from domestic production. The fulfillment of food must also be met in a variety of ways.
- Collaboration and partnership also with the private sector to trigger a diverse food distribution and prioritize domestic products. The government must play a stronger role in regulating mutually beneficial collaboration among food value chain actors. Thus, a fair partnership occurs.
- Capacity building at the farm level to produce quality, hygienic and healthy products. So that this product can be accepted by consumers and compete in the urban market.
- Development of non-centralized food production, such as the food estate model. However, by supporting smallholders to consolidate to produce more efficient, healthy, and diverse food. Non-centralized production also accommodates existing local food resources.
- Food institutions as regional logistics warehouses need to be accelerated. The function of the logistics warehouse is not only to accommodate food from outside the region but also to accommodate local food products. This logistics warehouse can also be used as a retailer that provides local food for the government's social assistance program. This can trigger changes in local food consumption behavior.
- Optimization of institutions closest to rural food producers, in this case in Indonesia, are Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDESA) and Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) to facilitate the distribution and processing of food in villages. The involvement of higher education and research institutions to produce innovations in optimizing regional institutions is very important.
- Control of harvest prices and production inputs; the government must maximize and strengthen the role of BULOG/National Food Agency to disburse funds and absorb farmers' harvests in larger quantities, in addition to controlling production inputs, strict and firm supervision must be carried out so that the provision of agricultural production facilities can be targeted and effective.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

3. Consumption of healthy and quality food

After identifying the food situation in their respective locations, participants then exchanged ideas and suggestions to answer the challenges faced in obtaining healthy and quality food. The results of the discussion room for healthy and quality food consumption are:

- Change of mindset or mindset about local food. That local food has many advantages and benefits are also healthy.
- Efforts are made to change awareness with a public campaign approach, especially by the government, which is oriented to young people. Young people can become drivers of future changes in food patterns to "call for" food issues
- Mainstreaming of local food wisdom to the public, especially children through education by developing local content of formal and informal education curricula
- Prepare a database of biodiversity, especially those related to local food and its nutritional content to the community. Thus, positive perceptions and knowledge regarding local food will be built.
- Strengthening literacy and nutrition education for families, especially parents. Knowledge of local food, consumption of healthy, nutritious, and quality food is an important key in realizing sustainable food consumption patterns.
- Popularize the food ingredients produced by our farmers in a contemporary way and disseminated by public figures/influencers to go viral, so that the local food market niche grows well. Gastrodiplomacy efforts by the state to other countries to introduce local food can be a solution.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Overall the discussion went smoothly, all participants expressed concerns and ideas and complemented each other. Slight differences of opinion occurred in the form of granting rights to food producers, some participants considered that land rights were fully granted to food producers, while other participants wanted the land to remain state property and food producers were given access to cultivating state land. -the land owned, despite differences of opinion, basically the participants agreed that food producers should have the right to cultivate productive land. From the discussion process, the arguments and statements of the participants complement and strengthen the presentations of other participants. The ideas presented also complement and enrich the inputs submitted by fellow participants. This shows that the food situation faced has the same pattern with location-specific case variations.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Note of Discussion topic 1. Sustainable production and agriculture**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Note-Discussion-topic-1-Sustainable-production-and-agriculture-1.pdf>
- **Note of Discussion topic 3 Healthy and Quality Food**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Note-Discussion-Topic-3-Healthy-and-Quality-Food-1.pdf>
- **The Activity Notes of Indonesia Youth Food System Summit 2021**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/The-Activity-Notes-of-Indonesia-Youth-Food-System-Summit-2021.pdf>

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Breakout room Topic 2 : Fair distribution and trade**
<https://youtu.be/ov6gLgjtGZk>
- **KRKP Independent Dialogue UN Food System Summit 2021: “Youth for Future of Indonesia Food System”**
<https://youtu.be/bHrSwRU03e8>
- **Independent Dialogue UN Food System Summit Topic 1: Sustainable production and agriculture**
<https://youtu.be/iLTRAe-k3ys>
- **Independent Dialogue UN Food System Summit Topic 3: Consumption of healthy and quality food**
<https://youtu.be/Pkewgw15XWs>