RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS FORUM
ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

INNOVATING FOOD & NUTRITION SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE SDG2:
DEVELOPING A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
JAKARTA, 5 & 6 NOVEMBER 2019

Outcome Report
Executive Summary

The UN Sustainable Development Goals define food and nutrition security as a basic human right, however achieving this remains one of our greatest challenges.

In Indonesia, some progress has been achieved, especially in reducing absolute hunger, however other forms of malnutrition are worsening, such as micronutrient deficiency, and obesity. A new, multi-stakeholder food systems approach will be needed to end hunger and malnutrition in Indonesia by 2030.


Under the theme ‘Innovating food systems to achieve SDG 2: Developing a national action plan’, food and nutrition experts from national and sub-national government, the private sector, NGOs and the development community, investors and academia, came together to share existing national SDG 2 initiatives and produce some actionable recommendations for scaling these. Delegates worked across the two days to come up with proposals for multi-stakeholder approaches for ending hunger and malnutrition.

Four working groups
1. Staple crops - Rice, corn, cassava, wheat, vegetables
2. Industrial and high value crops -
3. Animal protein
4. Malnutrition

The following key SDG 2 indicators were addressed
1. Increasing agricultural productivity
2. Improving income for smallholder farmers
3. Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animals
4. Prevalence of undernourishment
5. Prevalence of stunting
6. Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting and overweight)
Indonesian private sector pledge of commitment to SDG 2

PLEDGE OF COMMITMENT
TOWARDS FOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION IN INDONESIA

Declared in the event of Responsible Business Forum on Food and Agriculture
Jakarta, 6 November 2019

Humanity must transform the food system by 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensure it can support healthy people, healthy planet and healthy business.

To achieve this common purpose, effective partnership is required among businesses, governments and non-government stakeholders to raise ambitions and take actions to address risks and opportunities in nutrition and health, climate resilience and mitigation, nature and biodiversity, livelihoods and human rights.

Business can lead to accelerate the food system transformation in Indonesia through both direct and enabling pathways:

1. Transform agriculture while restoring the environment
2. Enhance equitable distribution of value
3. Shift diets to be healthy and sustainable
4. Minimize food loss and waste
5. Build end-to-end transparency
6. Accelerate policy and financial innovations
7. Launch new business models and value chain collaborations
Keynote speech

Arifin Rudiyanto,
Deputy Minister for Maritime and Natural Resources, BAPPENAS, Indonesia

“'To achieve SDG 2, we must build a more productive and sustainable food and agriculture system.'

– Arifin Rudiyanto

Deputy Minister Arifin stressed that food and nutrition are key issues and development priorities of the Indonesian government, and how a large Indonesian population brings about unique challenges to this. He touched on the rise of the middle class, and the need to provide not just adequate food, but balanced nutrition to a changing, urbanising demographic. The onset of global warming and the increased frequency of disasters pose a threat to Indonesia’s agricultural productivity - especially since large amounts of food production rely heavily on small-scale farmers. In looking to the future, Mr Arifin commented on the need to attract the younger generation in the food production industry by leveraging on innovations and new technologies like IoT.
“I believe I speak for everyone when I say it is a human right to have adequate access to safe and quality food.”
— Shinta Kamdani

Ms Kamdani outlined the threats facing global food security such as depleting fertile land and fresh water supply needed to productive agriculture. She stressed that Indonesia, as a country that relies heavily on agriculture, will experience these threats and therefore needs to effectively work towards increasing land productivity. Recognising RBF as a platform that connects Indonesia’s critical stakeholders – business, government and civil society, she called on delegates to use RBF as an opportunity to cross-share ideas and reflect upon their roles in achieving SDG2. She also stressed that the private sector was crucial in creating opportunities and innovation to achieve this national target.
Opening addresses

Anita Nirody,
Resident Coordinator, United Nations

“Advancing the SDGs can only be achieved through integrated solutions and multi-stakeholder partnerships.”

“A sustainable food system is the interconnection between food and plate.”
– Anita Nirody

Ms Nirody highlighted the United Nation’s existing and future commitments to end hunger in Indonesia through partnership with local stakeholders. She believes that by decreasing prevalence of malnutrition, obesity and micronutrient deficiency in Indonesia on a yearly basis, Indonesia can be well on the way to end hunger and achieve food sustainability by 2030. While recognising the national government’s efforts in addressing these issues through increased provision of financial resources, Ms Nirody stressed that one of the key issues in the industry is for food production to keep up with Indonesia’s population growth, while simultaneously minimising waste of existing resources.
Plenary Discussion Panels

Accelerating the end of hunger and malnutrition by 2030: Facing challenges and defining needs

Chair: Tony Boatman, Co-Founder & CEO, Qnnect

- Pungkas Bahjuri, Director for Public Health and Nutrition, BAPPENAS, Indonesia
- Robert Gass, Deputy Representative, UNICEF
- Stephen Rudgard, Country Representative, Indonesia & Timor Leste, UN FAO
- Jan Joost Nijhoff, Agriculture Program Coordinator for Indonesia and Timor-Leste, World Bank

“On rising levels on obesity, this is particularly alarming in many areas and is fueled by many factors. One of which is the high price of good quality food. In many places in Indonesia, it is very expensive to eat healthy.”

– Robert Gass

“20% of farmers are over the age of 55. A very small percentage are younger than 35. This trend has been going on for more than a decade now, but it is not just Indonesia. It’s all around the world.”

– Jan Joost Nijhoff

“Ultimately, family farming is what will put fresh food on the plate, and the processes of getting from one to the other is very important. It’s no good having the farmer receiving the bottom price and the consumer paying the top price.”

– Stephen Rudgard

“20% of farmers are over the age of 55. A very small percentage are younger than 35. This trend has been going on for more than a decade now, but it is not just Indonesia. It’s all around the world.”

– Jan Joost Nijhoff

“Inadequate intake is one side, but we also need to take a look at other sectors to ensure that other factors isn’t affecting malnourishment.”

– Pungkas Bahjuri

Issues of malnutrition, obesity, and overweight have become a major problem that mostly occurs in children under 5 years old, in Indonesia and many other countries around the world. The panel believes that in order to address this issue, policy must work from the start of the supply chain – the farmers. To a large extent, much of the challenges and barriers also lie within farmer groups. For example, women and children within the farming landscape often face issues of malnutrition and stunting. Intergenerationally, older farmers are often organised in small-scale farms which limit productivity, and yet the younger generation are not incentivised to improve current circumstances. By working with the local farmers, through initiatives such as research, innovating new planting plans, and limiting the sale of farmer-grown food in the wider market may help Indonesia maintain their agricultural sustainability. Other than that, strong, institutional support from government, such as to set market policies, infrastructure improvements, as well as the introduction of new types of food crops that are less costly and more nutritious, is vital to achieve food sustainability by 2030.
Plenary Discussion Panels

Inclusive, multi-stakeholder approaches to ending hunger and malnutrition

Chair: Ismène Stalpers, Country Director, SNV Indonesia
- Rubens Marques, President Director, LDC Indonesia
- Noppadol Dej-Udom, Chief Sustainability Officer, Charoen Pokphand Group
- Ziv Ragowsky, Senior Advisor, Blue Number

“We extract more value on existing land, focusing on improving yield, waste management, evaluate crops to create a sustainable system.”
- Rubens Marques

“It is the middle man, who gathers the produce, that will be heavily affected by the development of digital technology.”
- Noppadol Dej-Udom

“We need to harness power of the digital to improve sustainability, also lowering cost of interactions of stakeholders.”
- Ziv Ragowsky

The problem in solving hunger and malnutrition stems from many different parties. It is not only limited towards the big and influential party. Poverty which leads to hunger may also be caused by the inability of the farmers to maintain their spending (e.g. coffee drinking habit). Unfortunately, this problem may be unknown by the farmers, and thus, the cycle keeps repeating. Therefore, raising awareness on many aspects affecting this field are crucial to be conducted by any party. Another challenge is the supply chain. The increasing number of supply chain affects the increase of crop price. This could be caused by the middleman. In addition to that, farmers may be left with little profits, deteriorating their ability as well as motivation on producing better crops. Therefore, middleman should act by also protecting the interest of the farmers. The problem of higher crop prices caused by middleman may also be tackled through digital innovation, such as by creating a platform that helps farmers to directly communicate with industry. As a result, the supply chain will be shorter and results in cheaper price. However, this may also result in the middlemen to lose their jobs, creating a new problems. Therefore, all parties, government, NGO, private government, and societies need to solve these problems to solve this problem in a fair and sustainable way for everyone. Digital technology is a breakthrough than may act as a lever to solve this problem.
Plenary Discussion Panels

Sustainable, healthy diets

Chair: Regina Moench-Pfanner, Chief Executive Officer, ibn360
• Pungkas Bahjuri, Director for Public Health and Nutrition, BAPPENAS, Indonesia
• Christa Räder, World Food Programme Representative
• Anand Sundaresan, Regional Vice President, Human Nutrition & Health APAC, DSM
• Arif Mustolih, Head, Government Affairs, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, Herbalife Nutrition

“Fortification is one of the most effective way to fight against malnutrition.”
- Pungkas Bahjuri

“A change in behavior is needed to fight malnutrition, not matter where you come from, private or public.”
- Christa Räder

“Asia has the highest growth rate in malnutrition and obesity. Indonesia is predicted to be top 5 economy in the world within the next 10 years. This is an opportunity to expand the nutrition profile of Indonesia, with cost and benefit in mind. “
- Anand Sundaresan

The panel opened with defining what a healthy and sustainable diet meant, in the context of Indonesia. The panelists indicated that such a diet should be addressing malnutrition in every form, be nutritious yet affordable, and should not only encompass sustainability in production, but is also culturally acceptable. Indonesia, as pointed out, interestingly faces two very opposing challenges; obesity and stunting. For obesity, because the condition is very much related to the living environment, the solution proposed is to create an environment which stimulates physical activity, thus enabling the adoption of a healthy lifestyle. For stunting on the other hand, there needs to be significant improvement of nutrition provision. Some of the solutions shared included public awareness campaigns, crop fortification programs, development of community-based nutrition clubs, among others. At the end of the panel, the consensus was that it is important to think out of the box, and to have a network partnership between the society and the government to better evaluate the effectiveness of the programs.
Plenary Discussion Panels

Review of SDG2 Indicators, methodologies for measurement, baselines and targets

Chair: Stephen Rudgard, Country Representative, Indonesia & Timor Leste, UN FAO
- Jitendra Tomar, International Consultant, FAO
- Jarot Indarto, Deputy Director Food and Agriculture, BAPPENAS, Indonesia

“The problem of adoption is not only in the availability of data, but whether we can provide the data in a routine manner.”
- Jarot Indarto

“Biodiversity as an indicator is very much relevant because of climate change and demand for food.”
- Jitendra Tomar

FAO is responsible for providing the technical methodology for the SDG2 indicators but the implementation is the national government’s decision. Currently Indicators on SDG2 have been implemented by BAPPENAS in Indonesia. Tier 1 indicators have been implemented well in Indonesia and data has been made available to the UN. However, Tier 2 indicators was not implemented by Indonesia. From the Tier 1 indicators, Indonesia’s road to SDG2 has been improving since 2015. Despite the improvement, BAPPENAS is still worried by the PoU of hunger and malnutrition of 250 million people.

There are a lot of indicators that we should look at it more in SDG 2. It’s not only about the nutritional status and agricultural production but also the other factors such as food prices, Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI), productivity and income of the small-scale food producers, and food security. Now, the government is trying to adopt the international plan in order to achieve the 2nd SDG goals and tackle it simultaneously by work with other ministry division.
Plenary Discussion Panels

Accelerating digital technologies towards achieving SDG2

Speakers:
- **Tony Boatman**, Co-Founder & CEO, Qnnect
- **Imron Zuhri**, Co-founder, Hara
- **Suhendro**, Country Commercial Lead for Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos, Bayer Crop Science

“Technology should be relevant to people, it is here to replace mundane activities.”
- Imron Zuhri

“Technology is a big challenge for the older farmer.”
- Suhendro

Digitalization of farming is approaching there is no doubt about its advance. However, the problem is the reluctance of older generation farmers to adapt to it. Many incentives are available, but the most effective measure is to show them how technology can replace their laborious farming practices to autonomous operation with the help of machine learning and AI.

The usage of new technology, such as drones, sensor, and/or apps can be beneficial in two ways, the farmers and the consumer. In farmers, this technology can help them to increase the productivity effectiveness as well as make them easier to interact with moderator that can help them to facing different problems that might happen during plantation. In terms of consumer, we can directly look to the available data how’s the market price of agriculture products as well as the products quality. However, the common problems that are facing in this era is the higher number of old age farmers rather than younger aged which might need a slow education to use those technology and the bureaucracy in the government that delayed the technology distribution into the farmers
Plenary Discussion Panels

Framing, implementing and reporting a multi-stakeholder national action plan on SDG2 – Implications for selected National Sectoral Policies

Chair: Nicolas Syed, Programme Officer, International Fund for Agricultural Development
• Silvia Irawan, Executive Director, Inobu Foundation
• Sonya Dewi, Country Coordinator & Principal Scientist, Indonesia, World Agroforestry Centre

“True transformative potential of 2030 can only be achieved through a systematic approach.”
– Sonya Dewi

The panellists shared the different ways in which all stakeholders, horizontally and vertically, can be involved in the journey towards achieving SDG 2 in Indonesia. Some current examples include applied research conducted by farmers with the local government, as well as the adoption of agroforestry as a means to transform the landscape for farming, as well as serve as a solution to climate change. In achieving SDG2, the panellists highlighted the potential for co-benefits of certain multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as the ability to achieve multiple SDGs through singular programs. There is need for cross-sectorial approaches because of the interconnected nature of the SDGs. Therefore, the various indicators too, need to reflect the cross-cutting nature of food and nutrition. The panel also touched on the role of smaller local governments in any roadmap or plan. Due to their role ‘translator’ on the ground, development plans need to be broken down into manageable and operational indicators at the local level. The panel discussed developing inclusive performance indicators such as, monitoring, and also working with LG to develop tools, software.
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable I: Staple Food Crops - Rice, cassava, corn, wheat

Facilitator:
Fitrian Ardiansyah, Country Director, IDH

SDG2 Project Presentation I
Ruth Murtiasih Subodro,
Rice Specialist, ICCO

Discussion panel with audience participation

Speakers:
Ruth Murtiasih Subodro, Rice Specialist, ICCO
Ong Qin Li, Research & Sustainability Analyst (Rice), Olam
Farra Siregar, Managing Director, ASEAN, Corteva Agriscience
Teddy Tambu, Country Director, Indonesia, Syngenta Foundation

SDG2 Project Presentation I
Farra Siregar,
Managing Director, ASEAN, Corteva Agriscience

SDG2 Project Presentation III
Teddy Tambu,
Country Director, Indonesia, Syngenta Foundation
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable I: Staple Food Crops - Rice, cassava, corn, wheat

SDG 2 indicators:
1. Increasing agricultural productivity
2. Improving income for smallholder farmers
3. Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animals

Recommendation I
Indicator:
Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animal species

Initiative:
Build a platform to share seed information with farmers from a national and regional level.

Short-Term Goal:
Identify stakeholders who will benefit from a database and open-source market. Compile the information gathered and develop a database.

Medium-Term Goal:
Use existing data collection infrastructure, deep dive into biodiversity of selected project areas, engage agroforestry players (CIFOR) and reassess metric for assessment of seeds and biodiversity. BAPPENAS to facilitate discussions.

Long-Term Goal:
1. Evaluate the results of the project.
2. Identify new, innovative ways to improve the project with existing/new technology.

Recommendation II
Indicator:
Improving smallholder farmer income

Initiative:
Strengthen crop value chains to enable greater efficiencies and create inclusive growth for all.

Short Term Goal:
Redefine Income to match the Living Wage, defined as minimum income necessary for a worker to meet his basic needs.

Set targets such as,
1. Change in income from yield improvement
2. Change in income from reduced cost.

Medium-Term Goal:
Engage financial bodies by utilizing a Matrix to leverage financial instruments.
1. Identify where insurers and bankers fit to enable risk-taking (ROI)
2. Reduce Income Loss Risk
3. Leverage government subsidies.

Long-Term Goal:
Enabling environment through encouraging investment with policies aimed at improving metrics and financial instruments.
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable II: Industrial & High Value Crops – Palm oil, coffee, cocoa

Facilitator:
Bayu Khrisnamukti,
Lecturer, Faculty of Agribusiness, Bogor Institute of Agriculture

SDG2 Project Presentation I
Rubens Marques,
President Director, LDC Indonesia

SDG2 Project Presentation II
Ross Jaax, Senior Technical Advisor, Swisscontact

SDG2 Project Presentation III
M. Syaifulloh, Acting Deputy Assistant for State Crop and Horticulture, CMEA

Discussion panel with audience participation

Speakers:
Rubens Marques, President Director, LDC Indonesia
Ross Jaax, Senior Technical Advisor, Swisscontact
M. Syaifulloh, Acting Deputy Assistant for State Crop and Horticulture, CMEA
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable II: Industrial & High Value Crops – Palm oil, coffee, cocoa

SDG 2 indicators:
1. Increasing agricultural productivity
2. Improving income for smallholder farmers
3. Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animals

Recommendation

Indicator:
1. Increasing agricultural productivity
2. Improving smallholder farmer income
3. Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animal species

Initiative:
Improving finance accessibility for smallholder farmers

Short-Term Goal:
Laying the foundation for the next few years by building the community, formalizing farmer’s needs, identify and mobilize more funds and partnerships but also decrease the risk for investors to invest on farmers through new funding models.

Medium-Term Goal:
Dissemination of funds accessed the previous years and thinking of new financial models such as crowdfunding, fin-tech and e-money for farmers.

Long-Term Goal:
Using advanced units, such as organic carbon sequestration, for increased sustainability and also leverage it as an asset for the farmers.
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2
Roundtable III: Animal Protein – Poultry, livestock, fishery, aquaculture

Facilitator:
Sridhar Dharmapuri,
Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer, FAO

SDG2 Project Presentation I
Jusmeinidar Jusran, Head of GP, Charoen Pokphand Group

SDG2 Project Presentation II
Nurdiana Darus, Head of Sustainable Business, Unilever Indonesia

SDG2 Project Presentation III
Agung Baskoro, Corporate Responsibility Manager, Cargill Indonesia

Discussion panel with audience participation
Speakers:
Jusmeinidar Jusran, Head of GP, Charoen Pokphand Group
Nurdiana Darus, Head of Sustainable Business, Unilever Indonesia
Agung Baskoro, Corporate Responsibility Manager, Cargill Indonesia
Dayu Ariasintawati, Director, Great Giant Livestock
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable III: Animal Protein – Poultry, livestock, fishery, aquaculture

SDG 2 indicators:
1. Increasing agricultural productivity
2. Improving income for smallholder farmers
3. Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds and animals

Recommendation II

Indicator: Improving smallholder farmer income

Initiative: Development of a Partnership Program for the building of a closed house system.

Short Term Goal: Forming an alliance

Medium-Term Goal: Expansion of the initiative

Long-Term Goal: Achieve goals identified upon the review in 2025.

Additional notes on goals:

Short Term Goal - Forming an alliance
The alliance should have representatives from the organisations below:
- Highly reputable university
- Farmer association
- Agricultural ministry
- Finance ministry
- State-owned banks
- Major poultry companies
- Civil society and NGO
- Local government (for permit)

Identify 4 pilot locations, involving approximately 40 smallholder farmers, where the closed house system can be implemented. The production target would be to supply 600,000 birds in 2020 to the market.

University and Civil society produce research on closed vs open-house chicken farming and monitor the results of these 4 locations.

Medium-Term Goal - Expansion of the initiative
Recruit 6000 additional farmers to join the program and expand the initiative to more locations. Review and determine goals for 2030.

Long Term Goal - Achieve goals identified upon the review in 2025.
Outcome Report

Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2
Roundtable IV: Malnutrition

Facilitator:
Regina Moench-Pfanner, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, ibn360

SDG2 Project Presentation I -
Antonius Hubertus Gege Hadjon, ST. Bupati Flores Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur

SDG2 Project Presentation II -
Intan Pratiwi Darmawanti, Corporate Communication Manager, Herbalife Nutrition
1645 – 1700

SDG2 Project Presentation III
Husnul Maad, Country Programme Manager – Voice for Change Partnership, SNV Indonesia

Discussion panel with speakers and audience participation

Speakers:
Dr. Moh.Taqiuddin, Director of Konsepsi, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat
Antonius Hubertus Gege Hadjon, ST. Bupati Flores Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur
Intan Pratiwi Darmawanti, Corporate Communication Manager, Herbalife Nutrition
Husnul Maad, Country Programme Manager – Voice for Change Partnership, SNV Indonesia
Recommendations for National Action on SDG 2

Roundtable IV: Malnutrition

**SDG 2 indicators:**
1. Prevalence of undernourishment
2. Prevalence of stunting
3. Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting and overweight)

**Recommendation I**
Indicator: Prevalence of stunting

**Initiative:**
National Zero Stunting Movement that has the commitment across all levels of the government, from the national level to the sub-national level. This is aimed to ensure harmonisation of policy and initiatives.

**Short Term Goal**
Redesigning the national strategy movement to be inclusive to all stakeholders. The strategy can be designed by building upon the current initiatives that are being conducted at the district level.

**Medium-Term Goal**
Develop a communications strategy and creation of a knowledge centre to support the implementation and execution of the national strategy movement. This communications platform will facilitate inter-ministerial knowledge sharing allowing for transparent communication.

**Long Term Goal**
Reduce the stunting prevalence to 10%.

**Recommendation II**
Indicator: Prevalence of stunting

**Initiative:** Constructing an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform to facilitate the sharing of information.

**Short Term Goal: Building a Task Force**
There has been a decline in the policies present that are directly applicable at both the regional and national level, this results in a misunderstanding in the handling of the stunting issue. Thus it is important to identify the policy and to identify the competitive advantages in each region. This can be achieved through building a task force that focus on strengthening information systems, collection and provision of valid data.

**Medium Term Goal: Establishment of a Reduce Stunting Alliance**
The establishment of a reduced stunting alliance will ensure that the objective of the task force is clearly communicated among stakeholders, both at the provincial and regional levels. This alliance will focus on building a system of assessment of stunting that has been nationally standardized. The forecasted rate of stunting to decrease annually by 2.5% to reach 19%.

**Long Term Goal: Reduce the stunting prevalence to 10%**
The behavioral change brought about by the implementation of policies is expected to increase the quality of resources provided to the people. Stunting percentage in Indonesia is expected to decrease to 10%.
“What I want to do is take the points that have [come up] from this meeting, encapsulate that well ... to digest this into something which can really be traded, a set of ideas. [We know] that this isn’t the definitive action plan for SGD 2 ... but let us offer this [to the government], as a set of contributions from a very concerned and involved group of stakeholders, who want to contribute to the achievement of SDG 2 in Indonesia.”
– Stephen Rudgard.

Stephen Rudgard started his summary highlighting that “[the] delivery on the SDGs is entirely a community-based concept”, stating that multi stakeholder partnerships from more multi stakeholder events are needed in achieving SDG 2 in Indonesia.

Noting the fundamental transformation that the food and agriculture sector will go through in the next five to ten years, Stephen urged everyone to take the outputs from the forum and put them into processes that are currently happening in their different sectors. He touched upon topics such as land consolidation and social behavior change.

Although the forum was largely driven by private sector conversations and what the private sector believed were roadblocks in achieving SDG 2 - Stephen recognized the importance of everyone learning by listening to different perspectives.

He ended his speech by recognizing the organizers for their hard work, the delegates for their time and knowledge, and BAPPENAS for sponsoring the space and being the important government anchor in conversations.
Introduction of SDG2 Impact Platform

ENDING HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION BY 2030

Tackling the challenge of hunger and malnutrition is all its forms will be essential to achieving the SDGs in Indonesia as it acts as a catalyst in improving the outcomes of all 17 SDG indicators.

Yet, Indonesia’s hunger statistics are going in the wrong direction. The Global Hunger Index indicates that Indonesia is a country with a serious level of hunger in ASEAN. As a

IBCSD MEMBERS PLEDGE COMMITMENT TO SDG 2

Partnership across stakeholders are required to achieve SDG 2 and end hunger by 2030 and the Responsible Business Forum (RBF) served as a starting point in the development of a five-year National Action Plan for SDG 2 in Indonesia.

Indonesia faces the “triple burden of malnutrition”, where undernutrition, overweight and obesity, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist. This

2018 WORLD FOOD DAY: START THINKING ABOUT WHAT WE EAT

The World Food Day (WFD) is marked each year on 16th October, highlights the need to step up efforts to end hunger and other forms of malnutrition and for the need to ensure food security and healthy diets for all. This year, World Food Day theme is “Our actions are our future: Healthy diets. For a Zero Hunger World”.

World Food Day is one of the biggest events...