



EAT ASIA-PACIFIC FOOD FORUM 2017

Taking the lead on food system transformation

30th – 31st October 2017

A collaboration between the Government
of the Republic of Indonesia and EAT Foundation

INTRODUCTION

The inaugural EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum, co-hosted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and EAT Foundation on the 30th and 31st of October at the Shangri-La Hotel in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia convened speakers and delegates from around the world to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing the Asia-Pacific region in ensuring healthy, sustainable and affordable diets to a growing population.

This post-event report summarizes the highlights and takeaways from the two-day forum.

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TIGER FOOD SYSTEMS CAN TRANSFORM OUR HEALTH AND OUR PLANET

H.E. Professor Nila F. Moeloek
MINISTER OF HEALTH,
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA


Dr. Gunhild A. Stordalen
PRESIDENT OF EAT FOUNDATION

With just 13 years to achieve the planet's most ambitious development goals in history, there is no engine better suited to drive this global transformation than the Asia-Pacific. A region with a heavy influence on global policy, it is home to leading centers for innovation, finance and health, as well as celebrated and diverse food cultures. The Asia-Pacific has led the world in economic growth – and from 'tiger economies' to 'tiger food systems' – this region now has the potential to also lead the world in ensuring healthy, sustainable food for all.

In September, the United Nations reported that after steady declines for more than a decade, world hunger was again on the rise. This served as a stark reminder that today's global food system is failing both people and planet. While 815 million people – more than one in 10 worldwide – suffer from undernutrition, one third of all food produced goes to waste. In parallel, levels of overweight and obesity continue to increase, now affecting more than 2 billion children and adults. Unhealthy diets have become a leading risk factor for disease globally and the main driver of the epidemic of chronic conditions such as diabetes and heart disease; putting an enormous and rapidly growing burden on healthcare systems.

How we grow, process, transport, consume and waste food is also driving our global environmental crises. The agricultural sector is the single biggest emitter of greenhouse gases and a major contributor to deforestation, species extinction, and the depletion of both marine systems and fresh water resources. As hunger rises – powered significantly by climate change – greater pressure mounts on an already overstretched, inefficient and unsustainable food system, further accelerating climate change and ecological decline.

Whether here in the Asia-Pacific or across our planet, it's the interlinkages between these great threats that define their urgent potency – but also provide us our greatest opportunities for action. Just as the challenges are intimately intertwined, our actions must be integrated across sectors, disciplines and continents. A core premise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is that we will never achieve the future we want by repeating past mistakes, nor by working in siloes. To end malnutrition in all its forms, we must holistically address all food-related challenges. The world must learn from strides made in this region to overcome undernutrition, particularly among children, while simultaneously sharing success

A photograph of two women in professional attire. The woman on the left has dark hair and is wearing a patterned blazer. The woman on the right has short, spiky blonde hair and is wearing a dark blazer over a white shirt. They are both smiling and looking at each other, with the woman on the right placing her hand on the other's shoulder. The background is a solid blue color with faint, white, swirling patterns.

*Food cannot
remain one of our
greatest global
threats. It should
become our key
for breakthrough
solutions.*

stories to curb rapidly rising rates of regional obesity. We must make food our powerful link between planetary and human health.

This is why EAT Foundation, a global science-lead multi-stakeholder platform linking food, health and sustainability, and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia joined forces to organize the first EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum on 30th – 31st October in Jakarta. Inspired by the annual EAT Stockholm Food Forum – now in its fourth year – this forum aims to catalyze collaborative and concerted action, share cutting-edge knowledge and best practices, and co-design local, regional and global solutions to address the planet's broken food system.

This forum aims to amplify the voices of great scientists who are protecting the health of our children, and rescuing our ecological and agricultural biodiversity; the disruptive chefs who are rethinking plant-forward diets and rewriting global menus; the tech innovators who are behind healthy, tasty and sustainable food breakthroughs; the politicians achieving integrated policies that put healthy food from sustainable food systems on their nations' dinner plates; and the civil society leaders who are inspiring food movements everywhere, and holding us all accountable for our words and actions.

Promising initiatives are already springing up across this dynamic and fast-adapting region – from urban agriculture projects flourishing in Beijing and Tokyo, to Indonesia's New Generation of Tasty Kitchens and Singapore's recent industry pledge to cut workplace sugary drinks by 2020. But while we must celebrate the progress being made, we must also acknowledge that further collaboration, coordination and alignment of efforts is an imperative to scale up the actions required to achieve our 2030 vision.

As the most populous region in the world and home to global hubs for business, science, biodiversity and innovation, the Asia-Pacific is in a position to play a decisive role in leading this movement. If our crop is sustainable and healthy food for all, then this region is the world's ideal fertile field. We only have 13 years to achieve the SDGs. Our hope is that the leading minds in science, politics, business and civil society who converged on Jakarta for 48 hours can help us make great strides towards this urgent food transformation.

Food cannot remain one of our greatest global threats. It should become our key for breakthrough solutions. By working as one, this defining region can help provide the recipe to achieve a deliciously healthy future for our entire planet.





SPEAKER HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 63 distinguished speakers from across science, business, policy, civil society, farming and the culinary arts took the stage at the APFF, which was opened by Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla, Minister of Health Professor Nila F. Moeloek, Coordinating Minister of Human Development and Culture Puan Maharani and EAT Foundation President Dr. Gunhild Stordalen.

“In Indonesia, we have a dilemma,” said H.E. Jusuf Kalla. “How can we meet basic food needs whilst also meeting housing needs and the needs of business? This is an important forum, establishing cooperation amongst stakeholders to meet food security, sustainability and quality.”

Through speeches and panel discussions, speakers shared their knowledge on topics ranging from shifting food consumption trends, to building resilience in the food value chain, sustainable aquaculture, pathways to food security and recipes for future healthy and sustainable diets.

“We need more integrated knowledge on the links between food, planet and health,” said Dr. Stordalen in her opening speech. “We need bold politicians collaborating across ministries to develop comprehensive policies linking food production and consumption. We need the private sector to create new products, services and sustainable business models. We need chefs to think up tasty dishes, making the right food irresistible, and civil society needs to hold us all accountable for our words and actions.”



H.E. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

This food forum is very important to establish cooperation among stakeholders to meet food security, sustainability and quality. Without that, of course this country will have a problem. In many parts of the world, including Indonesia in the past, each food problem could shake the government.



H.E. Dr. Sri Mulyani Indrawati

MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"Food security depends on the productivity of the farmer. And we recognize that the farmer is always constantly in a vulnerable situation. Not only are they too dependent on their harvest, but their harvest is also affected by the weather, which is constantly changing, and even more challenging with climate change."



HRH Prince of Wales

"We need to bring about a fundamental transformation of our food systems on a global scale by 2050 at the latest, which means we need to start immediately if we are to avoid a series of catastrophic outcomes including irreversible climate change."



Dr. Jason Clay

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, MARKETS AND FOOD, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

"In the next 40 years we have to produce as much food as we have in the last 8000. And we have to do it, not just about calories, but about nutrients, about availability, about affordability. And we have to do it within the limits of the planet."



H.E. Dr. Subramaniam Sathasivam

MINISTER OF HEALTH, MALAYSIA

"There has to be, in the area of food, a very close collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance. Because investments, incentives given by the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Agriculture, should be geared towards supporting farmers in the production of diversified, nutritious food, which will be available on a continuous basis to the consumers."



Masakazu Ichimura

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRE FOR ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, UNESCAP

"We have to change the development paradigm, and I think with a more balanced national development strategy, we can guide the private sector to redirect their investment more into the quality of life in rural areas." the ministry of finance to the ministry of agriculture, should be geared towards supporting farmers in the production of diversified, nutritious food, which will be available on a continuous basis to the consumers. So even the poorest of the poor will have access to good, nutritious food. And by so doing, they will be free from the burdens of malnutrition."



Beverly Postma

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, HARVESTPLUS

"I believe that these problems are fixable, we have all the tools we need to reach the SDG No Hunger goal by 2030. We have all the tools to innovate our way out of the problem and there is a very strong economic reason to fix this problem... This is the era of the rise of the silo breakers. I'm confident that the right leaders are emerging and those silo breakers are putting us all in the room together to drive change."



Shinta Widjaja Kamdani

PRESIDENT, INDONESIA BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"A more collaborative approach between all stakeholders is needed. Criticism is important is pinpointing who is right or wrong, but it is more important to work together."



Dr. Usman Mushtaq

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT EAT FOUNDATION

"Governments need to play their role to protect children and youth from unhealthy foods. That requires action to put in place regulation to limit the food industry's marketing powers in order to reduce kids' consumption of cheap, ultra-processed, calorie-dense, nutrient-poor foods."



Asia right now is at a critical juncture, and the economy is rising now with population growth. Unfortunately with dietary trends, there is a sign that if Asia does not pay attention, it may follow the unsustainable paths that were previously taken by developed countries. Asia should learn from this.

Dr. Andy Kusumo

DIRECTOR OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION



*Obesity in adults is increasing in every country on earth.
No country has been able to curb the rise in obesity so far,
and this is what we have to do.*

Professor Emorn Udomkesmalee
CO-CHAIR OF THE GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT'S
INTERNATIONAL EXPERT GROUP



Anita Nirody

UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"It is a complex task that requires partnerships. Partnerships are not simply about collaboration, we must do things differently and leverage expertise from all available sources out there. No one institution can do it alone. To address the interrelated issues...we need a multi sectorial approach."



Emmanuelle Wargon

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS
SUSTAINABILITY INTEGRATION, DANONE

"To be a decent partner, you need to commit, and you need to be clear on what you want to achieve before you go into partnerships (for a sustainable food economy)."



Thomas King

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOOD FRONTIER

"Current meat production is clearly a big problem. With (meat) consumption rising significantly across parts of the world, especially Asia, these figures are looking hugely concerning. Feeding 9 and a half billion mouths by mid-century using livestock while simultaneously safeguarding the climate, antibiotic integrity, natural habitats, and human wellbeing, would be categorically impossible."



Charlene Tan

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, GOOD FOOD COMMUNITY

"What is our role in the ecosystem both for farmers and the consumers? I believe that our role in the ecosystem is to plant a seed (an idea), and to grow a tree, and to create a space for other people to participate in."



Kevin Kumala

CO-FOUNDER AND CHIEF GREEN OFFICER, AVANI

"When we talk about the mantra of 'reduce-reuse-recycle,' we believe that it is much so outdated. In order for us to escape and break out from this huge (plastic bag) epidemic, a new R needs to be introduced – 'replace.'"



Cherrie De Erit Atilano

PRESIDENT AND FOUNDING FARMER, AGREA

"Farmers are endangered species. How will we feed all of us in the next 10 years? The shortest distance in life is the distance between your brain and your heart. To dream big, you need to connect these distances and you will be successful."



Dr. Alessandro Demaio

MEDICAL OFFICER FOR NONCOMMUNICABLE CONDITIONS AND NUTRITION, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

"One-third of the greenhouse gases being emitted every year come from the food sector. In fact, if the food sector was a country, it would be the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases on the planet, after China and the United States."



Dr. Brent Loken

SCIENCE LIAISON OFFICER, EAT FOUNDATION

"It's time to stop talking about the problems, it's time to turn words into action. If we get it right on food, we can get it right on everything else."



Gerda Verburg

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, UN AND COORDINATOR, SCALING UP NUTRITION MOVEMENT

"In at least 12 of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), there is a commitment and connection to food and nutrition. You need the whole government, members of parliament, but you also need society. It also needs stakeholders to be involved. Government in the lead, but we need the private sector, civil society, researchers, know-how institutions, UN organizations, and investors (in a better future). We need all the stakeholders, leaving no one behind."



Najeela Shihab

FOUNDER, SEKOLAH CIKAL

"What's needed is actually more advocates for the children. Of course, governments need to play their roles and private companies need to work on their initiatives. But having empowered teachers and parents who are actually dealing with children day to day who can see the impact of good eating habits, and how it affects a child at a personal level, socially and emotionally, and I think that will be the best strategy we need to aim for."

PROGRAM DAY 1

MONDAY OCTOBER 30TH



HOST

Angie Lau (International Journalist)

09:00-10:00 SESSION 1

TRANSFORMING THE FOOD SYSTEM: HEALTHY, SECURE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD FOR ALL



FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY: WHAT IT MEANS FOR INDONESIA AND ASIA-PACIFIC

H.E. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla (Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia)



LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

H.E. Puan Maharani (Coordinating Minister for Human Development
and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia)



FIXING THE FOOD SYSTEM: FROM GLOBAL VISIONS TO LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Gunhild A. Stordalen (Founder & President, EAT Foundation)

CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

11:00-12:40 SESSION 2

CATALYZING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

DEFINING MOMENT FOR CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT (VIDEO ADDRESS)



H.R.H. Prince of Wales

BIG BRANDS, BIODIVERSITY & CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR



Dr. Jason Clay (Senior Vice President, Markets and Food, WWF)

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS



Peter Bakker (President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development)

HOW TO COLLABORATE AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN?

Interviewer: Peter Bakker (President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development)

Sunny Verghese (CEO, Olam International), Dr. Netithorn Praditsarn
(Vice President, Group Sustainability & Communications, Charoen Pokphand Group,
Co. Ltd)



MALNUTRITION, HEALTH AND ROLE OF FOOD SYSTEM



H.E. Dr. Subramaniam Sathasivam (Minister of Health of Malaysia)

FOOD, INTERNATIONAL TRADE & THE CHANGING GLOBAL ECONOMY: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



H.E. Dr. Sri Mulyani Indrawati
(Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia)

FOOD EDUCATION FOR KIDS (EAT TALK)



Peggy Liu
(Chairperson, Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy (JUCCCE))

PIONEERING A SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE PROTEIN SOURCE (EAT TALK)



Dr. Andy Kusumo
(Director of Science & Technology, Monde Nissin Corporation)

SESSION 3

BUILDING RESILIENCE: CAN ASIA-PACIFIC'S FOOD FUTURE BE SECURED?

TOWARDS A FUTURE WITHOUT POVERTY



Masakazu Ichimura (Director of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture, UNESCAP)

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN ASIA-PACIFIC'S FOOD VALUE CHAIN

Moderator: Dr. Martin W. Bloem (Senior Advisor, United Nations World Food Programme)

Dr. Bruce Tolentino (Deputy Director General, Communication and Partnerships, International Rice Research Institute), **Shinta Widjaja Kamdani** (President, Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD)), **Dr. Siang Hee Tan** (Executive Director, CropLife Asia), **Beverley Postma** (CEO, HarvestPlus), **Masakazu Ichimura** (Director of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture, UNESCAP)



CATCH OF THE DAY: HOW AQUACULTURE CAN FEED THE WORLD



Chad Gauger (Managing Director Asia South, Cargill Aqua Nutrition)

15:30 – 17:00 SESSION 4

RESPONDING TO A CHANGING WORLD



OUR PLANET, OUR HEALTH (*EAT TALK*)

Dr. Usman Mushtaq (Member of the Board of Trustees, EAT Foundation)



HOW ASIA-PACIFIC IS LEADING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Anita Nirody (UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative for the Republic of Indonesia)

ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Moderator: Anita Nirody (UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative for the Republic of Indonesia)

H.E. Dr. Bambang Brodjonegoro (Minister for National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia), Praveen Someshwar (Senior Vice President & General Manager, PepsiCo), Joel Angelito Palma (CEO, WWF-Philippines), Professor Tikki Pangestu (Professor, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore), Dr. Julie Delforce (Senior Sector Specialist, Agricultural Development & Food Security, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT))



PARTNERSHIPS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FOOD ECONOMY

Emmanuelle Wargon (Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs And Business Sustainability Integration, Danone)



WRAP UP

Diah Saminarsih

(Special Adviser to the Minister of Health, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia)

PROGRAM DAY 2

TUESDAY OCTOBER 31ST

09:00-12:00 COMPETENCE FORUMS

09:00-12:00 SECONDARY STAGE

THE IDEAS: ACTING TO TURN PROBLEMS INTO INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Moderator: Angga Dwi Martha (UN Youth Advisor for the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia)

Davar Ardavan (Director of Storytelling & Engagement, SecondMuse), Thomas King (Executive Director, Food Frontier), Natalie Molino (Policy Coordinator, EAT Foundation), Ray Adriansyah (Chef, Locavore), Robert Oliver (Chef), Charlene Tan (CEO, Good Food Community), Kevin Kumala (Co-founder & Chief Green Officer, Avani), Fraser Taylor (Managing Director, FoodSwitch, The George Institute for Global Health), Alva Lim (Founder & Director, Agora Food Studio), Helianti Hilman (Founder & CEO, Javara), Diva Indraswari (Founder, Semai Indonesia), Astrid Juanita Stephanie (Founder, PanenID), Leonilda Noronha (Chef, Agora Food Studio)



13:00-14:30 SESSION 5

CONNECTING THE DOTS: SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

PALM OIL - THE FULL PICTURE (EAT TALK)

Professor Bhavani Shankar

(Professor of International Food, Agriculture and Health, SOAS University of London)

HOW TO MAKE FARMING COOL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (EAT TALK)

Cherrie De Erit Atilano (President & Founding Farmer, AGREA)

DIVING INTO THE DATA - FOOD PRODUCERS AND NUTRITION (EAT TALK)

Dr. Anuraj Shankar

(Senior Research Scientist, Department of Nutrition Harvard TH Chan School Of Public Health)

SOWING THE SEEDS FOR A NEW CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Moderator: Nichola Dyer (Program Manager, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program)

Dr. Dechen Tsering (Regional Director, Asia and the Pacific, UNEP), Dr. Agus Justianto (Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Forestry for Natural Resource Economics of the Republic of Indonesia), Tracey Whare (Aotearoa Indigenous Rights Charitable Trust), Ronald Hartman (IFAD Country Director & Representative, South East Asia and the Pacific Sub-Regional Office), Joanna Kane-Potaka (Lead, Smart Food & Director Strategic Marketing and Communication, ICRISAT)



15:00-17:15 SESSION 6

ENDING MALNUTRITION: HOW TO MAKE THE DECADE OF ACTION ON NUTRITION A SUCCESS



DECADE OF ACTION ON NUTRITION

Dr. Alessandro Demaio (Medical Officer for Noncommunicable Conditions and Nutrition, World Health Organization)

ENDING MALNUTRITION BY 2030: VIEWS FROM THE GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT



Professor Emorn Udomkesmalee (Co-Chair, Global Nutrition Report's International Expert Group)

COUNTING DOWN TO THE EAT-LANCET COMMISSION ON HEALTHY DIETS FROM SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS



Dr. Brent Loken (Science Liaison Officer, EAT Foundation)

THE SCALING UP NUTRITION MOVEMENT



Gerda Verburg (Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations & Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement)

HOW TO BUILD (MULTI-STAKEHOLDER) TRUST TO CHANGE BEHAVIORS TO TACKLE MULTIPLE FORMS OF MALNUTRITION?

Moderator: Gerda Verburg (Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations & Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement)

Dr. Rina Agustina (Chair, Human Research Cluster and Doctorate Study Program in Nutrition, Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia), Dr. Sansan Myint (UN REACH Facilitator, Myanmar), Axton Salim (Co-chair of SBN & Director of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk)



CHILDREN EATING WELL (CHEW)

Moderator: Dr. Roland Kupka (Senior Adviser for Micronutrients, UNICEF)

Matt Kovac (Executive Director, Food Industry Asia), Najelaa Shihab (Founder, Sekolah Cikal), Dr. Fadjar Sumping Tjatur Rasa (Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia), Nancy Haselow (Vice President for Asia-Pacific, Helen Keller International)



TAKE THE LEAD



H.E. Retno Marsudi (Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia)

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?



H.E. Professor Nila F. Moeloek (Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia), Dr. Gunhild A. Stordalen (Founder & President, EAT Foundation)





CLOSING REMARKS

H.E. Professor Nila F. Moeloek

MINISTER OF HEALTH, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

I would like to wrap up this Forum with a few strategic key points and implementable suggestions moving forward.

I remember when I first received the invite to become an Advisory Board Member from you, Gunhild. I had very little knowledge on food system. And during the first Advisory Board meeting, I was struck by the breadth and depth of the discussion and by your vision on food system intervention and its connection with the planetary boundaries.

As years progressed and the SDGs were cemented as the world's common development goals, we were presented with a structured frame of thinking in which different sectors are interlinked with one another. It is my hope that the SDGs will be the catalyst we all need to transform this region and achieve SDGs goals.

As for the Forum; since the very first Stockholm Food Forum, I knew that considering the complexities and size of this region – double burden of malnutrition, climate change, rising number of hunger – the discussion there must be brought here, with adjustments and adaptation to regional context.

This region needs leaders or pioneers in food system, planetary boundaries and sustainability. And through EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum, Indonesia aims to become a pioneer in staging an enabling environment to harness exchange of ideas, evidence and efforts in transforming the food system. We are encouraged with the positive feedback so far and look forward to see more regional EAT forums happening in the near future. Innovations and breakthroughs can happen anywhere and can be started by anyone. EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum is held to ensure that there is a conduit to expose these

innovations. And, to bring them all to scale – through collaboration, multi-stakeholders partnerships, and cross-sectors research, to provide a solid scientific foundation to the innovations.

Moving forward, Indonesia would like to continue our commitment and become the hub of network and knowledge for food system intervention in the region. I expect that immediately after today, which means tomorrow, follow-up actions to the competence forums can take place.

In a longer time period, next year there will be the World Bank – IMF meeting in Bali, where we can continue to strengthen our commitment to work in alignment and synergy across sectors. It is an opportunity for us to reaffirm what we have discussed about here. And, of course, to show the progress we have achieved within the coming year.

To really wrap things up, I would like to end by conveying my highest appreciation to the Team who have brought this inaugural Asia Pacific Food Forum into reality. The team from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the EAT team, the Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI) and Pacto have worked tirelessly for 14 months. They have given the perfect example that multi-actor and cross-sectoral collaboration does exist in the real world with real challenges.

Thank you to all who have participated in the Forum and see you in another Asia-Pacific country in two years' time!



TURNING BIG IDEAS INTO REAL CHANGE

COMPETENCE FORUMS HIGHLIGHTS

Competence Forums move the big ideas from the stage to a smaller room, where focused conversations lead to concrete decisions and commitments to initiate cross-sectoral collaborations – paving the way for real change.

The core mission of EAT is to transform the food system, and a major feature of that pursuit is to find ways of translating knowledge into action. While the EAT Forum's plenary program offers a stage to paint a shared and complete picture of pressing food-related issues, and to present inspiring big ideas that point us in the right direction for solving them, the Competence Forums are arenas to turn big ideas into actionable next steps.

The closed-door Competence Forums are usually three hours long and held under the Chatham House Rule, with a designated moderator leading the conversation. EAT's partners play a crucial role in developing the content and format of the sessions, and in bringing key stakeholders to the table. The sessions are typically preceded by a policy brief and followed by an outcome document with tangible recommendations.

The overarching themes of the Competence Forums at the EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum were a response to the region's

most urgent food-related challenges and the potential for turning food from a cause of these challenges to a cure for them. Within the wider themes of “Food from the Ocean”, “Improved Nutrition”, “Urban Food Systems”, and “Land Use Change”, the following Competence Forums were developed:

1. Growing cities, better diets: Tackling food and nutrition insecurity in the urban context
2. Children Eating Well: a food systems-based approach
3. Too many fish in the pond? Does Southeast Asia need an innovation cluster for sustainable seafood?
4. Designing a National “Food and Land-Use Coalition” Effort in Indonesia
5. Retail and food services' role in promoting sustainable and healthy production and consumption
6. Innovating Food Systems for Better Health and Nutrition in Asia
7. The New Faces of Hunger: Micronutrient Deficiencies and Challenges
8. Setting Research Priorities for Asia-Pacific Food Systems

The following pages will highlight the thematic content and outcomes of the different sessions in more detail.



GROWING CITIES, BETTER DIETS:

TACKLING FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY IN THE URBAN CONTEXT

Organized by
Hivos and EAT Foundation

Moderator
Milag Ballesteros, Regional Director for Southeast Asia and Oceania, C40

More than half of the global population is projected to reside in cities by 2050, with significant proportions in the Asia-Pacific. As urban populations grow, pressure to ensure food and nutrition security for city-dwellers is rising.

This competence forum explored the current situation, the potential of the informal sector and urban agriculture, and concerns related to food safety and nutrition. Participants – representing research and educational institutions, governments, non-governmental organizations, aid institutions, civil society and social entrepreneurs – shared perspectives on the challenges as well as possible solutions to achieve sustainable and healthy diets for all.

URBAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY TODAY

Until recently, malnutrition was primarily viewed as a rural concern and urban areas have been neglected in discussions around food and nutrition insecurity.

However, we now understand that malnutrition is prevalent in urban settings and cities face a unique set of challenges in ensuring healthy diets for their citizens.

An ongoing driver of nutrition insecurity in cities is that increasing numbers of people are developing habits of going out to eat – coupled with growing reliance on processed foods which are typically high in fat, sugar, and salt (HFSS). Urban food system interventions must therefore address the challenge of how to improve access to healthy diets for urban communities.

From a research perspective, there are three key areas that need improvement: 1) Having better data is important so we can take actions based on robust evidence. 2) We need to better understand rural-urban linkages in order to identify holistic solutions. 3) We need to recognize that cities are not homogenous; the differences in characteristics, whether it is geography, demographic profile, size,

or culture, mean that solutions will not be “one size fits all.”

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

In developing countries, street food is often an integral part of urban culture. In societies where preparation of meals at home is not popular, street food has the potential to provide nutritious foods to many citizens, including the poor. Street food can be a self-driven initiative, as vendors strive to break out of the poverty cycle. However, the perception of street food vendors tends to be largely negative, even from the vendors' perspective – indicating a need to shift perceptions.

Hivos, co-organizer of this competence forum, is supporting street vendors as key food system actors in the city of Bandung, West Java. To provide a safe space for dialogue and idea exploration between various stakeholders, Hivos created a Food Change Lab. The labs engage street vendors, consumers, police, academia, and representatives from various local government offices, and provide the street vendors a platform to voice their views. Participants co-create solutions that improve access to healthy and sustainable diets through street food. In addition, this project helps change the perception of how the public views street vendors, ensuring the profession is seen as a viable contribution to the city's economic growth.

Regarding the safety of street food, vendors sometimes appear to neglect adequate hygiene, sanitation, and proper food handling in the face of economic concerns. However, food needs to be healthy and safe as well as easily accessible. To address food safety concerns, the Indonesian government

has started to place stickers on vendors' stands to show the health certification. Participants largely agreed that it is the government's responsibility to develop a framework for food system quality control.

Singapore offers an example of how success can look when it comes to the semi-formalization of street food vendors. Several decades ago the country was struggling with poverty and undernutrition. Today, these problems have nearly disappeared and the strong street food culture persists. The government collaborates to ensure food hawkers are distributed appropriately and the foods are physically and financially accessible to all. Food safety and quality are addressed through a rating system, an approach the Bandung city government also tries to implement. In addition, the Singaporean government is working with hawkers to prevent obesity through measures such as shifting to healthier cooking oil. Multi-sectoral/stakeholder coordination is a key to this success.

URBAN AGRICULTURE

The decreasing availability of arable land in cities and the urbanization of surrounding areas has resulted in a declining ratio of food producers to consumers. Meanwhile, urban consumers are increasingly prone to excessive caloric intake and micronutrient deficiency since convenience diets often consist of foods high in fat, sugar and salt. Urban agriculture has the potential to maximize production of fruits and vegetables in cities and to shorten the distance from farm to table. One participant, representing a company that provides seeds to farmers, is addressing the difficulty of obtaining raw materials for urban agriculture and sharing knowledge with various stakeholders about urban

farming practices. He views urban agriculture as a means to rebalance city life by enhancing a sense of togetherness in addition to food production.

Although urban farming offers health and economic benefits and is part of a holistic approach to tackling urban food system challenges, it cannot provide the quantities of food needed to eradicate hunger and transform diets. In addition to ensuring a healthy and sustainable food supply, it's also crucial to look at patterns of consumption, distribution, procurement and food waste management.

In addition, there are food safety concerns surrounding farming practices in urban slums. It is important to bear in mind that in many areas clean water is difficult to access. One possible solution is to use harvested rainwater for irrigation.

CONCLUSION

Empowering and enhancing the social fabric of urban communities is important. Citizens should be invited, facilitated, and empowered so they can voice their opinions and have a sense of ownership of the urban challenges as well as the solutions. It is imperative to accurately understand the various contexts, including the real challenges in each of the projects as well as in the cities where they are implemented. This is where good quantitative and qualitative data and evidence-based actions are crucial.

Policies and projects on improving urban food systems and addressing undernutrition in urban contexts cannot be isolated from other broader goals of the city —like making the city livable, low carbon, resilient and sustainable overall. Looking at and maximizing the co-

benefits of food system interventions is therefore crucial.

Last but certainly not least, there is a need for measurement and evaluation frameworks to understand and track how interventions are having an impact, the level of impact, and how best practices can be scaled and potentially replicated. Documentation and sharing of experiences, what works and what could be improved, would be useful for every individual and organization working in the urban food system.



CHILDREN EATING WELL: A FOOD SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

Organized by
*UNICEF and EAT
Foundation*

Moderator
*Dr. Sudhvir Singh, Policy
Director, EAT Foundation*

This competence forum explored the added value of taking a food systems approach to reducing child malnutrition in the Asia-Pacific.

The Forum was built on an emerging collaboration between EAT and UNICEF – Children Eating Well (CHEW) – and gathered a local constituency of policy makers, civil society leaders, academics and businesses committed to championing this integrated agenda.

Good nutrition is one of the best investments in the future of children and nations. Despite this, maternal and child undernutrition kills millions of children and deprives millions of optimal growth and development. Ensuring that every child has access to sustainably produced nutritious food throughout childhood will require broader food system changes.

Moving forward, we need to go beyond the biomedical paradigm of nutrition to addressing the social, environmental and political determinants, and develop greater clarity on how to translate this knowledge into practice.

GOVERNANCE AND MULTISECTORAL COLLABORATION

Public policy is crucial to the development of a food system that can provide children with healthy and sustainably-produced food. Collaboration across sectors and ministries, the adoption of a life-course approach and the integration of economic analyses that illustrate the long-term return of investment of nutrition are key tools when developing policies to tackle malnutrition among children. As an example, fiscal measures such as the implementation of ‘sin taxes’ (levied on products deemed harmful to society to discourage use) to improve child nutrition are much debated and should be considered as part of a broader approach to develop healthy and sustainable food environments.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS PERTAINING TO CHILDREN’S DIETS

During the competence forum several specific considerations were brought up that policy-makers and development practitioners should be mindful of when addressing child health and nutrition:

Children at different age groups have different dietary needs. Age specific requirements and socio-economic status need to be considered when providing dietary advice and developing programs designed to address children. In general, shifting to a more plant-based diet and limiting the consumption of meat is recommended to foster a more sustainable food system. However, certain vulnerable groups, especially children aged 6 to 24 months, may benefit from consuming a certain quantity of animal-based products – a nuanced approach is therefore needed as part of the overall food system transformation narrative.

A child's dietary habits are highly influenced by their family and the household they live in. Addressing the diet at this level, and particularly through mothers, is often necessary to create a healthy and sustainable food environment for children.

Other factors such as the quality of sanitation services, education and gender equality also influence children's diets. The rates of urbanization in the region lead to particular challenges, such as the emergence of 'food deserts', but also provide significant opportunities for action, given the concentration of population and resources.

YOUTH AS ROLE MODELS

Involving the education sector is key to improving children's health and nutrition. Schools represent a crucial learning environment for children to adopt sound health literacy and in many constituencies, the school is an important provider of meals, and the potential for these meal programs to procure healthier and more sustainable foods was discussed.

Children and youth were also seen as essential stakeholders in advancing the agenda. Both in terms of developing materials that are accessible and understandable for children, and as inspiring agents for change.

NEXT STEPS

Child nutrition was seen as a political priority in the region, and there was interest in further developing food system based approaches to improve both health and sustainability outcomes.

A better understanding of how our food system links to, and impacts, child health and nutrition is urgently needed to develop integrated, holistic and nutrition-sensitive solutions.

This competence forum fostered valuable discussions and feedback on the emerging draft narrative, action agenda and research framework that UNICEF and EAT have developed to advance this agenda. EAT and UNICEF are excited to advance the collaboration, and based on this meeting are currently advancing possible engagement opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region, in partnership with the institutions involved in this session.



DOES SOUTHEAST ASIA NEED AN INNOVATION CLUSTER FOR SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD?

Organized by

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and EAT Foundation

Moderator

Olav Kjørven, Chief Strategy Officer, EAT Foundation

Can Southeast Asia make a quantum leap towards sustainability by using offshore cage farming? The potential of aquaculture to be a key driver towards a more sustainable food system depends on the industry's willingness to rapidly embrace new, more sustainable production methods.

The Southeast Asian sea water region may hold the greatest potential for marine aquaculture globally. While aquaculture is already well established, most of the region's production currently takes place in ponds on land or near shore in small-scale facilities. However, factors such as an extremely long coastline, optimal wind and weather conditions create great conditions for offshore farming of especially seaweed, shellfish and marine fish. Shifting to offshore aquaculture would leave a smaller environmental footprint than increasing land-based aquaculture production, but have so far not been utilized to its maximum potential.

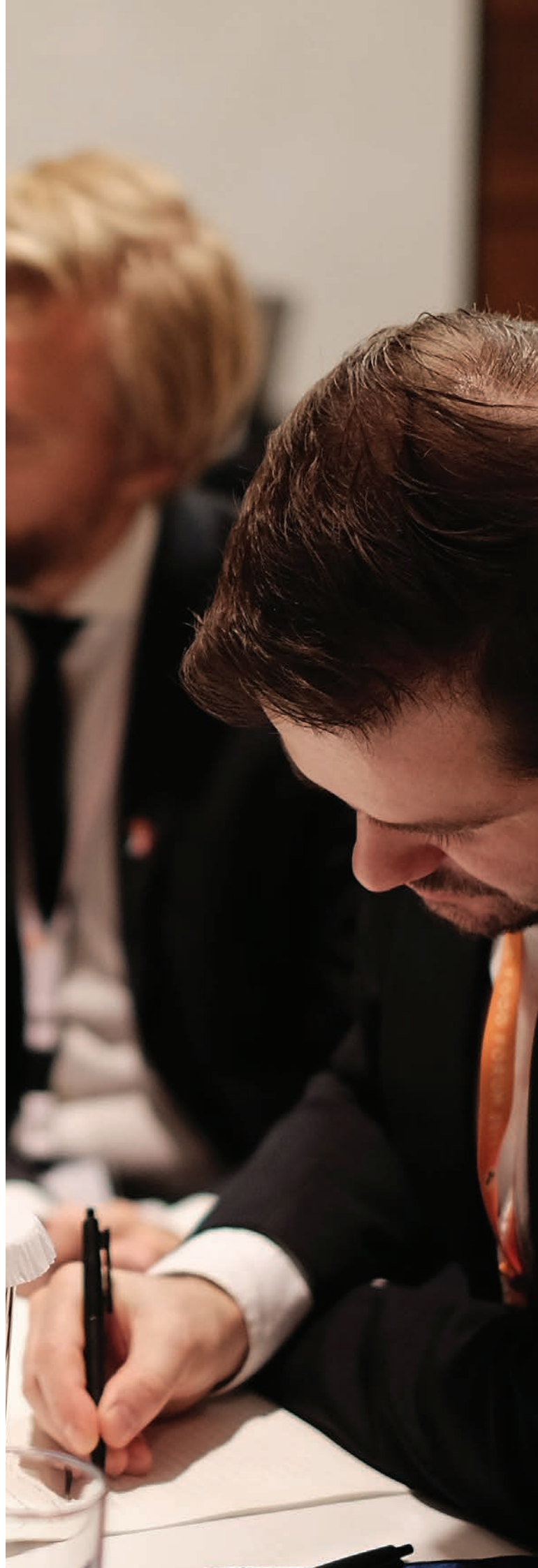
This competence forum addressed the specific challenge of how to foster increased collaboration, innovation and knowledge sharing across Southeast-Asia in the interest of a more sustainable offshore food production. Bottlenecks and

opportunities were discussed from a systems perspective, drawing attention to the need for new collaboration mechanisms capturing synergies across existing initiatives. The specific idea of an ASEAN innovation cluster for sustainable aquaculture was presented and discussed, emphasizing the opportunity for new partnerships across industry, policy and academia in the ASEAN region.

Key success factors to scaling up sustainable aquaculture in the region:

- The untapped potential for offshore marine aquaculture in Southeast Asia's 'Calm belt', presents real opportunities for economic growth and innovation, job creation, improved livelihoods and food security across the region.
- The capital and technology intensive nature of offshore farming is likely to have important spillover effects into more traditional aquaculture farming. Such effects include improving local infrastructure (especially hatcheries, processing and logistics), opening new markets, and accelerating the diffusion of innovation to smallholders, as well as access to modern pellet feed making greater use of plant-based ingredients.

- Unlocking the potential for a more strategic development of marine aquaculture, allowing coordinated and simultaneous development of local capabilities across the value chain, and mechanisms linking individual projects will be key to scaling up.
- The know-how needed to develop local capabilities is available in the region and beyond (for example in Norway), but effective sharing and utilization of this knowledge across sectors and regions calls for new partnership models.
- A successful development strategy for aquaculture must ensure both economic and environmental sustainability. A key question related to profitability is species selection, a question best answered by the industry itself. This draws attention to the need for an industry-led development process, but with close government support.
- A regional innovation cluster provides a promising governance model for strategic public-private collaboration, at the same time as it facilitates knowledge exchange and access to leading international expertise and technology.
- ASEAN is ideally positioned to coordinate the development of a regional innovation cluster and should call for a joint ASEAN-Norway initiative to co-develop a more elaborate concept proposal. Key regional and international industry actors, academic institutions and national agencies should be included in this process.
- Regional capabilities that can be developed in parallel with an innovation cluster strategy include (i) research collaboration on site selection and zoning, (ii) skills development through study abroad programs in Norway (e.g. RAS and cage farming), (iii) harmonizing regional approval of fish vaccines, (iv) development of a common regulatory framework for marine aquaculture, and (v) seminars on species selection, sustainability and risk assessment.





DESIGNING A NATIONAL “FOOD AND LAND-USE COALITION” EFFORT IN INDONESIA

Organized by
World Resources Institute

Today’s global food and land use systems are not fit for purpose. As pursuing business as usual is no longer an option, a unique global partnership was formed in 2017 to design and demonstrate a new economic narrative and set of solutions by translating science into practical action.

Constructing systematic global food and land use systems are pivotal to advancing human well-being while meeting the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The systems should be able to protect and regenerate planet’s biophysical natural resources, to healthily feed the population, as well as to improve rural economy for smallholder farmers and their families. In principle, we have ample knowledge, technology, and capital to feed the world’s growing population healthily and enhance rural incomes using less land than today. Nevertheless, the current system is deeply flawed.

The FOLU Coalition has been established to design and demonstrate a new economic narrative and credible set of solutions by translating science into practical action, with a unique global partnership. The objective of this FOLU competence forum was to define

the crucial steps in addressing food and land use in Indonesia, identify barriers, and consider other factors that may affect a clear development path.

THE FOLU APPROACH

FOLU is a multi-stakeholder effort which brings together partners to deliver results through interlinked work streams. This coalition seeks to provide a systematic response to the gap between health, nutrition, and environment; to closely examine targeted places in a country; and to inform on local and national action. The FOLU Coalition could play an integral role in establishing a clear relationship between land use and efforts to promote a sustainable diet on a national scale, recognizing that food security is a political priority.

International organizations, research institutions, and several national governments are working to support the improvement of Indonesia’s food and land use systems, though barriers have prevented foreign aid from being effectively utilized by local governments for projects on the ground. Several stakeholders claimed the government is often quicker to act when the issue shifts into the public health realm. There is a large economic opportunity

in avoided health costs when food and land-use systems are integrated and well-designed, though realizing this requires collaboration between various ministries, such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment, and Ministry of Agriculture.

Additionally, there should be an open dialogue on how food could serve as a lever for forest conservation. The REDD+ model, intended as key to addressing land-use challenges, appears less utilized in practice. Biodiversity conservation and availability of food variety need to be better linked. It can be helpful employ a framing that emphasizes the benefits of committing to certain actions, such as the value of ecosystem services from protected forests, rather than focusing on top-down regulations.

South Sumatra, Jambi, West Kalimantan and Papua have been identified as candidates for FOLU geographic “deep-dive” studies, and the FOLU agenda needs to be closely tied to the local goals of each district and prioritize engaging with local associations.

BOTTOM-UP PERSPECTIVES

Various efforts are ongoing at the district level regarding food and land-use planning in Indonesia. However, these efforts tend to occur in silos and are limited by a lack of regional political support or financing mechanisms, and some key issues are often overlooked by development aid – such as trade-offs between supporting forest conservation or economic needs of the community. Smallholder farmers are more concerned with livelihood than the environmental implications of their actions, and there are examples where villages switched from farming rice to palm oil because the latter crop provides more economic benefits. Infrastructural challenges, such as broken water gates in South Sumatra, can also prompt farmers to switch to less environmentally preferable crops. Other barriers include the complexity of regional autonomy and land tenure and the availability to finance efforts on the ground.

Nonetheless, there are still examples of progress at the district level, such as one district that decreased local hotspots for slash and burn agriculture from 5000 to

less than 100 over the past year – a result of strong community engagement, educational efforts, and financial incentives. As district leaders have much control over food and land-use planning, FOLU efforts need to engage with local government actors and link the FOLU agenda to the goals of each district. In addition, there is a potential for greater collaboration with neighboring countries with a stake in Indonesian land management, such as Singapore who has been impacted by Indonesian fires.

CONCLUSION: SHARED GOAL IN DEVELOPMENT

All work streams under the FOLU Coalition need to provide stakeholders with an improved development path. Starting with clear, science-based targets, offering market-based solutions, and implementing a set of geographic deep dives to establish links between business solutions and on-the-ground policy reforms, FOLU can promote a compelling pathway for better land-use planning and a sustainable food system in Indonesia. As a next step, a synthesis paper conducted by Chatham House and EAT on the context of food in Indonesia could serve as a starting point in strategizing FOLU efforts. The paper will focus on the potential role of a narrative around sustainable diets and an exploration of policies that could promote better health.



INNOVATING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR BETTER HEALTH AND NUTRITION IN ASIA

Organized by
Food Industry Asia (FIA)
Moderator
*Matt Kovac (Executive Director,
FIA)*

How can we create a supportive environment to adopt healthier eating habits among children, and what are suitable multi-stakeholder partnerships that can translate such concepts into positive, sustainable solutions?

While the Asia-Pacific region has seen significant economic growth over the years, stunting and wasting remain issues in most countries as a result of the lack of nutritious foods, poor infant feeding practices, inadequate clean water and sanitation as well as poverty. Furthermore, as childhood obesity is associated with chronic illnesses later in life, it is important to provide the younger generation with the knowledge and skills to lead a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating habits and an active lifestyle carried on through adulthood.

Based on this, the intended outcomes of the competence forum were to identify innovative concepts for how to create a supportive environment to adopt healthier eating and lifestyle habits among children in the region, and to identify suitable multi-stakeholder partnerships that can translate such concepts into positive, sustainable solutions.

THE INDUSTRY'S ROLE

Experts across sectors were gathered to discuss collaboration opportunities to improve the health behaviors of children in Asia. The key discussions created an umbrella for learning approaches that can support various stakeholders to be part of the solution. This umbrella includes factors such as consumer education on nutrition, tackling the problem at district levels, addressing the consumption of street foods, how that contributes to the problem and leveraging on social media and technology to support the marketing of key nutrition messages. Furthermore, the participants agreed that nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches are needed to reduce the rates of obesity and stunting in the region.

Research is underway and an increasing amount of public health campaigns are introduced to raise awareness and promote healthier lifestyle habits such as the healthy canteen program initiated by the Health Promotion Board, enabling easy access to healthier food and beverages in educational institutions. While a growing number of public health activities are being implemented, it is important for the industry to strengthen its role in providing solutions to combat obesity, as it also is a part of the complex problem.



RETAIL & FOOD SERVICES' ROLE IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

Organized by

WWF Indonesia and WWF Philippines

Moderator

Kania Sutisnawinata, Deputy Chief Editor, METRO TV

Palm oil production is a key economic driver for Indonesia. This competence forum focused on the role of retailers and the food service industry in addressing environmental challenges across the food value chain.

Many concerns have been raised regarding palm oil production, showing how it contributes to deforestation, climate change and loss of biodiversity. To keep its strong international market position and help achieve the Paris Climate Agreement and the SDGs, the Indonesian palm oil sector needs to strengthen sustainable production practices.

Retailers and the food industry have a crucial role in contributing to a more sustainable palm oil production. Unfortunately, sustainability is still not the main priority for most retailers, partly due to expected lower revenue as the products containing sustainable palm oil are more expensive and therefore not expected to be bought by most consumers. However, a survey conducted by WWF Indonesia shows that 63% of consumers want to buy sustainable products and that unavailability in stores is a main barrier for many of them. Most products containing sustainable palm oil are also exported, leading to low availability in the domestic market.

While consumer awareness is growing, shareholders are also demanding that retailers take more responsibility for processes throughout the whole food value chain. As a first step retailers should increase their knowledge about the supply chain's palm oil footprint.

Strong governmental policies are crucial in advancing sustainable palm oil production, as producers and retailers need support and incentives to transform their practices. Increasing sustainable palm oil production is a priority for the Government of Indonesia, who has already introduced various measures, such as a certification scheme for sustainable palm oil.

LAND-USE, OIL PALM AND DIETARY SHIFTS

Increased palm oil production is part of a major shift to cash crop production systems in rural areas in Indonesia, leading to local socio-economic development and a change in the rural communities' diets. This includes increased availability and consumption of unhealthy foods, less time for caregiving and fewer wild foods available for consumption due to deforestation. Studies have shown that children living in areas where swidden agriculture is practiced have higher consumption of micronutrient

food groups than children living in areas where agricultural tree and timber crops are produced. This research shows that changing production practices may not always lead to improved food security for all.

Retailers and the food service sector can positively influence consumer practices and the food value chain. Various successful efforts were highlighted in this session, including a campaign for greening the tourism industry in the Philippines, focused on developing criteria for sustainable practices among product and service providers, leading to beneficial impacts across various related sectors; the Shangri-La Hotel's food waste program; and the implementation of paying for plastic bags by a major supermarket company in Indonesia. Collaboration across sectors and stakeholders to ensure aligned efforts and effective solutions, were identified as crucial to the success of all programs.





SETTING RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR ASIA-PACIFIC FOOD SYSTEMS

Organized by

The National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Moderator

Professor Yanuar Nugroho (Deputy Chief of Staff for Analysis and Oversight of Strategic Issues on Social Cultural and Ecological Affairs, Executive Office of the President, Republic of Indonesia)

Today, there is a lack of scientific knowledge about key aspects of the food system in the Asia-Pacific region. What are the most pressing knowledge gaps to fill?

Looking at the drivers that characterize a society, and how a society might develop through the relationship between societal values and the social construct of consumer practices, a number of experts across research, policy and implementation were invited to discuss what the food systems research priorities should be to increase the understanding of food systems dynamics. These are the research topics highlighted by the group as being the most pressing within the different parts of the food system chain:

CONSUMER BEHAVIOR:

- How can we gain a better understanding of what affects people's food choices and how this differs among rural and urban areas?
- Which initiatives, such as food labelling, will be most effective in guiding people to make healthier food choices?

FOOD RETAIL:

- What are the attitudes and needs of key stakeholders?
- How to incentivize the industry to produce and market foods that are sustainable, healthy and safe, and at the same time profitable?
- What role can the digital revolution play in creating a more sustainable industry?

FOOD PRODUCTION:

- How can local governments be encouraged to support local food production?
- How can technology be used to improve productivity and output quality?
- What steps can be taken to increase crop variety?



THE NEW FACES OF HUNGER: MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES AND CHALLENGES

Organized by

*Ministry of Health of
Indonesia*

Moderator

*Dr. Maura Linda Sitanggang
(Director General, Ministry
of Health)*

Being able to consume healthier foods is important, as well as ensuring what is consumed contains high levels of nutrients for our system. How can stakeholders come together to address the lack of micronutrients in our global food supply?

The Asia-Pacific region faces a number of micronutrient deficiencies: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, etc. The micronutrient density and intake index have not changed much since the 1980s. These deficiencies affect the body's metabolism and may cause non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that often become a major economic burden for individuals and families. This competence forum discussed the economic burden of NCDs from micronutrient deficiencies and the challenges of providing proper nutrition arrangements. Further, the participants discussed using technology to process micronutrients for food supplementation, particularly derived from food waste from fruits and vegetable processing.

The participants identified several

important aspects of the issues discussed, such as the need to address and evaluate supplementation policy to several high-risk groups. Several potential solutions were identified, but also questioned, such as usage of dietary fortification, which must refer to local needs if implemented. There is also a crucial need for growing yields with higher nutrition quality in the region.

Going forward, there is a need for well-designed clinical trials, improved communication and collaboration among scientists, health care providers, patients, the pharmaceutical and supplement industries, and the public. Research should focus more on evaluating various approaches to address micronutrient deficiencies with a standard methodology and defined outcomes.



THE WAY FORWARD

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and EAT Foundation would like to thank all the participants of the inaugural APFF for contributing to the success of the forum. Over 800 delegates from 30 countries congregated to share their expertise, their experience and their ideas on the challenges and opportunities facing the region in ensuring healthy, sustainable and affordable diets to a growing population. The forum provided an important platform to share knowledge, spur collaboration and partnerships across sectors and disciplines.

Both the Government of Indonesia and EAT are building on the momentum of the forum to advance the transformation of the food system through research projects, high-level gatherings and programs, such as:

- EAT has commissioned a policy brief on key challenges related to healthy and sustainable food systems in the Asia-Pacific region in collaboration with Chatham House. Taking a holistic approach, this paper will draw on data and modelling on land-use, food production and dietary patterns to analyze the current political economy as it pertains to the food system. It will focus on potentially effective policies and entry points for addressing the underlying drivers of land-use change and deforestation in Indonesia and the region. The policy brief will provide an integrated knowledge base for policymakers and will be launched at a multi-stakeholder roundtable in early 2018. Indonesia wishes to continue the dialogue
- initiated at the APFF at the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group to be held in Bali in October 2018. This provides a renewed opportunity to firmly place healthy and sustainable food systems on the national, regional and global agenda.
- APFF will be a bi-annual event and discussions are underway with the forum's next potential regional host.
- APFF has helped catalyze regional activities for some of EAT's programmatic work, such as the emerging collaboration with UNICEF – Children Eating Well (CHEW), the C40 Food Systems Network and the Food Reform for Sustainability and Health (FReSH) program, which is a platform to accelerate consumer-centered food systems changes through collaboration between science and the private sector.

We hope this overview represents only a small fraction of the new initiatives to come out of the forum as the world urgently needs more integrated knowledge on food systems, disruptive business solutions and comprehensive policies. We look forward to providing you with an update on the exciting work happening across the region in this realm at the next EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum.



EAT ASIA-PACIFIC FOOD FORUM

PARTNERS, SPONSORS AND CONTRIBUTORS



MONDE NISSIN is Asia's leading champion in nutrition & food security through innovation. Conscious of food security and nutrition as a global challenge, Monde Nissin acquired Quorn with the vision to promote sustainable food for our planet, and health among our consumers. As the leading brand in the meat-free product sector in the UK, Quorn empowers customers with healthier food options that complement their tastes and lifestyle. Besides being a nutritious, delicious source of protein, it is also recognized as environmentally friendly. Quorn further represents Monde Nissin's commitment to shift the balance of consumption patterns towards food that are healthier in the region.



Oats are one of the world's most nutritious foods. And at Quaker, we think that oats are particularly special. We've been growing them with great care for 140 years. There is a large, and growing, body of science linking oats to important nutrition and health benefits. For example, oats help to satisfy the appetite and support heart health. Also, the fiber in the oats helps to support a healthy digestive system. Quaker is constantly identifying ways to help more people to help more people benefit from the power of oats. We've introduced oats in markets across Asia, and we've innovated to make them relevant for these consumers. This includes introducing new products tailored for local tastes. In Indonesia, Quaker offers instant oats in flavors like chicken curry and traditional Chicken Soto. In the Philippines, Quaker Flavored Instant Oat Cups provide a convenient, healthy breakfast with both savory and sweet options. And Malaysian consumers can incorporate nutritious oats into their diets with Quaker Oats for Rice.

EAT ASIA-PACIFIC FOOD FORUM PARTNERS, SPONSORS AND CONTRIBUTORS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER



CISDI is a civil society organization with a vision for Indonesia to have communities that are equal, empowered, inclusive and resilient with a health outlook. Through its' programs, CISDI strives to provide a critical bridge between community health needs and service delivery utilization under the umbrella of ensuring quality. The CISDI team consists of early-career professionals with tacit knowledge on MDGs, transferred from the organization's previous role as part of the Office of the President's Special Envoy on MDGs. Continuing on into the SDGs framework, CISDI ventures into previously under-explored areas under the health and wellbeing aspect; supported with an advisory board consisting of experts with stellar reputation from government agencies, academic institutions, and health-profession organizations. Affiliated with the Indonesian CSO Coalition on SDGs, CISDI has a dense network to further cultivate multi-sector partnerships.

EAT is a non-partisan, non-profit organization devoted to fixing the global food systems. We curate the speaker list and topics of our Forum programs very carefully to ensure we have a balanced, diverse group of experts that can advance our mission. The challenges we face are complex and intimately intertwined. Thus, our actions must be integrated across sectors, disciplines and countries. Inviting different perspectives to be part of the conversation is necessary to develop those integrated solutions. The views and opinions expressed by the Forum speakers are solely their own and do not necessarily represent those of EAT. Being on the EAT stage, sponsoring, contributing or partnering with EAT Asia-Pacific Food Forum does not represent an endorsement of any ideas, services or products.

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