



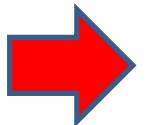
Bagaimana agar keamanan pangan menjadi bagian penting ketahanan pangan nasional?

Roy Sparringa

Disampaikan pada Simposium Nasional
Between Food Security and Safety: Mencari konsep baru
Jakarta, 27 Juni 2019



AGENDA



1. Evolusi program ketahanan pangan global
2. Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan dan Keamanan Pangan Nasional
3. Apanya yang salah?
4. Konsepsi baru keamanan pangan untuk ketahanan pangan

Evolution of food security definition

1950-60 s

self sufficiency in major staples

FAO World Food Conference 1974

“Availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices”

World Food Security 1983

“Ensuring that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food that they need”

World Bank (1986)

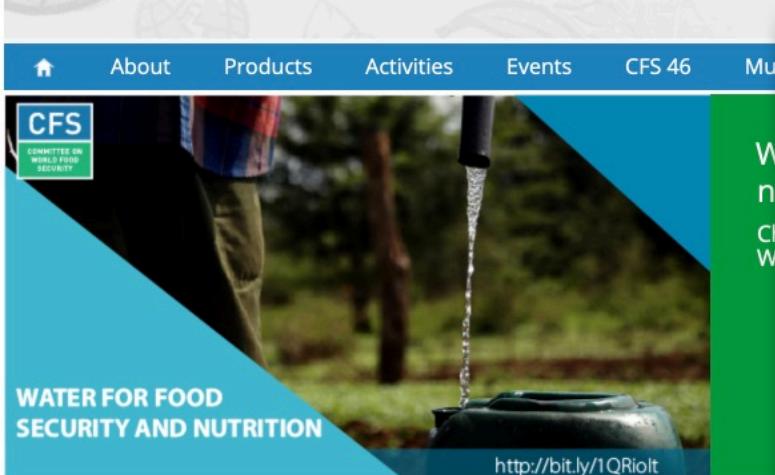
“access of all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life”.

FAO World Food Summit (1996)

when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life

The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2001 (FAO, 2002)

a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life



The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

- The vision of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is to be the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure **food security and nutrition** for all.
- It underwent **reform in 2009** to ensure that the voices of other stakeholders were heard in the global debate on food security and nutrition.
- The Committee reports to the UN General Assembly through the **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** and to FAO Conference.

Triggered by the **food crisis of 2007–08**, followed by the **financial and economic crisis in 2009, challenged by hunger, malnutrition and poverty**, the members agreed to reform the CFS vision

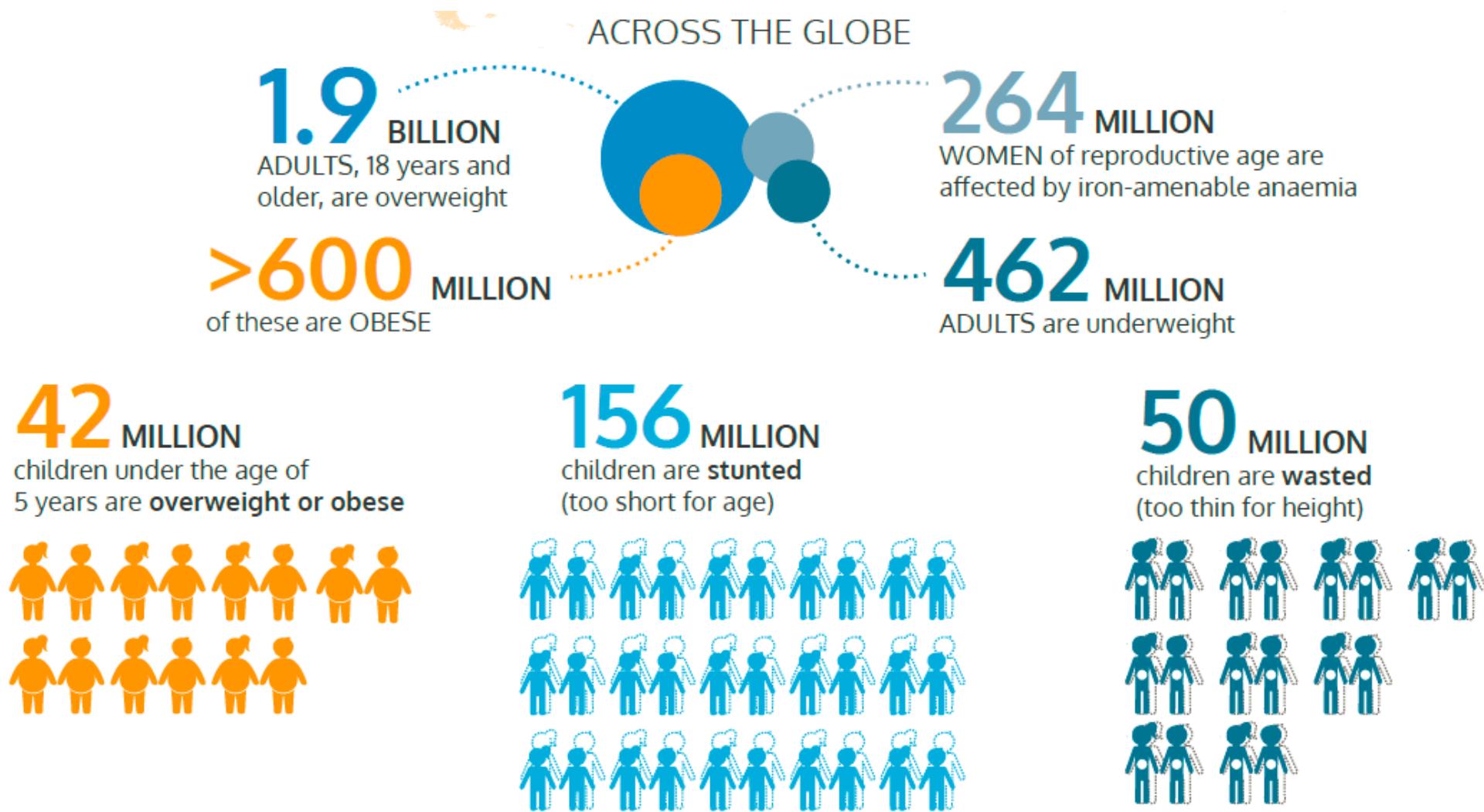
<http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/en/> accessed 17 June 2019

Four pillars of food security

(FAO The World Food Summit on Food Security, 2009)

Food availability	Food access
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sufficient quantities• Appropriate quality• Domestic production or import (including food aid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate resources• Appropriate foods for a nutritious diet• Economic and physical access
	
Food utilization	Stabilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Adequate, diverse diet</u>• <u>Clean water</u> (food safety aspect)• <u>Sanitation</u> (food safety aspect)• <u>Good practices</u> (food safety aspect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stability of the other 3 dimensions over time• Access to adequate food at all times• Anticipation to sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity)

Triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, obesity and overweight



The multiple burdens of malnutrition faced by countries

Under-five stunting

Ethiopia, Rwanda

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Honduras, Nicaragua

Albania, Armenia, Botswana, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Vanuatu, Yemen

Adult overweight

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Oman, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, FYR Macedonia, Tonga, USA, Uruguay

Women's anemia

Ghana, Japan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand

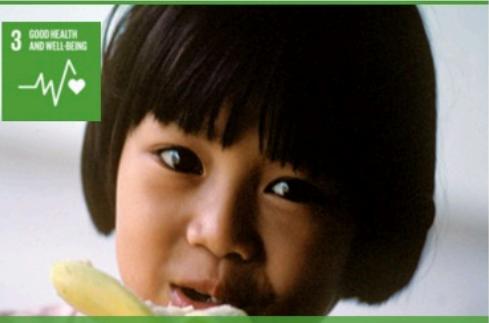
China, Republic of Korea, Vietnam

- Indonesia:**
- Under-five stunting
 - Women's anemia
 - Adult overweight



Sustainable Development Goals

Home Overview News Goals Partnerships in action Track



Malnutrition is the single largest contributor to disease in the world.

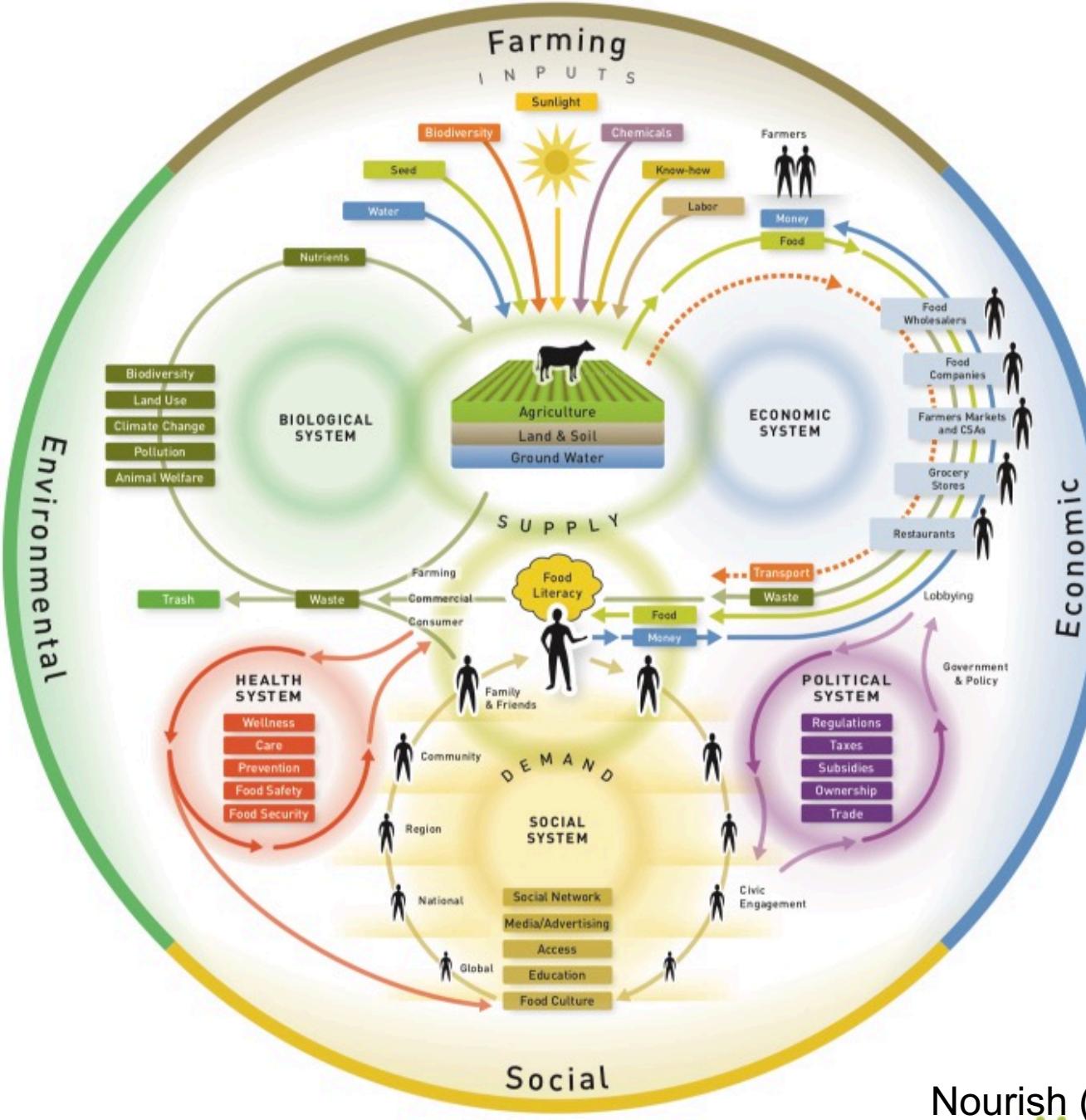
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Malnutrition is the single largest contributor to disease in the world.

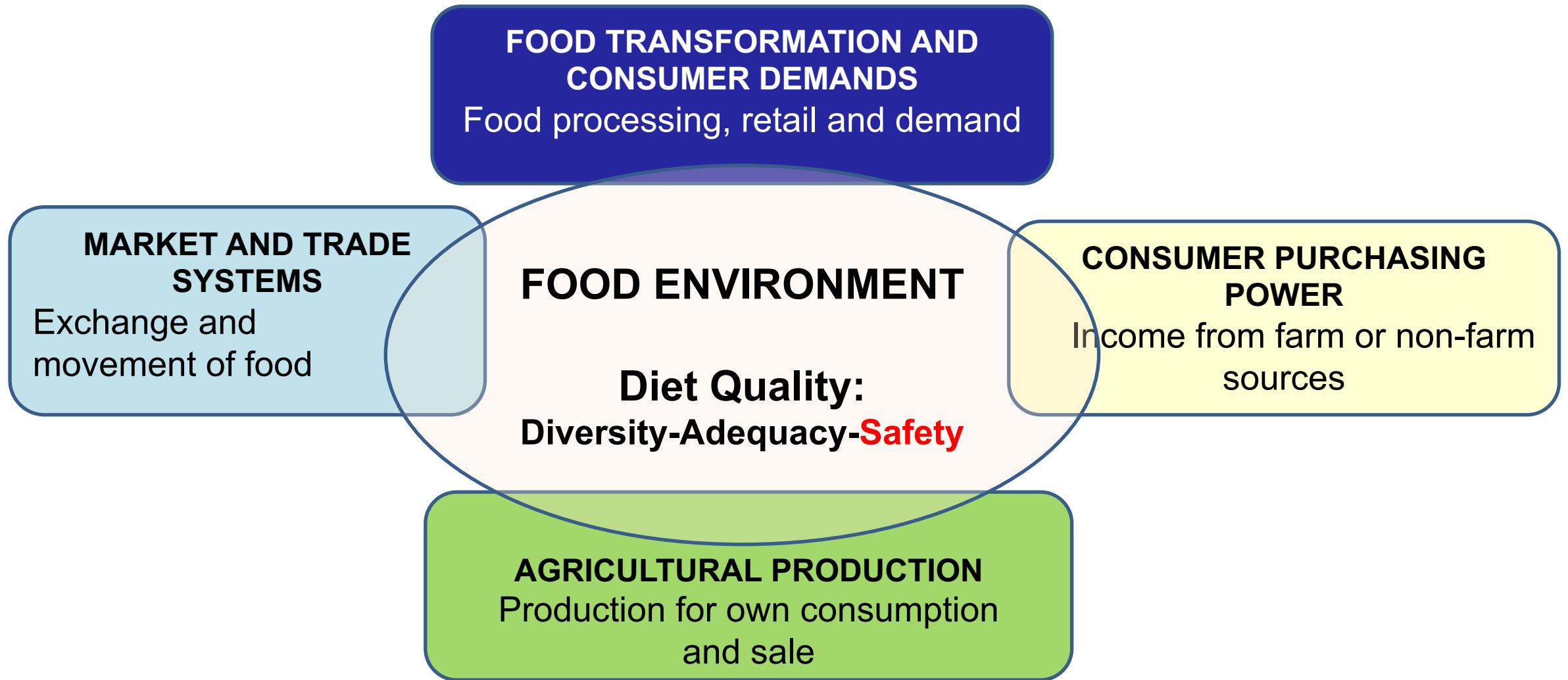
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Good health starts with nutrition. Without regular and nutritious food, humans cannot live, learn, fend off diseases or lead productive lives.



Complex Food System

Nourish (2014)



Food safety as a part of healthy diet influenced by **economic activities** of market and trade, agriculture production, consumer demand and consumer purchasing power

Global burden of foodborne disease



The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

Every year foodborne diseases cause:
almost **in 10** people to fall ill | **33 million** healthy life years lost

Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5
 **420 000** deaths |  Children account for **1/3** of deaths from foodborne diseases

FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE. EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.

For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety
#SafeFood
Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. 2015.

World Health Organization



Foodborne diseases are a major global public health concern

Foodborne diseases are caused by types of:
 **Bacteria** |  **Viruses** |  **Parasites** |  **Toxins** |  **Chemicals**

Some of these are a public health concern across all regions
Others are much more common in middle- and low-income countries

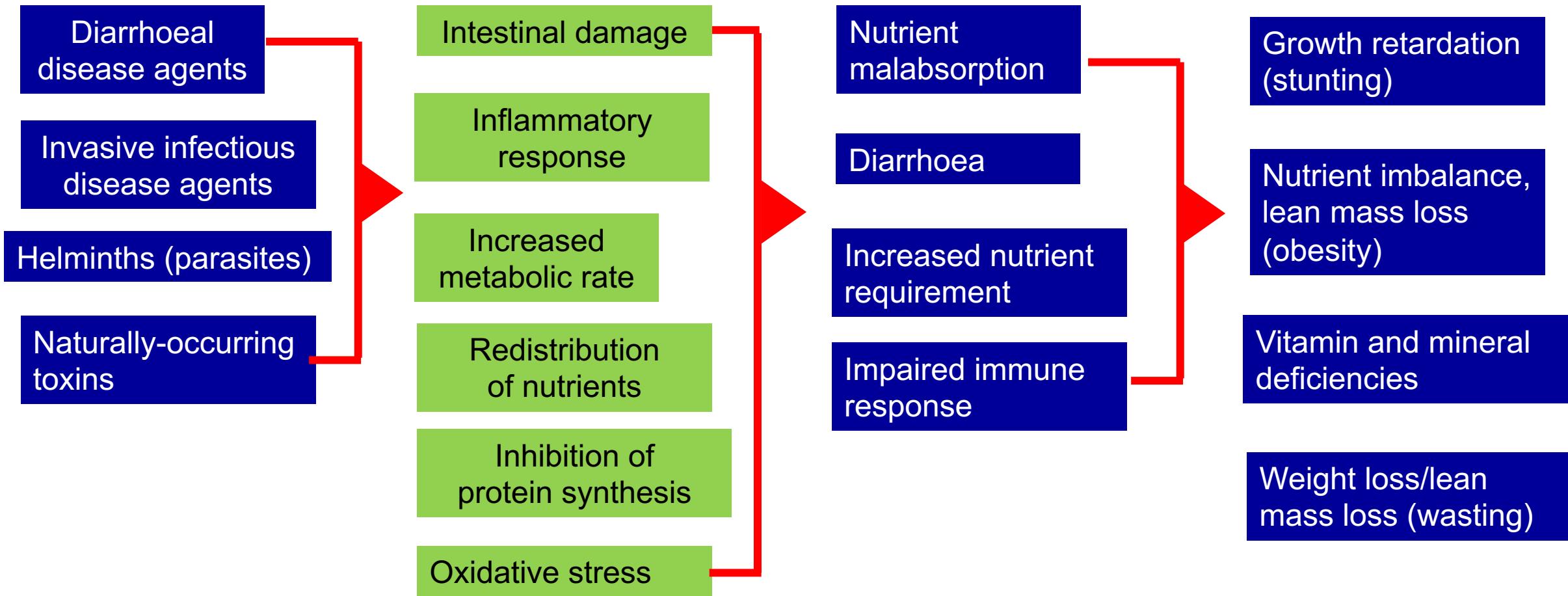
 But in a **globalized world** they can spread quickly along the food chain and across borders

FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE. EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.

For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety
#SafeFood
Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. 2015.

World Health Organization

Foodborne disease links to health and nutrition



Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (2016)



FAO
@FAO

Follow

If it isn't safe, it isn't food.

Food is the starting point for our energy, our health and our well-being.

How we can work together to prevent foodborne diseases ➡ bit.ly/2N2kExD

#FoodSafety #ZeroHunger



If it isn't safe, it isn't food

Six ways we can work together to prevent foodborne diseases

fao.org

If it isn't safe, it isn't food

1. Working from the beginning with local food producers
2. Setting global standards
3. Making sure that countries have strong regulatory control systems
4. **Encouraging safer food practices at home**
5. Assessing the science behind food safety
6. Promoting food safety emergency preparedness and response

http://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1179647/?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social+media&utm_campaign=fao Accessed 17 June 2019

TRENDS:

Drivers of change in the 21st century

- 1 Population growth, urbanization and ageing
- 2 Global economic growth, investment and trade
- 3 Increasing competition for natural resources
- 4 Climate change
- 5 Agricultural productivity and innovation
- 6 Transboundary pests and diseases
- 7 Conflicts, crises and natural disasters
- 8 Poverty, inequality and food insecurity
- 9 Nutrition and health
- 10 Structural change and employment
- 11 Migration and agriculture
- 12 Changing food systems
- 13 Food losses and waste
- 14 Governance for food security and nutrition
- 15 Development finance



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

1

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The future of food and agriculture Trends and challenges

FAO (2017)

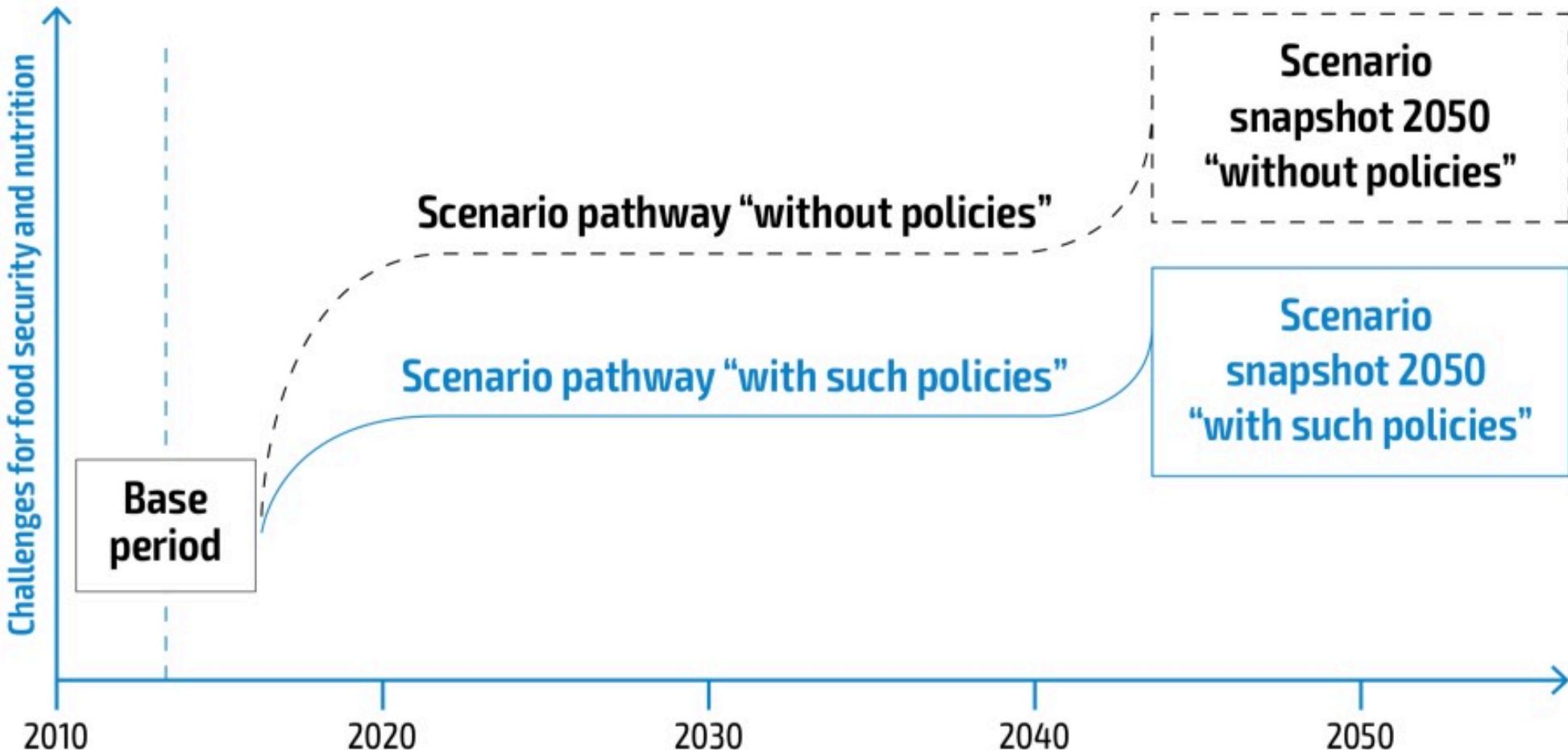
The future of food and agriculture: trends and challenges (FAO, 2017)

Trends	Associated trends	Challenges
1. Population growth, urbanization and ageing	1, 2, 3, 5, 15	1. Sustainably improving agricultural productivity to meet increasing demand
2. Global economic growth, investment, trade& food prices	3, 4	2. Ensuring a sustainable natural resource base
3. Competition for natural resources	4, 7, 9	3. Addressing climate change and intensification of natural hazards
4. Climate change	4, 8, 11, 15	4. Eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality
5. Agricultural productivity and innovation	1, 4, 9	5. Ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition
6. Transboundary pests and diseases	10, 12, 13	6. Making food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient
7. Conflicts, crises and natural disasters	8, 10, 11	7. Improving income earning opportunities in rural areas and addressing the root causes of migration
8. Poverty, inequality and food insecurity	7, 11, 15	8. Building resilience to protracted crises, disasters and conflicts
9. Nutrition and health	4, 6	9. Preventing transboundary and emerging agriculture and food system threats
10. Structural change and employment	14, 15	10. Addressing the need for coherent and effective national and international governance
11. Migration and agriculture		
12. Changing food systems		
13. Food losses and waste		
14. Governance for food and nutrition security		
15. Development finance		

The future of food and agriculture

Alternative pathways to 2050

FAO (2018)



FAO (2018)

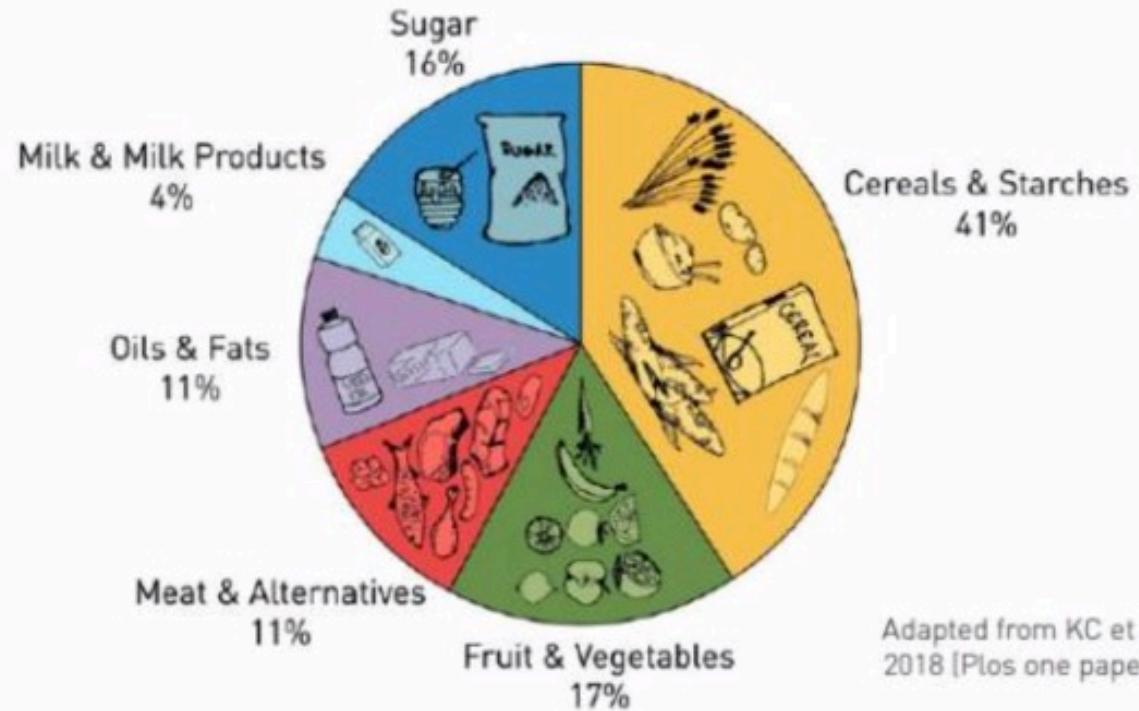
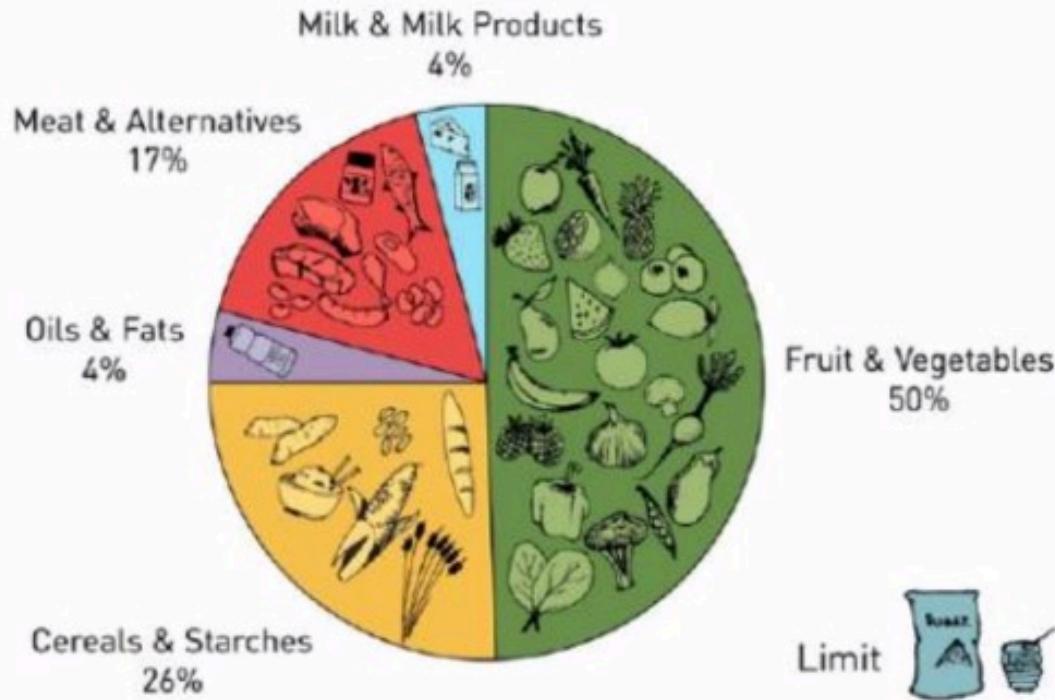
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8429EN/i8429en.pdf> Accessed 19 June 2019

What we should consume

(Harvard's healthy eating plate model)

What we are producing

(According to FAO 2011)



The availability of food has become greater, but its ability to nourish the world's population has declined (Global Panel, 2019)



AGENDA

- 1. Evolusi program ketahanan pangan global
- 2. Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan dan Keamanan Pangan Nasional
- 3. Apanya yang salah?
- 4. Konsepsi baru keamanan pangan untuk ketahanan pangan

Definisi Ketahanan Pangan dan Keamanan Pangan dalam UU Pangan

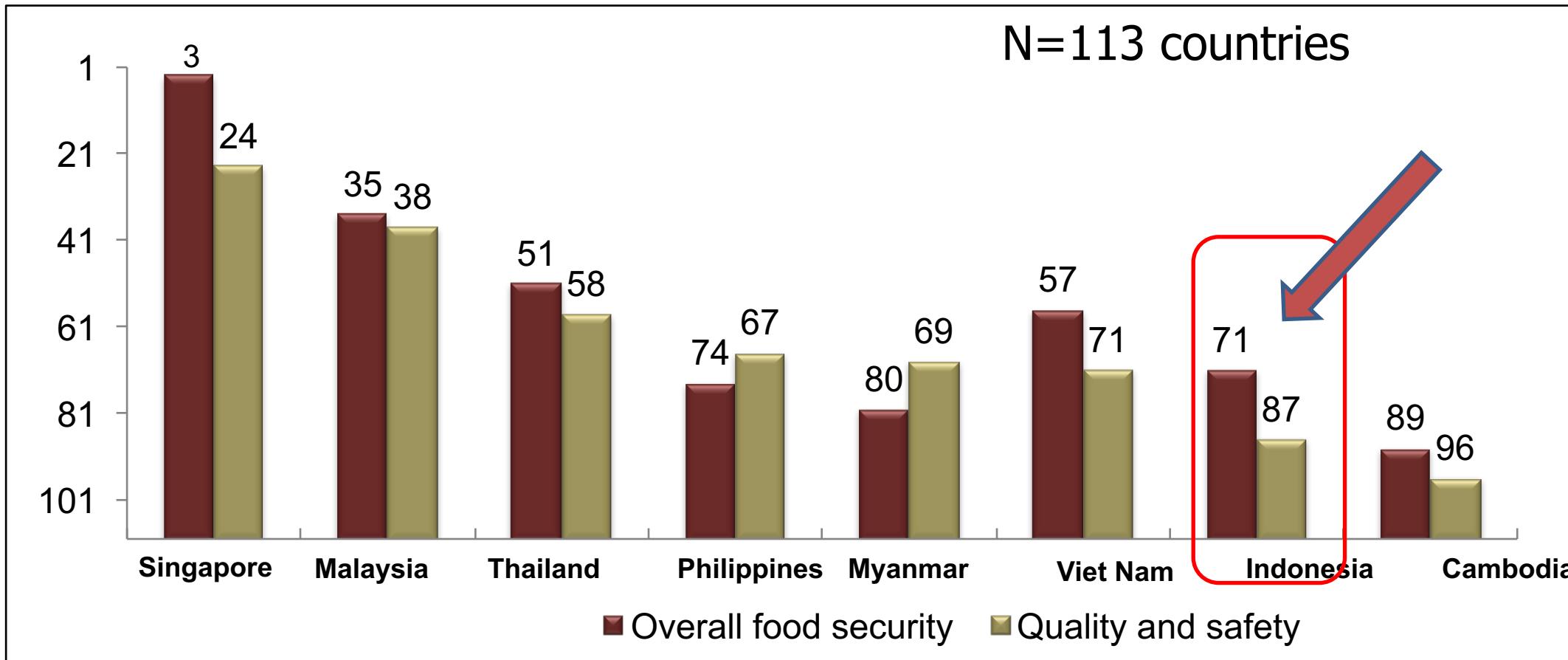
	UU No 7 / 1996	UU 18 / 2012
Ketahanan Pangan	Kondisi terpenuhinya pangan bagi rumah tangga yang tercermin dari tersedianya pangan yang cukup, baik jumlah maupun mutunya, aman, merata, dan terjangkau	Kondisi terpenuhinya pangan bagi negara sampai dengan perseorangan , yang tercermin dari tersedianya pangan yang cukup, baik jumlah maupun mutunya, aman, beragam, bergizi, merata, dan terjangkau serta tidak bertentangan dengan agama, keyakinan, dan budaya masyarakat , untuk dapat hidup sehat, aktif dan produktif secara berkelanjutan
Keamanan pangan	Kondisi dan upaya yang diperlukan untuk mencegah pangan dari kemungkinan cemaran biologis, kimia, dan benda lain yang dapat mengganggu, merugikan, dan membahayakan kesehatan manusia	Kondisi dan upaya yang diperlukan untuk mencegah Pangan dari kemungkinan cemaran biologis, kimia, dan benda lain yang dapat mengganggu, merugikan, dan membahayakan kesehatan manusia serta tidak bertentangan dengan agama, keyakinan, dan budaya masyarakat sehingga aman untuk dikonsumsi.



Seberapa penting keamanan pangan dalam ketahanan pangan di Indonesia?

- **Penting!**
- Apa pangan yang paling banyak dikonsumsi masyarakat Indonesia menurut **kelompok sasaran**, dan **bagaimana karakter risikonya?**
- Tampaknya karakter risiko keamanan pangan yang dikonsumsi oleh kelompok sasaran belum tersedia, walaupun telah dilakukan Studi Diet Total di Indonesia.
- **Mengapa tidak dilakukan?**

Indeks Ketahanan Pangan Global di negara ASEAN 2016 (EIU, 2016)



The Economist Intelligence Unit. Global food security index 2016: an annual measure of the state of global food security

Rankings and trends

Explore the year-on-year trends for the Global Food Security Index.
Figures are from annual baseline model (October 2018).



Country rankings 2018

Year-on-year trends

Biggest changes

Visual analysis

Score

Rank

Global Regional

Global ranking	Country	Overall score	Affordability	Availability	Quality & Safety
1st	Singapore	85.9	94.3	81.0	78.1
2nd	Ireland	85.5	87.8	83.6	84.8
=3rd	United Kingdom	85.0	82.6	88.8	80.4
=3rd	United States	85.0	86.8	83.2	85.4
5th	Netherlands	84.7	82.8	86.1	85.1
6th	Australia	83.7	84.3	82.6	85.4
7th	Switzerland	83.5	82.2	86.1	79.8
8th	Finland	83.3	81.3	84.2	86.0
9th	Canada	83.2	81.9	84.4	83.0
10th	France	82.9	80.5	83.8	86.5



=65th	Indonesia	54.8	55.2	58.2	44.5
67th	Sri Lanka	54.3	56.8	53.8	49.5
68th	El Salvador	53.7	55.1	51.6	55.9
69th	Algeria	52.1	51.4	52.7	52.4



110th	Yemen	28.5	29.0	31.0	20.3
111th	Madagascar	27.0	12.4	42.0	22.5
112th	Congo (Dem. Rep.)	26.1	14.3	36.1	28.3
113th	Burundi	23.9	14.7	30.0	30.6

Global Food security Index 2018

Overall score	Affordability	Availability	Quality & Safety
85.9	94.3	81.0	78.1

1st
Singapore

65 th Indonesia	54.8	55.2	58.2	44.5
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113 th Burundi	23.9	14.7	30.0	30.6
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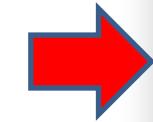
<https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Index>
Accessed 9 Desember 2018

World Rank of Health and hygiene*

Pillar 3: Health and Hygiene

Rank	Economy	Score	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank	Economy	Score
1	Germany	6.86	47	Lebanon	5.91	93	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.72
2	Lithuania	6.81	48	Armenia	5.91	94	Jamaica	4.68
3	Austria	6.71	49	United Kingdom	5.83	95	Cape Verde	4.67
4	Belgium	6.71	50	Mongolia	5.82	96	Bhutan	4.62
5	Russian Federation	6.70	51	Cyprus	5.81	97	Nicaragua	4.60
6	Kazakhstan	6.69	52	Montenegro	5.80	98	Guatemala	4.58
7	Czech Republic	6.69	53	Kyrgyz Republic	5.76	99	Morocco	4.57
8	Ukraine	6.63	54	New Zealand	5.72	100	Honduras	4.55
9	Hungary	6.63	55	Ireland	5.71	101	Pakistan	4.55
10	Bulgaria	6.63	56	United States	5.71	102	Ethiopia	4.47
11	Greece	6.57	57	Tajikistan	5.68	103	Bolivia	4.43
12	Hong Kong SAR	6.56	58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.66	104	India	4.36
13	Switzerland	6.53	59	Canada	5.59	105	Gabon	4.35
14	France	6.52	60	Saudi Arabia	5.58	106	Lao PDR	4.34
15	Slovak Republic	6.50	61	Jordan	5.54	107	Bangladesh	4.34
16	Latvia	6.44	62	Singapore	5.45	108	Indonesia	4.30
17	Japan	6.43	63	United Arab Emirates	5.44	109	Cambodia	4.02
18	Argentina	6.38	64	Turkey	5.43	110	Yemen	3.85
19	Croatia	6.38	65	Oman	5.43	111	Burundi	3.80
20	Korea, Rep.	6.35	66	Kuwait	5.43	112	Rwanda	3.73
21	Malta	6.35	67	China	5.42	113	South Africa	3.77
22	Norway	6.31	68	Egypt	5.40	114	Mauritania	3.69
23	Finland	6.29	69	Mauritius	5.34	115	Senegal	3.63
24	Spain	6.28	70	Brazil	5.32	116	Gambia, The	3.58
25	Estonia	6.27	71	Sri Lanka	5.28	117	Namibia	3.52
26	Luxembourg	6.27	72	Mexico	5.26	118	Botswana	3.51
27	Portugal	6.25	73	Albania	5.22	119	Madagascar	3.33
28	Poland	6.25	74	Chile	5.19	120	Kenya	3.17
29	Netherlands	6.23	75	Tunisia	5.18	121	Cameroon	3.14
30	Italy	6.18	76	Bahrain	5.17	122	Ghana	2.99
31	Romania	6.14	77	Malaysia	5.16	123	Malawi	2.97

Rank / 136
Countries



Overall
Score

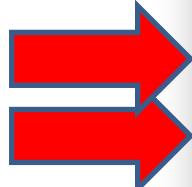
101	Pakistan	4.53
102	Ethiopia	4.47
103	Bolivia	4.43
104	India	4.36
105	Gabon	4.35
106	Lao PDR	4.34
107	Bangladesh	4.34
108	Indonesia	4.30
109	Cambodia	4.02
110	Yemen	3.85
111	Burundi	3.80
112	Rwanda	3.79

Posisi Indonesia pada urutan
108 dari 136 negara

*The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017 (WEF, 2017)

Indonesia: Health and hygiene*

	Rank / 136 Countries	Score
 Health and hygiene	108	4.3
Physician density /1,000 pop	109	0.2
Access to improved sanitation % pop.	103	60.8
Access to improved drinking water % pop.	102	87.4
Hospital beds /10,000 pop.	110	9.0
HIV prevalence % adult pop.	85	0.5
Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	111	1611.3

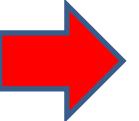


Akses sanitasi dan air minum masing-masing pada urutan ke 103 dan 102 dari 136 negara

*The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017 (WEF, 2017)



AGENDA

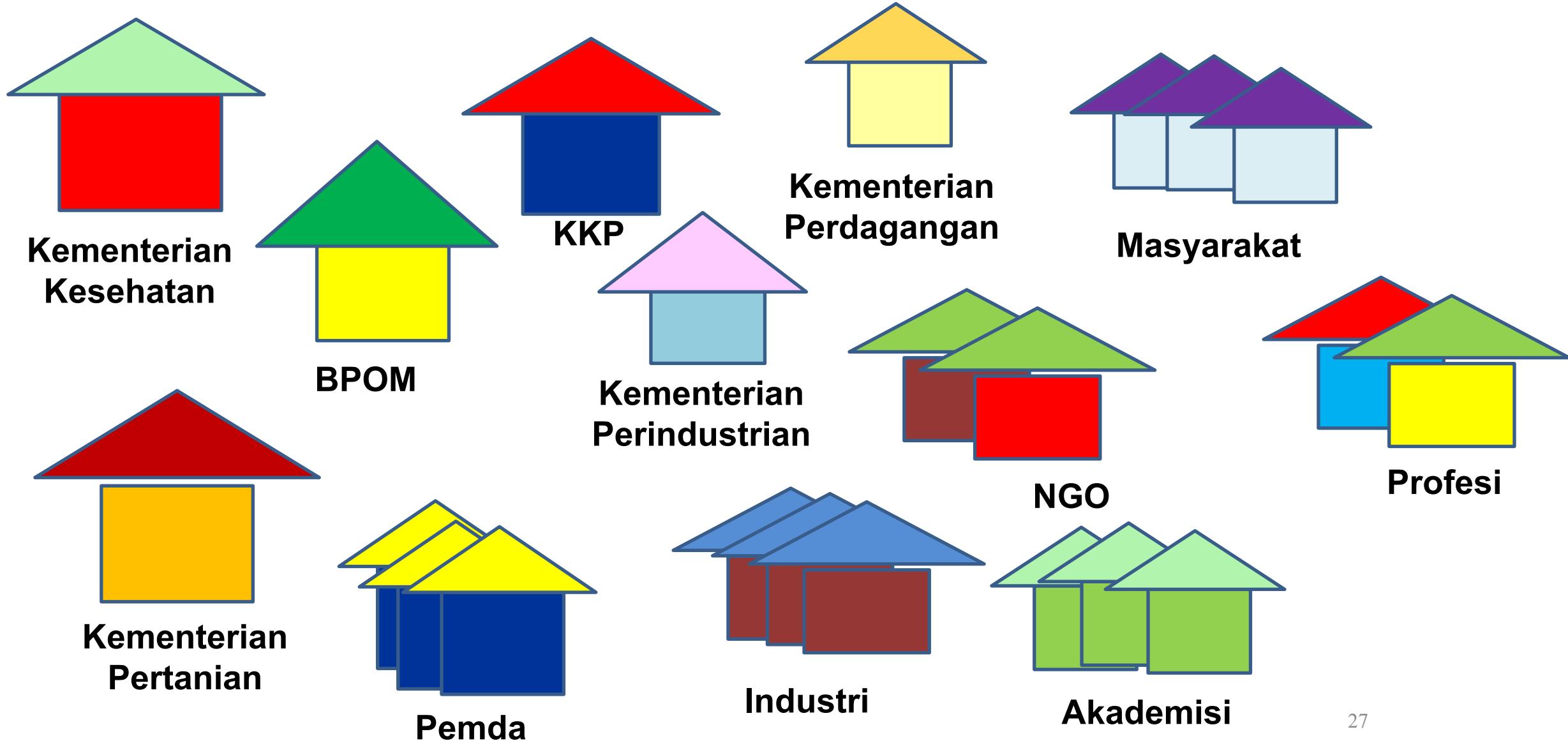
1. Evolusi program ketahanan pangan global
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Tantangan besar keamanan pangan

- Tidak ada rumah khusus untuk keamanan pangan
- Sistem pengawasan pangan yang belum mantap
- Akar masalah belum teratasi
- Sistem keamanan pangan sulit dipenuhi SMEs dan kesadaran konsumen masih rendah
- Keamanan pangan berkontribusi pada kerugian ekonomi dan kesehatan masyarakat
- Pemberdayaan masyarakat tentang keamanan pangan masih lemah

Tidak ada *rumah khusus* untuk keamanan pangan



Lima Pilar Sistem Pengawasan Pangan Nasional

(FAO/WHO, 2003)



- 1. Food law and regulations**, including updated food standards.
- 2. Food control management**, including overall policy guideline, monitoring system, continuous improvement
- 3. Inspection services**: the administration implementation of food laws, including food standard.
- 4. Laboratory services**: food monitoring and epidemiological services.
- 5. Information, education, communication, and training**: The delivery of information, education and advice to stakeholders across the farm-to-table continuum



This report has been prepared using the
draft FAO/WHO food control system
assessment tool

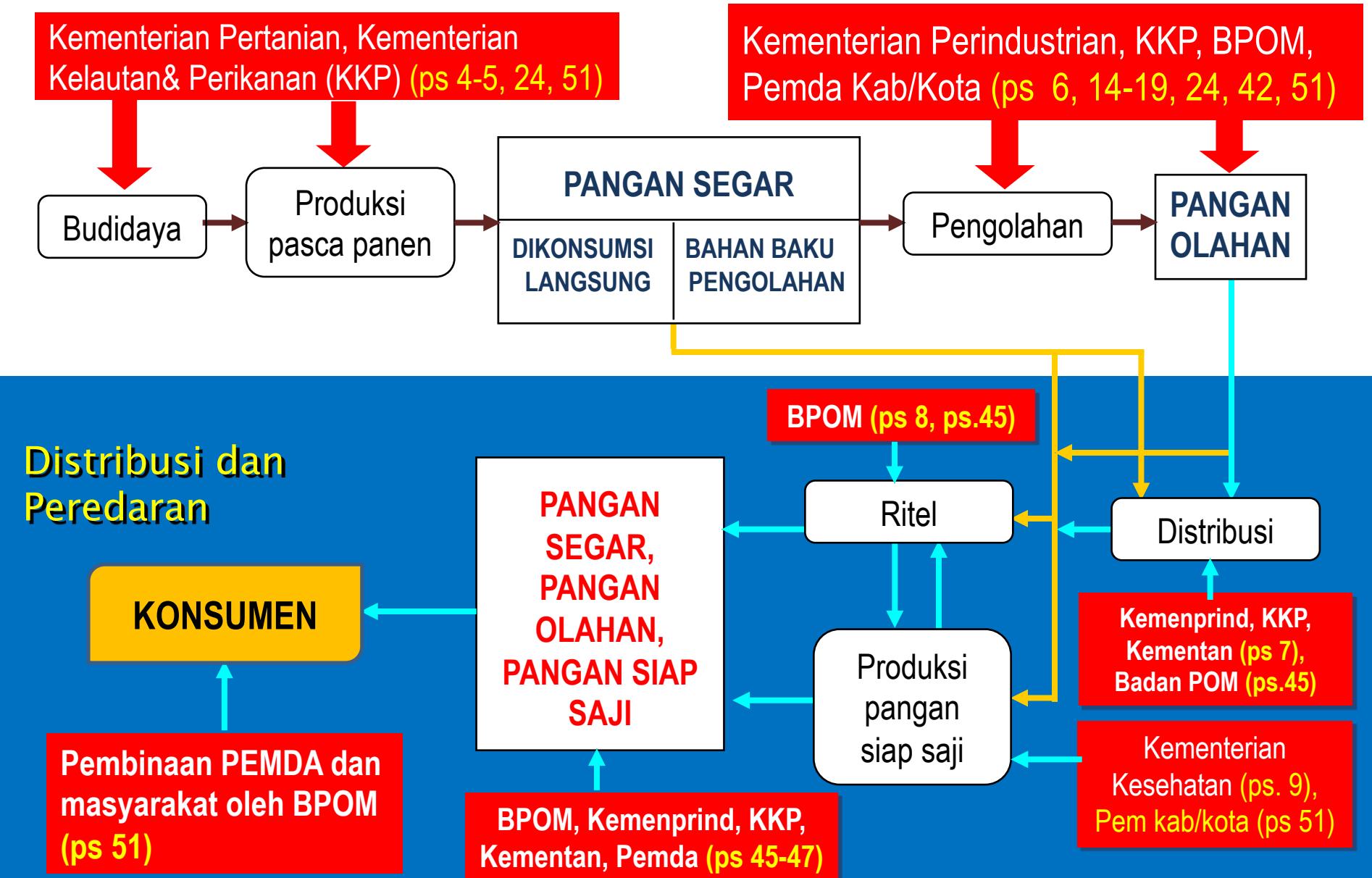
Assessment of the National food control system in Indonesia

Recommendations by FAO and WHO (2018)

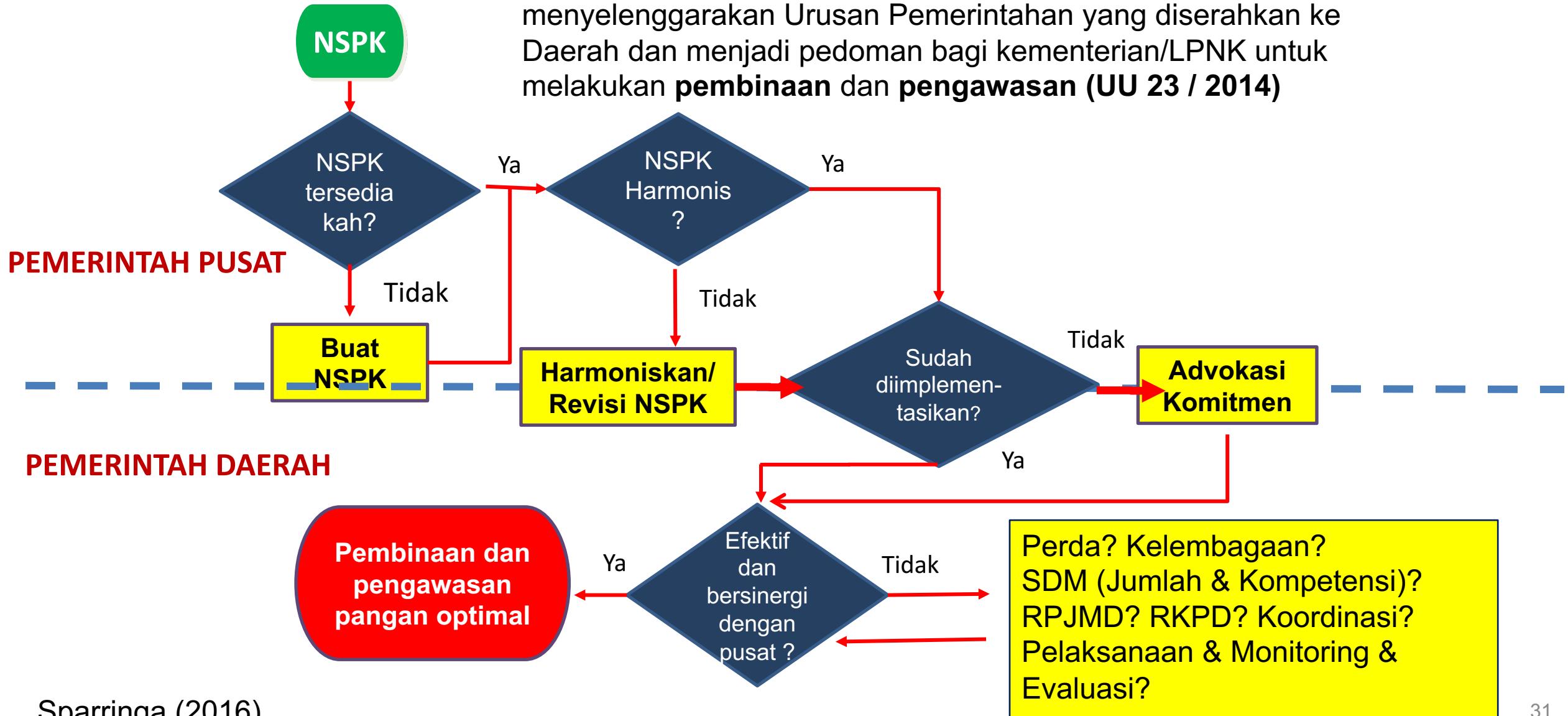
1. Risk-based national food control system by authorized ministries / institution strengthened
2. National risk-based guideline for inspection, monitoring activities developed.
3. Protocol of information system for data collection of risk-based NFSC developed
4. Pilot projects for the implementation of risk-based NFSC in province, district and city levels implemented
5. National system based evaluation document to support continuous improvement and review implemented

- National Food Safety Network
- **Coordinating Committee for National Food Safety Network**
- Local Food Safety Network
- Coordinating Committee for Food Safety Network
- Food Intelligence Network
- Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC)
- Food Safety Control Network
- Food Promotion Network
- Indonesia Risk Assessment Center (INARAC)
- Indonesia Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (INRASFF)
- The Indonesia Food Testing Laboratory Network (JLPPI)
- Competence Authorities

Pembagian tugas dan kewenangan dalam penyusunan NSPK, pengawasan, dan pembinaan (PP 28/2004)



ALUR PENGUATAN SINERGISME PEMBINAAN DAN PENGAWASAN PANGAN

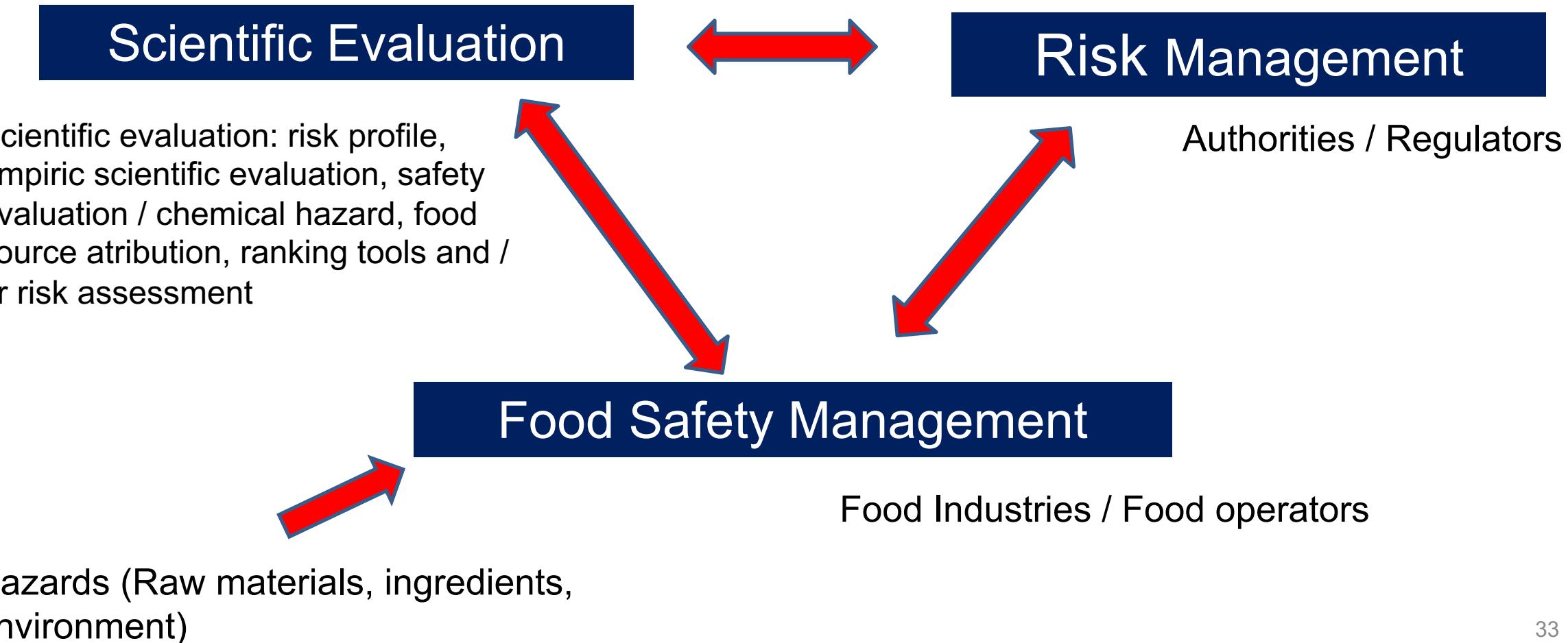


Beberapa tantangan akar masalah keamanan pangan di Indonesia

- Kebersihan dan sanitasi yang buruk
- Kebersihan mencuci pangan segar dan peralatan yang buruk
- Ketersediaan air minum yang aman
- Keterbatasan infrastruktur
- Keterbatasan sistem rantai dingin (*Cold Chain*)
- Penggunaan pupuk kandang untuk produk hortikultura
- Sistem pangan heterogen dan terfragmentasi
- Banyaknya pelaku usaha skala kecil dan mikro dengan pendidikan terbatas
- Banyaknya sektor informal yang relatif tak terorganisasi dan sulit untuk dipantau / diawasi.
- Kapasitas untuk menegakkan peraturan
- Beberapa lembaga otoritas di pusat dan daerah dengan mandat yang tumpang tindih.
- Keharmonisan dan keselarasan standar multi sektor
- Kebijakan dan aturan yang tak memadai
- Terbatas partisipasi masyarakat
- Terbatasnya insentif dan konsistensi penegakan hukum
- Kurangnya pendidikan kepada pelaku usaha / masyarakat
- Lemahnya budaya keamanan pangan.
- Kemiskinan

Food safety is everyone's business

Risks (Consumer)?



Hazards (Raw materials, ingredients, environment)

Keamanan pangan berkontribusi pada kesehatan masyarakat dan ekonomi nasional

Asia-Pacific Journal of Food Safety and Security
OPEN ACCESS
ISSN 2422-9555
Volume 3, Issue 1 (<http://apjfss.wix.com/apjfss>)
January – March 2017

Theme: *Food Safety*

Research Paper

Estimates for the burden and costs of foodborne diarrhoeal illness in Indonesia

Stephen L. W. On¹ and Winiati P. Rahayu²

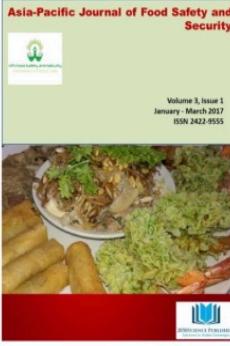
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Country	Source of estimate	Value
United States	Scharff, 2012	77.7 Billion USD
United Kingdom	UK FSA, 2011	1.5 B GBP
Sweden	Edenstein et al. 2016	1.0 B Euro
Australia	Kirk et al. 2008	1.14 B USD
New Zealand	Gadiel and Abelson 2010	162 M NZD
Indonesia	This report	5.4 – 17 B USD

On and Rahayu. 2017. Estimates for the burden and costs of foodborne diarrhoeal illness in Indonesia. Asia-Pacific Journal of Food Safety and Security. p 3-16.

Nilai kerugian ekonomi di Indonesia 5.4-17 Miliar USD (7.8 T – 246,5 T; Kurs 1 USD=Rp14.500,-)



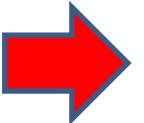
Mengapa pemberdayaan masyarakat tentang keamanan pangan penting?

- Budaya keamanan pangan di Indonesia masih rendah
- Kesadaran masyarakat masih rendah tentang pentingnya keamanan pangan
- Konsumen Indonesia harus bisa melindungi dirinya dengan kondisi.higiene dan sanitasi rendah
- Jika keamanan pangan menjadi kebutuhan masyarakat maka ***social control*** keamanan pangan lebih kuat, baik kepada pemerintah maupun produsen



AGENDA

1. Evolusi program ketahanan pangan global
2. Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan dan Keamanan Pangan Nasional
3. Apanya yang salah?
4. Konsepsi baru keamanan pangan untuk ketahanan pangan



Konsepsi baru keamanan pangan untuk ketahanan pangan

No	Tantangan	Solusi
1	Tidak ada rumah khusus untuk keamanan pangan	<i>Single agency atau multy agency dengan menerapkan Sistem Keamanan Pangan Terpadu</i>
2	Sistem pengawasan pangan yang belum mantap	Perkuat Sistem Keamanan pangan Nasional (5 <i>building bloc</i>) dan ikuti rekomendasi FAO/WHO (2018)
3	Akar masalah belum teratasi	Atasi masalah mendasar, perbaiki infrastruktur secara bertahap dan terukur
4	Sistem keamanan pangan sulit dipenuhi SMEs dan kesadaran konsumen masih rendah	<i>Creating positive enforcement mechanism in promoting food safety</i>
5	Keamanan pangan berkontribusi pada kerugian ekonomi dan kesehatan masyarakat	Advokasi kepada suprasistem untuk memperkuat system pengawasan keamanan pangan yang terintegrasi dengan ketahanan pangan
6	Pemberdayaan masyarakat tentang keamanan pangan masih lemah	Berdayakan masyarakat dengan melibatkan masyarakat

Empowerment of Consumer in Community

- School
- Traditional / wet market
- Traditional ritel
- Modern ritel
- Women community (*Komunitas emak-emak*)
- Millennial community
- Established community (Pramuka, Karang Taruna, religious community)
- Rural community
- Others?





Government should create positive enforcement mechanism in promoting food safety

- Providing the incentive for those who implement good food safety practices.
- Encouraging compliance in positive way,
- Providing guidance especially to those who are vulnerable in violation of the food safety standard and regulation, such as micro and small business operators, including un-organized and un-structured street food vendors.
- Encouraging professional organizations, academia and NGOs.



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