



**REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CSR AND
MALNUTRITION: A NEW CSR DEFINITION AND A PPP APPROACH TO
COMBAT MALNUTRITION**

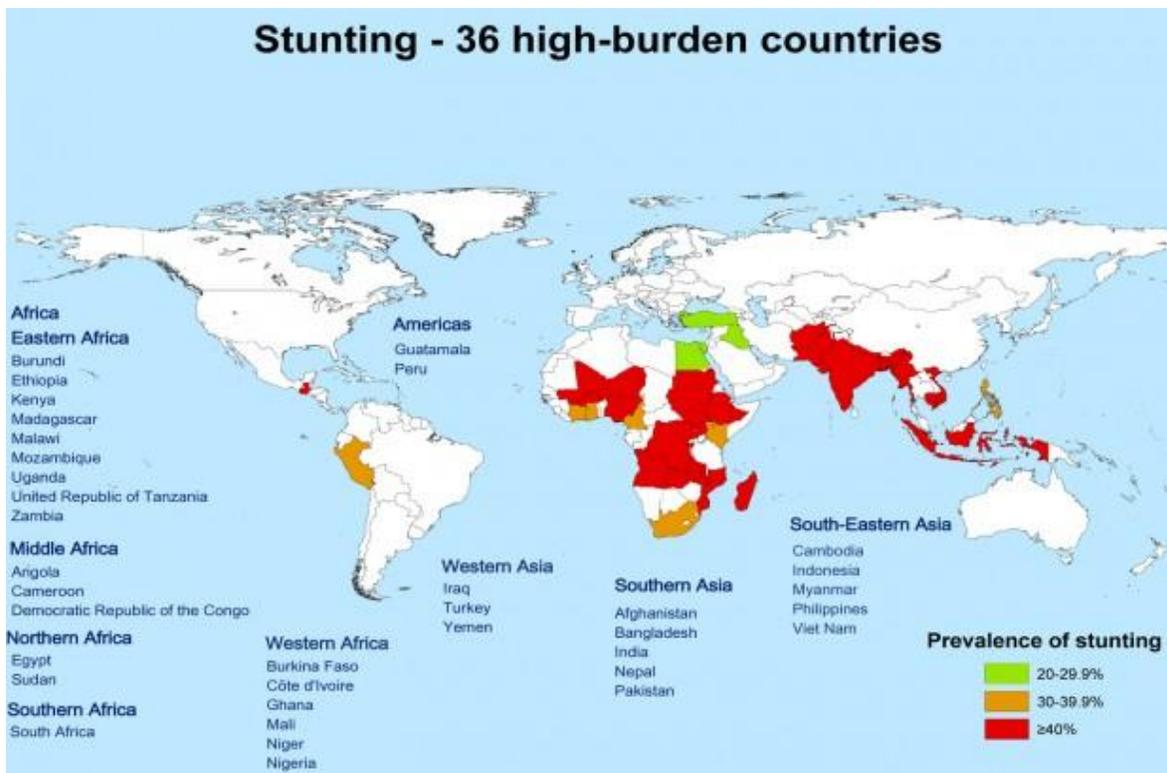
February 2011

Event Summary and Conclusion

1. On 13-14 December 2010, PA CSR in cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy on MDGs to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Paramadina University organized an event titled “International Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Combating Malnutrition: Obtaining MDGs in Indonesia”. The event, which took place in Grand Sahid Jaya Hotel Jakarta, was attended by more than 250 participants, representing academia, the Government, international dignitaries and communities, the business community, civil society (including particularly many women organizations) and the media.
2. The conference aimed to introduce appropriate definition and concept of sustainable CSR in Indonesia, understand and outline the participants’ own capacity, to identify opportunities for meaningful and mutually beneficial partnerships, as well as to instigate and support a roadmap and action plan to progress with key national interest outlined in MDGs, in this case particularly in combating malnutrition and stunting.
3. This two-day international conference began with a general opening session linking CSR to MDGs and connecting the two with prerequisite matters of CSR as ‘community infrastructure’. This was followed by two parallel seminars focusing on the theory and practice of sustainable CSR and its applicability to combating malnutrition. The seminars’ results were then reported to a plenary closing session on the first day. On the second day, series of opening speeches and two plenary sessions were held to discuss current practical and theoretical concepts of CSR in food, food safety, food security, malnutrition, industries contribution, and public private partnership.



4. The Conference was supported and addressed by the State Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Health, the World Food Programme, and by the United Nations University.
5. The Conference was co-sponsored by PT. Timah Tbk., PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk., PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero), PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur, DSM Nutritional Products, Martek Biosciences Corporation, PT. Adaro Energy Tbk., PT. Indo Tambang Raya Tbk., and by the Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare.
6. The conference produced a practical consensus on a new win-win CSR definition with potentially global application; a principle agreement between the Indonesian Authorities, industries and NGOs that a CSR-based public private partnership ('Alliance') is required to effectively combat malnutrition on a sustained basis; and a practical way forward through further cooperation between the conference's organizers and sponsors.



Source: WHO, 2010



Facts

At least 7.6 million Indonesian children under the age of 5 suffer from stunted growth, a primary manifestation of malnutrition in early childhood, according to a United Nations Children's Fund report released in 2010. The report ranked Indonesia as having the fifth largest number of children under 5 suffering from stunted growth worldwide. This is not only reducing the quality of life but could also be fatal – while robbing the nation of the contribution of millions of children and while increasing health cost. That warrants a widespread call to action.

The question is: What can CSR contribute to this truly national interest?

Key Elements of Sustained Combat against Malnutrition

Research by the PA Academic Chairs has demonstrated that key to any sustained economically and socially relevant activity is profitability. It also found that Government programs should continue to increase community infrastructure and their capacity to gain access to good nutrition while private sector efforts should focus on the gap towards a sustained combat, which is the sufficient supply of good nutrition. This alliance approach is the only valid way to help Indonesia to attain its Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

This implies that core to this work is a public/private information process that brings real faces on malnutrition around the country and most importantly to spread widely a call to action for every citizens to help out. This must elevate individual-scale opportunity to increased education on and access to good nutrition. This work must also inform Indonesians of the great impact individual steps can do through buying particularly those vitamin and nutrient-conscious products whose sales price includes a percentage to be donated to a fund through which the required vitamins and nutrients are acquired for distribution among the key target groups in Indonesia's child population.

These high value products (one or more) must be produced commercially and at the risk of enterprises. Part of the risk can be mitigated through Government support including tax measures and information and thus marketing efforts. This includes a Government-endorsed 'Seal' indicating that part of the sales price of the product will be donated to a correctly and transparently governed Fund that most importantly can offer private sector and citizen's trust and commitment. Participating industries must understand that this 'Seal' coupled with the public information effort will help them acquire a substantial market share. The larger the market share, the larger the turn-over, the larger the proceeds transferred by industries to the Fund. This Fund must be managed by the Alliance including high representatives of all institutions and organisations involved while administered through for instance a major international accounting firm (for free).



Summary of Findings

7. Discussions between stakeholders attending the Conference led to the following conclusions:
- a. Corporate Social Responsibility is required to be defined as follows:
“Corporate Social Responsibility starts where all existing laws and regulations end; it is an organic link between enterprising, profit-making and social development that is conducted as a win-win solution in areas where a company requires something from society that cannot be bought and requires investment through a business plan for the company and a business plan for the society (cost-benefit analysis).”
 - b. The importance of CSR activities to be quantifiable through cost benefit analysis is required and appealing not only to the private sector, but also to other actors concerned with and responsible for national planning, development, and social welfare.
 - c. The emerging definition of sustainable CSR introduced in this conference will need to be widely socialized to all industries. On-the-ground application of sustainable CSR will also need to be well acknowledged to empower others to follow suit.
 - d. The efforts in combating malnutrition are not only linked with the Goal 5 of the MDGs (i.e. reduce child mortality) but also with the Goal 4 (i.e. improve maternal health). MDGs 4 and 5 are key to achieving effectiveness in reaching the rest of Indonesia's MDGs by 2015. Meanwhile, the first 1,000 days of a child is the most important growth period.
 - e. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia states that the malnutrition problem cannot be resolved without industrial engagement. CSR alignment can be utilized to combat malnutrition as one of the most pressing MDG focus in Indonesia.
 - f. Government, industry, science and NGOs agree that the malnutrition problem is too large to depend on a donation-based strategy. It requires sustained substantial effort that only a CSR-based public-private partnership can deliver.
 - g. Industries have the science, the technical knowledge, and the know-how to produce specialized products for malnourished children and stated to be ready to include this in a national effort to combat malnutrition; Governments can provide incentives and effective support through communication, training and infrastructure.



- h. Government stated to be in principle prepared to facilitate an industrial long-term engagement and has entered into discussions to prepare practical next steps.
- i. Other relevant stakeholders including NGOs and particularly women's organizations, consumer associations and media have stated their readiness to support nation-wide actions in combating malnutrition.

Key Recommendation

8. Sound coordination between and effective support from each key stakeholder is required to effectively combat malnutrition. The Government, private sector and NGOs have agreed to use the basic understanding reached during this conference as the foundation for a future plan of actions. In close coordination with Special Envoy on MDGs to the President, all relevant Ministries and State Agencies, especially the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Health and the State Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection as well as representatives from industries and civic society organizations are called upon to follow through with their stated intentions to create a framework of and immediate action plan for a nation-wide year-long pilot project as a foundation for full implementation in the following years, and towards the accomplishments of Indonesia's MDGs by 2015.

CSR as an organic link

9. Dr. Anies Baswedan, Rector of Paramadina University, expressed that CSR is a 'forest of institutional transformation'. Indonesia is unique because it is the first major country in the world introducing mandatory CSR through a Law, which will be followed with several implementing Government Regulations. He said that Indonesia should be proud of its achievements as an independent country since 1945, yet he called on its citizens to increasingly participate in civic duties and take more responsibility in the country's development. He pleaded that companies as citizens should take responsibility in at least three areas: education, health and environment, all of which require nutritional improvement for our future generation to succeed.
10. To date, no globally accepted definition of Corporate Social Responsibility exists and none can therefore be applied in Indonesia. From the academic leaders and respondents' point of view, in developing markets such as Indonesia, it is crucial to have a firm understanding of sustainable CSR. How else can a CSR law be implemented and eventually enforced? This requires a clear definition subscribed to by the public and private sector, the



academia and other representatives from the civic society. Therefore, in 2008, PA CSR initiated special Academic Chairs in the field of CSR; the first of such initiative at Indonesian universities. Paramadina University, Gadjah Mada University (UGM) and University of Indonesia (UI) partnered to conduct in-depth research on CSR definition and implementation. Their initial studies were first introduced during a stakeholders workshop held at Paramadina University in June 2010.

11. The scientists involved in the research are as follow:
 - Academic Chair holders: Prof. Alexander Rinnooy Kan (the Netherlands), Prof. Rod Hills (USA), Mrs. Sri Urip (Indonesia)
 - Paramadina University: Dr. Sugeng Purwanto, Dr. Totok Soefijanto, Dr. Iin Mayasari
 - Gadjah Mada University: Drs. Muhammad Edhie Purnawan, PhD
 - University of Indonesia: Prof. Dr. Margareth Gfrerer, also the Advisor to the PA CSR Research Platform for Science, Industry, Society and Politics

12. The final research reports were presented during the December 2010 conference. Dr. Sugeng Purwanto of Paramadina University presented a paper with a cost-benefit and economic impact analysis for civic society. CSR projects involving education appeared to have a longer and stronger impact than CSR projects in health and environment. Therefore, integrating education component into health, environment, and other CSR projects is key to securing sustainable and long-lasting impacts.

13. In all of these CSR projects the national and local Authorities carry responsibilities as well. This opens the door to CSR-based Public-Private Partnerships that can be stimulated and facilitated by Government through – for instance – tax incentives, import/export tariff reduction, and expedited license/permits.

14. The importance of the quantifiability of CSR activities is thus clear, both for the private sector and all others. For example, during the Conference a representative from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) suggested that key indicators to valuate CSR activities need to be developed. Other speakers stated that a Chief Financial Officer must understand CSR in terms of investment and profitability. This clarifies the organic relationship between corporate profitability and CSR.



15. Partnership between companies with other stakeholders is equally important. During the conference, several actors expressed their interest to be involved in sustainable CSR implementation, including NGOs. They welcomed any guidance that could help them in bridging the private sector and local community. In Europe, the Deputy Head of Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam/Special Adviser ASEAN, Mr Jan-Willem Blankert explained, NGOs play an important role in policy making, including in efforts to put more fund in nutrition-related causes. During the conference, key EU Member States – as represented by the Danish Ambassador to Indonesia H.E. Børge Petersen - stated their readiness to assist Indonesia in nutrition improvement efforts.
16. Mr. Rio D. Praaning Prawira Adiningrat, Managing Partner of PA CSR, stated that “strategic communication is the key in the relationship between donor countries and their industries with their counterparts in the receiving countries. Governments from established and emerging economies may wish to connect their Official Development Assistance (ODA)/regional development budget and programs to industry’s CSR business plans. It is a good idea to have a structure for managing such relationship in a sustainable manner so as to ensure that relevant parties are heading in the same direction.”
17. Universities, both local and foreign, are potential partners as well. The United Nations University is one example of a higher education institution that could assist Indonesia such as in conducting further studies on CSR effectively combating malnutrition as well as fundraising, as stated by Prof. Dr. Vesselin Popovski of United Nations University (UNU). Furthermore, as explained by Dr. Hein Roelfsema from Kofi Annan Business School, universities (notably business schools) could play a role in CSR education for its students on the basis of coordinated CSR curricula. The future directions on this, for example, include the notion that CSR is a motivation for value creation and innovation, the importance of social entrepreneurship, social venturing and corporate social entrepreneurship and last but not least, the relation between CSR and leadership.
18. Prof. Dr. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice-Rector of United Nations University stated that CSR should be included in a company’s investment trajectory and should not be counted as a donation because it is part of the company’s road to profitability. He cited several example projects in Indonesia where CSR could have been of better use for the good of both society and industry and



indeed Government. Mr. Edwin Soeryadjaya, President Commissioner of PT Adaro Energy Tbk meanwhile argued that communities should become business partners. His company Adaro for example initiated sustainable economic development projects such as micro-financing for farmers and assistance in biodiesel fuel production. Mrs. Sri Urip, Independent Commissioner of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk added that CSR should be linked with the extended supply chain embedded within the Corporate Business Strategy. This include efforts such as establishing sourcing facilities, suppliers, the logistic and distribution network, as well as establish partnership/cooperation with mutual benefit with SMEs (e.g. transfer of technology / knowledge /system etc.). Furthermore, community empowerment in environmental preservation efforts is another sector that requires attention in the industries' CSR policy and implementation, as emphasized by Mrs. Waty Koesworodjati M.Sc from Rainasandra Foundation.

19. All of these led CSR expert Prof. Margareth Gfrerer to conclude that the following agreed CSR definition is emerging: ***“Corporate Social Responsibility starts where all existing laws and regulations end; it is an organic link between enterprising, profit-making and social development that is conducted as a win-win solution in areas where a company requires something from society that cannot be bought and requires investment through a business plan for the company and a business plan for the society based on a cost-benefit analysis.”***
20. All conference participants appreciated the efforts to find a practical and agreed definition for CSR. Industries in particular asked that the research results and resulting definition should be socialized to all industries, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and relevant international organizations. The gap of information and agreement between society, industries and Government can thus be bridged and assist industries and partners to establish their own research-based strategy and work plan.
21. Last but not least, Mrs. Sri Urip in her speech also stated that ensuring continuous monitoring and assessing the CSR implementation and publishing a sustainability report following the GRI standard are among the characteristics of successful broader CSR programs. Prof. Juniati Gunawan, PhD, lecturer from Trisakti University's CSR postgraduate program informed that there is a growing number of companies that has issued their



own sustainability report since 2005 (only 1 company) to 2010 (25 companies).

Interrelationship between Goal 4 and other MDGs

22. MDGs are an integral part of Indonesia's national policy, said Special Envoy on MDGs to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Nila F. Moeloek, in her opening remarks. She also stressed that the importance of nutrition cannot be overemphasized in supporting the achievement of MDG targets. "It is the backbone for attaining other targets", such as: Goal 1 (eradication of extreme poverty and hunger) and Goal 5 (improving maternal health). Minister of Industry M.S. Hidayat, in his closing remark at the first day of the conference, stated that nutrition is strongly related to food security. The availability, the distribution and the consumption of food; these all will affect the nutritional status and thus the future of a nation. Poverty and hunger are indeed major issues throughout the Asia Pacific area, said Mrs. Coco Ushiyama, Country Director of World Food Programme (WFP) Indonesia. This is first of all a human tragedy. But also the State suffers seriously: hunger and under-nutrition can lead to the loss of as much as 11 percent of GDP (Indonesia at 11% = \$59 billion). This will delay and hinder poverty alleviation.
23. Furthermore, Dr. Budi Iman Santoso from Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital argued that maternal health also influences child's nutrition especially during pregnancy, labor and breastfeeding periods. This is confirmed by WFP expert Mr. Alan Brown as the crucial first 1,000 days of life. Thus, obstetric and neonatal emergency as well as preventive and promotive care towards mothers deserves great attention from each relevant actor (husbands, health workers, Government, companies etc).
24. Women empowerment is undoubtedly a crucial factor in combating malnutrition. The roles of mothers as educator, communicator and decision-maker needs to be recognized and strengthened. Mr. Ashoke Joshi, Chairman of Srinivasan Services Trust, in his keynote address mentioned that based on the experiences in India, women empowerment leads to economic development which ultimately leads to a decreasing level of the malnutrition figure.
25. Proper training of and support for mothers and caretakers without access to breast milk will need to be improved to support appropriate care for newborn and infant. Access to healthy food for pregnant women, supportive



workplace policy, supportive Government regulations, and well-trained network of infant caretakers for sick mothers are some of key issues to be immediately addressed to prevent infant malnutrition. DHA/ARA producer Martek Biosciences Corporation and other experts pointed at the possibility of a Public-Private Partnership to inform as many mothers and pregnant women as possible.

26. All parties need to support the efforts in increasing women's capability to improve her and her children's nutrition intake. State Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Mrs. Linda Amalia Sari Gumelar, S.Ip. provided the following example: companies' CSR initiatives could be in the form of exclusive breastfeeding promotion efforts, e.g. provision of day care centers and refrigerator to store breast milk.
27. In her key important closing statement of the conference, Minister of Health dr. Endang Rahayu Sedyaningsih, MPH, Ph.D. gave the Government's full support to the initiative of this Conference and its targets. She confirmed that CSR could play a role in strengthening the Community-sourced Health Efforts, such as Alert Villages (Desa Siaga), and cooperate with regional Governments to fill the gaps in health services such as opening clinics, distribution of health logistics and inter-region transportation of health workers in remote and underdeveloped areas with high malnutrition concerns such as in the eastern part of Indonesia. She added that the Ministry of Health has a leading role to play in CSR and Combating Malnutrition. Indeed the Ministry controls all relevant health centers such as Puskesmas (all citizens) and Posyandu (children). In any successful combat of malnutrition these – in coordination and cooperation with women's organisations – will play a key role.
28. According to Dr. Utami Roesli from the Indonesian Lactation Center (Selasi), early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, indigenous family food, continued breastfeeding up to 2 years is *the* Golden Standard of infant feeding. All relevant parties including companies, health workers and the public as a whole should provide their support to prevent the current reality that every 2 ½ minutes one Indonesian under-five dies from getting worse.



29. The interrelationship between MDGs is also shown by Dr. Dini Latief. The national plans of actions in food and nutrition have incorporated several MDGs-related aspects namely: poverty reduction, nutrition intervention targeted on women and children, food security at local (especially regency) as well as household level, healthy & clean lifestyle and finally strengthen food and nutrition institution at all levels. She also added that despite the grim figures of malnutrition in Indonesia (e.g. 35.6% prevalence of stunting in 2010), there is still a window of opportunity that should be addressed namely on the following targets: maternal and birth outcomes, newborn babies and infants & children under two years old.
30. Family is the smallest unit of a nation and a healthy family makes a healthy society and thus a healthy nation, argued Dr. Dewi Motik Pramono, President of the National Council of Women's Organization of Indonesia (KOWANI) in her keynote speech. Sufficient communication and training of the best nutrition intake and health lifestyle is a must for all family members including both the parents and the children to ensure their healthy growth. The Association of Educators and Educational Manager of Early Childhood Indonesia (HIMPAUDI) suggested that Early Childhood Education programs should be strengthened, including for the cadres of posyandu (integrated health posts) that are spread throughout Indonesia.
- CSR and combating malnutrition: PPP initiatives**
31. Presidential Envoy on MDGs Dr. Nila Moeloek stated it explicitly: Malnutrition cannot be solved without industrial engagement. The private sector could contribute to the efforts in combating malnutrition through their CSR activities as part of Public-Private Partnerships. This was also supported by Dr. Qin Zhenkui of PA Asia Beijing, food producing companies could implement CSR projects by ensuring the food safety of their products – especially in China and Indonesia with their large and ever growing populations.
32. Dr Qin and others also suggested that companies could help fight malnutrition by producing specialized products for each type of malnutrition (severe, moderate, etc) and age group. The forms of the products could be anything such as sprinkles, ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF), ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) and tablets. The private sector's know-how and technological capability in developing such products are essential. The usage of already familiar local indigenous food materials is important as well, as advised by the Ministry of Industry, which implied that local



production is preferred over imports. Local production is also a key preference for the Ministry of Health.

33. Food industries responded well to the call from the Government to help combat malnutrition through their CSR activities. Doni Wibisono, one of the leaders in the Indonesian Food and Beverage Producers Association (GAPMMI) in his presentation stated that the industries are committed to implement their growth strategy for Indonesia, namely to develop the agriculture sector into a competitive and sustainable self-sufficient sector whose quality is acknowledged worldwide, in order to reach a sustainable food national security and thus combating malnutrition.
34. In the preface to this conference several initiatives between Indonesian and foreign companies were discussed, and DSM Senior Vice President Dr. Manfred Eggersdorfer highlighted how successful projects had been launched in the recent past. DSM's support to the World Food Programme demonstrated the efficacy and importance of tailor made vitamins/nutrients based projects. But while the price per unit is not high the numbers of malnourished people and particularly children in our world are simply too high to be supported on a sustained basis through donations. This position was also reached during an industry dinner initiated by Minister of Industry Hidayat and chaired by Presidential Envoy Nila Moeloek. The consensus reached was that to support the private sector's efforts, the Government through the Ministry of Industry should consider providing incentives (e.g. tax exemption, credit) for companies implementing CSR with a focus on the nation's urgent priorities such as combating malnutrition. A model for this would be the so-called orphan drugs laws in the European Union and the United States of America; these stimulate industries to invest in smaller and initially non-profitable markets in order to obtain new medicines for people suffering of 'rare diseases'.
35. During a closed meeting between food producers and Government representatives at the first day of the Conference, all parties involved agreed to have further and detailed discussion on a Government-facilitated industrial long-term engagement in finding effective solutions to malnutrition. PA CSR, under the guidance of the Office of the Special Envoy on MDGs to the President, presented a "what's possible" scheme that involves a one-year multi-stakeholder program to expedite the country's efforts in attaining Goal 4 and Goal 5 of the MDGs.



36. There are already a number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives in combating malnutrition launched globally. One of them is Project Laser Beam (PLB), a WFP led initiative cofounded by DSM, Kraft Foods, Unilever and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) that is coordinated through UN-REACH with other efforts by WHO, FAO and UNICEF. PLB includes a range of private sector partners which is expected to be beyond food producers but also relevant companies such as the ones working in the telecommunication sector. PLB's pilot projects will focus initially on Bangladesh and Indonesia, where there are unacceptably high rates of child malnutrition, but also a demonstrated commitment by the Government to tackle the problem. PLB's concept is to create a new model for private sector involvement in fighting malnutrition which is replicable, scalable and sustainable. Therefore, PLB – particularly if completed with a CSR-based approach – could serve as a foundation for a long term industrial engagement in Indonesia. WFP and PA CSR are coordinating their efforts to create an effective PPP/CSR based sustained approach.
37. Representatives of the Ministry of Industry stated their readiness to facilitate the industries active in Indonesia to coordinate their CSR activities in combating malnutrition and invited industries to present a matrix of benefits and opportunities to be discussed. During the industry dinner the Ministry particularly focused at the inclusion of Indonesia's SMEs in this approach. It was agreed that the Ministry's efforts require coordination with and support by other relevant Governmental agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the State Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM). The Minister of Health, Dr. Endang Rahayu Sedyaningsih, announced the formal support of the Indonesian Government for the PA CSR initiated approach and proposed further coordinated forms of cooperation.
38. Other actors during the Conference have stated their support for a nationwide nutrition program, including consumer organizations and the media. Metro TV appears ready to discuss any potential off-air/on-air program in 2011. NGOs, notably the women organizations under KOWANI through its President, Dr. Dewi Motik Pramono, M.Si, vowed to support effective CSR programs. With the involvement of national media and the explicit effective support of women organizations with their branches all over the country, PA CSR Director Astrid Haryati said there is no reason to call any effort in socializing and implementing nutrition programs a daunting task.



39. Mr. Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, President Commissioner of PT PA CSR Indonesia, in his closing remark acknowledged that the two-day conference had been productive and well-attended and thus on behalf of the organizing committee thanked all the participants, speakers and sponsors for their invaluable contribution. The organizing committee including PA, he added, feels that the urgency for improving the nation's nutrition status and human resources and effective ideas collected during this conference should be immediately transformed into follow-up actions and would be looking forward to be involved in the real work on the ground in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders."
40. Minister of Health Dr Endang formally closed the conference with a resounding call on all participants to cooperate to combat malnutrition; together the challenges in nutrition improvement towards the achievement of MDGs in the country *can be overcome*.

Follow up/steps to be taken

41. 1. The Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Health and the Office of the Special Envoy on MDGs to the President, WFP and PA CSR will cooperate in organizing focus group discussions between food producers and other relevant industries/actors to discuss technical details of a potential PPP initiative in combating malnutrition.
2. Prof. Nila Moeloek will present a report to the President on the findings of this conference. Her Office will continue organizing regular workshops with stakeholders and field visits to different parts of Indonesia that need special attention.
3. PA CSR Jakarta will socialize the conference results on CSR definition and implementation issues to business associations, chambers of commerce and industry and individual industries.
4. Paramadina University, United Nations University and PA CSR will report the conference results to all relevant international organizations, particularly through a UNU Policy Brief to be distributed globally. They decided to continue their current cooperation.