

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Its Role in Supporting the Zero Hunger Agenda in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Addressing the problem of zero hunger is very important to achieve the welfare of a country. This hunger problem can affect human resources in a country which results in the progress of the country. The problem of hunger and nutrition is generally caused by several things such as poverty and low education. Currently, Indonesia is experiencing a demographic bonus where the number of productive age population is greater than the number of non-productive age population. Zero Hunger, which in Indonesian means "Without Hunger" is an important initiative in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research design used is a qualitative research method. The approach used in this study is a literature study, namely by collecting and analyzing relevant sources of information from various scientific journals, books, research reports, and other publications. The results and discussion of this literature study were carried out by conducting research on the role of corporate social responsibility in overcoming zero hunger in Indonesia. Previously, seven articles were found that were considered relevant to this study. Based on the literature review of the ten articles, it can be concluded that efforts to achieve Zero Hunger in Indonesia are complex issues involving various aspects. These studies highlight the importance of overcoming the global crisis, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, these studies underline the need for a multidimensional approach and collaboration between various parties to realize Zero Hunger in Indonesia. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plays a crucial and diverse role in addressing the problem of Zero Hunger in Indonesia. Thus, CSR is not just a company's social responsibility, but also a great potential and important resource in fighting hunger and achieving food security in Indonesia.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Zero Hunger

1 Introduction

Handling the problem of zero hunger is very important to achieve the welfare of a country. This hunger problem can affect human resources in a country which results in the progress of the country. The problem of hunger and nutrition is generally caused by several things such as poverty and low education. In addition, other causes are the problems of demographic bonuses and unemployment. Currently, Indonesia is experiencing a demographic bonus where the number of productive age population is greater than the number of non-productive age population. This is what causes the hunger index in Indonesia to be very high [1].

Zero Hunger aims to encourage all member countries to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Zero Hunger has five main targets, namely: "end hunger and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food; end all forms of malnutrition; double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers [2]. Zero Hunger, which in Indonesia means "zero hunger", is a key initiative in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [3].

Hunger is a condition in which a person experiences chronic food shortages or a condition in which a person's consumption needs have not been met or are not met. Related to the problem of hunger, the government of the Republic of Indonesia has attempted to overcome the problem of hunger by implementing several strategies, one of which is by providing food assistance. The current food crisis

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has become a global issue that requires serious involvement from all stakeholders in the international world. Every country must immediately seek alternative solutions to realize national food security so that the quality of life of the community can be guaranteed [4]. Another problem related to the cause of high hunger rates is food waste. Food waste is leftover food that is eventually thrown away because it cannot be consumed and/or food ingredients that are wasted due to negligence during the production, processing, and distribution processes [5].

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's obligation to be accountable for all its actions that can have an impact on society, the community, and the surrounding environment. CSR has become an important part of a company's business strategy and is often seen as a way to improve a company's reputation and achieve long-term business goals. Companies that implement CSR consider the social and environmental impacts of their business activities and strive to make a positive contribution to the community and the surrounding environment. [6].

This study aims to identify the role of corporate social responsibility in relation to tackling zero hunger in Indonesia, as a development partner, companies have a significant role in tackling the problem of hunger through the Corporate Social Responsibility program, and this study is expected to be a knowledge article for corporate stakeholders to help tackle the problem of zero hunger in Indonesia.

2 Literature Review

Corporate Social Responsibility

One way businesses can contribute to sustainable development is through corporate social responsibility (CSR), which involves a balance between social functions, environmental preservation, and profit-making. In other words, the Tri Bottom Line corridor that includes social, economic, and environmental factors is used to build CSR. Making safe, non-toxic, and environmentally friendly products, installing absorption wells, distributing waste properly, and using less electricity and air conditioning are basic examples of CSR implementation [7].

CSR is important to implement, among others, to fulfill regulations, laws & rules as a social investment for the company to gain a positive image; part of the company's business strategy; obtain operating permits from the local community; part of the company's risk management to reduce and avoid social conflict. CSR in this case shows its concern for sustainable development but remains balanced in the economy and environment. This will also provide public trust in the company. In CSR there are two orientations of program forms, namely internal and external. Internal in the form of actions on programs given to the community and external which lead to values and corporations used to implement or realize actions that are in accordance with social conditions for the surrounding community [8].

Zero Hunger

Zero hunger is one of the seventeen SDGs to improve the world. Zero hunger exists because of the emergence of various basic problems related to hunger. Based on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), in 2018 Indonesia had a hunger index of 21.9 which is included in the category of serious hunger problems. At the ASEAN level, Indonesia's position is worse than the Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand [9]. Zero Hunger, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is the second sustainable development goal that aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. This means ensuring that all people have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, and supporting efforts to increase food production and address malnutrition. This goal also focuses on addressing malnutrition, including stunting and wasting in children, as well as meeting the nutritional needs of adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly. Zero Hunger encourages environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural practices, as well as increasing agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale farmers.

3 Research Methods

The research design used is a qualitative research method. According to Nugrahani, in qualitative research, researchers focus more on detailed, in-depth, complete descriptive recording, and describe

the actual conditions as a means of supporting data presentation. The approach used in this study is literature study, namely the collection and analysis of relevant information sources from various scientific journals, books, research reports, and other publications. This process begins with determining keywords related to the research topic such as "corporate social responsibility", "zero hunger". Literature study can be interpreted as a series of activities related to data collection methods and libraries, reading and recording and processing research materials. In this research there are four stages in conducting a literature study, namely:

1. Selecting a topic to review
2. Track and select appropriate/relevant articles
3. Conduct literature analysis and synthesis
4. Organizing the writing of reviews.

4 Results and Discussion

The results and discussion of this literature study were conducted by conducting research on the role of corporate social responsibility in overcoming zero hunger in Indonesia. Previously, ten articles were found that were considered relevant to this study, namely scientific articles that have been published in journals with the following descriptions:

Tabel 1. Literature Study

No	Author & Year	Title	Objective	Conclusion
1	Jennifer Blesh, Lesli Hoey, Andrew Jones, Harriet Friedmann, Ivette Perfecto (2019)	The development path towards "zero hunger"	This study aims to identify development pathways towards Zero Hunger.	Zero hunger reflects an emerging public consensus that action must be taken to address the global environmental and public health crises, as well as the social justice issues facing today's food system.
2	The Flower of Astria Paramashanti (2020)	Challenges of Indonesia's Zero Hunger Agenda in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic	This study aims to analyze Indonesia's challenges in overcoming Zero Hunger amid the Covid-19 pandemic.	In 2030, the COVID-19 pandemic could derail Indonesia's progress towards goal two of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Indonesia's Zero Hunger Strategy, which addresses food insecurity, hunger, and malnutrition, especially stunted growth in children, could be impacted by this extraordinary disaster.
3	Adorable Kids (2021)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Vision on Local Food Diversification Policies in Addressing Hunger	The aim of this research is to find out: (1) the meaning of food security, (2) food security problems.	The results of this study indicate that local food spread throughout Indonesia is able to meet food security in Indonesia. So it can also be assessed as being able to reduce cases of hunger index in Indonesia.

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No	Author & Year	Title	Objective	Conclusion
5	Khoirul Umam, Labibah Dian Umami, Nabila Roghba Sa'adati (2023)	Islamization of the Concept of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger	The purpose of this study is to analyze the concept of SDGs that has been proposed as a world agenda, especially in this case point 2 regarding SDGs, namely Zero-Hunger.	The application of Islamic principles in achieving the SDG Zero Hunger must be done in a way that respects the diversity and rights of all individuals, regardless of their religious or cultural background. Collaborative efforts between governments, international organizations, and religious institutions can help leverage these principles to make progress towards the goal of ending hunger.
7	Srifridayanti, Samkamaria, Alifa Raema Widana (2025)	Sustainable Development Goals: Food Diversification Policy Analysis to Achieve Zero Hunger in Indonesia	This study aims to analyze in more depth the food diversification policy to find out whether the policy can realize the goal of zero hunger in Indonesia.	The results of the study showed that from several types of local foods studied, namely cassava, corn, sago, banana, potato, and sorghum, the six types of local foods were considered capable of meeting domestic food security. In terms of production, the six types of local foods studied live and are spread and are quite abundant throughout Indonesia.

The literature review results in the table above outline five articles relevant to this study, which discuss the topic of CSR and Zero Hunger in Indonesia, the first study conducted by Jennifer et al. in 2019 entitled "Development pathways towards zero hunger". According to the study's findings, Zero Hunger is a growing public consensus that the existing food system's social justice issues, as well as the global environmental and public health crises, require urgent attention. The 2020 study "Challenges of Indonesia's Zero Hunger Agenda in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic" by Bunga Astria Paramashanti explains how the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse Indonesia's progress towards goal two of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. This extraordinary situation could impact Indonesia's Zero Hunger strategy, which addresses hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity. In addition, research conducted by Azizatul Ula in 2021 entitled "Vision of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) on Local Food Diversification Policy in Addressing Hunger", the results of this study show that local food spread throughout Indonesia is able to meet food security in Indonesia. So it can also be assessed as being able to reduce cases of hunger index in Indonesia.

Furthermore, research conducted by Khoirul et al entitled "Islamization of the Concept of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger", this study shows that the application of Islamic principles in achieving SDG Zero Hunger must be done in a way that respects the diversity and rights of all individuals, regardless of their religious or cultural background. Collaborative efforts between governments, international organizations, and religious institutions can help leverage these principles to achieve progress towards the goal of ending hunger and promoting sustainable food systems in a way that is in line with Islamic values and the wider global community.

The latest research was conducted by Srifridayanti & Alifa in 2025 with the title "Sustainable Development Goals: Analysis of Food Diversification Policy to Achieve Zero Hunger in Indonesia". The results of the study showed that from several types of local foods studied, namely cassava, corn, sago, bananas, potatoes, and sorghum, the six types of local foods were considered capable of meeting domestic food security. In terms of production, the six types of local foods studied live and are spread and are quite abundant throughout Indonesia so that the availability of these foods can be guaranteed.

5 Conclusion

Based on a literature review of ten articles, it can be concluded that efforts to achieve Zero Hunger in Indonesia are complex issues involving various aspects. These studies highlight the importance of handling the global crisis, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, local food potential, the role of CSR and community development, sustainable economic development strategies, Islamic perspectives, the views of the Qur'an, the implementation of the Food Estate program, and the challenges and strategies for increasing food security at the regional level such as West Java. Overall, these studies underline the need for a multidimensional approach and collaboration between various parties to realize Zero Hunger in Indonesia.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plays an important and diverse role in addressing the Zero Hunger problem in Indonesia. Through various initiatives such as direct food security programs, support for sustainable agriculture, community economic empowerment, efforts to reduce food loss, improve nutrition, cooperation with various parties, and emergency response assistance, companies can make real contributions to realizing this sustainable development goal. Thus, CSR is not only a corporate social responsibility, but also a great potential and important resource in overcoming hunger and realizing food security in Indonesia.

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