

SUN Movement Annual Progress Reporting, 2015

INDONESIA

Final Report: Self-assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

June 2014 to June 2015

(22 June 2015):

Process 1: Bringing people in the same space

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 1 (Pr. 1): Bringing people in the same space Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mandated in Presidential Decree No.42 /2013, the Task Force of Indonesia SUN Movement has been established chaired by Coordinating Minister of Human Development and Cultural Affair (People Welfare). The Minister of People Welfare Decree No. 11/2014 on Technical Team was passed as the basis of the national coordination mechanism at national level. The technical team convened in a coordination meeting once in August 2014. The technical team constitutes of working Groups with members from various stakeholder including Business, CSO, academia, UN, Donor, Mass media, and government. Multi-stakeholder meetings were consistently held, although not on regular basis. The main challenge is in dealing with the governmental decentralisation. There have been 12 Provinces which had established local coordination mechanism but still it is quite a challenge to brings all local governmental agencies on board. Further advocacy will be conducted to the remaining 22 provinces through formulation of Provincial Action Plan on Food and Nutrition. In addition, Family Welfare Guidance (PKK) has also contributed in Integrated Service Post and National Family Day Commemoration as part of the First 1000 days of Life implementation.
PM 2. Coordinate internally and broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The membership of each network is expanded with details as follow: MDA involved in the MSP increased from 11 MDAs to 13 MDAs (e.g. Minsitry of Social Welfare, Minsitry of Home affairs, Ministry of Industry and Trade); The membership of business network has expanded by addition of many companies. Several international development partners and UN system organizations have actively engage in the movement to support the SUN Secretariat. They are UNICEF, ADB, DFAT, USAID, WFP, World Bank, GIZ, and European Union. There is also an increased in the number of member among CSO such as Indonesia Midwife Association and PKK (Family Welfare Program).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and Communication on SUN has been conducted to all provinces in Indonesia (34 Provinces) and Province Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD PG) will be regularly monitored annually. Given that the existing RAD PG has accomodated mostly of nutrition specific indicators, feed back to provinces is given for nutrition specific interventions and some parts of sensitive intervention.
PM 3. Engage within / contribute to MSP	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy framework of SUN Movement has been accomodated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 including nutrition specific and sensitive interventions. • (1) Several members of Working group have joined with the International advocacy team : (a) Prof. Endang : GNR IEG; (b) Axton Salim : Co-chair of SUN Business Network and actively involve in Noodle international Conference to communicate the SUN Movement; (2) Socialisation of the Indonesia SUN Movement Implementation to South Korea to reunite North and South Korea with Nutrition Programmes; (3) Colombia visit to Indonesia for comparative study; (4) Join the ICN and SUN Global Gathering to share lessons learned from Indonesia; (5) Present SUN implementation at IOC; and (6) Join the World Midwife Congress.
PM 4. Track and report on own contribution to MSP	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We plan to develop website. • Communication media has been published e.g Bulletin, leaflet, FAQ. • Variuos stakeholders were involved in the tracking committment/budget allocation process.
PM 5. Sustain Impact of the MSP	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross sector development plan (including nutriron) has been formulated in RPJMN 2015-2019 and it is used as a reference for every stakeholder involved in the accelaration of nutrition improvement in developing their planning document. • We have a strong committment, however information has not been shared regularly. • SUN Bulletin has been published regularly.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process One
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government has initiated Presidential Decree No 42/2013 Concerning the National Movement on Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement with the focus on the first 1000 day of life that bring 13 line ministries actively involve in the movement • The network has triggerred the issuance of Decree of Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Culture, Bappenas o the Working Group resulted in the establishment of 6 Working Group (Campaign,Advovacy, Training, Planning and Budgeting, Partnership and Environemntal Risk Factor Study, supported by Expert Team. Member of the working group consists of government, business sector, UN system and International Partner network, community and social organization, professional organization, academician and mass media, supported by the expert team. • Multi-stakeholder meetings were consistently held, although not on regular basis.

<p>UN and Donor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition (DUNCNN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TOR has been developed and four meetings held since December 2014 to improve coordination (e.g. mapping) and information sharing within partners ○ Membership has expanded to 5 UN agencies and 7 donors • UN Working Group on Nutrition meets every 6 week on technical issues, and engaging each Heads of UN Agency; TOR has been developed. • UN and Donor regularly interact with government and other networks to share information • UN provided technical supports to the SUN Secretariat
<p>Business</p>	<p>The Network has been established and has initiated several activities that will be scaled up in the near future. For external purpose, the contribution of individual company is provided via CSR programme; meanwhile, for internal purpose it is provided through employee empowering programmes. Business Network has contributed to the MSP although their activities have not been reported and shared within the Network.</p>
<p>CSO</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A forum of Maternal and Child Health Movement has been established since 2010 2. Advocacy and implementation activities have been undertaken at national and province levels 3. TOR of SUN Civil Society Alliance has been arranged 4. Ninety (90) people representing CSO participates in the discussion through a mobile chat room 5. CSO representative attended the GNR meeting on a national advocacy 6. Mapping of the location of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions has been carried out 7. Tebuireng Moslem boarding School has initiated the adolescent’s nutrition improvement program 8. Nutrition education has been conducted in collaboration with Indonesia Midwives association (IBI) and Social Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology Indonesia (HOGSI) 9. Several events for social mobilization of the First 1,000 days of life movement has been conducted 10. Training on Lactation Management, MP ASI (breastfed supplement) management, kangaroo treatment method, breastfeeding counseling, and adolescent’s reproductive health have been coordinated annually. 11. University roles to support community based nutrition sensitive and specific intervention have been strengthened, involving all universities in Makassar (South Sulawesi) through inter-professionalism health worker to scaling up nutrition.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people in the same space (Not more than 600 words)
(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 has enabled working groups to expand their activities and networks to support the national movement of nutrition improvement acceleration. All stakeholders have been involved in MSP and the Networks have been established. Various stakeholders are eager to involve in the movement, not only UN and Donors but also CSO and business entities. However, the government must put extra efforts to make stakeholders activities as part of nutrition sensitive interventions. Multi sector approaches will be used in the forthcoming National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition 2015-2019. In addition, UN and Donor, CSO, as well as Business Networks have arranged TOR to engage closely in the movement.

The key challenge remains is in the translation of the movement into the grass root level. The Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Programme that conducted in 11 provinces, 54 districts, and 6,000 villages is expected to bring Indonesia SUN Movement (the First 1,000 Days of Life Movement) becomes a central of human resources development agenda. The Task Force is also expected to be established in other provinces.

Recommendation: The SUN Secretariat needs to be strengthened to ensure that MSP coordination can be held routinely not only at the national level but also sub-national level. Advocacy is also important to bring other sectors particularly sectors related to nutrition sensitive interventions to join the movement.

Process 2: Coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 2 (Pr.2): Coherent policy and legal framework Progress Marker (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes	4	Many regulations support the policy development of SUN Movement in Indonesia such as the Government Regulation No. 17/2015 on Food and Nutrition Security, the Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 on Indonesia SUN Movement, line ministries’ strategic plan, policy analysis on SUN Movement’s and other relevant activities (e.g. Health Sector Review especially the chapter on Nutrition), and on-going formulation process of National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition.
PM 2. Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies	3	Strategic partners and donors have aligned their resources to the commitment of SUN Movement in Indonesia, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSO network has established IGI to support the government. • The Hassanudin University has initiated a program that requires their medical students to assist pregnant women and undertaken a longitudinal study of the first 1,000 days of life. • Otsuka, PDGMI, and PDGKI have collaborated with the Tebuireng Moslem Boarding School to run the nutrition program for students. • Donors such as DFAT allocate their budget to include nutrition-oriented activities in their project (PERMATA), MCA-I has allocated their budget for the stunting reduction’s program. • Other Nutrition-related activities are among others the repositioning of Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu), the implementation of the first thousand days of life program at Luwuk, Bangai Distric; revitalization of 22,000 Posyandu conducted by private sectors (PT. Indogri, Ltd), the development of the first thousand days of life technical guideline for midwives.
PM 3. Coordinate / harmonise member inputs in policy / legal framework development	3	MDA’s strategic plan has been aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).
PM 4. Influence policy/legal framework development through advocacy/contribution	2	1. The formulation of the National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition 2015-2019 which is supported by international partners, experts, and academicians.

		2. Stakeholder involvement in the formulation of The National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019
PM 5. Disseminate policy and operationalize / Enforce legal framework	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many press release have been published including SUN's collaborative publication with Indonesia Fortication Coalition (KFI), Global Nutrition Report Policy Brief, and published articles related to SUN in mass media (Jakarta Post, Kompas) 2. Many workshops have also been held: in Banggai at 28th April 2015; two workshops in Hassanudin University; and in South Sulawesi, SUN has been implemented at 7 districts (Makassar, Barru, Selayar, etc).
PM 6. Track and report results for steering and learning / Sustain policy impact	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Development Planning Agency conducted health sector review as a basis of the policy formulation of nutrition improvement 2. The government has not carried out tracking and reporting results for learning 3. Experts have been involved in mutual learning.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Two
Government	As a translation of the Food Act No. 18/2012, the Government Regulation No. 17/2015 Concerning Food Security and Nutrition mandates the central and local government to formulate the national and regional action plan on food and nutrition.
UN and Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN and donors have supported the Background Study of Nutrition to inform the integration of nutrition into RPJMN (Health Sector Review) • UN and donors have supported workshop on multi-sector approaches to nutrition and technical seminar (e.g on agriculture and nutrition) • UN and donors have provided technical support for updating technical guidelines, e.g. standard for vitamin A capsule, iron-folate guidelines, HIV and nutrition guidelines, strengthen the WASH component of the IYCF and Maternal Nutrition Counselling Package.
Business	Business entities have shared their contribution and inputs through the association. They are already aware about the SUN movement and aligned their resources to support the SUN Movement yet their activities have not been fully operationalized and well coordinated.
CSO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given valuable inputs to the Background Study of nutrition issues in The National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019. 2. Facilitated district citizen hearing at 40 districts in 15 Provinces and the National Consultation Forum which involved the National Development Planning Agency and MoH. The results of this consultation forum have been reported in WHA by Minister of Health on Global Citizen Dialog. 3. Involved in COP's workshop at the national level and global level. 4. Organized hearing meeting with House of Representatives. 5. Carried out policy advocacy on Breastfeeding protection at the district level: Depok and Ternate 6. Organized public dialog at Kupang, NTT. 7. Organized dialog with OASE Working Cabinet on The First 1,000 Days of Life Movement. 8. Carried out advocay on ten steps to successful breastfeeding and to include related indicators in Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) 9. Carried out the study on ten steps to successful breastfeeding in provinces 10. Initiated the integration between research and community development to support the first 1,000 days of life in the Hassanudin University (one medical student and midwifery assist one pregnant woman from poor families until the baby is delivered and he/she reaches the second year birthday). This initiative has been adopted by the University of Indonesia and the Diponogoro University. 11. Included the new policy and programmes related to nutrition and maternal and child health in Indonesia Midwifery Association (IBI)'s strategic plan.

	12. Collaborated with the National Midwifery Education Association (AIPKIN) to disseminate nutrition and maternal health and child health policies and programmes.
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OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (Not more than 600 words)
 (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

- The Indonesia’s SUN Movement using a multi-sector platform approach has been accommodated in The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 (Presidential Decree No.2/2015). In RPJMN 2015-2019, the cross sector development plan on nutrition improvement involves 13 line ministries/agencies. The movement is also supported by the Government Regulation No. 17/2015 Concerning Food Security and Nutrition as a translation of the Food Act No. 18 /2012. The regulation mandates the government at national and local level to formulate the National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition.
- Currently, the fourth period of 5-year national action plan on food and nutrition (RAN-PG) is being formulated using a multi-sector approach with a close involvement of SUN movement networks.
- There will be role distribution for stakeholders involved in specific and sensitive intervention. as well as identification of each SUN network contribution. Indicators for sensitive interventions will also be determined so cross sector activities can be effectively implemented and monitored.
- In the process of regulation formulation particularly nutrition improvement related policy, various stakeholders including business association, CSO, UN agencies, and donors have been closely involved to give their inputs on policy improvement.
- Challenges: (a) Campaign and socialization of the principle of Indonesia SUN Movement to multi stakeholders particularly to local governments and community; (b) The formulation of standar operating procedure (SOP) of the SUN Movement implementation at local level has not been formulated; (c) Identification of indicator for sensitive interventions; (d) Coordination of SUN Movement activities delivered by business entities; (e) monitoring and evaluation of the national action plan implementation.
- Recommendation: (a) conduct campaign and socialization for multi stakeholders at national level and local level; (b) formulate SOP of SUN Movement at local level; (c) formulate indicators of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions; and (d) improve coordination among multi stakeholders on SUN’s implementation.

Process 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 3 (Pr. 3): Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies	3	Outcomes of the nutrition improvement program have been stated in the RPJMN 2015-2019. The majority of UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, WFP and FAO) also refer to the outcomes set in the RPJMN in developing their program development plan. Development partners run various programs that aim to support nutrition improvement. MCA-I has implemented the program that focused on stunting reduction. DFAT will also integrate stunting reduction activities within the forthcoming mother and child health program (PERMATA). ADB has supported the rice fortification pilot project. Private sectors also have contributed in Vitamin A fortification.
PM 2. Translate policy / legal framework in Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN	3	The implementation of Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN has commenced since the period of RPJMN 2010-2014 and RAN-PG 2011-2015 and will be continued in the period of RPJMN 2015-2019.
PM 3. Organise implementation of CRF	3	Financial tracking for nutrition-relevant programmes and activities delivered by the government has been undertaken. Meanwhile, financial tracking of activities delivered by private sectors are still being identified. Many interventions have already been put in place although they are still not well-coordinated. Networks have been established, even though they are not fully functioned yet.
PM 4. Manage implementation of CRF	3	Monitoring and evaluation have been carried out but not all programs and activities implemented by ministries/agencies can be easily monitored and evaluated. Meanwhile, no mechanism has been developed to monitor and evaluate programs and activities delivered by non-government sectors.

PM 5. Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact	3	The first 1,000 days of life movement is a national movement. Nevertheless, lesson learned from the movement has not been shared to all local governments. Meanwhile, lesson learned from the implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG) prepared by the 34 province can not be used as a reference to formulate the RAD-PG document at the district level.
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Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Three
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic policy framework of the first 1,000 days of life movement which includes nutrition specific and sensitive interventions has been accomodated in RPJMN 2015-2019. • The government has set five indicators (anemia, stunting, wasting, obese, exclusive breastfeeding) as a reference for all stakeholders in contributing to the accelaration of nutrition improvement.
UN and Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the formulation of the RAN-PG 2015-2019 (on-going) with a multi-sector approach, and reflecting the double burden of malnutrition • Integrate nutrition into the UNPDF and agency’s country strategies (e.g. DFAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WB etc) in-line with government policies and plans on nutrition • Monitor and evaluate UN/donor-supported nutrition programmes, e.g. MCA-I baseline survey and M&E framework, EU/UNICEF MYCNSIA programme, Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas 2014
Business	<p>All programs related to nutrition specific and sensitive interventions is aligned with the Common Result Framework, yet the implementation is still not well integrated.</p> <p>There is no specific policy for monitoring and evaluation since the implementation is still an early phase of implementation (2 years).</p>
CSO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include nutrition specific and sensitive interventions as one of the main focus of maternal and child health movement in 2015-2020 2. Support the study of 10 steps of successful breastfeeding 3. Engage in Independent Comprehensive Evaluation on October 14 to 15 4. Will attend the Smart Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Practices Symposium in August 5. Cooperate with POGI and other health professional organizations; and become a member of the first 1,000 days of life movement team formed by the Ministry of Health, BKKBN and other ministries/agencies

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) (Not more than 600 words)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

- The third period of RAN-PG (2011-2015) has been formulated using the 5 pillar approaches, namely: (1) improving community nutritional status, (2) increasing food accessibility, (3) improving food quality and safety, (4) promoting healthy behaviour, and (5) strengthening food and nutrition institutionalization. The formulation of the fourth period RAN-PG (2015-2019) is still underway using a multi-sectoral approach based on RPJMN 2015-2019 that will be focused on the first 1,000 days of life.
- All provinces (34 provinces) have developed the third period of the Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG 2011-2015). According to the Food Law No. 18 Year 2012 and following the formulation of RAN-PG 2015-2019 at the national level, each province and district is required to prepare the updated RAD-PG that should be based on the SUN movement platform.
- The government has undertaken financial tracking for nutrition-related programs and activities delivered by ministries/agencies. Meanwhile, financial tracking of activities delivered by private sectors are still being identified. The RAN-PG document that will include all programs carried out by ministries/agencies as well as donors, UN agencies, CSO, and business can be used as a reference for local governments to formulate their regional action plan (RAD-PG). The progress of the implementation of action plans is monitored and evaluated although it is still applied only for government sectors.
- Challenges: (1) increasing the capacity of local staffs in developing the regional action plan on food and nutrition (RAD-PG) (only 70 out of 514 districts that has developed RAD-PG); (2) including both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions related to the first 1,000 days of life movement in the RAD-PG document.
- Recommendation: (1) awards granted to local governments that has successfully achieved nutrition-related indicators of the RAD PG to motivate other regions to implement their action plan optimally; (2) assistances to district governments in formulating the regional action plan; and (3) focus the forthcoming RAN-PG 2015-2019 on the first 1,000 days of life policy.

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring

Process 4 (Pr. 4.): Financial tracking and resource mobilisation Progress Markers (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	What activities/interventions underlie each scoring? Copy comments written during workshop)
PM 1. Assess financial feasibility	3	Budget mapping of nutrition-related activities for government agencies has been done; meanwhile, budget mapping in some networks particularly non-government sectors is still underway.
PM 2. Track and (transparently) accounting of spending	2	<p>Budget allocation mapping is already available; however, nutrition-related spending still cannot be traced. Spending for nutrition specific and sensitive activities has not been carried out. Thus, comparisons between the existing budget allocation and expenditure cannot be derived.</p> <p>The Government Regulation No. 39 Year 2006 Concerning the Procedure of Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Plan mandates every ministry/agency to report the use of the allocated budget. Therefore, the type of expenditure incurred can be identify accordingly. Non-government stakeholders has also started reporting their budget use but independent audit has not been put in place.</p> <p>For government sectors, financial audit is conducted regularly in each ministry/agency. Nevertheless, we still need special audit on nutrition financing. Meanwhile, on the donor side, there are no tools developed for financial tracking. Similarly, not all networks has completed the development of tools for expenditure tracking.</p>
PM 3. Scale up and align resources (incl. filling the gaps)	3	The Central Government commits to allocate 5% of the state budget for health sector in 2016. In addition, there is also an increase in budget allocation for the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Agriculture for 2016. The government budget tends to increase each year. SBN will increase the financial commitment. Advocacy related to increase budget allocation has been carried out as well.

PM 4. Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)	2	Data collection is still in progress, thus the results are not yet known.
PM 5. Ensure predictability / sustain impact / multi-year funding	3	The government already has a long-term budget plan as indicated in the RPJMN 2015-2019. However, donors and business still do not have the multi-year funding plan. Furthermore, UN agencies, donors, and NGOs are difficult to get funding support for Indonesia as the country has entered the middle-income country category.

Networks	Description/ Key contribution of Network to Process Four
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, the budget allocation for health sectors including nutrition is set at 5% of the state budget (APBN) as mandated by the Health Law No. 36 Year 2009. The budget allocation for sensitive interventions carried out by, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agency of Food and Drug Control (BPOM), the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has also increased each year
UN and Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support to identify the government budget allocations on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Developing tools for tracking UN agencies and other donors financial contributions on nutrition
Business	In general, there is an increase in budget allocation for health that is financed by CSR and employee empowerment. However, most of the funding is not specifically focused on the first 1,000 days of life. Only several companies has had specific allocation for the first 1,000 days of life movement.
CSO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has held a discussion on nutrient budget advocacy in Indonesia facilitated by experts Has scheduled budget and expenditure tracking on sensitive and specific interventions for Maternal and Child Health in particular

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (Not more than 600 words)
 (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health mandates that the budget allocation for health sector including nutrition should be minimum 5% of total state budget (APBN). The Government has committed to fulfill this mandate in 2016. The budget allocation for nutrition-sensitive interventions carried out by, among others, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agency of Food and Drug Control (BPOM), the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has increased each year. This budget allocation is already listed in RPJMN 2015-2019 and translated into annual government work plan for 2016. There is also an increasing trend of budget allocated for health in business networks. The budget allocation for health in business networks are mainly funded through community social responsibility (CSR) and other activities such as employee empowerment. Nevertheless, most of the activities have not been focused on the first 1,000 days of life movement.

We have undertaken budget allocation mapping related to nutrition sensitive and specific interventions in 13 ministries/agencies. Our forthcoming agenda will be budget mapping from other financial sources including UN agencies, donors, private sectors, and CSO networks.

The main challenge in budget mapping is the difficulty in identifying nutrition-oriented activities on the work plan and budget document of each related ministries/agencies as well as identifying budget allocated for nutrition improvement activities at the provincial and district level and non-government institutions (business, CSO, UN agencies, and donors).

Recommendation: (1) advocacy to local governments, UN agencies, donors, CSO, and private sectors to increase funding for the first 1,000 days of life movement, (2) develop a Public Private Partnership approaches to address nutrition issues that focused on the first 1,000 days of life movement.

Annex 1: Contacts of Participants

No.	F/M	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	F	Nina Sardjunani	Deputi Bidang SDM Bappenas			Yes
2.	F	Theresia Ronny	Bappenas	theresia.ronny@bappenas.go.id		Yes
3.	M	Soekirman				
4.	F	Rooswanti S	ADB			
5.	F	Ananta G	CCPHI	Ananta.gondomoro@ccphi.org	08118822763	
6.	F	Nani	APPNIA	Nani.hidayani@gmail.com	08186081072	
7.	F	Irawati S	APPNIA	appnia@gmail.com	0811855495	
8.	M	Edi Jaen	Direktorat KGM Bappenas		081220096544	
9.	F	Putri	APPNIA	Putri.realita@danone.com	0811929688	
10.	M	Dr.Muliaman Mansyur	APPNIA	Muliaman.mansyur@fouter.a.com	0812933650	
11.	M	Arum A	Secretariat MDGs	arum@bappenas.go.id	0811946357	
12.	F	Dini Latief	IB-IDI	Dini.latief@gmail.com	0811998900	
13.	M	Rukandi	Secretariat RI-UNICEF		021-89633344	
14.	F	Fitriyani	Bappenas		08988364154	
15.	F	Inti W	Bappenas			

16.	F	Mardevi	HKI	mardevi@hki.org	08119790527	
17.	F	Ninik	UNICEF			Yes
18.	F	Lenny F	Kemenko PMK	ifatmardvi@yahoo.com	081288386686	
19.	M	Hoerry Satrio	Mondelez International	hsatrio@gmail.com	087992332708	
20.	M	Sunarno	Secretariat JFPR	Sunarno@yahoo.com		
21.	F	Rachel untoro				
22.	F	Dr.Tria R	APPNIA	Dr.tria.rosemiarti@yahoo.co.id		
23.	F	Lina Marlina	Kemkes, Dit.Gizi	Gizi_mikro@yahoo.co.id	08159332160	
24.	M	Jiwen Rhee	FAO	Jiwen.rhee@fao.org		
25.	F	Herlin Hutajulu	Bappenas	Herlin.hutajulu@gmail.com	085216891798	
26.	M	Alexander Tommy	GAPMMI	regulatory@gapmmi.or.id	081905600542	
27.	F	Nadia Hadida	Bappenas	nadiahadida@yahoo.co.id	081212450092	
28.	F	Lilis Komariah	Bappenas	Lilis03pisces@gmail.com	082110955307	
29.	M	Dede Dulhadi	Bappenas			
30.	F	Nadia Roswita	Bappenas			
31.	F	Aulia	Ministry of Agriculture	Pemantauan.litbang@gmail.com	7806202	
32.	F	Patricia N	Save the children	Patricia.norimarna@savethechildren.org	08121088705	
33.	F	Atmarita	KFI	atmarita@gmail.com	082111354000	

34.	F	Asteria TA	WVI	Asteria taruliasi aritonang@wvi.org	081210180993	
35.	M	Djaja N	APPNIA	Djaja.nataatmadja@wyethnutrition.com	08111091429	
36.	M	Tjahjono	PT.Otsuka	tjahjono@ko.otsuka.co.id	0816512779	
37.	F	Sari Handayani	Perinasia	Sari.handayani@yahoo.com	08161320348	
38.	F	Elviyanti Martini	WFP	Elviyanti.martini@wfp.org	0811880630	
39.	F	Helena Seran	ACF		085216521959	
40.	F	Puspita Suryaningtyas	Bappenas	Puspita.suryaningtyas@bappenas.go.id	085725206016	
41.	F	Widya Setyowati	DFAT	Widya.setyowati@dfat.gov	0811845046	
42.	F	Annisa Fitria	Bappenas	Annisa_fitria15@yahoo.co.id	08988069840	
43.	M	Dalieng Liu	WFP	Dalieng.liu@wfp.org	0811849107	
44.	F	Adela Soemantry	Indofood	Adela.soemantry@indofood.co.id	081285324500	
45.	M	Dwi Setyo	Indofood	Dwi.si@indofood.co.id	08121070630	
46.	F	Tejaningsih	Bappenas	tejaningsih@bappenas.go.id	08129628100	
47.	F	Dian N Basuki	WFP	Dian.basuki@wfp.org	0811152130	
48.	M	Nasir	MCA-I	Nasir_hilmy@yahoo.co.id	08161621319	

49.	M	Sugeng Eko	WFP		081286309381	
50.	F	Oneng S	Pertamina	oneng@pertamina.com	081383283265	
51.	M	Rozy A	MI	rjafar@micronutrient.org	0811936698	
52.	F	Wandansari	GAPMMI	rwandasari@yahoo.com	0811886009	
53.	F	Ima	BPOM	Subdit_spk@yahoo.com	08568031913	
54.	F	Prima Schanputri	GAPMMI	Prima.schan@gmail.com	0811890690	
55.	F	Stella Gunawan	Kalbe	Stella.gunawan@albenutritionals.com	08176797450	
56.	F	Nur Ainy Madjid	PPIBI	nurainyams@gmail.com	081510090304	
57.	M	Doddy Izwardy	MoH	izwardydoddy@gmail.com	08121880082	Yes
58.	F	Desrinah H	PPNI	Desrinah.hrp@gmail.com	08128908675	
59.	F	Ria Sukarno	MoH		0811895573	
60.	F	Sarah Angelique	APPNIA	Sarah.angelique@danone.com	08118125044	
61.	F	Harriet Torlesse	UNICEF			Yes
62.	M	Ali Subandoro	World Bank			
63.	F	Tuminah Wiratmoko	PP-IBI		0811781131	
64.	F	Dr Tri Kumala	TPPKK Pusat – Ministry of Home Affair		085322828053	
65.	F	Angelique	Nutrifood	Angelique@nutrifood.co.id	08128117276	
66.	M	Dr. Rulli PASitumorang	APPNIA		08119204460	

67.	F	Dr SK hartami	Mercy Corps		087785674039	
68.	F	Melyana L	Balitbangkes, MoH	meltoruan@gmail.com	08129592582	
69.	M	Galopong Sianturi	MoH	subditbkp@yahoo.com		
70.	M	EkoPrihastono	MoH	subditbkp@yahoo.com	081319973336	
71.	F	Izra H	MoH	subditbkm@yahoo.com	081332956970	
72.	M	Suroto	MoH	psuroto@yahoo.com	087882647000	
73.	M	Atja R Taha	University of Hasanuddin		0811418490	
74.	M	Bayu Aji	Ministry of Agriculture		08129192627	
75.	F	Armyn Gita	Pt.Unilever Indonesia	Armyn.gita@unilever.com	08119772611	
76.	F	Sri D	Perinasia	ndungbd@gmail.com	08111813600	
77.	F	Pratiwi Ayuningtyas	Bappenas	sekretariat1000hpk@bappenas.go.id		Yes
78.	M	Entos	Bappenas			
79.	F	Novina A	Sekt.RI-UNICEF			
80.	F	Fitriyani	Direktorat KGM Bappenas			

ANNEX 2: Short questionnaire for Focal Points:

1.	How many time does your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last self-assessments?	<p>The MSP has convened in seven meetings since June 2014 – June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 Aug '14 : Coordination forum on the first 1,000 days of life movement (Gerakan 1000 HPK) • 13-17Oct14 : SUN Movement Evaluation, (Mokoro visit to Jakarta) • 3-4 Dec '14 : Enhanced Learning Exercise on Conflict of Interest • 18 March '15 : Coordination forum on Gerakan 1000 HPK Working group • 25 March '15 : Partnership Working Group Meeting –Networks coordination • 15 May '15 : Coordination forum on Gerakan 1000 HPK • 28 June '15 : Coordination forum on Gerakan 1000 HPK Working group and National Action Plan of Food and Nutrition
2.	Have stakeholders been organised by Networks? (Yes/No) If Yes, Do you know if the networks meet regularly?	<p>Yes. Stakeholders have been organised by networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia has different coordination structure with the Global SUN. We develop task force that includes six working groups and an expert group. The networks which consist of donors/UN agencies, CSO, and private sectors is placed under the Partnership Working Group. • In this stage, the SUN Business Network already convened an initial meeting with its members and expected members on 13 May 2015 to discuss the next steps for Indonesia SUN Business Network and to develop the term of reference of network to be able to engage closely with the movement • Donor and UN Network for Nutrition (DUNCNN) was formed in December 2014 and meets every two months. • Indonesia Civil Society Alliance (CSA) holds a regular meeting every two months.
3.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No)	<p>We are aware of potential conflicts of interests in Indonesia, but do not have a formal reporting mechanism yet. The Conflict of Interest guideline is still being developed. This guideline will refer to Preventing and Managing Conflict of Interest document published by GSO-SUN.</p>
4.	Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels?(Yes/No)	<p>Yes. The MSP has been replicated at the provincial level through Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD PG). Several districts have also</p>

		started to formulate the Action Plan that includes the first 1,000 days of life movement (Gerakan 1000 HPK).
5.	Have you organised any high level event since the last self-assessment? (Yes/No)	Yes. Two high-level meeting have been undertaken since the last self-assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 July '14 : Courtesy call to Minister of Health • 28 Aug '14 : Coordination Meeting of National Movement on Scaling Up Nutrition (chaired by Coordinating Minister of People's Welfare)
6.	Do you have a Social mobilisation/Advocacy and Communication policy? (Yes/No)	Yes. The Center of Health promotion of the Ministry of Health has undertaken activities related to social mobilization e.g breastfeeding campaign, health behavior campaign, the first 1000 days of life, etc. Moreover, there are several guidance related to advocacy and communication policy issued by the Minister of Health. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Health Decree No. 585 Year 2007 concerning the implementation guidance of health promotion in health centers • The Minister of Health Decree No. 4 Year 2012 concerning the technical guidance of health promotion in hospitals
7.	Do you have a budget line for nutrition in the state budget? <i>Can you explain how the budget line works within your public finance management system?</i>	Yes. The national development plan is formulated through bottom-up processes, from the participatory consultation forum at the village level to the development planning consultation forum at the national level. The results of this consultation process will be used as a basis to formulate the indicative allocation to finance government programmes. The indicative funding allocation will then be discussed with the parliament before it is enacted by the Ministry of Finance.
8.	Do you check the web page of your country on the SUN website? If so, are you happy with it?	Yes, we are happy with it. We will inform you if there are any additions/changes required.
9.	How can the SUN Secretariat and the SUN Movement help you advance your challenges?	We need technical assistances on the budget allocation and expenditure mapping particularly for sectors undertaken sensitive interventions.

COMMON RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
1.	In your country, do you have an already finalized common results framework for improved nutrition: YES/NO (If no, please refer to table II)	The current National Food and Nutrition Action Plan (RAN-PG-2015-19) provides the common results framework for Indonesia. The next plan for the period 2015-2019 is being developed.

2.	IF your answer is YES, what is the reference title you have given to the common results framework for improved nutrition?	National Food and Nutrition Action Plan
3.	IF your answer is YES, what does the finalized common results framework for improved nutrition include?	It is envisaged that the forthcoming plan for the period 2015-19 will be multisectoral and reflect both undernutrition and overnutrition concerns. It is expected that the forthcoming plan will include all the components listed below in Table 1.

TABLE I			
#	Elements	Yes/No	Please add any comment or explanation as necessary
1.	<p>An Implementation Plan (or a matrix of plans) that sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority actions – linked to expected results - Implementation responsibilities by Government sectors and partners - Shared responsibilities across Government sectors and partners for common activities (e.g. planning, coordination, joint-training, monitoring, etc.) 	Yes	<p>An implementation plan for all stakeholders has been accommodated in RAN-PG 2011-2015 which then also supplemented with Policy Framework of SUN. It is expected that the forthcoming plan for 2015-19 will include all these components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government has prepared nutrition improvement packages for the first 1,000 days of life - The government has also implemented community based nutrition surveillance system - The identification of nutrition-related programmes undertaken by cross sectors has been initiated in 11 line ministries - Community and CSO have integrated nutrition improvement in early child development - Private sectors is developing food fortification using the standard from government - Nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and good parenting practices promotion
2.	<p>A Costing of the Plan that sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cost sharing between Government and partners (e.g. material, labour and delivery) - The cost for common activities across Government sectors and partners (e.g. planning, coordination, joint-training) 	Yes	<p>The cost sharing between the government and partners is written in a plan at the managerial level. At the level of implementation, cost sharing between the government and partners has been put in place. For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the food fortification area, the private sector provide fortified foods meanwhile the government monitor and develop food fortification through pilot project. - In the Conditional Cash Transfer (PKH) program, the government provides the health and education services (supply side) while capacity building and evaluation are undertaken by donor (UNICEF). - Each sector can also implement nutrition improvement-related activities at the same location financed by each line ministry’s budget. For example, the Ministry of Health provides nutrition-specific intervention, the Ministry of

			<p>Public Works provides access to improved water, and the Ministry of Agriculture prepares home gardening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another example is the integration of nutrition and water and sanitation intervention in the MCA-I project location. <p>However, this type of cost sharing has not been integrated in one costing plan.</p>
3.	<p>A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators for each expected result and data sources - Baseline and target values 	Yes	<p>We use the monitoring and evaluation of the RAN-PG as part of the SUN monitoring and evaluation framework that is coordinated by Bappneas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The progress of health and nutrition indicators achievement at the national, provincial and district level is monitored and evaluated by using data from the Basic Health Research (MoH). Meanwhile, social and other data are derived from the National Socio-Economic Survey (BPS). Monitoring and surveillance of nutritional status at the community level can be used as one of data sources for monitoring and evaluation as well. <p>It is expected that the forthcoming plan for 2015-2019 will include broader components.</p>
4.	Other elements (please specify)		

If your answer is **NO**, where are you at in the stage of developing a common results framework? [Not applicable](#)

TABLE II					
Phase	Where am I in the development of a common results framework?	Tick	What are my needs	Will I be able to find the help I require from in-country stakeholders?	Do I need help from Global Networks?
Starting-up	Taking stock of what is there and thinking about it				
	Getting highest level political attention to start the process				
	Getting interest and involvement from other partners				
	Getting interest and involvement from other Government sectors				
Developing with full involvement of multiple stakeholders	Developing the implementation Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting results-based priorities - Deciding on responsibilities across Government sectors and partners 				
	Costing the Implementation Plan and deciding on cost sharing between Government and partners and on costs for common activities				
	Drafting the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: deciding on indicators and data source and developing baseline and targets				

2015 Self-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform



Finalizing	Doing a peer review of the developed documents prior submission to the responsible part of Government				
	Waiting for technical endorsement by responsible part of Government				
	Waiting for political endorsement				