

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2017

Indonesia

2017 Reporting template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in line with the SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System

April 2016 to April 2017

Process and details of the 2017 Joint-Assessment Exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2017 were compiled by stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes, 26 participants
Civil society	Yes, 6 participants
Science and academia	Yes, 18 participants
Donors	Yes, 8 participants
United Nations	
Business	Yes, 10 participants
Other (please specify)	-

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? How many were women and how many were men? 68 participants (38 women and 30 men)

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting, or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Review, validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo, if possible. **(Attachment the Photos of Preparation Meeting & Workshop)**

Utility

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?

Yes/No

Why?

Yes, the meeting was very useful because it improved the coordination between networks, and that each network could understand the progress made by the movement in the country. The lead and co-leads (coordinator) of Science & Academia network were also elected during the preparation meeting for Joint-Assessment. In addition, the meeting also made the monitoring and evaluation of the CRF effectively.

Utilisation by the SUN Movement

Please note that the filled-in reporting template will be put on the SUN Movement website, unless notified otherwise. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment Exercise will also be included in the 2017 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report.

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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 Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structures in place and functioning, such as a high-level convening body from the Government (political endorsement) ▪ Official nomination of a SUN Government Focal Point ▪ Appoint Focal Points/conveners for key stakeholder groups, i.e. a donor convenor, civil society coordinators, UN focal points, business liaison persons, academic representative ▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis: please provide the number of meetings for each identified coordination structures ▪ Institutional analysis conducted of the design and/or performance of the high-level MSP, or relevant structures, also in terms of ensuring gender equality, at all levels ▪ Establish or refine the terms of reference, workplans and other 	4	GoI launched the Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2017 on Community Movement for Healthy Life (Germas). Ministry of Development Planning (Bappenas) was appointed as the coordinator for the planning and the Coordinating Ministry for Community Development and Cultural Affairs was appointed as coordinator for the implementation of Germas Movement. The approach for Germas Movement is multisectoral and involves 18 line Ministries/Institutions. It also aligns and supports the implementation of SUN

<p>businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>	<p>types of enabling arrangements (Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Terms of Reference, work-plan or Supporting documents requested)</p>		<p>Movement in Indonesia.</p> <p>Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas launched the 2017-2019 Roadmap for SUN Movement Secretariat in Indonesia. This roadmap clearly explain the participation of all SUN networks in the country</p> <p>UNICEF has been appointed as UN/donor convener and to lead the network since 2014; and since 2016, World Bank has been appointed by DUNCNN Members as Co-Lead replacing DFAT.</p>
<p>Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand MSP to get key members on board, i.e. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics ▪ Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors ▪ Actively engage executive-level political leadership ▪ Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity and non-discrimination, WASH etc. ▪ Ensure that the MSP membership is expanded to – or better able to – support women’s leadership ▪ Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally (please provide number of existing decentralised structures if applicable, and Terms of Reference if they exist) ▪ Involve representatives from local levels in the national mechanism or create feedback mechanisms between the central and local levels, including the community and vulnerable groups. (Provide examples, if available) 	<p>3</p>	<p>Since early 2017, the office of Presidential Staff (KSP) has been involved in the acceleration of nutrition improvement in Indonesia.</p> <p>The Sun Business Network (SBN) has expanded their membership to include businesses/private companies working on nutrition sensitive programs such as PT East-West Seed Indonesia/Ewindo (focus on agriculture), PT Philips (focus on technology), and Metro TV (focus on mass media).</p> <p>The Science and academia network has also expanded their membership to include universities and vocational polytechnic, and professional organizations. The lead, co-lead and coordinator of Science & Academia network was elected. They are representatives from University of</p>

(e.g. decentralisation of platforms).			Indonesia, Health Polytechnic of Jakarta II, and Indonesian Nutritionist Associations (Persagi)
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
<p>This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision-making processes and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed workplans ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy and legal documents, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda/prioritisation of issues, such as deciding which nutrition problems to emphasise, choosing between possible nutrition actions, or prioritising target regions or groups for actions, among others ▪ Use results to advocate/influence other decision-making bodies ▪ Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement 	3	<p>The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas launched 2017-2019 Roadmap for the SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia. The roadmap shows the role/engagement of all the SUN networks in Indonesia working in the nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. The roadmap has also has detailed annual workplan from 2017-2019.</p> <p>In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of National Development Planning are still in the process of drafting of Presidential Decree on Strategic Policy for Food and Nutrition as a regulation to operationalize the National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition.</p> <p>Between the reporting period, CSO also conducted various programs and activities in-line with the National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2015-2019</p>
Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
<p>This progress marker looks at the capacity of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform, as a whole, to be accountable for collective results. It implies that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis) ▪ Existence of newsletters, activity and monitoring reports of the MSP or the nutrition coordination system (please share, if available) ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to 	2	<p>All SUN Network of Indonesia has submitted their list of 2014-2016 programme activities to the SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia.</p> <p>In 27 April 2017, Gol submitted 2017 GNR/N4G report and also participated</p>

constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.	report on an annual basis, at a minimum, such as financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc.		actively in the SUN Teleconference.
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Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the Government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover ▪ Institutional commitment, also toward gender equality, from key stakeholder groups 	3	President of Indonesia’s commitment for nutrition improvement was strongly showed in the 10 Key Messages on Health Issues that he presented during 2017 National Coordination Meeting for Health (Rakerkesnas). The Office of Presidential Staff also involve in the nutrition improvement programs. Meanwhile, The Ministry of Finance of Indonesia has also committed to increase budget allocation for nutrition improvement, that included for stunting reduction programme.
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS

If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or currently, elaborate about the types of	1) Please can you explain if you are engaging with the humanitarian partners? How? Do you face any challenges?	Ministry of Social Affairs and National Agency for Disaster Management have specific program for emergency condition. CSO has worked together with relevant sectoral clusters during emergencies (i.e. nutrition/WASH, education, HIVB etc)
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partnerships you have in place.		
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS you have in place:		
Compliance of partners with the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you assess or analyse how your MSP and/or its members abide by the SUN Principles of Engagement? If so, can you share the results of these assessments? 2) Specifically, do you, within the MSP and with partners, act in accordance with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and children? 3) Do you promote compliance of stakeholders – and sectors with which you engage – with the SUN Principles of Engagement? 4) Are there cases of incompliance? How do you deal with them (please describe any specific feedback or complain mechanism that are in place or envisaged by the MSP?) 	Assessment has not been done to review the compliance of partners on their compliance with the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement. However, Indonesia MSP and its members mostly align with SUN Principles of Engagement.

Stakeholders	Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President’s 10 Key Messages/Commitment on Health related issues stated during National Coordination Meeting for Health (Rakerkesnas) 2017 which strongly encouraged coordination among line ministries and other stakeholders - MoH has signed MoU with Universities to insert subject on the First 1,000 days of life in the curricula of Faculty of Public Health - MoH has formed a Working Group/Task Force to improve and strengthen the standard and regulation to monitor Nutrition Status among different target groups - MoH and Ministry of Village are working together to build 50,000 healthy house for the rural area - MoH and Ministry of Social Affairs are working together to develop an integrated IEC materials on The First 1000 days of Life to be used in the Family Development Session in the Family Hope Program (a conditional cash transfer programme) - Ministry of Agriculture are working together with Women Empowerment Group (PKK) to socialize and educate community on the importance of home gardening to improve family food security. - In 2017, National Agency of Drug and Food Control are working together with Sub-National Agency of Drug and Food Control, Ministry of Village, and Ministry of Agriculture to implement a food safety program in 2100 villages. In addition, National Agency of Drug and Food Control also works together with CSO (Kowani and Salimah) to conduct training and socialization about food safety to the society.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) coordinates the implementation of 2015-2019 National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) which involves 3 Coordinating Ministries and 18 Technical Ministries that focus on nutrition improvement programs. In addition, Bappenas also coordinates consultation and socialization of Sub-National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG) in the Sub-National Level - Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia have coordinated several meetings between SUN Movement Global Coordinator and the SUN Network of Indonesia such as Minister of Finance, Minister of National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, SBN, CSO, DUNCNN, ASEAN Secretariat, SDGs Secretariat and also Field Visit to The Food Company (part of SBN) - Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas launched 2017-2019 Roadmap for SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia on March 2017, participated by all SUN networks in Indonesia - Ministry of Public Works and Housing continued to support the country for stunting reduction by building communal latrines and worked on waste management
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUNCNN has participated in several meetings which conducted by Gol and SUN Government Focal Point such as National Nutrition Day, Dissemination of Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Conflict of Interest (Col) Workshop, and SUN Movement Network meetings.
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUNCNN continued to support Gol nutrition program such as school-feeding program (PROGAS) in 4 provinces, adolescent nutrition and collectively work across several sectors, including health, education, WASH, agriculture, food security, social protection and others. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o World Bank has facilitated Gol for Exchanging Experiences in Peru and also collaborate with Unicef to design pilot project for multisector convergence. o DFAT supports Gol to design Nutrition Sensitive Project and cost of diet study in 8 provinces on March 2017 to support Non-Cash Food Assistance Policy o MCA Indonesia works together with CSO (Fatayat NU, Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah, PKBI) for National Campaign on Nutrition o World Bank collaborates with Unicef and MCA Indonesia support multisector framework for nutrition action and stakeholder consultation for multisector convergence o UNICEF supports the SUN Movement SecretariatIndonesia (under Ministry of National Development Planning) to develop the knowledge platform on nutrition - DUNCNN has updated the ToR and annual list of priority issues - DUNCNN also conduct regular meeting to maintaining the members - DUNCNN has developed a financial tracking tool to report on commitments and expenditure on nutrition on an annual basis (2016) - DUNCNN also support The Government to collect and report the mapping of activities which support the implementation of SUN Movement - Nutrition is firmly anchored in the UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) with the government. Several DUNCNN members have also developed agency-specific country strategies or programmes that included nutrition as a key priority - DUNCNN has National Food Control Assessment & Food and Nutrition Monitoring Bulletin
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SBN has developed programme on Nutrition for The Workforce; campaign and education on health for adolescent girl and school children, the first 1000 days of life, healthy breakfast, and urban farming; and also established a Public Private Partnership (PPP) platform

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SBN has strengthened the roles of Posyandu (Integrated Service Post), Islamic Boarding School (Pesantren), and Women Empowerment Group (PKK) that support nutrition improvement - SBN also support hygiene/sanitation related program in traditional markets, and conduct education/sensitization to the farmers about local food consumption and hygiene-sanitation
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSO collaborated with other stakeholders to celebrate National Nutrition Days through some activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Child Events collaborated with Maternal and Child Health Movement (GKIA) and Gramedia Pustaka Utama (Publishing Company) to provide nutrition, health, and education programs b. Poster competition collaborated with MoH to raise public awareness about healthy products consumption - CSO also participated in CoI (Conflict of Interest) Workshop which conducted by SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia and Bappenas - CSO conducted CSO Workshop on January 2017 which involved Government, DUNCNN, Academia, and Business. In addition, CSO from South-East and South Asia also participated in this workshop such as CSO from Pakistan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh and also CSO Global Coordinator - CISDI has developed a partnership platform for each networks to support sharing knowledge (data, activities, and information) among networks
Science & Academia (Universities & Professional Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science and Academia (SA) has participated on advocacy about nutrition improvement - SA develop their networks actively to engage their collaboration for nutrition improvement - SA also participate actively on capacity building for the society which support behavioural change on nutrition improvement - Universities and Polytechnic has implemented integrated-curriculum for their students which focus on The First 1000 days of Life - SA also develop monitoring instruments which support nutrition improvement

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017)
FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (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)

- Strong commitment from the President of Indonesia to accelerate nutrition improvement and it is also supported by The Office of Presidential Staff. In addition, The Ministry of Finance of Indonesia is committed to increase budget allocation to accelerate nutrition improvement focussing on stunting reduction.
- **GoI has launched Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2017 about Community Movement for Healthy Life (Germas) using multisectoral approach that involves 18 Ministries/Institutions. It also align and supports the implementation of SUN Movement in Indonesia. Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas also has launched Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia 2017-2019 which engage participation from all SUN networks of Indonesia.**
- SBN also expand their member beyond food and beverages companies during the reporting period. New members include Ewindo (agriculture), PT Philips (electronic), and Metro TV (mass media). In addition, Science and Academia (SA) also expand their member to include universities, polytechnic, and professional organizations. SA also has been elected the lead and co-leads/coordinator for each group.

Challenges:

1. Ensuring implementation and translation of the policies to the lowest level. There is still a disconnection between policies at the national level and sub-national level
2. Improve the coordination among CSO and other networks
3. Secretariat has no special website to report all activities and routine publication. All information are available in each line ministries and organizations.

Recommendation:

1. Identify local champions and established mechanisms at sub-national level
2. Expand the SUN networks member, not only from health and nutrition sector (specific) but also from other sector (sensitive) which also support the nutrition improvement for stunting reduction. The coordinator of the CSO also should be elected by their members, so that, it can improve their coordination. The networks meeting should be conducted routinely to monitor the progress of nutrition improvement activities/programs for each networks.
3. Develop the TOR and concept note among CSO as the common narrative for advocacy mechanism to expand their member and strengthen their internal coordination
4. Develop routine report about nutrition improvement (activities/programs and the financial tracking) from all SUN networks annually.
5. The knowledge platform supported by UNICEF will also develop the website for SUN Movement Indonesia

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations ▪ Reflect on existing policies and legal framework ▪ Existence of review papers ▪ Indicate any nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislation analysed</p>	4	<p>Stunting reduction becomes one of GoI's national priorities which is translated into 2018 National Annual Work Plan. Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2017 about Community Movement for Healthy Life (Germas) involves 18 Ministries/Institutions and Ministry of National Development Planning is still developing the draft of technical guideline for the implementation of the Community Movement for Healthy Life (Germas).</p> <p>MoH launched Ministerial Decree No. 43 of 2016 about Minimum Standard for Health Services. The focus for this standard is on quality essential health and nutrition services for different age group (life-cycle) including services provided in the first 1000 days.</p> <p>Ministry of Village also is also in the process of developing a Ministerial Decree on the use of village fund to support stunting reduction.</p>

			<p>At national level, the Local Government of Brebes District developed a policy on the use of pesticides for the crops (support the nutrition sensitive program). Faith Based Organization, Fatayat NU (Islamic Organizations) also has launched National Movement for Stunting Reduction.</p>
<p>Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new policy and legal frameworks for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentarian engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Existence of a national gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal frameworks with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality and whether they are fit-for-purpose to ensure gender-sensitive nutrition actions ▪ Develop a common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy-making that is pro-female ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote the gender-responsive integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, social media outreach, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy/legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences 	<p>3</p>	<p>Ministry of National Development Planning conducted Salt Fortification Workshop on February 2017 which supported by Micronutrient Initiatives (MI). During the workshop, the latest assessment titled “Review of Progress Towards the Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Indonesia” was disseminated. The workshop also involved the participation of the Ministries/Institutions, UN Agencies, Universities, NGO, and Local Government. One recommendation from the workshop is the need to strengthen the coordination among different stakeholders that includes MoH, Ministry of Industry, and Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs.</p>

<p>through equity-based approaches.</p>	<p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies</p>		
<p>Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the Government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries I.e. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines/ advice/support for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies. ▪ Key stakeholder groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition-related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) ▪ Develop/update policies/legal frameworks, with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality, especially those that can be seen as harmful or in conflict with the rights of women and girls ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies that are nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, etc. <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas with support from UNICEF has developed draft Conflict of Interest (CoI) guideline for the SUN Movement in Indonesia. The draft also has been presented on CoI (Conflict of Interest) Workshop on November 2016 participated by different line Ministries/Institutions, CSO, Business, Academia, and Donor/UN networks.</p> <p>The MoH issued a Ministerial Decree in November 2016 on sponsorship for health workers.</p>

efforts			
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce the legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation ▪ Existence of national/sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence (relevant reports/documents) of law enforcement</p>	3	<p>National Agency of Drug and Food Control monitor and enforce regularly the fortification programme.</p> <p>In the sub-national level, CSO actively report the violation especially for breastmilk substitutes and they support the local government to launch the regulation about breastmilk substitutes.</p>
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. ▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports</p>	3	<p>Hasanuddin University has established a roadmap for their master and doctoral students which focus on The First 1000 days of Life.</p> <p>MI and UNICEF have participated to review Salt Fortification: “Review of Progress Towards the Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in Indonesia”</p>

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us you view on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS		
<p>If the country or part of the country faces certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) recently or at present, elaborate about the</p>	<p>1) Are mitigation measures clearly integrated in nutrition relevant policies and legal frameworks?</p>	<p>YES, GoI has some regulations which focus on emergency condition such as Disaster Management Law No. 24 of 2007, The Implementation of Disaster Management Law No. 21 of 2008, Law of Disaster Mitigation on Coastal Area and Remote Area No. 64 of 2010, and Law of Funding and Management for Disaster Aid No. 22 of 2008. MoH also has launched Guideline for Nutrition Intervention on Disaster Management on 2012</p>

<p>integration of mitigation measures into policies and legal frameworks</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your view on HOW WE CAN MEASURE ADVOCACY EFFORTS AND SUCCESSES</p>		
<p>Mobilisation of high-level advocates (including champions, parliamentarians, media)</p>	<p>1) Have you tracked “success” moments with the engagement of high-level advocates? Please consider their public statements, attendance at high-level events, mentions in Parliament of nutrition, etc. and share sources demonstrating their advocacy impact.</p> <p>2) Have you organised a high-level event on nutrition? If yes, please provide details</p>	<p>Public statement from the President’s about The 10 Key Messages on Health Issues during 2017 National Coordination Meeting for Health (Rakerkesnas):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health is Fundamental Needs 2. Nutrition as National Investment 3. Eradicate The Communicable Diseases 4. Diseases Prevention is a Priority 5. Healthy Life Movement 6. Synergy among Ministries/Institutions 7. Management and Budgeting in The National and Sub-National Level 8. Stop Smoking 9. Family Approach Intervention 10. Bureaucratic Reform <p>Gol has been invited by World Bank to participate on Exchanging Experiences to Peru. Gol delegates were from The Line Ministries such as Ministry National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sosial Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Village, Coordinating Ministry for Society Development and Cultural Affairs. The exchanging experience raised the awareness and engage the participation of Gol to adopt best practices from Peru on stunting reduction. The follow up from that experience is nutrition integrated intervention which conduted by technical team from The Line Ministries/Institutions and Donor.</p>
<p>SMART-ness of nutrition commitments by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/ alliances (CSOs, business, the UN system, donors) made since the beginning of 2016</p>	<p>1) Do you have experience with tracking nutrition commitments made by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/alliances? If so, can you explain how you collect these commitments and how you report on them?</p>	<p>Minister of Finance has commitment for stunting reduction which represented by performance-based incentives for nutrition improvement programs. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries also declare Fish Consumption Movement to fulfil the dietary intake of the society</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">The 10 key messages of President and different press release on President’s</p>

	<p>2) Do you assess the <i>existing</i> commitments and analyse whether (a) they are still valid (e.g. aligned with an up-to-date action plan); (b) they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound (SMART).</p> <p>Please share any available evidence of commitments made since the beginning of 2016. Kindly note that the evidence could be looking at new commitments made or changes to existing commitments, to make them more SMART.</p>	<p>visit where he talked about nutrition, for examples:</p> <p>(http://setkab.go.id/en/president-jokowi-distributes-kip-kis-pkh-pmt-in-sambas/)</p>
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Stakeholders	Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Two
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2017, GoI has launched Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2017 about Community Movement for Healthy Life which Ministry of Development Planning (Bappenas) as coordinator of activity planning and Coordinating Ministry for Community Development and Cultural Affairs as coordinator for activity implementation. In addition, GoI also launched Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2017 about Improvement The Effectivity of Drug and Food Control which involves 10 Ministries/Institutions and Local Government. - GoI has National Annual Work Plan (RKP) 2017 which coordinated by Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). In the National Annual Work Plan 2017, acceleration of nutrition improvement becomes the one of national priorities. - Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia have conducted CoI (Conflict of Interest) Workshop on November 2016 participated by different line Ministries/Institutions, CSO, Business, Academia, and Donor/UN networks - MoH has launched The Ministerial Decree No. 39/2016 about Guideline for Indonesia Health Program based on Family Approach - MoH has revised The Ministerial Decree No. 51/2016 about Standard of Nutrition Supplementation Product - National Agency of Drug and Food Control has launched Decree NO. 24 of 2015 about Guideline for Development of Food Safety for Rural Area which engage the Local Government - Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) are drafting Presidential Decree about Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition as the basic regulation for National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) - Ministry of Public Works and Housing has strategic planning for development of environmental health for public housing 2015-2019 - Ministry of Social Affairs has strategic planning for 10 districts which implement Family Development Session (FDS)
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUNCNN is in the process of developing common narrative for its members
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUNCNN has participated in SUN CSO Workshop on January 2017 - UNICEF supports GoI to guide the formulation of Sub-National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition and MCA Indonesia also support the finalization of

	<p>Sub-National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition in 3 districts (OKI, Kapuas, Landak) and also nutrition campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUNCNN supports MoH to develop the guideline for SIMAP (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Administrasi Perizinan/Management of Information System for License Administration) - DUNCNN gives technical support to develop nutrition sensitive food system - MCA Indonesia and World Bank work together to develop curriculum and modul for nutrition and WASH - DUNCNN members signed an agreement with Ministry of Village to develop Ministerial Decree for the use of village fund for nutrition
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SBN has participated on several advocacy meetings and providing inputs to the Government policy such as vit.A fortification in cooking oil and standardization for wheat-flour fortification - SBN (as a part of MPGKI/Mitra Pangan Gizi dan Kesehatan Indonesia/Indonesia's Health, Nutrition, and Food Partnership) as honorary council with the Gol and professional organizations have role to develop programs which support National Movement on Nutrition Improvement - SBN as a partner of the Gol to provide nutritious and safety products which accessible by the society -
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSO raise awareness about Open Government Partnership mechanism to report public violation via Government website - CSO and UNICEF provided inputs in the draft of Government Regulation on Food Labelling and Advertisement - CSO also participated in advocacy meetings on food fortification (wheat flour and salt fortification), Development and implementation of Sub-National Regulation (Perda) on Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Infant and Young Child Feeding Program in the Sub-National level
Science & Academia (Universities & Professional Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SA has conducted many research and academic platform to develop nutrition policy, such as Sub-National Regulation about Exclusive Breastfeeding and Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) for Pre-Conception - SA has conducted advocacy and campaign about nutrition improvement through seminars in the National and Sub-National Level - SA work together with The Government (such as National Agency of Drug and Food Control) to conduct nutrition surveillance

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (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)

- Gol has commitment to involve stunting reduction as the one of national priority in the National Annual Workplan (RKP) 2018.
 - Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2017 about Community Movement for Healthy Life (Gerimas) engages participation from 18 Ministries/Institutions
- Challenges:
1. The Col guidelines has not been finalised
 2. There is no integrated SBCC strategy for the society

Recommendation:

1. The CoI guidelines should be finalised and launched in this year so that, it can be a regulation which prevent conflict of interest among SUN networks
2. All stakeholders work together to develop The National SBCC Strategy
3. Strengthening the regulation about fortification
4. Academic platform/research study/scientific publication/best practices and lesson learned documents can be the evidence to formulate the policy (evidence based)

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions¹. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a **set of documents that are recognised as a reference point** for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews ▪ Analysis of sectoral Government programmes and implementation mechanisms ▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping 	3	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs has developed modules for trainer of FDS (Family Development Session) program (integrated with Family Hope Program) that focus on The First 1000 days of Life.</p> <p>University of Indonesia (UI) has implemented internship</p>

¹ ‘Actions’ refer to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’.

<p>policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions ▪ Map existing gaps and agree on gender-sensitive core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment</p>		<p>curriculum for the students which include counselling about The First 1000 days of Life to the community. UI also still revise the learning module which focus on The First 1000 days of Life. Some research which focus on The First 1000 days of Life also has been conducted by UI.</p> <p>Airlangga University (UNAIR) has implemented research and community empowerment program which engage participation across sector and collaborate with Health Office of Surabaya since 2015 until now. In addition, the community empowerment program has scaled-up into the provincial level in East Java Province.</p>
<p>Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups² ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender), cost estimates of included interventions, cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E, capacity strengthening needs and priorities ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to 	<p>3</p>	<p>Ministry of National Development Planning has launched The Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia as the translation of Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013 become work plan for SUN Movement Secretariat on 2017-2019. The roadmap involves the participation from all SUN networks and include nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.</p>

² This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process 1.

<p>interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.</p>	<p>support CRF</p> <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed.</p> <p>Please let us know if you have used the checklist for quality national nutrition plans in a bid to review your plans</p>		
<p>Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements ▪ Existence of annual detailed workplans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national levels ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of aligned actions around annual priorities such as an annual work-plans or implementation plan</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>In Indonesia, National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2015-2019 is a CRF document. It is derived to the National Annual Work Plan (RKP) which contains some national priorities. In the sub-national level, every local government (province/district) translate the RPJMN and RKP to the Sub-National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMD) and Sub-National Annual Work Plan (RKPD). Furthermore, Indonesia also has National and Sub-National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG & RAD-PG).</p> <p>The roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia also includes annual work plan for 2017-2019.</p>

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information systems (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate agreed upon indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance ▪ Existence of regular progress reports ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions</p>	3	<p>GoI conducts Mid-Term Review (MTR) for RPJMN 2015-2019 in 2017 to update the achievement of each indicators. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation for National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG), as a part of jointly monitoring, also conducted every year (on November 2016)</p> <p>The Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat Indonesia includes development of knowledge platform on nutrition, advocacy for performance-based budgeting on nutrition, and social monitoring mechanism by CSO.</p>
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and dissemination of findings of population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, good practices, case studies, stories of change – especially those that empower women and girls – and implementation progress ▪ Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society ▪ Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive 	3	<p>Directorate General for Public Health of MoH has launched Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) 2016 on 2017 which demonstrates the nutritional status in each provinces and districts in Indonesia. In addition, National Institute of Health Research and Development of MoH also has conducted National Health Indicator Survey (Sirkesnas) 2016 which be used as a tools to evaluate the achievement of RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Planning) indicator on health and nutrition.</p> <p>SBN Indonesia has advocated workforce nutrition for their member to improve nutrition status of their</p>

	<p>programmes</p> <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly</p>	<p>employees, not only for food and beverages company, but also for non-food and beverages company such as electronic company, drug company, etc.</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Give you view on partnership in EMERGENCY SETTINGS

<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or at present, please elaborate on the alignment of mitigation/emergency measures</p>	<p>1) Are mitigation/emergency measures implemented in a coordinated way?</p> <p>2) Is there a minimum multi-sectoral package for emergency that is being implemented? If so, can you elaborate?</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs provides buffer stock for staple food (rice, eggs, etc) for emergency condition. In addition, National Agency for Disaster Management also provides buffer stock and food warehouse for staple foods and also has emergency planning mechanism. MoH also has buffer stock for complementary food and nutrition assistance for emergency condition.</p> <p>Business sector has CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) on social issues.</p> <p>University of Indonesia has developed learning modules about nutrition for emergency condition.</p>
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
<p>Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Affairs has monitoring and evaluation mechanism for Family Development Session (FDS) program - MoH conducts Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) every year which is used to monitor the progress of nutrition improvement programs at district level. MoH also has developed guideline for iron supplementation for adolescence and women on reproductive age. - National Agency of Drug and Food Control has some regulations as CRF to monitor and and control the circulation of drugs and foods such as Annual Guideline for Drugs and Foods Sampling (include Fortification Sampling), Regulation No. 13 of 2016 about Labelling and Advertising for Processed Food, Regulation No. 24 of 2015 about Guideline for Development of Food Security in Rural Area. National Agency of Drug and Food Control has some regulations as CRF to monitor and and control the circulation of drugs and foods such as Annual Guideline for Drugs and Foods Sampling (include Fortification is still developing the draft of Government Regulation for Food Safety).
<p>UN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each of DUNCNN member implementing nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific program (ex. PROGAS)

Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DUNCNN members have updated a list of documents/reports on surveys, studies, assessments, evaluations and operational research on nutrition (UNICEF collaborates with Bappenas and MoH to conduct Institutional Capacity Assessment on Nutrition (ICAN), MCA Indonesia gives block grant for GSC/Generasi Sehat Cerdas program which conducted by Ministry of Village) - DUNCNN Members provided technical support to improve the indicators and the methodology of SDGs - World Bank supports WASH, ECD, PKH, and GSC program through develop pre-service training modul for integrated Community-Based Sanitation Program (STBM) and Stunting (collaborates with MCA Indonesia), training for ECD teacher, and program investing in early years (since June 2016) - DUNCNN member assessed the implementation of Stunting Reduction in district with the government
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SBN has supported the implementation of National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) which focus on The First 1000 days of Life and adolescence, balanced nutrition, health and hygiene - SBN also develop innovation products which align with government policy such as low sugar, salt, and fat product
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSO conducted some events to celebrate National Nutrition Days such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Poster competition for Junior and Senior High School to raise awareness for healthy products consumption b. Training for health professional about infant and young child feeding c. Launching and Dissemination in the Sub-National Level about Best Practices Module on health and nutrition for maternal and child - GAIN conducted Emo-Demo Emotional Demonstration Session with Pregnant Women, and mobile - integrated service Post (Posyandu) (Jul 2014-Jan 2017)
Science & Academia (Universities & Professional Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization about The First 1000 days of Life to Health Professionals, Civil Government in the Sub-National Level, cadre, university students, Islamic boarding school, school children, and society - Education about The First 1000 days of Life through some programs which developed by SA such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SEAMEO-RECFON: Linear Programming b. Pergizi Pangan: BMI instrument c. PDGMI: Balanced Nutrition Ambassadors (Midwife) d. Airlangga University: Nutrition improvement program collaborates with Local Government (Situbondo) e. Persagi: Training, standardization, and certification for nutritionists f. University of Indonesia: Learning module, community nutrition internship for the students, seminars and training g. Hasanuddin University: Integrated-curriculum about The First 1000 days of Life for the students (EBL/evidence based learning) - SA are developing program and information system on nutrition - Hasanuddin University and Diponegoro University collaborate with MoH to implement nutrition improvement program

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(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)

Gol has conducted Mid-Term Review (MTR) on 2017 to evaluate the achievement of RPJMN 2015-2019 targets. Monitoring and evaluation of 2015-2019 National Food and Nutrition Action Plan was conducted in November 2016. The SUN Movement Secretariat will establish a knowledge platform, advocacy for performance-based budgeting on nutrition, and social monitoring mechanism by CSO. Academia also has integrated their curriculum which focus on The First 1000 days of Life.

Challenges:

1. Socialization about The First 1000 days of Life on FDS/CCT programme has been conducted by Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), but the knowledge, attitude and practice on the issue among beneficiaries y has not been monitored. In addition, the sensitization has not been conducted in the remote area.
2. A set of CRF documents such as RPJMN/RPJMD, RKP/RKPD, and Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat have been developed by the Gol. The challenge is on how to translate these documents to sub-national level. Gol needs to socialize the CRF to all provinces and districts, to ensure better understanding from all stakeholders and it can raise public awareness on the CRF to achieve nutrition improvement targets.
3. The coordinator of CSO has not been elected by their member so that they have not developed participatory monitoring mechanism
4. CSO still need to establish their own mechanism budget transparency. In addition, CSOs are dependent on resources from donor

Recommendation:

1. Enhance the compliance of FDS used in the CCT program and to monitor the effectiveness of the program in terms of the knowledge, attitude and practice of their beneficiaries
2. Implement the actionable CRF document in the national and sub-national level to achieve the targets for accelerating nutrition improvement
3. Gol should facilitate the CSO to elect their internal coordinator
4. Gol should follow up the achievement of each indicators and targets of RAN-PG after monitoring through provide assistance for the local government

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility of the CRF			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions (please provide relevant documentation) Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions (please provide relevant documentation) <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans</p>	3	GoI has National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) every 5 years and National Annual Work Plan (RKP) every year that be explained into the plan of action for each line ministries/institutions (renja K/L) and it is explained into the programmes that include in the budget allocation for each activities (RKA K/L) . Based on the budget allocation for each activities, each line ministries/institutions will make financial and programme/activity report annually.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the Government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector and sex, where relevant, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Gol has submitted budget allocation data to the SUN Global on 2016 and budget analysis exercise also will be conducted on 2017</p> <p>There is an External audit by Indonesia Audit Board and internal audit by Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (LAKIP/Laporan Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah/ Performance Accountability Report of Government Agencies)</p>
Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ Government and other in-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; continuous investment in nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to nutrition related actions 	<p>2</p>	<p>Bappenas and technical ministries conduct bilateral meetings every year to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps. The bilateral meeting also sets conformity between annual target and budget allocation for the next year to ensure continuous investment on nutrition.</p>

<p>mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising additional domestic and external resources. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps</p>		<p>Ministry of Social Affairs also increase the coverage of Family Hope Program (PKH) from 6 million households on 2017 become 10 million households on 2018.</p> <p>Ministry of Health also increase the budget allocation for nutrition specific from IDR 1,17 trillion (2016) become IDR 1,2 trillion (year?).</p> <p>Ministry of Finance has commitment to implement performance-based incentives for stunting reduction. Ministry of Village also has commitment to put specific funding for nutrition improvement which focus on stunting reduction on village fund.</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities Specific programmes performed by government and/or another in-country stakeholder <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The DUNCNN resource tracking tool provides details on programmes supported by donors and UN.</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy Coordinated reduction of financial gaps 	<p>3</p>	<p>Gol has National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 and National Medium Term</p>

<p>long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.</p>	<p>through domestic and external contributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions ▪ Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions/projections <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms</p>		<p>Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 to ensure the resource mobilisation strategy. Stunting reduction becomes national priority in 2018, so that it will ensure the budget allocation for nutrition.</p> <p>The funding for nutrition improvement has also been allocated by Science & Academia because they have integrated curriculum and some programs which focus on nutrition improvement.</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS

<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or ongoing, elaborate about the finance of mitigation measures</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is there clearly identifiable funding for emergency situations? 2) Do emergency funds complement mainstream funding for nutrition? If so, how? 	<p>Gol has some regulations which focus on emergency condition such as Disaster Management Law No. 24 of 2007, The Implementation of Disaster Management Law No. 21 of 2008, Law of Disaster Mitigation on Coastal Area and Remote Area No. 64 of 2010, and Law of Funding and Management for Disaster Aid No. 22 of 2008. MoH also has launched Guideline for Nutrition Intervention on Disaster Management on 2012</p>
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
<p>Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Affairs has increased their budget allocation for Family Hope Program (PKH) from IDR 6 Trillion on 2016 to IDR 7 Trillion on 2017. - The budget allocation to strengthen monitoring for food fortification , which conducted by National Agency of Drug and Food Control, has decreased from IDR 1 billion on 2016 become IDR 800 million on 2017 because the program was not been a national priority program. However, the budget allocation and compliance for Food Safety on Rural Area increase from IDR 6,7 billion (100 villages) become IDR 7,4 billion (2100 villages). - Ministry of Public Works and Housing also increased their budget allocation for sanitation programme. - Ministry of Health increased their budget allocation for nutrition specific programme from IDR 1,17 trillion (2016) become IDR 1,2 trillion (2017)

UN	- DUNCNN has a resource tracking tool that provides allocations and expenditure of DUNCNN members on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions since 2014, the base year of the DUNCNN. Tool populated in May 2016, and will be updated every six months and reported to SUN Secretariat
Donor	
Business	- SBN has aligned the corporate ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) program with the national priorities and SUN Movement - SBN provide resources to support SUN Movement activities which align with national priorities
CSO	- CSO has conducted advocacy and budget analysis training for the society
Science & Academia (Universities & Professional Organizations)	- SA are developing funding-proposal for research and community empowerment

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Gol has National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, National Annual Work Plan, and Plan of Action for each line ministries/institutions (renja K/L) which is explained into the programmes that include in the budget allocation for each activities (RKA K/L). So that, they can ensure resource mobilisation for nutrition.

Challenge: There is a gap between the budget allocation and the expenditure. The budget allocation to strengthen monitoring for food fortification , which conducted by National Agency of Drug and Food Control, has decreased from IDR 1 billion on 2016 become IDR 800 million on 2017 because the program was not been a national priority program

Recommendation:

1. Budget tracking among SUN stakeholders in the national dan sub-national level should be conducted every year to monitor the effectiveness
2. Strengthening the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for nutrition improvement

Annex 1: Common priorities for 2017-2018

2015-2016 priorities	Please reflect on the completion of the work vis-a-vis your priorities:
<p>Were you able to respond to and address the identified priorities for the year ahead, as per your 2016 Joint-Assessment? Which ones were realised and which ones were not? What went well? What went wrong?</p> <p>Could the Multi-Stakeholder Platform coordinate the response of the actors to the identified annual priority action areas?</p> <p>If not, were you able to access external technical assistance as required? What went well? What went wrong?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The progress of Country Priorities on Joint-Assessment 2016: • GoI has implemented National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) 2015-2019 which involve nutrition specific and sensitive component across different sectors. 21 out of 34 provinces have developed their Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG), and 8 of them provinces have issued a governor decree to operationalize the plan. • GoI needs to socialize the updated of National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) 2015-2019 to the sub-national level which engage participation from the local government. GoI and SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia should conduct regular meeting with the SUN Network Indonesia to share and discuss the implementation and its progress. • Science & Academia network have worked together to implement programs related to Balanced Nutrition program. Seven universities participated in this joint effort. • World Bank also has initiated multi-sectoral coordination with nutrition sensitive program such as stunting and WASH

Please list your key priorities for 2017-2018, providing details, as required

Please list your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, including if support from the SUN Movement support system (SUN Movement Secretariat, Executive Committee, Lead Group, Coordinator, Global Networks, experts) is foreseen to achieve the latter

Key Priorities for the coming year:

- Implementation of Integrated intervention on nutrition among stakeholders as follow up from Exchanging Experiences to Peru for stunting reduction
- Based on the Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat Indonesia, there are 4 priorities agenda for 2017-2019:
 1. Advocacy, Campaign, Socialization, and BCC to all stakeholders about nutrition improvement focus on stunting reduction
 2. Strengthening multisectoral coordination
 3. Developing evidence-based nutrition specific and sensitive intervention
 4. Developing knowledge platform on nutrition

Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period? If yes, provide details.

The planning for high-level event in the upcoming period are:

1. City Sanitation Summit on September 2017
2. National Food Days on October 2017
3. National Health Days on November 2017
4. Stunting Summit on 2018

Annex 2: Details of Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN Role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.		Subandi Sardjoko	Deputy Minister for Human and Societal Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning	SUN Government Focal Point & Leader of Technical Team	subandi@bappenas.go.id		Yes
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