

# 2019 SUN Movement Joint-Assessment

Celebrating progress and setting priorities!

REPORTING TEMPLATE

## INDONESIA

### About the 2019 Joint-Assessment

*This information will help the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement support system better understand how 2019 Joint-Assessment inputs were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process was deemed useful.*

### Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?

Group	
Government	Yes/No (17 participants)
Civil society	Yes/No (6 participants)
Donors	Yes/No (3 participants)
United Nations	Yes/No (3 participants)
Business	Yes/No (5 participants)
Academia and science	Yes/No (7 participants)
Other	Please specify -

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? **41 participants**

How many participants were female and how many were male? **Female = 24 participants, Male = 17 participants**

### 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 and validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach one or more photos (in a JPG or PNG format) when you send the completed Joint-Assessment to the SUN Movement.

(Please see Annex 1)

### Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/No

Why?

**The workshop became very fruitful forum for all stakeholders to discuss and brainstorming actively about the progress of SUN Movement in Indonesia throughout the scoring mechanism, including the current issues. In addition, the internal meeting among networks also help us to identify the contribution across stakeholders and it also facilitated us to gather the member of each network.**

### Use of information by the SUN Movement

*Please note that many elements from this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise informed. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2019 SUN Movement Progress Report.*

### Participants at the 2019 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

*We ask you to fill in this section to get a better idea of stakeholders who have taken part in the 2019 Joint-Assessment and to make sure that contact details are up-to-date. This also gives a chance for participants to sign up to the SUN Movement mailing list.*

*Note: This information will not be used in the final report and placed on the SUN Movement website, for privacy reasons. You can also fill in this table at the end of the Joint-Assessment, when validating the full report.*

No	Title (Ms./Mr./Dr.)	Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
1.	Mr.	Subandi Sardjoko	Ministry of National Development Planning	Deputy Minister for Human and Societal Development and Cultural Affairs (SUN Focal Point)	subandi@bappenas.go.id		Yes
2.	Mr.	Pungkas Bahjuri Ali	Ministry of National Development Planning	Director for Health and Community Nutrition	pungkas.ali@bappenas.go.id		Yes
3.	Ms.	Meida Octarina	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs	Deputy Assistant for Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health, and	meida_1722@yahoo.com		

No	Title (Ms./Mr./Dr.)	Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
				Environmental Health			
4.	Mr.	Entos	Ministry of National Development Planning	Deputy Director for Community Empowerment and Nutrition	entos.zainal@bappenas.go.id		Yes
5.	Ms.	Inti Wikanestri	Ministry of National Development Planning	Deputy Directorfor Health Services and Pharmacy			
6.	Ms.	Ardhiantie	Ministry of National Development Planning	Staff	ardhiantie@bappenas.go.id		
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8.	Mr.	Bambang H	Ministry of Agriculture	Staff	ryanwb85@yahoo.com		
9.	Mr.	Donny F	Ministry of Agriculture	Staff			
10.	Ms.	Nurul Madina	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Staff	numadina31@gmail.com		
11.	Mr.	Muh. Ishak Cenne	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Staff	ishak74.tjenne@gmail.com		
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13.	Ms.	Evi Nurhidayati	SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning	Program Assistant	sekretariat1000hpk@bappenas.go.id		Yes
14.	Ms.	Nurul Imanni	Ministry of National Development Planning	Staff	nurulimani73@gmail.com		
15.	Ms.	Hana Taqiyah	Ministry of National Development Planning	Staff	hanataqiyah6896@gmail.com		
16.	Mr.	Nur Akbar Bahar	SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning	Staff	akbar.bahar@iyhps.org		
17.	Ms.	Annisa Fitria	Secretariat GoI-UNICEF, Ministry of	Program Assistant	annisa.fitria@support.bappenas.go.id		

No	Title (Ms./Mr./Dr.)	Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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19.	Ms.	Zakiah	CISDI		zakiah.eke@cisdi.org		
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21.	Ms.	Maria Adrijanti	Wahana Visi		maria_adrijanti@wvi.or.id		
22.	Ms.	Siska Verawati	CISDI		siska.verawati@cisdi.org		
23.	Mr.	Rozy A	Nutrition International		rjafar@nutritionintl.org		Yes
24.	Ms.	Deviana W. Dewi	DFAT		deviana.dewi@dfat.gov.au		
25.	Ms.	Elvina Karyadi	World Bank		ekarjadi@worldbank.org		
26.	Ms.	Elviyanti Martini	World Bank		emartini@worldbank.org		
27.	Ms.	Sri Sukotjo	UNICEF		ssukotjo@unicef.org		Yes
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29.	Ms.	Lina Rospita	FAO		lina.rospita@fao.org		
30.	Mr.	Stefanus Indrayana	Indofood		indrayana@indofood.co.id		Yes
31.	Ms.	Dwi Setyo	Indofood		dwi.si@indofood.co.id		
32.	Mr.	Mochamad Aldis Ruslialdi	Nutrifood		mochamad.aldis@nutrifood.co.id		
33.	Ms.	Sarah Angelique	APPNIA		sarah.angelique@danone.com		
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39.	Mr.	Sunarno Ranu Widjojo	Expert		sunarnorw@gmail.com		
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41.	Mr.	Akim Dharmawan	Expert		dharma.awan@gmail.com		

## Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	Ongoing	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/ongoing with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



### PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

*Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work towards improved nutrition. They can bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help bring together stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked.*

*MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional when they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.*

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

*This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how these are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.*

##### FINAL SCORE

**4**

##### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Coordination mechanism in the national and sub-national level has been endorsed politically by the high level officials and the leaders (gradually), since stunting reduction issue became priority issue by the President and Vice President since 2017. National Strategy on Acceleration of Stunting Prevention (Stranas Stunting) 2018-2024 also has been launched by the Vice President on November 2018, with 23 line ministries and institutions involved ([please see Annex 2](#)).
- The leader for each networks of the SUN Movement also has established in the national level, Government is led by Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) as the SUN Focal Point, Civil Society is led by Nutrition International, DUNCNN is led by Unicef, Business Network is led by

Indofood, and Academia is led by University of Indonesia (university representative) and Indonesian Nutritionist Association/Persagi (professional organization representative).

### **Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence**

*This progress marker looks at internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence, by engaging new actors and stakeholders (such as grassroots-focused organisations or the executive branch of Government, for example), resulting in expanded membership. It also encompasses sub-national platforms or actors.*

#### **FINAL SCORE**

**3**

#### **PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- In the national level, participation of the line ministries/institutions also has been leveraged up to 23 line ministries and institutions, including non-health sector. In the sub-national level (province/district/village), the local government also has conducted “Rembuk Stunting” as the coordination forum for the multisectoral stakeholders in the sub-national level to discuss and develop the action plan for stunting reduction through multisectoral approach. However, the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), which engage non-government sectors, needs to be strengthened in the sub-national level.
- Internal regular meeting in the government network, DUNCNN, and CSO network has been conducted in every 1 or 2 months to discuss about the progress of their contribution in the stunting reduction program, and it needs to be strengthened for the SBN and Academia network.

### **Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)**

*This progress marker looks at whether the multi-stakeholder platform fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda – in addition to commitment and follow-through. Where relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.*

#### **FINAL SCORE**

**3**

#### **PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The Central Government has involved the stunting reduction as the national priority on the Government Annual Workplan (RKP) 2019 and the technocratic document of National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2020-2024, and it will be adopted in the Regional Government Annual Workplan (RKPD) 2019 and Regional Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMD) 2020-2024 by the high level officials in the sub-national level (province/district/village level)
- Another SUN networks such as CSO, SBN, DUNCNN, and Academia, also support to achieve the national priority on stunting reduction through implementation program in the national and sub-national level, but their presence in the sub-national level as a part of multi-stakeholder platform need to be strengthened.
- Coordination and active engagement between different multi-stakeholder platforms/SUN networks, especially between the DUNCNN and SBN, need to be strengthened.

#### Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

*This progress marker looks whether the multi-stakeholder platform tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the multi-stakeholder platform's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The Platform's ability to foster accountability is also considered.*

##### FINAL SCORE

**2**

##### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Annual Report 2018 of National Movement on Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement for the President has been reported from Minister of National Development Planning as the Lead of Technical Team through the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs as the Lead of Task Force Team
- National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) 2015-2019 as the basis document for the monitoring and evaluation of stunting reduction program has established. However, there is a lacking of understanding in the sub-national level about the institutional which involve in stunting reduction, using RAN-PG as the MSP or develop new platform.
- Stock-taking of activities related to stunting reduction are still conducted separately internal network and coordination mechanism through regular meeting among SUN networks to report the progress and implemented activities still need to be improved.
- Integrated monitoring and evaluation system for integrated intervention for stunting reduction is still developed by Ministry of National Development Planning and Vice Presidential Office.

#### Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to improved nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders. It also looks at whether the coordination mechanisms put in place are sustainable.*

##### FINAL SCORE

**3**

##### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Nutrition, in particular stunting, has been recognized as a critical national priority, as seen by the commitment from the President. The Presidential Office (KSP) and The Vice Presidential Office (Setwapres) also participate actively in the coordination mechanism on stunting reduction program.
- There is also a specific budget for nutrition coordination at the national level. The coverage is expected to reach all the districts in the country by 2024.
- Stunting reduction and another targets related to health and nutrition also have been included in the technocratic document of National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2020-2024 which align with SDGs targets

#### Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

*This section has been added to garner a better understanding of to what extent and how multi-stakeholder platforms and structures work at the sub-national level in SUN countries.*

1. Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level? **Yes/No/Not applicable**

2. If so, in how many counties, districts or regions? **Almost 34 provinces**
3. Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? **Please explain, if applicable Sub-national (province or district level) development planning agency**
4. Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs? **Yes/No/Not applicable through National High Level Meeting on Development Planning (Musrenbangnas) and Regional Meeting on Food and Nutrition Action Plan**
5. Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly? **Yes/No/Not applicable**
6. Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? **Please explain, if applicable all government sectors which led by Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)**
7. Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors? **Please explain, if applicable Yes, in the some areas they work with another networks through some programs such as community empowerment, technical assistance, and capacity building**

#### PROCESS 1 SUMMARY: BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER IN THE SAME SPACE

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

**National Strategy on Acceleration of Stunting Prevention (Stranas Stunting) 2018-2024, as the basis document for multi-stakeholder platform on stunting reduction, has been launched by the Vice President and it also engages 23 line ministries and non-government sectors within the coordination in the national level. However, it needs to be expanded in the sub-national level, especially for engaging the non-government sectors. The sustainability of the government commitment is proven by involving the stunting reduction target in the technocratic document of National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024 which support to achieve SDGs target in 2030. Integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism for stunting reduction is still developed by Ministry of National Development Planning and The Vice Presidential Office**



#### 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. Updated policies, strategies and legislation 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 legislation

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies, including food systems policies, and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral, consultative processes – with input from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It*



denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

**FINAL SCORE**

**4**

**PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Presidential Decree No. 72/2019 about Government Annual Workplan (RKP) 2020 was signed on August 24, 2018
- National Strategy on Acceleration of Stunting Prevention (Stranas Stunting) 2018-2024 has been developed through 5 pillars: Pillar 1: Commitment and Leadership Vision; Pillar 2: National Campaign and Behaviour Change; Pillar 3: Integration of Central, Local, and Village Programs; Pillar 4: Food Security and Nutrition; and Pillar 5: Monitoring and Evaluation. DUNCNN and CSO also gave inputs for that document through consultation meeting

### **Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or improved nutrition policies and legal frameworks and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies are put 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 parliamentary engagement.*

*It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**4**

**PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The national social behaviour change communication strategy has been completed by the Ministry of Health. It needs to be expanded to the sub-national level.
- The SUN Secretariat of Indonesia has also developed an online platform to raise awareness on nutrition issues and share information
- The Vice Presidential Office also conducted coordination meeting/Rembuk Stunting on November 2018 which invited high officials from the local government from 160 priority districts for stunting reduction in 2019 and 34 provinces, to advocate, socialize, and aligning the relevant policy and also strengthening the implementation and coordination of the programs across sector.

### **Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts**

*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 coherent policy and legislative frameworks.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**4**

**PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Logical framework for integrated nutrition intervention has been revised based on 5 pillars of Stranas Stunting (please see Annex 3)
- Updating the coherent policy through revise the Presidential Decree No 42/2013 about The National Movement on Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement for the First 1000 days of Life which expand the participation of the line ministries and institutions and also non-government sector. However, input from the non-government sector is still needed.

**Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks**

*This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, food safety regulations, the right to food, among others.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

**PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Legal frameworks to regulate food safety, food standard and inspection have been implemented, with accompanying guidelines. The country also has operationalized systems to monitor practices. However, follow up actions have not been properly executed.
- Implementation guideline for integrated stunting reduction intervention in the district level and its technical guideline have been developed by Ministry of National Development Planning and Ministry of Home Affairs, to support the district level in implementing integrated intervention through 8 integrated actions, consist of: Action 1: Analytic Situation; Action 2: Activities Planning; Action 3: Stunting Summit; Action 4: District's Regulation; Action 5: Human Development Workers (HDW) Empowerment; Action 6: Data Management; Action 7: Stunting Measurement and Publication; and Action 8: Yearly Performance Review (please see Annex 4)

**Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact**

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation 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 platform.*

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

**PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Integrated reporting and documentation of the best practices still need to be strengthened

**PROCESS 2 SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2018 - April

2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

**Supporting regulation, guideline/standard, and document related to nutrition program have established, but follow up action still need to be strengthened, including reporting and documentation of the best practices based on the result of monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the coherent policy.**



### PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

*The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improving nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which policies and legislation are operationalised – to ensure that everyone, 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 action.*

*The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results enables 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 to scale up nutrition.*

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

*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 national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.*

*Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and their implementation, including capacities.*

#### FINAL SCORE

**3**

#### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- There is a situational analysis on nutrition in the country and there has been a mapping of stakeholders activities, especially across ministries/institutions related to stunting reduction through tagging mechanism by integrated online system between Ministry of National Development Planning and Ministry of Finance.

- Activities mapping for the non-government sector is underway and it need to be reported regularly.

### Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework (CRF) to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for the medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacities) and define roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and costed interventions, including cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.*

#### FINAL SCORE

**3**

#### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The country has a common results framework and a midterm and longterm plan. A monitoring and evaluation framework for the national and sub-national levels is currently being finalized.
- Priority location for stunting reduction on 2019 (160 districts) and 2020 (260 districts) has been launched by the Government through Official Letter from the Minister of National Development Planning to the line Ministers, govenors, and regents. The selected priority location is also inserted in the Government Annual Workplan (RKP) to support the implementation of national priority on stunting reduction using spatial approach.

### Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

*This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions, at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of capacity to deliver, and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to respond to the identified needs, in a timely, coordinated manner.*

#### FINAL SCORE

**3**

#### PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

The country has annual discussions at the national and sub-national level to agree on nutrition priority actions based on the common results framework, which lead to the detailed workplan. The capacity assessment has been completed. Technical assistants have been recruited to support the sub-national government in implementing the integrated nutrition interventions (Stranas Stunting).

### Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

*This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.*

**FINAL SCORE****3****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Ministry of National Development Planning, Vice Presidential Office, and Ministry of Home Affairs are planning to conduct a joint monitoring of integrated nutrition interventions at the sub-national level this year.
- Integrated survey to monitor stunting on children under 5 years up to district level is conducted by National Statistics Agency which involving indicators related to child nutrition

**Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact**

*This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform decision-making and build the evidence-base for improved nutrition. It also looks at how findings and recommendations have been used to share lessons across regions, provinces or districts.*

**FINAL SCORE****3****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The National Basic Health Research (Risksedas) 2018 has been launched by the Ministry of Health and it will be conducted every 5 years as evaluation tools. The government also has a plan to conduct The National Social-Economic Survey (Susenas) through the National Statistics Agency which inserted nutrition indicators every year
- Strengthening capacity at the sub national level to properly measure and report on their progress has also been a challenge

**PROCESS 3 SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results**

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards aligning actions around common results seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

**Aligning and mapping actions in the government sector have been conducted through tagging mechanism specifically for stunting reduction programs. However, the non-government sectors activities mapping still need to be improved. The priority districts for stunting reduction program have been selected as a part of integrated spatial planning. National survey will be conducted every year to monitor stunting reduction and national health research will be conducted every 5 years to evaluate the stunting reduction programs.**



## 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. This 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 the Government and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources towards national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.*

### Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders give their input for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).*

**FINAL SCORE****3****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Tagging guideline for stunting reduction programs among ministries and institutions has been endorsed by Ministry of National Development Planning and Ministry of Finance
- Minister of Finance Decree No.121/2018 about Management of Regional Transfer and Village Fund was signed on September 2018
- Cost estimates for nutrition actions at the national level have been completed but not at the sub-national level. Costed plans for CRF exist. However, financial tracking for various stakeholders from outside the government has not been done.

### Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

*This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP – including the Government.*

**FINAL SCORE****3****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Within the central government, they have conducted financial tracking for nutrition in 2018. However, investment by non-government stakeholders has not been tracked and reported. The process and information of financial tracking of the government have not been disseminated to non-government sectors.
- The budget tagging mechanism still need to be socialized to the local government.

### Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

*This progress marker looks at whether the Government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific funding mechanisms. This progress marker focuses on whether and which pledges are made, while progress marker 4.4 looks at whether the pledges are disbursed and used.*

**FINAL SCORE****2****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- Within the government discussion took place to align activities and budgets. However, with non-government partners, nutrition activities have been scattered and there might be overlapping activities.

### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

*This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges (as described in progress marker 4.3) into actual disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.*

**FINAL SCORE****3****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The funds for the stunting reduction have been disbursed from the national to sub-national level timely. However, the district health office that receives the funding is different from the district planning agency in charge of leading coordination, planning and budgeting of the integrated nutrition interventions programme. Depending on the capacity at the district level, the absorption capacity varies. This assessment only reflects the government's efforts, but not development partners.

### Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

*This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better 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 addressing funding gaps, sustainably.*

**FINAL SCORE****2****PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU DETERMINED THIS SCORE, ESPECIALLY IF CHANGES HAVE BEEN SEEN OVER THE PAST YEAR**

To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.

- The country has a long term flexible resource mobilization strategy. Financial gaps to improve nutrition have been discussed at the national level but not at the sub-national level. The long term projections are not available currently (although the government does have the capacity to fund their country activities)

over years). The mechanism to ensure continuum between humanitarian and development funding is unclear.

## PROCESS 4 SUMMARY: Financial tracking and resource mobilization

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards financial tracking and resource mobilisation seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

**Financial tracking and tagging mechanism for the central government have established within this year, and it needs to be disseminated to the non-government sectors and the local government. Moreover, the local government still need capacity building and technical assistance on planning and budgeting for stunting reduction programs.**

## OUTCOME MARKER: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

*In line with the SUN Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system, this outcome marker looks at how actions towards the four SUN processes also contribute to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions or interventions.*

*It aims to gain a better understanding of how nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions or interventions, per the national nutrition action plan, are implemented, and at what scale – in terms of intended beneficiaries, stakeholders, and financing.*

### Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

*Nutrition-specific interventions are those that have a direct impact on the immediate causes of undernutrition (inadequate food intake, poor feeding practices and a high burden of disease) such as breastfeeding, complimentary feeding, micronutrient supplementation and home fortification, disease management, treatment of acute malnutrition and nutrition in emergencies. (Source: Global Nutrition Report, 2018)*

#### Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	There is no national action plan in place
0	Very limited	Interventions are implemented, but very limited
1	Limited	A small number of interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a limited scale
2	Many	A variety of actions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a medium scale



<b>3</b>	<b>Most</b>	Most interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented through large-scale investment programmes
<b>4</b>	<b>All</b>	All interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, nationally, with sustainable financing

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

### Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

*Nutrition-sensitive interventions are funded interventions in sectors other than nutrition that address the underlying causes of nutrition, which means that they indirectly address nutrition. Sectors include: agriculture, health, social protection, early child development, education, women's empowerment and water and sanitation. The causes they address include: poverty, food insecurity, scarcity of access to adequate care resources, and health, water and sanitation services. (Source: Global Nutrition Report, 2018).*

#### Scoring key

<b>N/A</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	There is no national action plan in place
<b>0</b>	<b>Very limited</b>	Interventions are implemented, but very limited
<b>1</b>	<b>Limited</b>	A small number of interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a limited scale
<b>2</b>	<b>Many</b>	A variety of actions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, on a medium scale
<b>3</b>	<b>Most</b>	Most interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented through large-scale investment programmes
<b>4</b>	<b>All</b>	All interventions in the national nutrition action plan are implemented, nationally, with sustainable financing

**FINAL SCORE**

**3**

#### **OUTCOME MARKER SUMMARY: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions**

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019).

- Specific interventions related to logical framework has been conducted by MoH through increasing the budget allocation. However, its quality and compliance still need to be improved up to the beneficiaries, including the monitoring and evaluation system
- Sensitive interventions have been leveraged among the 22 line ministries and institutions from the non-health sectors. It also has been socialized up to sub-national level about the important of sensitive interventions toward stunting reduction. Almost the same with specific interventions, the quality and coverage still need to be improved up to the beneficiaries, including the monitoring and evaluation system

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## NETWORKS

*In this section, each of the four Networks or stakeholder groups, in addition to academia, science and research institutes, have a chance to identify where networks, platforms or fora exist, how the multi-stakeholder platforms work with these networks/stakeholder groups and to what extent stakeholders have contributed towards the SUN Movement's strategic objectives over the past year.*

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### SUN Business Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In-progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **SUN Business Network (SBN)**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Stefanus Indrayana (Indofood) / [indrayana@indofood.co.id](mailto:indrayana@indofood.co.id)**
4. If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? **Yes/No/In-progress**
5. If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? **Yes/No**
6. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established**. Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? **Yes/No/In-progress**

### Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

#### Contributions to Process 1 *Bringing people together in the same space for action*

- Working together with academia to conduct research, community empowerment, and capacity building for health workers
- Working together with UN agency to support the Government in implementing nutrition program for school-age children
- Working together with the Government and CSO to conduct WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) program
- Working together with interfaith institution to conduct a program to empower adolescence on nutrition through religion-based education institution

#### Contributions to Process 2 *Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

- Implementing nutrition for workforce and supporting Community Movement for Healthy Life (GERMAS) through campaign and promotion to the community

#### Contributions to Process 3 *Aligning actions around common results*

- Implementing nutrition program for school age children in some areas and strengthening integrated health and nutrition services (Posyandu)
- Support some activities beyond health sector such as food and agriculture, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

<b>Contributions to Process 4</b>	<b><i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i></b>
- Every member has allocated their annual budget to support nutrition programs, but integrated planning and budgeting intra-network have not established, still separate in each company	

<b>OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)</b>
SBN has supported to implement some programs related to health and non-health sector in the national and sub-national level. SBN also engaged the academia to conduct research and community empowerment, and they also have allocated the budget for nutrition program but it is challenging for them to develop integrated budgeting among companies.

### SUN Civil Society Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where civil society coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In-progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **SUN CSO (Civil Society Organization) Network**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Sri Kusyuniati (Nutrition International) / skusyuniati@nutritionintl.org**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.** Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

### Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

<b>Contributions to Process 1</b>	<b><i>Bringing people together in the same space for action</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination mechanism through regular meeting has established and led by Nutrition International as the new SUN CSO coordinator in Indonesia</li> <li>- Supporting the implementation of capacity building which engaged multistakeholders in the national and sub-national level</li> <li>- Working with UN agency to conduct advocacy and IYCF education in the sub-national level</li> <li>- Working with the local government and local stakeholders to conduct food label research, develop IEC material, implement home gardening</li> </ul>	
<b>Contributions to Process 2</b>	<b><i>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable advocacy related to nutrition policy has been conducted by some CSOs, especially in the sub-national level</li> <li>- Support the local government to develop coherent policy related to stunting reduction such as governor decree, regent decree, district health office decree, etc</li> </ul>	
<b>Contributions to Process 3</b>	<b><i>Aligning actions around common results</i></b>
- Synchronization of the actions and programs among CSOs member related to nutrition policy has been conducted through regular meeting	

- Support MoH to Implement micronutrient supplementation in 6 provinces through iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant mother and adolescent girl, fortification, and zinc supplementation

#### Contributions to Process 4

#### *Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

- Every member has allocated their annual budget to support nutrition programs, but integrated planning and budgeting intra-network have not established, still separate in each CSO. However, some CSOs have assisted some districts for planning and budgeting related to nutrition programs and utilization of village fund

### OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)

CSO network has conducted capacity building in the national and sub-national level which engaged multistakeholders. Advocacy and assistance for planning and budgeting in the sub-national level also have established, but integrated planning and budgeting intra-network have not established

### SUN Donor Network

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In-progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **Donor and UN Country Network for Nutrition (DUNCNN)**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Jee Hyun Rah (UNICEF) / jhrah@unicef.org**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.**  
Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

### Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

#### Contributions to Process 1 *Bringing people together in the same space for action*

- Donors and UN agencies are incorporated in DUNCNN and they conduct regular meeting every 2 months and also developed TOR for DUNCNN activities
- Supporting the Government to develop the guideline related to multi-stakeholder platform for food security

#### Contributions to Process 2

#### *Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

- Supporting the Government to develop Nutrition Sector Review as a policy brief in developing National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) Technocratic 2020-2024

#### Contributions to Process 3

#### *Aligning actions around common results*

- Synchronization of the actions and programs related to nutrition policy has been conducted through regular meeting
- Joint launching of the Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition
- Development of a nutrition activity matrix and nutrition knowledge products matrix to track nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities taking place in the country and to take stock of available evidence on nutrition derived from the country

<b>Contributions to Process 4</b>	<i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i>
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- Every member has allocated and identified their annual budget to support nutrition programs, but integrated planning and budgeting intra-network have not established, still separate in each donor. However, donor has conducted capacity building for budget tagging on nutrition programs for the Central Government

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)**

DUNCNN has conducted regular meeting every 2 months. DUNCNN support the Government to develop guideline and policy brief to support food and nutrition program and also conduct the capacity building for budget tagging on nutrition programs

**UN Network for SUN**

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **Donor and UN Country Network for Nutrition (DUNCNN)**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Jee Hyun Rah (UNICEF) / jhrah@unicef.org**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.** Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019**

**Contributions to Process 1** *Bringing people together in the same space for action*

- Donors and UN agencies are incorporated in DUNCNN and they conduct regular meeting every 2 months and also developed TOR for DUNCNN activities
- Supporting the Government to develop the guideline related to multi-stakeholder platform for food security

**Contributions to Process 2** *Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

- Supporting the Government to develop Nutrition Sector Review as a policy brief in developing National Medium Term Development Planning (RPJMN) Technocratic 2020-2024

**Contributions to Process 3** *Aligning actions around common results*

- Synchronization of the actions and programs related to nutrition policy has been conducted through regular meeting
- Joint launching of the Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition
- Development of a nutrition activity matrix and nutrition knowledge products matrix to track nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities taking place in the country and to take stock of available evidence on nutrition derived from the country

<b>Contributions to Process 4</b>	<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every member has allocated and identified their annual budget to support nutrition programs, but integrated planning and budgeting intra-network have not established, still separate in each donor. However, donor has conducted capacity building for budget tagging on nutrition programs for the Central Government</li> </ul>	

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)**

DUNCNN has conducted regular meeting every 2 months. DUNCNN support the Government to develop guideline and policy brief to support food and nutrition program and also conduct the capacity building for budget tagging on nutrition programs

**Academia, science and research institutes**

1. Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions? **Yes/No/In-progress**
2. If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? **SUN Academia Network**
3. If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? **Asih Setiarini (University of Indonesia) / asih.setiarini and Minarto (Indonesian Nutritionist Associations) / minarto2012@gmail.com**
4. If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large? **Yes/No/Not applicable as a Network has been established.** Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019**

<b>Contributions to Process 1</b>	<b>Bringing people together in the same space for action</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducting research and community empowerment which work together with the Local Government in the area of each university and professional organization</li> <li>- Working together with SBN and DUNCNN to develop evidence-based nutrition program in the national and sub-national level</li> </ul>	
<b>Contributions to Process 2</b>	<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing evidence-based policy brief to support the Government</li> <li>- Including the nutrition improvement and stunting reduction in the learning curriculum for the students</li> </ul>	
<b>Contributions to Process 3</b>	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 17 universities have worked together with the Government to support the implementation of integrated nutrition intervention in the area of each university</li> </ul>	
<b>Contributions to Process 4</b>	<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual budget to support nutrition programs has been initiated to be allocated gradually, but it is still conducted separately in each member</li> </ul>	

## OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OR CHALLENGES OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2018 to April 2019)

Academia has engaged the local government and another networks to conduct the research, community development, and evidence-based nutrition program. Academia also support the government through developing evidence-based policy brief. Specific budget for nutrition program has been initiated to be allocated gradually in each member

## PRIORITIES

*This section looks at the priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), as identified in the most recent Joint-Assessment. It aims to help assess if and how priorities have been met and what support or technical assistance has been received.*

*This section also looks at priorities for the year ahead (2019-2020), including that of Networks, and what support or assistance may be needed to make sure future priorities and targets are achievable.*

## STATUS OF PAST PRIORITIES

Please look at the priorities identified in the most recent Joint-Assessment

1. Priority 1: **Implementing the budget tagging and budget tracking which focus on stunting reduction**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
2. Priority 2: **Developing the data dashboard on health and nutrition as the planning, monitoring, and evaluation tools**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
3. Priority 3: **Strengthening the institutional on nutrition improvement through revision of Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
4. Priority 4: **Aligning the public messages/ campaign on stunting reduction and prevention**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
5. Priority 5: **Utilizing of the knowledge platform on nutrition through SUN Movement Indonesia website (cegahstunting.id)**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
6. Priority 6: **Strengthening the advocacy and socialization on stunting reduction to all stakeholders and the community**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**
7. Priority 7: **Developing integrated monitoring and evaluation system**  
Has this priority been met? **Yes/No/In progress**

## SUPPORT GIVEN TO MEET PRIORITIES

1. How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:  
**Since stunting reduction became an important issue and endorsed by the President and Vice President, the non-government sectors have intention to support the government in implementing nutrition specific and sensitive intervention in the national and sub-national level, including to meet the priorities through technical assistance, advocacy, campaign, socialization, education, and community empowerment**
2. Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities? **Yes/No**
3. If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
  - **World Bank has supported the GoI to develop effective mechanism for budget tagging and budget tracking on stunting reduction and also develop communication strategy for behavioral change of the community**
  - **Nutrition International has supported the GoI to develop the data dashboard on health and nutrition, integrated monitoring and evaluation system, and revision of Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013**
  - **UNICEF has supported the GoI to develop knowledge platform through SUN Movement Indonesia website (cegahstunting.id)**
4. Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities? **Yes/No**
5. If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:  

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## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

1. **PRIORITY 1: Launching the updated version of Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 of by the high officials to strengthen the institutional on nutrition improvement**
2. **PRIORITY 2: Developing integrated system for planning, monitoring, and evaluation purposes through data dashboard on health and nutrition**
3. **PRIORITY 3: Improving the knowledge platform on nutrition through SUN Movement Indonesia website (cegahstunting.id) including the database, dashboard/online monitoring, and updating the content**



4. **PRIORITY 4: Synchronizing the national strategy on behavioral change communication to the sub-national level and involving the non-government sectors and the community**
  5. **PRIORITY 5: Developing selected priority districts for stunting reduction in 2021-2023**
  6. **PRIORITY 6: Conducting regular meeting among SUN Networks to monitor the progress, challenges, and opportunities related stunting reduction programs**
- 

### **SUPPORT NEEDED TO MEET 2019-2020 PRIORITIES**

1. Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities? **Yes/No**
  2. If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
    - **All SUN networks to give inputs for the revision of Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 and support the synchronization of the national strategy on behavioral change communication to the sub-national level and the community**
    - **DUNCNN to develop integrated MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning) system on health and nutrition and improve the knowledge platform on nutrition through official website**
- 

### **PRIORITIES SUMMARY**

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

**Budget tagging and budget tracking for stunting reduction have established through development of the guideline and system which involving about 20 line ministries and institutions. The system is very useful for the Government to identify and analyze the amount of the budget for stunting reduction programs every year which divided into 3 categories, nutrition specific, nutrition sensitive, and coordination and technical assistance. The public messages/campaign on stunting reduction has been advocated and socialized to all stakeholders and community using tagline “Cegah Stunting itu Penting” (or Stunting Preventon is Important). However, behavioral change of the community still need to be improved. Meanwhile, integrated system on planning, monitoring, evaluation, and also public communication are still developed through database, dashboard, and knowledge platform (website).**

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### **THEMATIC AREAS**

*This section aims to get a better understanding of how countries connect with other sectors and stakeholders to further some essential thematic priorities of the SUN Movement, including: emergency preparedness and response planning, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems, and advocacy and communication.*

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## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

1. Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance? **Yes/No**
  2. If yes, what was the type of emergency:
    - Natural and climate-related disasters (v)**
    - Communal violence
    - Armed conflict
    - Other \_\_\_\_\_
  3. And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain: **1 month**
  4. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? **Yes/No**
  5. If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)? **Yes/No**
  6. Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes/No**
  7. Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors? **Yes/No**
  8. If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:
    - **National Emergency Response Agency (BNPB) responsible to coordinate any emergency situation**
    - **Ministry of Health through Emergency Crisis Center to provide basic health services during emergency response**
    - **Other stakeholders such as UN agencies, CSO, and private sector**
  9. Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems? **Yes/No**
  10. **More information:** Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.
    - **Support the logistic especially related to food and nutrition**
    - **Trauma healing and nutrition counseling for the victims especially for the children**
    - **Build emergency camp and conduct health and nutrition services in emergency through health workers (doctor, nutritionist, nurse, etc)**
-

## GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

1. Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes/No**
2. Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved? **Yes/No**
3. Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes/No**
4. If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain: **Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection**
5. If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women? **Yes/No**
7. If yes, with whom do you engage?
  - Civil society organisations (v)**
  - Private sector/businesses (v)**
  - Donors (v)**
  - The United Nations (v)**
  - Academia, science and research institutes (v)**
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_
8. Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs? **Yes/No**
9. Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place? **Yes/No**
10. Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators? **Yes/No**
11. Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place? **Yes/No**
12. If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators? **Yes/No**

13. What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain: **Yes, the MSP was implementing to advocate exclusive breastfeeding, annual leave for pregnant and breastfeeding mother, iron folic acid for adolescent girl and pregnant women, etc as the first 1,000 days of life is mainly focus on women and their life cycle.**

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## **NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS**

1. In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country? **Yes/No**
2. If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain: **Government, business/private sector, academia, CSO, and UN agencies**
3. If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism? **Yes/No/Not applicable as no such platform or mechanism exists**
4. Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition? **Yes/No**
5. If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain: **Government, business/private sector, academia, CSO, and UN agencies**
6. If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition? **Yes/No/In progress**
8. If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
  - Regulations on food marketing and labelling (v)
  - Food loss and waste reduction policies (v)
  - Food-based dietary guidelines (v)
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems? **Yes/No**
10. If yes, which ones? Please explain: **Ministry of Agriculture has allocated the budget to support the productivity and sustainability of food systems through food security and diversification program such as development of distribution system and food price**

**stability, development of food availability and improving the food vulnerability, and development of variation of food consumption and safety.**

11. And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?  
**Yes/No**

12. Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?  
**Yes/No**

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## **ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION**

1. Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place? **Yes/No/In progress**

2. If yes, does this strategy aim to:

- Mobilise resources(v)
- Build political will (v)
- Influence policies (v)
- Raise public awareness (v)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition? **Yes/No**

4. If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?

- National media (v)
- Regional/community-based media (v)
- Thematic campaigns (v)
- Capacity-strengthening of journalists (v)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform? **Yes/No**

6. Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? **Yes/No**

7. Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions? **Yes/No**

8. If yes, please list their names and titles: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements? **Yes/No**

10. Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? **Yes/No (but it still need to be socialized to all stakeholders)**

11. If yes, which products do you normally use:

- Annual progress reports (v)**
- Newsletters (v)**
- General brochures or presentations (v)**
- Website or social media materials (v)**
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

12. If no, this is because of:

- Lack of access to printed copies of SUN materials (v)**
- The materials created are not relevant to the country's context (v)**
- Lack of awareness about what exists (v)**
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

13. Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019)?

**Yes or No**

14. If yes, please explain:

- **National Workshop on Food and Nutrition (WNPG) XI on 3-4 July 2018**
- **Coordination Meeting with the Regent from 160 priority districts for stunting reduction in 2019 on 21-23 November 2018**
- **SDGs Annual Conference on 17-18 December 2018**
- **National Nutrition Day Celebration on 25 January 2019**
- **National Workshop on Food Fortification on 19 February 2019**

15. Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? **Yes or No**

16. If yes, please explain:

- **Asian Congress of Nutrition on 4-7 August 2019**
- **SUN Annual Meeting on October 2019**

17. Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?

**Yes/No**

18. If yes, please explain: **Multidonors have supported the GoI to develop SBCC strategy through workshop and formative research**

19. Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge? **Yes/No**

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