



Reporting template

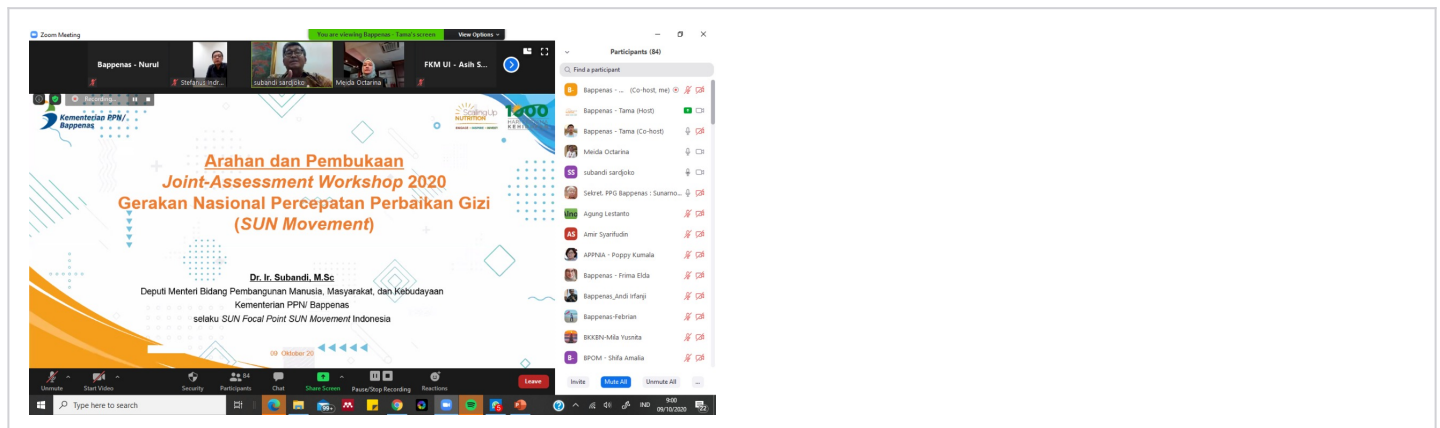
Indonesia

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If other, please specify:		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	109	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
80	29	

Process

3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="244 488 576 566">Step</th> <th data-bbox="576 488 756 566">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 566 576 728">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="576 566 756 728"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 728 576 831">Review and validation</td> <td data-bbox="576 728 756 831"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">Email</div>	Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div>
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Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div>						
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here in JPG or PNG format.						



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)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why? While discussing the answers to each indicator, the participants showed active participation during the joint assessment meeting and discussed the challenges they faced and proposed the solution among themselves. For example, they acknowledged that the meetings among networks were lacking even though they knew that it was crucial to share best practices from each other. Therefore, they made a commitment to start a quarterly meeting.

Participants

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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Indonesia has strengthened its efforts in order to reduce the national stunting prevalence through formulation of presidential decree as a follow up from the national strategy on stunting reduction published in 2018. In the draft of presidential decree, it provides details on the ministries or institutions responsible for each indicator in the specific and sensitive interventions. In addition, SUN Networks use the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) as the basis for their programs in supporting the acceleration of stunting reduction to 14% in 2024.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Stunting-related actions in Indonesia already involved the non-government sectors and build the existing coordination forum in the subnational level. However, the meetings inviting non-government need to be more frequent.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The presence of other SUN networks such as DUNCNN, CSO, SBN, and Academia has been crucial to achieve the stunting reduction at the sub-national level. They coordinate their activities with the Ministry of National Development Planning and involves multi-sector stakeholders. However, there is still room for improvement. SUN Networks acknowledge that there is a clear guideline from the highest political commitment (president). Therefore, they can identify how to support the government. The role and contribution of MSP in collaborating actions need to be improved.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ministry of National Development Planning and Vice Presidential Office had initiated the development of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system for stunting reduction last year. The information system team to build the platform has been recruited and started the process to integrate the newly built platform with existing platforms from different ministries and institutions. In the integrated platform, non-government networks will have the opportunity to contribute by updating their programs\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ monitoring and evaluation. It will allow each member in SUN Networks to identify intervention-related support needed until district level. Unfortunately during the past year, there is still limited opportunity for all members of SUN Networks to share their best practices. However, all members have recognized this issue and commit to arrange regular meetings (to be decided quarterly). Also, agreed action is only in government sector and the non-Gol sectors have been not coordinated to secretariat with regard to this such action. In order to solve this, the monitoring-and-evaluation system are now developing to engage non-Gol stakeholders.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The central government has strengthened its commitments at the national level through National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The president demanded that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is decreased to 14% by 2024. Thus, Stunting has since become the national priority project. The president required that each ministry has to contribute in the specific intervention, sensitive intervention, or technical assistance. On the other hand, since these regulations are being implemented, there is a need for more intensive collaboration among non-government stakeholders and the government sectors. Meanwhile, the Presidential Decree on Accelerating Reduction of Stunting Prevalence has been drafted by the Ministry of National Development Planning and Vice Presidential Office and the document has been submitted to the president. Food and Nutrition National Plan (RAN-PG), in addition, is under discussion to enhance the cross sector collaboration in both national and sub-national stakeholders.



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

Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?

Yes

What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?

Sub-national (province or district level) development planning agency

Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?

Yes

Please explain:

Sub-national (province or district level) development planning agency



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Gol had formulated the Draft of Presidential Decree about Acceleration for Stunting Reduction, replacing the Presidential Decree No.42/2013 with more specific target on stunting reduction that involves 25 ministries or institutions, engages non-government sectors, and strengthens the coordination in the sub-national level (province, district, and village level). In addition, stunting reduction has become a major project in The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Unfortunately, there is still room to gather all stakeholders especially at the sub-national level. Also, reporting system is still under development, so it is difficult to track and trace activities in the sub-national level.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

During the reporting period, nutrition sector review, health sector review, food system analysis had been performed to support the establishment of National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The above includes review on policies related to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive. The consideration resulted is put on the Government Working Plan (RKP). In the sub-national level, 8-integrated action is implemented in order to assist the local government to accelerate stunting, especially for 1 to 3 actions which focus on analysing policy. GoI also conducted the annual work-plan analysis as part of its concern to reduce stunting and nutrition-related issues. In addition, the government has discussed a draft of presidential decree about the acceleration of stunting reduction in Indonesia. The government modifies its policy to support the acceleration of stunting reduction such as creating multiple stages of additional prioritized locations. It is incorporated in the RPJMN 2020-2024 which shows the strong commitment.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Advocacy surrounding the development, revision, and dissemination of nutrition-related regulation and policy has been well-organized. For example, under the national stunting reduction program, the recent updated draft of President Regulation has been circulated for inputs from stakeholders. Government engages non-government stakeholders in implementing their prioritized programs stated in RPJMN 2020-2024. On the other side, non-government stakeholders advocate regulation that needs to be revised and strengthened. In terms of presenting the effort of influence and advocacy in the sub-national level, Indonesia always arranges the Stunting Summit (Rembuk Stunting) in the central and local areas. The districts that had innovation towards stunting reducing action were invited in SUN Annual Meeting to deliver their ideas. These are also supported by central government by providing incentive to the districts (Dana Insentif Daerah/ DID). The Ministry of National Development Planning is developing an integrated platform specifically for monitoring and evaluating the stunting program at the national level. The SUN Secretariat of Indonesia has also maintained the online platforms (Website, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter) to raise awareness on nutrition issues and share information.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Non-government stakeholders are already involved in the process of creating the draft of nutrition-related regulations and policies, such as the Presidential Decree on stunting reduction. The central government has selected the priority locations for stunting intervention. The Indonesia's efforts is seen when in this pandemic, the government does not reallocate their budget in stunting programmes. However, government needs to improve in terms of maintaining the communication on the development/revision of regulations and policies regularly for better collaboration among stakeholders. This includes coordination with the local government during implementing the policy. Therefore, it will lead to improved coordination in achieving the goal of the policy.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The implementation of nutrition-related regulations and policies is hindered by Covid-19 pandemic. For instance, although the fortification-related actions are regulated by presidential decree, these actions are now lifted temporarily due to the pandemic. Additionally, the regulation of breast milk feeding is very strong but there is a need to improve the enforcement of monitoring and evaluation regarding this. The regulation and implementation of sugary, salty, and fatty foods are still not well-established. Another concern is the dissemination of nutrition-related regulations and policies at sub-national levels is not yet established in all districts.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Document policies are being reviewed regularly but best practice document is not well enough yet. The Gol disseminates its policy by using web-based platforms and meetings. As a part of an evaluation for SUN Networks, we already established SUN Annual Meeting in 2019 and planned to continue using this yearly event in the future.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The regulation has been established and regularly updated. All networks have been informed regarding the policy and framework, but the implementation process is not optimal especially in the district level.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Each role has been identified by the government including budgeting system. Through SUN Annual Meeting, there is an agenda to align all existing plans between networks and discuss some problems appeared during the implementation process. However, the need of cross alignment between them with free from conflict of interest is still to be strengthened. Networks were likely to face problems when implementing the program at the sub-national level and it needs to be strengthened. In addition, The Vice of President Secretariat and Ministry of National Development Planning are still trying to finalise the partnership guideline.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

At the national level, the Gol has an agreement of CRF and uses it effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. This also involved all stakeholders during determining the output targets. In this context, universities are incorporated for implementing 8-integrated action in district level. Besides, the government has set the coordinators for stunting-related intervention. Unfortunately, there is a room to enhance the monitoring system for each network and it should ensure the indicators aligned with CRF in sub-national level (RPJMD) and non-government stakeholders, including NGOs. This included the tagging-and-tracking mechanism established by the Gol.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The capacity of sub national level to implement the stunting reduction programme has not been optimal (not all stunting priority districts implement the nutrition specific intervention as per STRANAS guideline). Challenges include gaps in the capacity to plan, to coordinate and to monitor the implementation at sub national level. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed the capacity-building system to improve stakeholders capacities to reduce stunting but this does not cover all regions and needs to be improved. This includes molisation from national and international expertise.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There is a strong effort to reduce stunting by developing the monitoring-and-evaluation system, initiated by the Ministry of National Development Planning. This is because each ministry works individually in the management of information system, including data sharing. In order to overcome this issue, the architecture of integrated monitoring system has been developed, in which involves many sectors, started from input to outcome. Meanwhile, the sub-national data, especially in remote areas, is still lacking.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There is an annual data collection conducted by Central Bureau of Statistic namely Susenas, but collecting this nutrition-related data becomes a challenge in this situation because of Covid-19 pandemic. As part of this, depicting the situation in the sub-national level is also being hard. However, efforts to implement the intervention are still on track by using online methods such as webinar and internet-based training while the monitoring system is still established.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Overall, by the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions And Transmigration, the stunting-related actions have been convergent and through e-HDW application, there are more than 23,000 villages accessing and updating their actions. On the other hand, even tough in the central government it has been integrated, non-Gol networks experienced the limitation in the district level.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the Common Results Framework (CRF)

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Gol has been using the tagging guideline since 2018 and it meticulously eliminates some not-related-to-stunting programs from the ministries. On the other hand, although at the national level, Gol has been done with its cost estimates for nutrition actions, the sub-national stakeholders still cannot complete their estimation. In addition, the financial tracking for non-Gol has not been finished yet. Thus, this method is trying to be improved in the sub-national and -non-Gol sectors.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

In the central government, financial tracking has been conducted in 2019. Beyond GoI, the financial report from the non-government and local-government sectors has not been tracked.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Although the budget is always increasing, the process of aligning the activities and budgets was still in the government sectors. Thus the financial gaps to scale up/ accelerate the stunting reduction program is not informed enough among networks. As an example, the information about what, where, and how much program supported by the government is needed so the private sectors can propose according to those information to the management of its respective company. Fortunately, in this pandemic, there is no reallocation regarding stunting budget allocation.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The central government has disbursed funding for stunting programs to local governments (health office in district level), but this received-funding institution is different from the district planning agency (BAPPEDA) that is in charge of leading coordination, planning, and budgeting of the integrated nutrition interventions program. In addition, a system is required to track the actual disbursement and to be aligned with government fiscal year. This is because the monitored budget is only on-budget and on-treasury budgets and those programmes are not both on-budget and on-treasury are hard to be monitored.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The annual budget-and-allocation planning discussion has already been predicted on both STRANAS, RPJMN, and RPJMD as the annual guideline. Rarely involving the development partners was still happening during the reporting period. Moreover, sub-national levels have not discussed each financial gap in their area.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

In the central government, the Ministry of National Development Planning has developed budget tagging and tracking system but there is a problem in the monitoring system. In addition, there is the working groups for donations in the district level but the reporting and distribution systems are not well-established.

Outcome marker

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

During the period, Indonesia has shown its effort to reduce stunting by declaring the Presidential Decree of acceleration of stunting reduction. In the specific intervention, Ministry of Health revealed some guidelines related to food and nutrition in this pandemic situation. Furthermore, those engaged in sensitive intervention have conducted some actions to accelerate stunting reduction such as online webinar, training, and food security assistance. At the specific interventions, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has conducted various actions such as webinars and capacity-building trainings for nutritionist in the primary health care (Puskesmas). In the meantime, MoH has launched several updated nutrition-related regulations (Annex 1-5). Furthermore, SUN CSO in Indonesia arranged meeting with CSO Networks in the Asia Levels. Besides, regarding the sensitive interventions, the intervention programmes have been conducted by ministries and networks. Those programmes was relating to education for school-aged children, family education, village development, training for cadres, and food and security webinars.

Pooled fund

Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?

Yes

If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?

Through CSO, the pooled fund is to coordinate the districts in order to local NGOs be able to involve in their activities, including gender mainstreaming (Central Jawa is the pilot). One example is the training of Nutrition Analysing Budget.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network (SBN) Indonesia</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Mr. Stefanus Indrayana Stakeholder group: Business Organisation: Indofood Job title: General Manager Corporate Communication Email: indrayana@indofood.co.id</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>it will be completed based on the SBN company profile</p>

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN CSO (Civil Society Organization) Indonesia</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Ms. Sri Kusyuniati Stakeholder group: Civil Society Organisation: Nutrition International Job title: Country Director Email: skusyuniati@NUTRITIONINTL.ORG</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>This is not applicable since the network has been establish. CSO has been long time work with Academia and now establish relation with business network.</p>
6.	<p>Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>Members of SUN CSO actively engage in many Nutrition Specific and Sensitive activities. In this current COVID-19 context, SUN CSA has been and will continue to advocate with the government to safeguard food and nutrition security. SUN CSA continuous to maintain or adapt nutrition programming in line with ongoing Covid-19 guidance. Support the dissemination of standard messaging, especially to vulnerable populations, in coordination with government/other partners. Utilise operational capacity to support implementation efforts amidst the COVID-19 response across sectors, in coordination with government and partners. Advocate to policymakers to ensure nutrition remains a priority during and after the pandemic. Advocate for and help facilitate community engagement to ensure vulnerable communities are consulted and heard in design of COVID-19 response plans. SUN CSA supported government to ensure COVID-19 responses address nutrition through a holistic, multi-sectoral approach during the needs assessment, implementation and recovery, with attention to infant and young child nutrition, food security, WASH, gender equality and social protection. SUN CSO realised that poor and most marginalised, including refugees, migrants and their families and internally displaced people, are more vulnerable to COVID-19 and its socio-economic consequences and must be supported to protect themselves from disease and stay resilient throughout the crisis. Action is needed to ensure this health crisis does not cause a food and malnutrition crisis. Protecting the poor and most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition will be necessary for COVID-19 response efforts to succeed. The fight against COVID 19 is to be fought by everyone and SUN CSA Indonesia believe in leaving no one behind. In collaboration with partners i.e. UNICEF, WFP, WHO the SUN CSA members particularly those that have branches at grass root level like Fayatat NU, Aisiyisah Muhammadiyah and also international CSO like WVI and STC continues counselling and actions on ways to prevent COVID-19 e.g. hand washing, use a face cover and ensure physical distancing. Their urged partner and community in grassroots to practices the correct method of washing her hands with soap and water. PKPU-Human Initiative and Baznaz members of National CSA, supporting government social safety net through distributing essential food/primary staple food like rice, edible oil, ketchup, mineral water to the most vulnerable e.g. the poor refugees and internally displaced people. CSA coordinator together with GAIN, UNICEF and Ministry of Health formulated Policy Brief i.e. "Integrating Adolescent Nutrition within the National Development Strategy. This policy brief suggested combinations of effective interventions to change behaviors around diet and physical activity levels and behavior change to reduce and prevent adolescent overweight and obesity are needed. Therefore, efforts should be focused on improving dietary intake by implementing appropriate evidence-based interventions that maximize adolescents' health and wellbeing, while taking into account fairness and adolescent participation. However, implementation of such efforts should be supported by clear and strong policy and high community participation. As highlighted within the global accelerated action for the health of adolescent, synergies between efforts at structural environment, organization and the community as well as interpersonal and individual is imperative to achieve better adolescent nutrition. CSA coordinator lesson learn shown the potential outcome will be achieved when good multi-sectoral collaboration is part of the program. SUN CSA representatives shared its knowledge and experiences based on success story and best practices on stunting reduction in this SUN Annual meetings through social mobilization and community empowerment parallel session. SUN CSA see that behaviour change should applied systematic way through regulation, it is important to replicate and scale up innovation and good practices, information technology or application could be utilized to improve public health service at front lines, multistake-holders engagement is the key of successful stunting reduction in the region and commitment of local leaders have important roles in sustainable efforts of nutrition improvement.</p>

SUN Donor Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Donor and UN Country Network for Nutrition (DUNCNN)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Ms. Elvina Karyadi Stakeholder group: Donor Organisation: World Bank Job title: Email: ekarjadi@worldbank.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>As part of SUN group, we also support the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Prevention (Stranas Stunting) which led by the Secretary of Vice President (SoVP) and also supported by 23 Ministries which focus on 10 institutions including SoVP, MoHA, MoH, MoF, Bappenas, MoV, MoEC, BPS, MoSA, BPKP.</p>

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Academia Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Asih Setiarini Email: asih.setiarini@gmail.com</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p>

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	In progress
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	Yes
4.	N/A	No
5.	N/A	Yes
6.	N/A	No

Support given to meet priorities

1.	Who supported you to meet your priorities?
	The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, Academia, National technical assistance providers
2.	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
	Stakeholders provide assistance for instance in the form of funding, human resources, space, and time.
3.	Do you need support to meet your priorities?
	No
4.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?
5.	Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since your country joined the Movement?
	Stunting prevalence in Indonesia has reduced from 37.2% in 2013 to 27.7% in 2019. Although the number is still considerably high, the reduction showed that the efforts were working and motivated the SUN Network to continue reducing this number. Along with a strong commitment from the President, Indonesia has aimed to further reduce stunting prevalence among children under 5 years down to 14% by 2024.

2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

#	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.	Developing integrated system for planning, monitoring, and evaluation purposes through data dashboard on health and nutrition
3.	Synchronizing the national strategy on behavioral change communication to the sub-national level and involving the non-government sectors and the community
4.	Conducting regular meeting among SUN Networks to monitor the progress, challenges, and opportunities related stunting reduction programs
5.	Continuing the discussion on Conflict of Interest.
6.	Discussing the tagging system for non-government and sub-national levels sectors

❌ PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action							
Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level							
1.	<p>Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Counties</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Districts</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>175</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions		175	34
Counties	Districts	Regions					
	175	34					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>MSP is present in all region (34 provinces). However, there are 175 out of 514 districts (kabupaten/kota) that have established MSP. At the regional level, the governor leads the MSP. While at the districts level, head of districts lead the MSP.</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>There is at least Rembuk stunting for the prioritized districts. Government sectors dealing with not only health and nutrition but also WASH, Social protection, education are involved as decision makers at the sub national level. During performance evaluation of the government sectors, non government networks are also involved. The policies regarding COVID-19, the non Gol are also informed.</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>Yes. Some districts government work together with local universities and businesses to establish an integrated effort.</p>						

Key contributions of the sub-national MSP towards the SUN Movement Strategic Objectives in 2019-2020

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

Bringing people together in the same space for action

The sub-national MSP assists in advocacy to improve commitments of all stakeholders at the sub-national level. Thus, it will help reducing nutritional problems at the national level.

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

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The sub-national MSP helps making sure that the national policy is implemented at the sun national level and the policies at the sub-national level involved multi-stakeholders (vertical and horizontal communication).

Contributions to Process 3, Aligning actions around common results


Aligning actions around common results

The sub-national MSP enforces that the implementation of nutrition-related policies are received by the targeted population.

Contributions to Process 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The sub-national MSP is involved in filling the budget gap by mobilising funding from the national budget (DAK) and other local funding resources. MSP contributes in planning activities depending on the existing nutrition-related problems and thus plans the budgeting accordingly.

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

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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report. - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Gol had formulated the Draft of Presidential Decree about Acceleration for Stunting Reduction, replacing the Presidential Decree No.42/2013 with more specific target on stunting reduction that involves 25 ministries or institutions, engages non-government sectors, and strengthens the coordination in the sub-national level (province, district, and village level). In addition, stunting reduction has become a major project in The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Unfortunately, there is still room to gather all stakeholders especially at the sub-national level. Also, reporting system is still under development, so it is difficult to track and trace activities in the sub-national level.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency:</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Other: Communicable Disease Pandemic (Covid-19)</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Since April 2019 until this report written</p>
4.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include all relevant stakeholders to holistically protect and promote nutrition, including humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>At what levels – (please select an option below):</p> <p>Inter-ministerial political level</p> <p>Inter-ministerial technical level</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

7.	<p>How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <p>Unchanged</p> <p>Explanation: There is no significant influence even though there is some rescheduling agenda and changes in implementation strategy.</p>
8.	<p>Is the multi-stakeholder platform already planning for the recovery phase, post COVID-19, even taking into account the likely need to address the effects for some time yet?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: 1. In the technical activities, the Posyandu programme has been commenced again. 2. Regulating policy in which stunting as the priority with not reallocating its budget. 3. The budget after tagging experienced an increase in its allocation towards stunting. 4. Operational guideline relating to new-normal life with Covid-19 protocols.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>- Facilitating/ advocating the sub-national-level stakeholders in integrating gender within accelerating the stunting reduction programme. - Some members also regulate annual leaving for not only female, but also male staff when their wife giving birth within specific period. - Gol through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) is willing to draft the gender and child protection policy in order to accelerate the stunting-reduction programme in 2020. In addition, MoWECP also has responsible to report the number of districts that gets facilitation for gender mainstreaming and child protection based on the draft of Presidential Decree of Acceleration Stunting Reduction.</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
3.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</p> <p>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</p> <p>Food loss and waste reduction policies</p> <p>Food-based dietary guidelines</p> <p>Other: Food fortification and food subsidy</p>
5.	<p>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is revitalising the food information system (SIPANGAN) yet. In addition, National Food and Drug Control Agency (BPOM) has already informed its new regulation about nutritional value information for processing foods produced by micro and small businesses (PerBPOM No. 16 Tahun 2020) in order to improve the productivity and sustainability of food system. In addition, there is a need of communication to the Ministry of Industry and other related ministries to restart the fortification programmes. In the meantime the transformation system is developing, in which it looks at the demand side.</p>

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p> <p>Mobilise resources</p> <p>Build political will</p> <p>Influence policies</p> <p>Raise public awareness</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p> <p>National media</p> <p>Regional/community-based media</p> <p>Thematic campaigns</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening of journalists</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p>No</p>

Advocacy and communication

8.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>Yes</p>
9.	<p>Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>If yes, which products do you normally use:</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>General brochures or presentations</p> <p>Website or social media materials</p>
11.	<p>Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the last 12 months?</p> <p>Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>SUN Annual Meeting rincikan Agenda RPerpres Stunting</p>
13.	<p>Are any high-level events planned for the next 12 months?</p> <p>Yes</p>
14.	<p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>- SUN Annual Meeting - Rembuk Stunting / Stunting Summit - Launching RPerpres</p>

Advocacy and communication

15.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy in the next 12 months?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes