

Information Systems for Nutrition in SUN Countries

Indonesia Report Scoring Details

Component & Indicators	Scoring	Comments	Source
1. Government Commitment & Enabling Environment			
1.1 Policy & Planning Documents			
1.1.1 Existence of CRF (including draft documents)	1	NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION 2011-2015	
1.1.2 Existence of an agreed M&E framework	1	M&E indicators included with the National Food and nutrition Action Plan	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
1.1.3 Budgeting for nutrition			
1.1.3.1 Performed the budget exercise once	1		
1.1.3.2 Repeated the budget exercise for a second time	1		
1.1.3.3 Shows trends (more than one data point)	1		
1.1.3.4 Shows funding sources	1		
1.1.3.5 Shows actual expenditures	1		
1.1.3.6 identified nutrition specific allocations	1		
1.1.3.7 Includes ≥ 3 sectors	1		
1.2 Tracking Global Nutrition Targets			
1.2.1 WHA targets			National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
Stunting in children under five	1	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years old	
Acute Malnutrition in children under 5	0	No indicators	
Overweight in Children	0	No indicators	
Birth weight in newborns	0	No indicators	
Breastfeeding in children under six months	1	Percentage of infants aged 0-6 infants exclusively breastfed	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
Maternal Anemia	0	No indicators	
1.2.2 NCD nutrition-related targets			
Overweight/Obesity in adults	0	No indicators	
Diabetes	0	No indicators	
Salt Intake	0	No indicators	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
1.3 Institutionalization & coordination			
1.3.1 Government ministry/department designated for coordination	0	InfoDATIN generates yearly reports of the nutrition situation within Indonesia; no organized data center for nutrition data found	http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/pusdatin/infodatin/infodatin-gizi-2016.pdf
1.3.2 Central repository for information and reports	0		
1.3.3 Publically accessible information	0		
1.3.4 Stakeholder Mapping	0	SUN Business Network planning to map (dependent on funding)	
1.3.4.1. Done by SUN Civil Society Network	0		
1.3.4.2. Done by SUN Business Network	0		
1.3.4.3. Done by UNNetwork	0		

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1.3.4.3.1 REACH Mapping	0		
1.3.4.3.2 UN Inventory	0		
1.3.4.3.3 Stakeholder and Action Mapping	0		
2. National Assessment Data			
2.1 National health & demographic surveys			
2.1.1 Demographic Health Survey (USAID)	1	Completed in 2012	DHS Program
2.1.2 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF)	0	Full country completed in 2000 but have completed surveys in 2011 for the Papua and West Papua districts	UNICEF
2.1.3 National SMART Surveys	0		
2.2 Micronutrient/Fortification Survey	1	FACT survey conducted in 2013 to assess universal salt iodization	GAIN
2.3 Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys	1	National Social Economic Survey (SUSENAS) 2012	IHSN
2.4 Food security and vulnerability assessment (eg. WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, CFSVA, CFSS, FSVA)	1	Completed 2015-2016	WFP
3. National Performance Monitoring Data			
3.1 Nutrition specific program performance monitoring			
3.1.1 Micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy	1	Percentage of pregnant mothers receiving iron tablets (90 tablets) (yearly reports)	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.1.2 Food supplementation during pregnancy	1	Percentage of pregnant mothers receiving supplementary feeding packages (yearly reports)	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.1.3 Breastfeeding promotion			
3.1.3.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	Percentage of health centres with lactation counselors Percentage of health centres provide training to breast feeding support groups (yearly reports)	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.1.3.2 Community level	0		
3.1.4 IYCF counseling			
3.1.4.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	0	No indicator	
3.1.4.2 Community level	0		
3.1.5 Vit A supplement children under 5			
3.1.5.1 Facility-based (HMIS)	1	Percentage under five aged 6-59 months receiving vitamin A capsules;	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.1.5.2 Campaign/Health Weeks	1		
3.1.6 Detection & management of acute malnutrition children under 5			
3.1.6.1 Detection/surveillance of acute malnutrition	1	Decentralized health system which is supported by the regional health offices however there is an existence of a "posyandu programme" which provides services related to five major programmes including growth monitoring. Monthly growth monitoring allows government to refer patients with acute malnutrition. Currently it is a paper-based system however there are pilot attempts to transfer it over into a mobile phone facilitated system. *The ministry of health website is not functioning so cannot say if there is an electronic representation of this information centrally available	A Mixed-Method Impact Evaluation Design of a Mobile Phone Application for Nutrition Service Delivery in Indonesia.pdf
3.1.6.2 Facility-based management of acute malnutrition (coverage)	0	Not included in HMIS	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)

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3.1.6.3 CMAM coverage (Coverage Monitoring Network)	0	No indicator	
3.1.7 Fortification of staple foods	1	Vitamin A fortification to fried oil Policy of iron fortification to rice;	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.1.7.1 Monitoring system to track USI program activities	0	No	Nutridash 2015 (Unicef)
3.2 Sectoral platforms relevant to nutrition			
3.2.1 Health, HMIS	1		
3.2.2 Agriculture & Food system sector	1		
3.2.2.1 Early Warning system	?		
3.2.2.2 Food markets	1	Ministry of Trade Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)	http://www.kemendag.go.id/en/economic-profile/prices http://www.bps.go.id/
3.2.3 Education sector	1	EMIS at central/national level; highly decentralized education system however Number of school canteens trained and facilitated on application of food safety principles in school canteens (yearly reports)	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector	1	Percentage of households implementing behaviours toward clean and healthy life (yearly reports)	National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf
3.2.4.1 Data for public health priority setting to reduce WASH related disease	1		WHO (2014) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2014 report. http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/139735
3.2.4.2 Data for health sector response to WASH-related disease outbreaks	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.3 Sanitation data for policy & strategy decision-making	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.4 Sanitation data for resource allocation decision-making	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.5 Drinking water data for policy & strategy decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.6 Drinking water data for national standards decision-making	1		GLAAS 2014 country survey data
3.2.4.7 Drinking water data availability for resource allocation decision-making	0.7		GLAAS 2014 country survey data

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3.2.5 Social Protection, including Safety Net Programs	1	<p>Data on social protection programs are scattered or fragmented among government agencies or line ministries. Some information is accessible online and through published reports, but other information is not easily obtained. (p 7)</p> <p>Other difficulties encountered during the data collection process include: (i) lack of an accurate system of recording and reporting of social protection programs, with unpublished reports from various agencies and ministries; (ii) having data on beneficiaries often recorded in groups or communities and not in the exact number of persons; (iii) available reports are not disaggregated by poverty status and gender; and (iv) various agencies and ministries 12 Estimated by body weight to age of children. (BB/U). (MoH 2007, 2010). 13 BPS, 2001 8 often have different perceptions on social protection and varied definitions on poor and vulnerable people, with implications on the definition of social protection and its target beneficiaries as stipulated in the SPI handbook (p 8)</p> <p><i>Nutrition-relevant indicators:</i> Number of food storage developed in food vulnerable areas Interventions in vulnerable areas Community food distribution council in food producing areas Accomplishment of monitoring and establishment of diversified food consumption and food safety (including diserable food pattern scores and average food consumption)</p>	<p>ADB. 2012. Indonesia: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index</p> <p>National-Food-and-nutrition-Action-Plan.pdf</p>
3.2.6 Early Childhood Development	1	<p>Indonesia Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) Project</p> <p>The Holistic and Integrated ECD Policy is an important step in ensuring coordination as the country tries to expand access to and quality of essential ECD services. However, funding for the sector may be insufficient. Indonesia collects a wide variety of administrative and survey data.</p>	<p>SABER-Early Childhood Development Program Rating</p> <p>http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm?indx=8&pd=6&sub=1</p> <p>http://wbgfiles.worldbank.org/documents/hdn/ed/saber/supporting_doc/CountryReports/ECED/SABER_ECD_Indonesia.pdf</p>