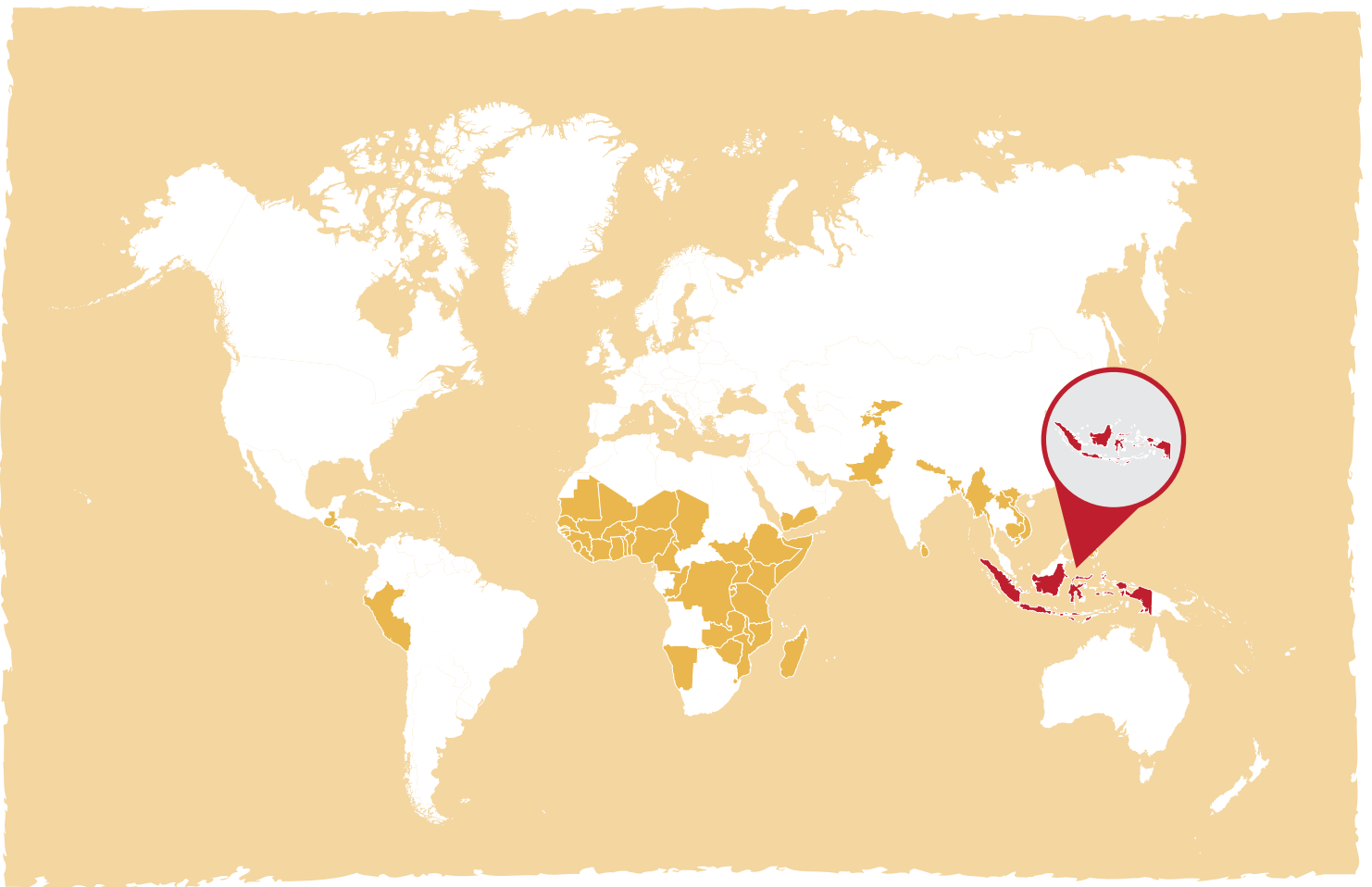


# Indonesia

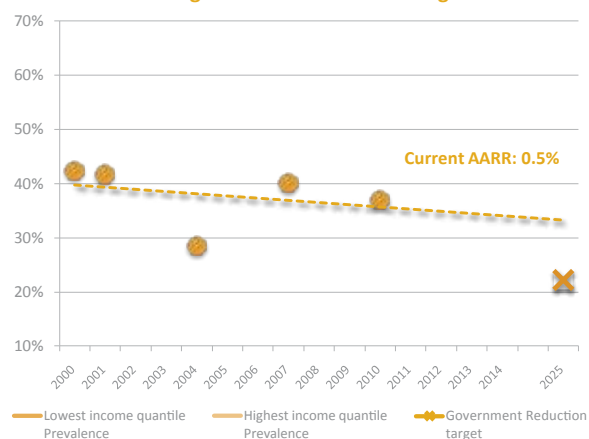


Joined: December 2011

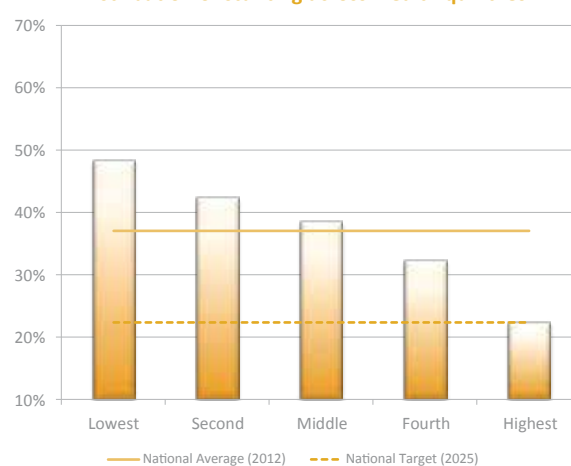


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	240.7
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	25.1
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	10.20
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	4.90
Population growth rate (2010)	1.39%
WHA nutrition target indicators (National report on basic health research. RISKESDAS. 2013)	
Low birth weight	7.3%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	41.5%
Under five stunting	36.4%
Under five wasting	13.5%
Under five overweight	11.5%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	36.6%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	58.2%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	81.5%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	73.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	62.0%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	87.4%
Female employment rate	46.8%
Median age at first marriage	19.8
Access to skilled birth attendant	79.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	8.5%
Fertility rate	2.5
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	49.76%
Income share held by lowest 20%	7.27%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,497.5
Energy from non-staples in supply	32.68%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.7
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	69.2%
Open defecation	23.0%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	74.4%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	9.5%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	15.3%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	3,475.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.10
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.05

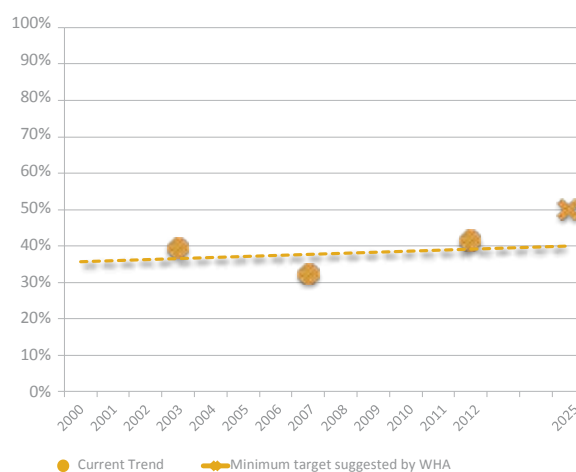
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



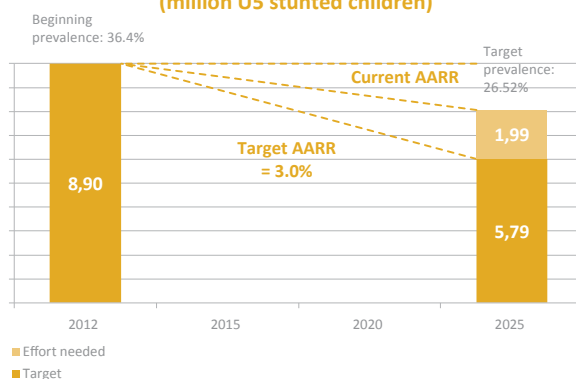
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

In September 2012, Indonesia launched its policy framework for the SUN Movement. Four ministers for the ministries of People's Welfare, Development and Planning, Health, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, launched the "First 1,000 Days of Life Movement".

They set reduction targets for 2025 in child chronic and acute malnutrition, anemia in women, Low birth weight babies, childhood obesity and augmentation of exclusive breastfeeding. The Presidential Decree 42 signed in May 2013 led to the launch of the SUN Movement in October 2013 and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder high-level Task Force under the Ministry for People's Welfare which acts as the convening body for 13 ministries and UN agencies. The Task Force reports to the President. Priorities are to strengthen the engagement of its members and the development of sub-national level mechanisms.

It is assisted by a technical team, six thematic working groups and advised by an expert group. A SUN Secretariat has been set up and is operative.

The UN agencies have formed the UN Country Network on Nutrition and may seek to expand membership to include donors). A donor convener is yet to be confirmed.

Civil society organisations meet through the Nutrition Forum which gathers NGOs, academia, and professional organisations. The Business network is established, represented in the relevant working groups and it implements nutrition activities under the Company-Community Partnership for Health in Indonesia (CCPHI).

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The National Food and Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2015) is the CRF. A harmonization process is being carried out to align the indicators and targets in the plan and the SUN Policy Framework. Implementation of this plan has started in some provinces and at districts level. Emphasis is placed on the implementation of specific evidence-based nutrition interventions including: promotion of maternal, infant and young child feeding, improvement of micronutrient intake through supplementation, food fortification and management of severe acute malnutrition.

Development partners are working to harmonise their programs in line with priority interventions. They are bringing in technical assistance in support of the 1,000 Days Movement. Community-based nutrition programs, fortification schemes and nutrition-sensitive social protection initiatives complement the CRF.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Indonesia has had nutrition-specific policies and strategies. The national Medium Term Development Plan (2015-2019) accommodates nutrition policy as cross sectors issue in health, education, family planning, gender, wash and will appear in the next plan. UNPDF (UN Partnership for Development Framework) places nutrition as a priority in Indonesia. National legislation provides a coherent framework for multi-sectoral action in nutrition with relevant dispositions in food laws (food safety, food quality, food labelling and advertisement). Food Law No. 18 / 2012 mandates that nutrition outcomes should be considered in the policy and programmes on food and security. The Government Regulation 33/2012 endorses the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, and others on Exclusive Breastfeeding, flour fortification, salt iodization, oil fortification with vitamin A.

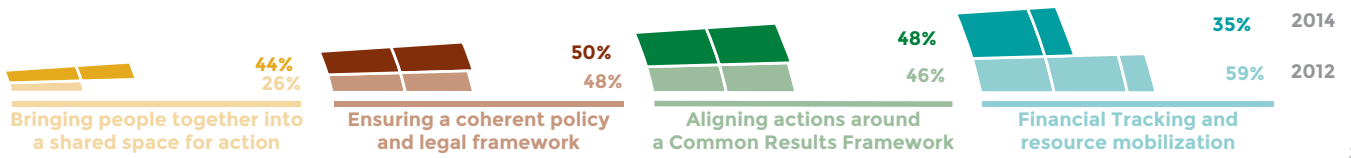
Rice fortification is under preparation. The communication and advocacy strategy on the first 1,000 Days is almost finalized. Efforts are also focusing on the amelioration of information dissemination.

## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Considering its stage of advancement in the other processes and the tools available in costing and tracking, the Indonesian MSP feels there is still much more it can do in these fields. The country's costed plan was shared with the SUN Secretariat which facilitated a visit by a team of experts to review it, targeting of financial feasibility still needs to be improved. Guidelines for budgeting are being finalised and allocations for nutrition have been identified, coming from several ministries. Some local government allocated resources and mobilized some from the private sector.

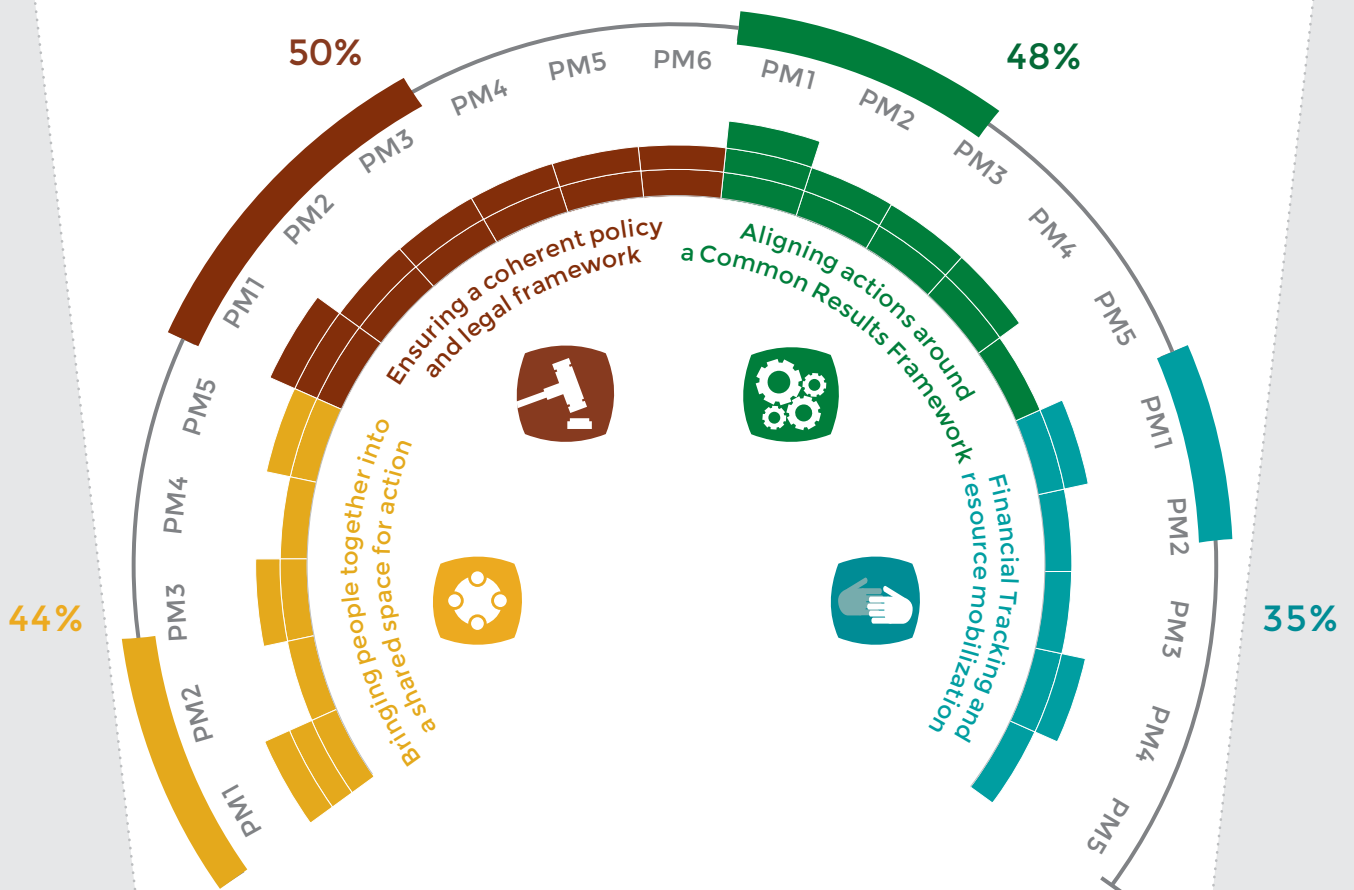
# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Indonesia

## 2012<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat  
<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise