

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-
STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

INDONESIA

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

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

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes, 29 participants (National = 22 participants, Sub-national = 7 participants)
Civil society	Yes, 16 participants
Donors	Yes, 6 participants
United Nations	Yes, 4 participants
Business	Yes, 10 participants
Science and academia	Yes, 10 participants
Other (please specify)	-

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 75 participants

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male:

Female = 47 participants, Male = 28 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 type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo. (Please see Annex 1)

Usefulness

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

Yes/No

Why?

- The meetings were very useful for all networks because it could strengthen the coordination and gaining commitment across sectors for acceleration on nutrition improvement, especially on stunting reduction.
- The SUN Government Focal Point could socialize and leverage the current national priority on stunting reduction through integrated nutrition intervention to all stakeholders in the SUN Movement. Thus, it can engage all SUN Networks to support, contribute, and participate in the national priority beyond the government annual workplan (RKP 2019) and national medium term development planning (RPJMN 2015-2019)
- The workshop could gather all SUN Networks in the same space for action annually.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

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	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going 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 for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link 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 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.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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 they 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 (Four)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The coordination mechanism(s) for nutrition enables stakeholders from various sectors to work together, and consistently, over time, towards common priorities – with the support of the highest level of government.

- A convener from each sector has been nominated. For examples SUN Government Focal Point (Bappenas), Donor and UN System (UNICEF and World Bank), Civil Society (Nutrition Internationals and Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik/Save The Children), Business (Indofood), Academic & Professional Organization (University of Indonesia and Persagi), and media.
- Multi-Stakeholder Platform has been endorsed politically, formally or informally by the President and Vice President of Indonesia through integrated nutrition intervention since 2017 which engage 18 ministries.
- The national level government provides leadership and supports the sub-national coordination mechanisms. However, there is a need to strengthen the coordination at sub-national level (e.g., district, sub-district, and village)

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

This progress marker looks the 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, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Coordination mechanism with sub-national level governments (e.g., provincial, district, sub-district, and village) is improving through several channels such as *Rembuk Stunting*, workshop, and technical meeting especially for 100 stunting priority districts for 2018
- The member of SUN Networks is expanded gradually, 19 ministries/institutions, 11 DUNCNN members, 29 SBN members, 29 CSO members, and 24 academia members (Please see Annex 2)

- Leadership and commitment from sub-national level government still need to be strengthen through advocacy, campaign, and information dissemination (socialization)
- Gap of information and coordination between national and sub-national is acknowledged. Perception of most people at sub-national level governments stunting prevention is mainly health division responsibility
- Stunting definition is still not yet clearly understood by sub-national level governments because short children was considered as healthy as long as they still actively talking or playing with other. It is still challenging to understand that stunting children are related with brain development during the golden period (1000 days)
- Coordination with other sector (e.g., civil society, academia, professional organization, business, and media) at sub-national level still need to be strengthened
- Active participation of non-specific nutrition intervention or non-health (e.g., agriculture, trade, water and sanitation) at both national and sub-national level still need to be reinforced

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

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

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The Multi-Stakeholder Platform especially national governments and academia or experts has foster the discussion on the integrated nutrition intervention to solve stunting issue in Indonesia which focus on the first 1,000 days of life and adolescence girls in 100 districts and 1,000 villages for 2018
- The Multi-Stakeholder Platform through Government Annual Workplan 2018 (RKP 2018) has priorities important issues especially identifying problems and solutions on health and nutrition issues
- The Multi-Stakeholder Platform takes into account legal frameworks, planning, finance, advocacy and communication
- All Multi-Stakeholder Platform members agree to report and advocate for programs or interventions priorities
- The Multi-Stakeholder Platform has identified gaps (e.g., budget allocation, human resource, infrastructure, etc) for the effective functioning of the MSP to implement the integrated nutrition intervention
- Active participation of non-specific nutrition intervention or non-health (e.g., agriculture, trade, water and sanitation) at both national and sub-national level still need to be reinforced

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

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

FINAL SCORE

2 (Two)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Food and Nutrition Action Plan (FNAP) at both national and sub-national levels has reported their activity regularly. However, not all province and district have FNAP documents yet. Additionally, the reports have not disseminated to all MNP members. Thus, adequate reporting mechanism is still lacking
- Mechanism of regular meeting and report from all Multi-Stakeholder Platform members are still not adequately conducted
- The fine tuning and finalization of selected effective nutrition interventions which refer to Lancet is still underway
- Multi-Stakeholder Platform (SUN Secretariat - cegahstunting.id) website is still being developed with the support from UNICEF
- Bappenas and TNP2K are currently developing monitoring and evaluation system for the integrated nutrition intervention which can be use as surveillance to track implementation progress and budget

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 nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE
3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- President and Vice President of Indonesia are leading the initiative of Stunting Reduction Program
- Local government leaders (e.g., Governors and Mayors) are more aware of stunting issue both nationally and locally
- The existence of a specific line item for nutrition programs and/or interventions at national and/or sub-national government budgets
- Nutrition programs and/or interventions alignment with SDG’s goal and objectives has been conducted to ensure national priority has been institutionalised by all stakeholders

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable (N/A)**.*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
Government	Presidential Decree No.42/2013 revision to incorporates the changing of the Ministerial names, others key stakeholders (e.g., Presidential Office, Vice President Office, Ministry of Villages, etc.)
Donor and UN	Technical assistant (short/long term consultant) and/or research to identify sub-national readiness in regard to resource and local leaders/champions
Academia	Reaching out to sub-national university to provide technical assistance for sub-national level government if needed
Business	Reaching out and/or alliance with local business
CSO	Reaching out to local CSO

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

The SUN Secretariat along with Bappenas and Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs has been working very closely with other key stakeholder member to develop Integrated Nutrition Intervention for Stunting Reduction. This initiative has increased the awareness and the importance of stunting reduction which needs to be solved by engaging a lot of key stakeholders. As mentioned above, President and Vice President of Indonesia are leading the initiative. The integrated Nutrition Intervention was launched in late December 2017 then followed by Rembuk Stunting and Stunting Summit to inform and engage with 100 Districts and 1,000 Villages in 2018. However, information flow and coordination with sub-national level government and other relevant key stakeholder at local level still need to be strengthen to ensure the implementation of Integrated Nutrition Intervention.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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 and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs 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 (Four)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Governments was leading the analysis of the existing food and nutrition policies, legislation, and legal framework to ensure the implementation of specific and sensitive nutrition intervention
- Advocacy strategy has been developed to foster food and nutrition policy-making
- Presidential Decree No.59/2017 about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was signed on July 4, 2017 (Please see Annex 3)
- Presidential Decree No.83/2017 about Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition (KSPG) was signed on August 18, 2017 (Please see Annex 4)
- Presidential Decree No.79/2017 about Government Annual Workplan (RKP) 2018 was signed on August 8, 2017 (Please see Annex 5)
- Minister of National Development Planning Decree No.1/2018 about Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2017 – 2019 (Please see Annex 6)
- Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No.440/1959/SJ about Integrated Stunting Reduction Intervention of 2018 (Please see Annex 7)

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 new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentarian engagement.

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

FINAL SCORE

4 (Four)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Advocacy and socialization has been conducted to the sub-national level governments through Rembuk Stunting, workshop, and courtesy meeting
- Advocacy to ensure gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making relating to nutrition has been undertaken

- Traditional and social media is used to amplify key messages, create awareness and build demand for action on nutrition
- Representative of CSO and professional organization has meet with legislation at national level to discuss and inform parliamentary member about stunting issue and recommendations
- Advocacy materials are continuously being review and tailor to be effectively use for advocacy activity both at national and sub-national levels
- In 12 July 2017, The Vice President initiated high level meeting with the line ministries about stunting reduction. One specific highlevel meeting also lead by the President was held on 5 April 2018 attended by relevant line Ministries to specifically discuss about stunting reduction (Please see Annex 8)

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 (Four)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The existence of updated nutrition-relevant policies and strategies (specific and sensitive) as mentioned on 2.1 progress marker
- The coordination of nutrition policies and their regulation between relevant line ministries, such as the existence of ministerial guidelines, advice or support for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies is underway
- The existence of a review framework to ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, education, gender equality and women’s empowerment, child protection, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response
- Representative of CSO and professional organization has meet with legislation at national level to discuss and inform parliamentary member about stunting issue and recommendations

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

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, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The operationalisation of the legal framework is continuously being reviewed and finalized to ensure the current condition and needs. For examples, several province and district already have regulation on early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding
- Food fortification regulation is currently being revised especially for the type of fortification to be use effectively for wheat, vegetable oil, and salt
- CSO network was actively advocating government on food fortification

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 platforms.

FINAL SCORE
3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Academia, professional organization, and CSO network members have actively engage with review and evaluation process for policy-making based on findings from research, case study, and monitoring & evaluation
- Lesson learned and best practices still need to be disseminated to other network members as well. Currently findings from monitoring are still being shared only within each network members. Thus, regular meeting need to be schedule and implement for each network and among all network members

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable (N/A)**.*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
Government	Planning, review process, dissemination, advocacy, and campaign
Donor and UN	Technical assistant, expertise, advocacy, research
Academia	Technical assistant, expertise, advocacy, research
Business	Compliance and campaign through workforce nutrition
CSO	Technical assistant, expertise, advocacy, research

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Positive progress has been shown in ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework for integrated nutrition intervention for stunting reduction. However, more work need to be conducted especially for legal framework operationalization and monitoring and evaluation as an evidence base for policy changes.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that 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 would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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 the 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 implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE

4 (Four)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders has been developed and shared among all members
- Analyses of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms has been conducted and finalized. However, budget allocation is still off track and non-government stakeholder nutrition action mapping is underway
- CSO network has conducted regular meeting to align their program and implementation plan
- More than half of the total district has developed Food and Nutrition Action Plan (FNAP) to guide nutrition programs/interventions which actively being monitored by the Governor
- Integrated Nutrition Intervention (INI) for Stunting Reduction still need to be clearly introduced especially for the sub-national level governments to avoid confusion (e.g., what is the different between INI with FNAP?)

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 to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for

each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE 3 (Three)
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Common Results Framework for Integrated Nutrition Intervention (INI) for Stunting Reduction has been developed and agreed by all network members. However, the framework is still need to be refined in order to select and focus on the most effective both specific and sensitive nutrition interventions • Identification of medium or long-term implementation objectives has been done. Defining the implementation process with clear roles designated to individual stakeholder groups has been develop at the national level • The assessment of coordination capacity to support the CRF and identifying priorities for capacity strengthening at the national and sub-national level has been conducted • Technical assistant at sub-national level government is needed to give guidance and support the implementation of stunting reduction programs

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 delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE 3 (Three)
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum basic health services have been applied at the sub-national level. The minimum basic health services is regulated by Minister of Home Affairs No.7/2018 and Presidential Decree No.2/2018 • Technical support is needed to support sub-national level government in developing their planning and budgeting. Rembuk Stunting is one of the solution to provide technical support for local governments • Training and/or support supervision provision is still needed to increase the coordination and the implementation capacity at national and sub-national levels • Coordination issue has been acknowledged between local government and local parliamentary member especially for budgeting cycle. Thus, provision of guideline and continuous communication and coordination are needed to make sure the alignment of the planning and budgeting cycle

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 good 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 (Three)
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information systems and/or online dashboard are still being develop to regularly collect, analyse and communicate agreed upon indicators, focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance • Joint annual reviews and monitoring visits among network members to see and learn about program implementation • Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework and system are still being develop by Bappenas and TNP2K. Thus, monitoring and evaluation across each sector need to be strengthened

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 implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Community based surveillance (e.g., E-PPGMB) was developed by the Ministry of Health to list and track all children under five growth monitoring. Currently, in average already covers 70%-80% of the children in each village
- Riskesdas (National Basic Health Survey) can be used as evaluation tools, while Susenas (National Social-Economic Survey) can be used for planning purposes. Nutrition surveillance (Pemantauan Status Gizi-PSG) has been conducted to oversee the trend and improvement of children under five nutritional status. Thus, there is a need for standardisation for data collection especially for length measurement
- There is a need to conduct metadata analysis for current research findings on stunting to identify gaps on monitoring and evaluation

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

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Stakeholders	Please provide examples
Government	Develop and finalize result framework and monitoring framework, dissemination of result and monitoring framework, and tracking the progress
Donor and UN	Technical assistant and funding
Academia	Expertise, planning and selecting effective interventions and its indicators, technical assistant for sub-national government
Business	Mapping activity and alignment
CSO	Mapping activity and alignment, technical assistant for sub-national government

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

In general, the alignment of programs and/or interventions has been progressing very well especially within government sectors to ensure the convergence of the INI implementation. However, the engagement of non-government sector still need to be improved to support the development of CRF and shared contributions for each sector. In addition, mapping activity for each sector and alignment with other sectors will prevent duplication which relates with effective resources usage. Thus, this year government plan to have solid monitoring and evaluation system which can be used for all network members to see and tracking the progress of the implementation. Shared lesson learnt and findings will foster a discussion among network members to have better planning.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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 provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The estimated costs for INI implementation within government sector has been developed, finalized, and shared to all members (approximately 5 million USD) for 100 districts and 1,000 villages in 2018
- Sub-national government (e.g., Kulon Progo and Lampung) has exercise budget allocation for 2019
- Funding for health and nutrition intervention shows increasing trend compare to last year. However, budget allocation and tracking for non-government sectors (civil society and business) still need to be collected
- Challenge on budget tracking and tagging specifically for stunting prevention has been identified. Thus, there is a need to develop budget tagging and tracking guideline and also adjustment on the tagging and tracking system within line ministries
- The use of village funds need to be clearly define to prevent confusion in the village level for its disbursement

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

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

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Budget tagging and tracking still conducted separately for each sector and compile by the Ministry of Finance. Currently, there are several different software and tools being used in each ministry. Thus, there is a need to develop more reliable and comprehensive budget tagging and tracking
- At the sub-national level, each district has allocated their budget for nutrition. However, those budget is still tag as general health and nutrition intervention not specifically for stunting reduction. Thus, the new tagging and tracking guideline is needed
- Financial report within government network is reported 1 yearly basis. However, budget analysis for planning is still lacking

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 mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Budget allocation and planning at the national level has been coordinated appropriately. In regards to 100 districts and 1,000 villages, Ministry of Finance and Home Affairs has requested sub-national government to allocate and transfer the funding to those targeted location in filling the gaps for implementation
- Mapping of financial gaps in each district is still on going. Non-government sectors are requested to support and filling the financial gaps
- Budget has been prioritized for effective specific and sensitive nutrition intervention
- There is a need to strengthen coordination and technical assistant for budget planning within local governments which include budget planning and tracking in village level

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into 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 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The village funds initiative has been useful as direct budget allocation from national level government to support village activity in improving their conditions (e.g., economic, infrastructure, health, and nutrition)
- Currently Ministry of Finance still refining budget tracking and tagging for stunting prevention so it could be added in the current platform/system
- There is an issue on funding disbursement (delayed) which have an impact on program implementation
- There is a need for further advocacy, socialization, and technical support in regard to budget planning and disbursement especially at village level

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 the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE

3 (Three)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Government is still exercising the budget allocation for 2019 and mapping activities for non-government sector is underway
- Civil society and business network have initiated their mapping contribution includes budget allocation
- UN system and donor has mapped their contribution and budget allocation
- As mentioned above budget tagging for stunting reduction is still being developed and will be used in 2019
- There is a need to conduct budget analysis study both for government and non-government sectors

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

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Stakeholders	Please provide examples
Government	Budget tagging and tracking method
Donor and UN	Technical assistant, expertise, and model
Academia	Budget analysis, research, and recommendations
Business	Mapping activities and budget allocation and tracking
CSO	Mapping activities and budget allocation and tracking

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Financial tracking and resource mobilization has been improved since last year. Trend of budget allocation and resource mobilization is increasing for nutrition intervention. However, there is a need to develop and/or adjusting the current government budget tagging and tracking system especially for stunting reduction

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE
3 (Three)

FINAL SCORE
2 (Two)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Ministry of Health (MoH) has reported regularly the implementation and progress for specific nutrition intervention which includes maternal anaemia and iron folic supplementation coverage, antenatal and postnatal care, vitamin A supplementation, food supplementation for malnourished mother and children, and nutritional status of children under five. Most of specific nutrition interventions are already reach 90% coverage. However, still lacking on the compliance side. Thus, as stunting become national priority, MoH could increase the coverage and to ensure compliance of the specific intervention. Currently, e-money tools such as e-PPGM and e-STMB has been implemented for surveillance and monitoring purposes. Additionally, the integration of Riskedas (National Basic Health Survey) and Susenas (National Social-Economic Survey) has been initiated to have more integrated data collection in 2019.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

At the national level, the Integrated Nutrition Intervention for Stunting Reduction have included several line ministries such as Ministry of Education – early child education and parenting, Ministry of Public Works and Housing – Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Social Affairs – Non Cash transfer provision, Ministry of Religious Affairs – Pre marital counselling, and Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection – Nutrition education and Safety Zone. However, coordination and stunting sensitive intervention at sub-national level governments still need to be improved. A comprehensive reporting mechanism from both national and sub-national level governments still need to be developed for progress tracking. Advocacy and campaign need to continuously conducted to make sure everyone have the same understanding and perception about the important of sensitive intervention toward stunting reduction.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

<p>Priorities identified in most recent JAA?</p> <p><i>Enter priority</i></p>	<p>Has this priority been met?</p> <p><i>Yes or No</i></p>	<p>What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met?</p> <p><i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority?</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain</i></p>
<p>1. Implementation of Integrated intervention on nutrition among stakeholders</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Implemented since lead by The President and The Vice President, engage the relevant line ministries/institutions (approx. 20 ministries/institutions) and also donors, UN System, CSOs, business, and academia</p>	<p>Yes, the government was supported by the donors through the technical assistant to strengthen the coordination among stakeholders</p>
<p>2. Implementation of The Roadmap of SUN Movement Secretariat Indonesia 2017-2019</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 1: Advocacy, Campaign, Socialization, and BCC to all stakeholders about nutrition improvement focus on stunting reduction (Bappenas and MoH are working together with UNICEF, World Bank, and Alive & Thrive to develop SBCC strategy on nutrition improvement) • Agenda 2: Strengthening multisectoral coordination (through the SUN Movement stakeholders of Indonesia for stunting reduction) • Agenda 3: Developing evidence-based nutrition specific and sensitive intervention (through the implementation of integrated nutrition intervention) • Agenda 4: Developing knowledge platform on nutrition (Bappenas & UNICEF are developing website cegahstunting.id and Bappenas & TNP2K are also developing monitoring and evaluation tools for integrated nutrition intervention) 	<p>Yes, Bappenas was supported by the development partner through the technical assistant</p>
<p>3. Conduct High Level Meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. City Sanitation Summit on September 2017 b. National Food Days on October 2017 c. National Health Days on November 2017 d. Rembuk Stunting on 2017 and 2018 e. Stunting Summit on 2018 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The highlevel meeting which has been conducted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. City Sanitation Summit on 11 – 13 December 2017 in Makassar, South Sulawesi b. National Food Days on 19 – 22 October 2017 in Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan c. National Health Days on 12 November 2017 in Jakarta d. National Nutrition Days on 25 January 2018 in Jakarta e. Rembuk Stunting on 27 – 30 November 2017 (Batch 1) and 26 – 27 March 2018 (Batch 2018) in Jakarta f. Stunting Summit on 2018 on 28 March 2018 in Jakarta 	<p>The government was supported by MCC – MCA Indonesia to conduct City Sanitation Summit & Stunting Summit and also supported by World Bank to conduct Rembuk Stunting</p>

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

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

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

The Government of Indonesia are seeking support from the Global Networks to provide:

1. Networking with other SUN countries
2. Linking each network to similar network from other country for learning purposes
3. Adding human resources/staff for the secretariat with specific technical background such as IT/Web developer
4. MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning) training

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES Please explain: Government has responded to malnutrition children outbreak at Asmat, Papua. Malnutrition case followed by children mortality is commonly happen in Papua due to poor hygiene and sanitation. Additionally, geographically Papua is one of the most challenging area covered by mountains and lack of basic infrastructure. The outbreak occurred for almost two months</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES Please explain: Government has created Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) – National Emergency Response Agency to coordinate any emergency situation. Additionally, Ministry of Health also have Emergency Crisis Center to provide basic health services during emergency response. Nutrition action and indicators is included in the nation plan on emergency preparedness and response</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES Please explain: Multi-Stakeholders Platform is involved with discussion and planning for emergency preparedness and response lead by BNPB. Humanitarian partners and/or civil organization always involved with emergency response</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain: Awareness for emergency preparedness and response still need to be strengthen. Community empowerment is needed and guideline for emergency support need to be clearly define to make sure no duplication and waste resources</p>

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department? If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES Please explain: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection</p>
<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES</p>

		<p>Please explain:</p> <p>CSO (Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia – Indonesian Women Coalition)</p>
3.	How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Women and teenage girls is targeted group for the integrated nutrition intervention within the first 1,000 days</p>
4.	What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Ensure women and teenage girl participation at village planning and decisions making process. Women cooperation is also one of the examples for economic empowerment.</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Culture program for basic minimal education (12 years) to make sure teenage girls are continuing their education properly</p>
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>Several review and studies on gender policies have been conducted. For example, maternity leaves, school curriculum, and married regulation</p>
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women’s empowerment policy or strategy in place?	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>Please explain: Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 about Gender (Please see Annex 9)</p>
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>Please explain: The first 1,000 days of life was mainly focus on women and their life cycles. Thus, advocacy for women empowerment is really important key to ensure pro-female policy making and legislation on nutrition</p>

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.</p>
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Examples:

Mass media and social media campaign has been used to deliver key messages and to increase awareness on nutrition actions. Key messages need to be certified and cleared by Ministry of Health. For example the tagline and logo of “Cegah Stunting itu Penting” has been acknowledged and used by partners



2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?

Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or

Yes or No
YES

If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.

Examples:

Religious Forum along with Persagi has conducted courtesy and advocacy meeting with parliamentarians to discuss about stunting and the importance of early age investment.

The news links are listed below:

<http://www.muhammadiyah.or.id/id/news-12639-detail-nasyiatul-aisyiyah-bersama-forum-lintas-agama-audiensi-dengan-komisi-viii-dpr-bahas-pencegahan-stunting.html>

<p><i>group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>http://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/19350/t/Selamatkan+Generasi+Bangsa+Dari+Ancaman+Stunting</p> <p>http://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/20674/t/Komisi+IX+Soroti+Masalah+Kematian+Bayi+Dan+Gizi+Buruk+Babel</p> <p>http://www.rri.co.id/post/berita/511164/nasional/komisi_ix_dpr_penanganan_stunting_bukan_tanggung_jawab_kemenkes_saja.html</p> <p>http://www.aktual.com/dpr-kasus-stunting-dan-gizi-buruk-bukan-salah-kaum-perempuan/</p>
<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. President and Vice President 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime 4. Governors and Mayors 5. Public Figure (Actress): Andien, Zaskia Adya Mecca, Ayudia Bing Slamet, Okky Asokawati
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through</p>	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p>Examples: AKKOPSI and GKIA have documented their advocacy stories in a book called “1001 Langkah – 1001 Steps”</p>

<p>multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes or No YES</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p>Details: Rembuk Stunting both for 66 Districts Expected outcome: Integrated nutrition workplan at district level Key stakeholders: Governor, Mayor, Bappeda, Head of related Division at district level, Head of villages, Ministry of Health, Bappenas, Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Finance Date: September – December 2018 Location: Jakarta</p>

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Ms.	Meida Octarina	Deputy Assistant for Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health, and Environmental Health, Coordinating Ministry of Human Development & Cultural Affairs		meidaakmal30@gmail.com		Yes
2.	Ms.	Mila Yusnita	National Family Planning Agency		mila_yusnita@yahoo.com		
3.	Ms.	Dyah S	Provincial Development Planning Agency of East Java		dyahsw87@yahoo.com		

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
4.	Mr.	Indra Cahya N.	District Development Planning Agency of Kulon Progo		indrakahyanugraha@gmail.com		
5.	Mr.	Adhi Dharmawan Tato	Directorate of Health Promotion & Community Empowerment, Ministry of Health		adhidaengtato@gmail.com		
6.	Ms.	Iin Afriani	Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs		subditkesehatan.kemendagri@gmail.com		
7.	Ms.	Gita Prima	Directorate of Housing Development & Environmental, Ministry of Public Works & Housing		gitaprima86@yahoo.com		
8.	Mr.	Anto Roy	Directorate of Family Social Insurance, Ministry of Social Affairs		antoroy@gmail.com		
9.	Ms.	Febrina Kurniawati	Directorate of National Budgeting, Ministry of Finance		kurniawati.febrina@gmail.com		
10.	Ms.	Laksmi Widyastuti	Family Welfare Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs		laksmi.widyastuti@yahoo.com		
11.	Mr.	Suroto	Directorate Community Nutrition, Ministry of Health		psuroto@gmail.com		

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
12.	Mr.	Victor	District Development Planning Agency of Gorontalo		victorasiku19@gmail.com		
13.	Mr.	Iwan Halwani	Directorate Community Nutrition, Ministry of Health		lhalc6n65@gmail.com		
14.	Ms.	Fitrianita D.	Provincial Development Planning Agency of Lampung		fitri.damhuri@gmail.com		
15.	Ms.	Irma Nurachmi	Provincial Development Planning Agency of Lampung		irma.nurachmi@gmail.com		
16.	Mr.	Tutus Prasetyo	Provincial Development Planning Agency of East Java		tutusprasetyo@gmail.com		
17.	Mr.	Arum Atmawikarta	SDGs Secretariat, Ministry of National Development Planning		arum@bappenas.go.id		
18.	Ms.	Brian Sriprahastuti	Presidential Office		brian.sriprahastuti@ksp.go.id		
19.	Ms.	Tiska Yumeida	Directorate Community Nutrition, Ministry of Health		tiska_162230@yahoo.co.id		
20.	Mr.	Busyairi Afton	Provincial Development Planning Agency of Lampung		busyafton@gmail.com		
21.	Ms.	Evi Fatimah	Directorate Community Nutrition,		evifat0305@gmail.com		

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
			Ministry of Health				
22.	Mr.	Nur Akbar Bahar	SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning		akbar.bahar@iyhps.org		
23.	Mr.	Akim Dharmawan	SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning		dharma.awan@gmail.com		Yes
24.	Ms.	Nurul Imani	Directorate of Community Health and Nutrition, Ministry of National Development Planning		nurulimani73@gmail.com		
25.	Mr.	Budiyono	Directorate of Community Health and Nutrition, Ministry of National Development Planning		budiyonopati@gmail.com		
26.	Ms.	Annisa Fitria	Secretariat Gol-UNICEF, Ministry of National Development Planning		annisa.fitria15@yahoo.co.id		
27.	Ms.	Ardhiantie	Directorate of Community Health and Nutrition, Ministry of National		ardhiantie@bappenas.go.id		

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
			Development Planning				
28.	Ms.	Evi Nurhidayati	SUN Movement Secretariat of Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning		sekretariat1000hpk@bappenas.go.id		Yes
29.	Ms.	Lilis Komariah	Directorate of Community Health and Nutrition, Ministry of National Development Planning		lilis03pisces@gmail.com		
30.	Ms.	Siska Verawati	CISDI		siska.verawati@cisdi.org		
31.	Ms.	Fanti Hustina	Matakin		fanihustinas@gmail.com		
32.	Ms.	Arti Indallah	SNV		aindallah@snv.org		
33.	Ms.	Dian Hadihardjono	HKI		dhadihardjono@hki.org		
34.	Ms.	Patricia Norimarna	Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik/ Save The Children		patricia.norimarna@savethechildren.org		Yes
35.	Ms.	Maftuhah	Fatayat NU		maftuhah.upi@gmail.com		
36.	Mr.	Rokhmad Munawir	YAPPIKA Action Aid		rokhmad.munawir@yappika-actionaid.or.id		
37.	Mr.	Vanji	YAPPIKA Action Aid		vanji.prastyo@yappika-actionaid.or.id		
38.	Ms.	Dewi Riawati	Matakin		dewi_riawati@yahoo.co.id		
39.	Ms.	Agustina E.	YPCII		niniek.raitung@gmail.com		
40.	Mr.	Rozy Afrial J.	NI		rjafar@nutritionintl.org		Yes

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
41.	Ms.	Maria J. Adrijanti	WVI		maria_adrijanti@wvi.or.id		
42.	Mr.	Ferry Suranto	PKPU Human Initiative		ferry.suranto@pkpu.org		
43.	Ms.	Atikah	1000 Days Fund		atikah@1000daysfund.org		
44.	Mr.	Zack	1000 Days Fund		zack@1000daysfund.org		
45.	Ms.	Nurlia Dian P.	Nasyiatul Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah		ppnamuhammadiyah@yahoo.com		
46.	Ms.	Elviyanti Martini	World Bank		emartini@worldbank.org		Yes
47.	Mr.	Heike Hakim	IFAD		h.hakim@ifad.org		
48.	Ms.	Katty Danni	DFAT		katty.danni@dfat.gov.au		
49.	Ms.	Elvina Karyadi	World Bank		ekarjadi@worldbank.org		
50.	Ms.	Jee Hyun Rah	UNICEF		jhrah@unicef.org		Yes
51.	Ms.	Ninik Sukotjo	UNICEF		ssukotjo@unicef.org		Yes
52.	Ms.	Masumi Maehara	UNICEF		mmaehara@unicef.org		
53.	Mr.	Sugeng Eko Irianto	WHO		iriantos@who.int		
54.	Ms.	Diandra Pratami	WFP		diandra.pratami@wfp.org		
55.	Ms.	Lina Rospita	FAO		lina.rospita@fao.org		
56.	Mr.	Firmansyah	PT East West Seed Indonesia		f-mansyah@panahmerah.id		
57.	Mr.	Widodo	Tanoto Foundation		widodo_sunartoyo@tanotofoundation.org		
58.	Mr.	Ferro	Otsuka Indonesia		fpitraja@ho.otsuka.co.id		

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
59.	Mr.	Stefanus Indrayana	PT Indofood		indrayana@indofood.co.id		Yes
60.	Mrs.	Herda Pradsmadji	Kalbe Farma		herda.pradsmadji@kalbe.co.id		
61.	Mr.	Barli A. Kartawiria	GAPMMI		regulatory@gapmmi.or.id		
62.	Mr.	Paul Collett	Tanoto Foundation		paul_collett@tanotofoundation.org		
63.	Ms.	Dwi Setyo	PT Indofood		dwi.si@indofood.co.id		
64.	Mr.	Edwin Chandra	Nutrifood		edwinchan13@gmail.com		
65.	Mr.	Vino L	Kalbe Farma		vino.latureisisa@kalbe.co.id		
66.	Ms.	Yustina Arie Indrastuti	PDGMI		anie_indrastuti@yahoo.com		
67.	Ms.	Asih Setiarini	University of Indonesia		asih.setiarini@gmail.com		Yes
68.	Mr.	Sunarno Ranu Widjojo	PERSAGI		sunarnoranuw@gmail.com		
69.	Ms.	Sri Handayani	PDGKI		pdgki@yahoo.com		
70.	Ms.	Lany Dewi W.	PDGKI		lanydewi@yahoo.com		
71.	Ms.	S. Anna Marliyati	Bogor Agricultural University		amarliyati@gmail.com		
72.	Ms.	Dini Latief	PDGMI		dini.latief@gmail.com		
73.	Ms.	Sari Kusuma	SEAMEO RECFON		skusuma@seameo-recfon.org		
74.	Ms.	Pudji Astuti	PDGKI				
75.	Mr.	Minarto	PERSAGI		minarto2012@gmail.com		Yes