

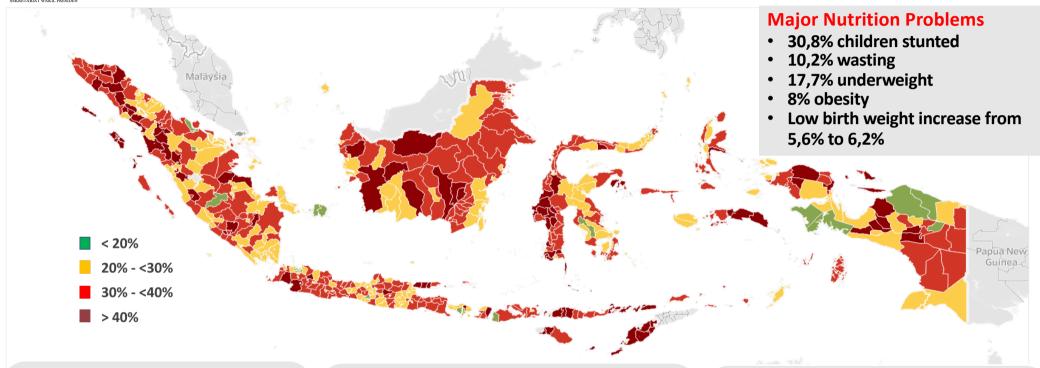
Managing the Acceleration for Stunting Reduction in Indonesia

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Stunting Prevalence Distribution by Districts in 2018



The prevalence of stunting among children under 5 has declined from 37.2% (2013) to 30.8% (2018).

In 2018, stunting prevalence at most of provinces is > 30%.

Only 1 province with prevalence < 20%, i.e Jakarta and 2 provinces > 40% i.e East Nusa Tenggara and West Sulawesi

In 2018, from 514 districts, there are 34 districts with prevalence < 20%.



Strategy of Stunting Reduction Pillars

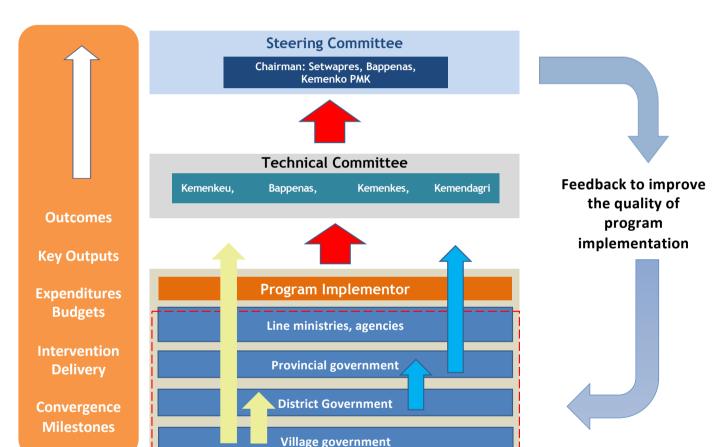
National Strategy launched in 2018 introduced the 5 Pillars of Stunting Prevention that guides all efforts conducted by all government levels, including other contributing actors

The Strategy formulated on country experiences and global best practices → discussed between national policy makers and the World Bank → translated into the five pillars

PILLAR 1. Political Commitment and National leadership	PILLAR 2. National Communication Campaign	PILLAR 3. Convergent National Program With The Regional And Community Program	PILLAR 4. Nutrition & Food Security Policy	PILLAR 5. Monitoring And Evaluation
 President& Vice President leadership Local and village government leadership Engagement of private, CSO and community 	 Consistent and sustainable public behavior change campaign and advocacy at the national dan community level. Capacity Building for service providers in the field 	 Strengthening convergence of planning and budgeting Improving service delivery management Strengthening multisectoral coordination 	Provision of households' food and nutrition needs through expansion of social and food assistance for poor households, food fortification dan food safety	Integrated monitoring and evaluation system
Coord: VP Office	Coord: MoH & MoCl	Coord: Bappenas, MOHA & MoV	Coord: MoAgr	Coord: VPO & Bappenas



Institutional Arrangement for National Strategy Implementation



- To promote coordination & accountability, the implementation of National Strategy directly coordinated by the Office of Vice President.
- 23-line ministries, 34
 provinces and 514
 districts involved in the
 implementation of
 National Strategy



Implementation Challenges: Decentralization and Convergence

Challenges

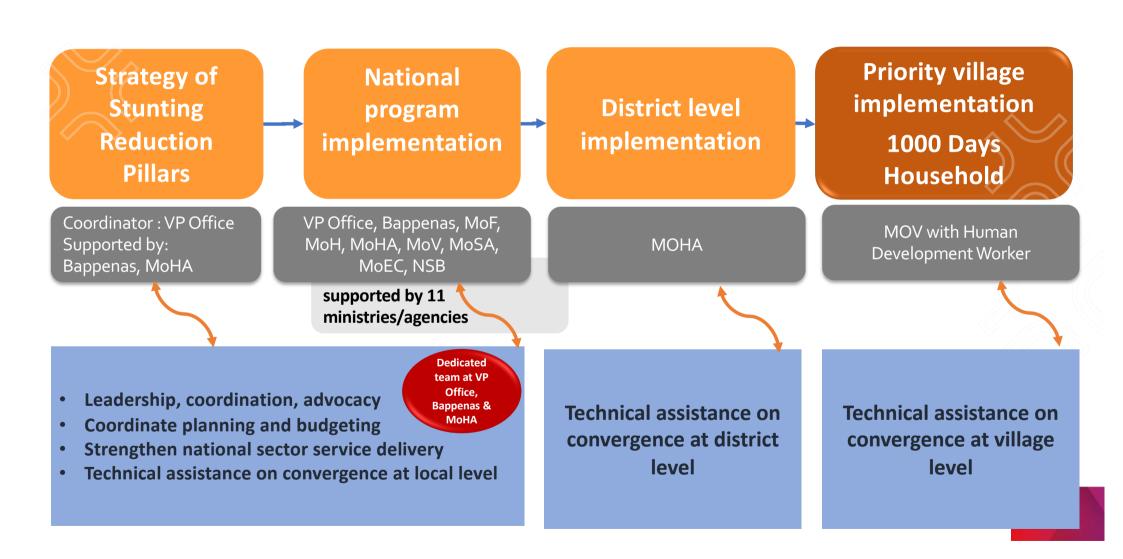
- Two main challenges in implementing stunting prevention: government decentralization and program convergence
- Implementation is carried out by all levels of government: central, provincial, district/municipalities, village governments. Each level of government has numerous programs, activities and budgets. Each ministry/agency also has numerous programs, activities and budgets related to stunting prevention.
- The challenge is how to converge programs and activities, financed by each level of government, across ministries and agencies, so that they are on target and do not overlap.

Addressing Challenges

- The National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention a common reference for program implementation at all level
- The coordination of the National Strategy Implementation escalated into Vice President level
- Local government heads are encouraged to sign a joint commitment with SoVP to accelerate stunting prevention in their regions
- Capacity building is given to regions to be able to converge program implementation
- Funding support is provided to ministries and agencies, districts/ municipalities and villages to ensure priority interventions required by the community are available.
- Ministry/agency programs have been refined to focused on the main target group
- Building an integrated monitoring and evaluation system that involves the parties



Governing Program Implementation 2018-2020





Political Commitment: Key Driver for Successful Implementation



The President and Vice President directly lead the acceleration of stunting reduction involving 23 ministries/ agencies & local governments.

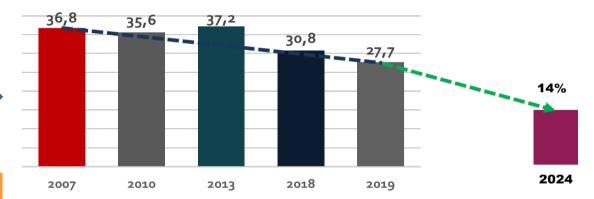


358 head of the local governments from 360 priorities districts/ municipalities signed their commitment to accelerate the reduction of stunting in their respective regions.

Prevention of stunting is a national priority in National Medium-term Development Plan 2020 – 2024

Political commitment from national and local leaders is very important in the program.

Coordination could be improved, and the resources could be mobilized, to focus on stunting reduction.





National Strategy has been legalized to strengthen legal basis of the program implementation



Progress of National Strategy for Stunting Prevention



Behavioral Change Communication
Strategies to support stunting prevention
campaigns have been carried out in central
and regional areas. In addition, capacity
building to develop BCC strategies has been
given to local governments



Central programs have been sharpened and expanded. For example nutrition programs in early education and noncash food aid programs



Coverage of specific and sensitive interventions increased for the past 3 years (2018 – 2020)



Integrated monitoring and evaluation systems has been developed. Dashboards in operation and continuously improved: http://dashboard.setnas-stunting.id/



Bappenas and MoF has planned and allocated budgets to ensure that priority interventions are financed & implemented in priority district, both through central agencies, the special allocation fund for priority locations and the Village Fund



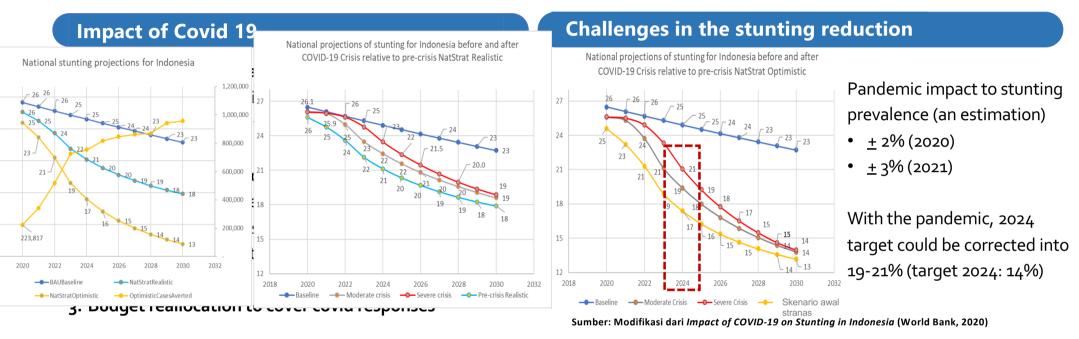
98.6% of villages have Human Development Workers (HDW) to help facilitate the convergence of stunting prevention at the village level and provide regular report using e-HDW application

8

Currently, Presidential Regulation on Accelerating Stunting Reduction is being finalized, with Vice President as Chief of Steering Committee, and Head of National Family Planning Agency as implementation coordination



Anticipated impacts of Covid-19 on Stunting Reduction



Innovation and mitigation



- To ensure and protect the essential health services
- To broader and sharpen the social protection scheme (PKH, BNPT/Sembako Program)
- To focus on the most cost effective intervention
- To enhance the community empowerment to promote both covid prevention as well as maintain and improve health services



Lessons Learned

- Complexity of program implementation can be addressed by strong leadership at national level.
- Stakeholders' engagement essential in building commitment and ongoing attention to the program.
- Program convergence at the national to village level is important to ensure services are received by target groups, but it will take time.
- Behavior change requires concerted effort at all level, this take process that enable campaign implementation to reach the beneficiaries.
- World Bank support stimulates government push to grow and expand the program.
- PforR push the government to improve planning, budgeting, program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



THANK YOU

for Mutual Partnership in Mitigating and Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Indonesia































