Managing the Acceleration for Stunting Reduction in Indonesia

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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%.

Major Nutrition Problems
• 30.8% children stunted
• 10.2% wasting
• 17.7% underweight
• 8% obesity
• Low birth weight increase from 5.6% to 6.2%
# 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:

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<td>1. President&amp; Vice President leadership</td>
<td>1. Consistent and sustainable public behavior change campaign and advocacy at the national dan dan community level.</td>
<td>1. Strengthening convergence of planning and budgeting</td>
<td>Provision of households’ food and nutrition needs through expansion of social and food assistance for poor households, food fortification dan food safety</td>
<td>Integrated monitoring and evaluation system</td>
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<td>2. Local and village government leadership</td>
<td>2. Capacity Building for service providers in the field</td>
<td>2. Improving service delivery management</td>
<td>Coord: VPO &amp; Bappenas</td>
<td>Coord: VP Office</td>
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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

Strategy of Stunting Reduction Pillars
- Leadership, coordination, advocacy
- Coordinate planning and budgeting
- Strengthen national sector service delivery
- Technical assistance on convergence at local level

National program implementation
- VP Office, Bappenas, MoF, MoH, MoHA, MoV, MoSA, MoEC, NSB

District level implementation
- MOHA

Priority village implementation 1000 Days Household
- MOV with Human Development Worker

Coordinator: VP Office Supported by: Bappenas, MoHA
Supported by 11 ministries/agencies
Technical assistance on convergence at district level
Technical assistance on convergence at village level
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

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.

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

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 non-cash food aid programs.

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

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.

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

**Impact of Covid 19**

1. Disruption in essential health services
   - Health services provider burden increase, health services at community level (Posyandu) stopped

2. Purchasing power declining, unemployment increased
   - Poverty rate increase; 2.5 million people become unemployment. These will have impact to the accessibility to nutritious food

3. Budget reallocation to cover covid responses

**Challenges in the stunting reduction**

Pandemic impact to stunting prevalence (an estimation)
- ± 2% (2020)
- ± 3% (2021)

With the pandemic, 2024 target could be corrected into 19-21% (target 2024: 14%)

**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

_Sumber: Modifikasi dari Impact of COVID-19 on Stunting in Indonesia (World Bank, 2020)
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