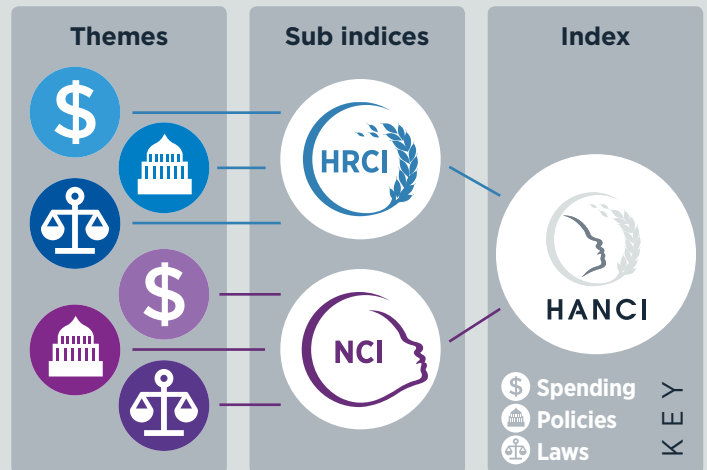
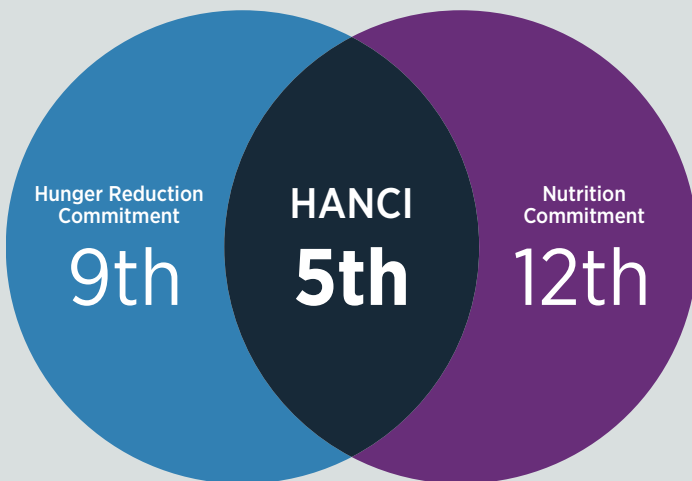


 **Key data for Indonesia**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 10.2% **Stunting:** 30.8% **Proportion of population underweight:** 17.7%

Source: Government of Indonesia (RISKESDAS, 2018)

**Strong Performance**











- The Government of Indonesia has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Indonesia instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Indonesia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2017.
- The Government of Indonesia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 90.8% of the population of Indonesia in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Indonesia 97.5% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2017.
- In Indonesia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**

- In Indonesia, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Indonesia's medium/long term national development policy (National Medium-Term Development Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- The Government of Indonesia has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 62% of children in 2017.

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)**

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	2.7%	2016	29th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	8.7%	2017	14th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	Joint 2nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	Joint 9th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	71.9%	2018	19th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2018	Joint 2nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 28th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 12th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st













<sup>1</sup> No benchmark

<sup>2</sup> No benchmark

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong

<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

**Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)**

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	62%	2017	Joint 26th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	90.8%	2017	12th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	73.1%	2017	7th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	97.5%	2017	9th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Weak	2010-2014	33rd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes