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 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: VP Office</td>
<td>Coord: VPO &amp; Bappenas</td>
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The Strategy formulated on country experiences and global best practices discussed between national policy makers and the World Bank translated into the five pillars.
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**
- Coordinator: VP Office
- Supported by: Bappenas, MoHA

**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

**Key Points**
- Leadership, coordination, advocacy
- Coordinate planning and budgeting
- Strengthen national sector service delivery
- Technical assistance on convergence at local level

**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

行为改变沟通策略。支持防止儿童生长迟缓的宣传活动已在中央和地方区域实施。此外，已向地方政府提供了BCC策略的能力建设。

特定和敏感干预措施的覆盖率在过去3年（2018 – 2020）有所提高。

Bappenas和MoF已经计划并分配了预算，以确保优先干预措施在优先地区得到融资和实施，通过中央机构、特别分配基金和村基金。

中央项目已得到细化和扩展。例如，早期教育和非现金食品援助项目的营养计划。

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特定和敏感干预措施的覆盖率在过去3年（2018 – 2020）有所提高。

集成监测和评价系统已开发。运营中的仪表板正在不断改进：http://dashboard.setnas-stunting.id/。

98.6%的村庄有人力资源发展工作者（HDW）来帮助促进儿童生长迟缓的综合预防工作，并提供定期报告使用电子HDW应用程序。

目前，正在起草加速减少儿童生长迟缓的总统令，由副总统担任指导委员会主任，国家家庭计划生育机构负责实施协调。
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

*Sources: 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