

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 13.5% **Stunting:** 36.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 19.9%

Source: Gov. of Indonesia (RISKESDAS, 2013)

### Strong Performance

**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.

**In Indonesia**, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men and these rights are upheld in practice. This reduces women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

**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 2012.

**The Government** has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

**The Government of Indonesia** promotes complementary feeding practices.

**In Indonesia** 95.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012.

**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. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

**Weak access** to improved sanitation facilities (58.8% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

**In Indonesia**, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

**Civil registration** rates are weak (66.6% in 2012) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

**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>	0.67%	2010	44th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	6.9%	2012	38th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Strong	2013	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	66.6%	2012	18th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2014	Joint 2nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law & Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 5th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st













<sup>1</sup> No benchmark

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong




<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  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	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	82%	2013	29th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	84.9%	2012	15th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	58.8%	2012	12nd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.7%	2012	9th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2010-2014	30th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 21st

<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  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

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