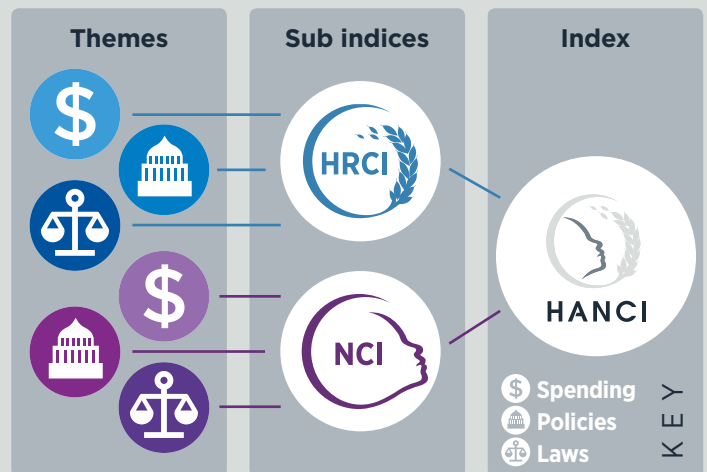
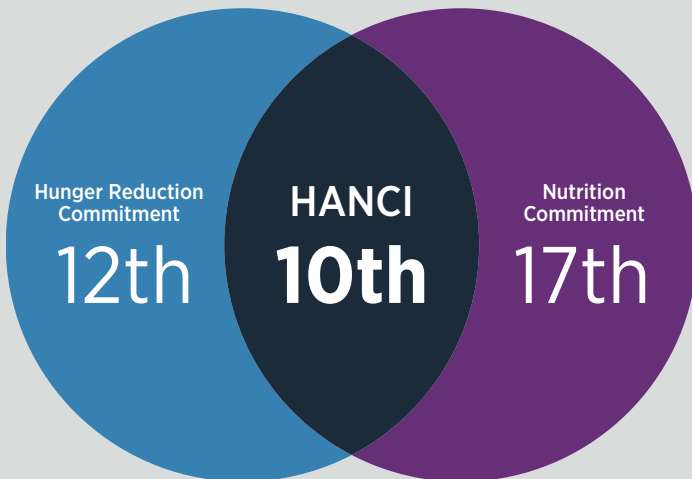


 **Key data for Indonesia**



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

Source: Government of Indonesia (RISKESDAS, 2013)











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.
- 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.
- The Government of Indonesia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 90.3% of the population of Indonesia in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Indonesia 95.4% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- 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.
- Policymakers in Indonesia do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (67.9% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Civil registration rates are weak (68.5% in 2013) 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 ¹	0.7%	2010	45th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	7.4%	2015	Joint 15th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	68.5%	2013	21st
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 2nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law & Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ 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	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	82%	2015	20th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	90.3%	2015	13th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	67.9%	2015	8th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.4%	2013	Joint 13th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2010-2014	30th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2012	Joint 40th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 20th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes