Key data for Indonesia

**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.

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

(Source: Government of Indonesia (RISKESDAS, 2018)

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 and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANC-Global) - 2019

#### Key data for Indonesia

### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

1. **Access to land (security of tenure)** ³
   - Strong
   - 2019
   - Joint 2nd
2. **Access to agricultural research and extension services** ²
   - Strong
   - 2019
   - Joint 9th
3. **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**
   - 71.9%
   - 2018
   - 19th
4. **Functioning of social protection systems** ³
   - Moderate
   - 2018
   - Joint 2nd

#### Laws

1. **Level of constitutional protection of the right to food** ³
   - Moderate
   - 2017
   - Joint 10th
2. **Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)** ⁴
   - In Law, not in Practice
   - 2019
   - Joint 28th
3. **Equality of women’s economic rights** ⁴
   - In Law, not in Practice
   - 2019
   - Joint 12th
4. **Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)**
   - Yes
   - 2014
   - Joint 1st

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### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

1. **Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children**
   - 62%
   - 2017
   - Joint 26th
2. **Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)**
   - Yes
   - 2015
   - Joint 1st
3. **Population with access to an improved water source**
   - 90.8%
   - 2017
   - 12th
4. **Population with access to improved sanitation**
   - 73.1%
   - 2017
   - 7th
5. **Health care visits for pregnant women**
   - 97.5%
   - 2017
   - 9th
6. **Nutrition features in national development policy** ¹
   - Weak
   - 2010-2014
   - 33rd
7. **National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)**
   - Yes
   - 2019
   - Joint 1st
8. **Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)**
   - Yes
   - 2019
   - Joint 1st
9. **Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)**
   - Yes
   - 2019
   - Joint 1st
10. **National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)**
    - Yes
    - 2017
    - Joint 1st

#### Laws

1. **ICMBS² enshrined in domestic law**
   - Many Aspects Enshrined
   - 2019
   - Joint 19th

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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
³ International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit: [www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)*