Indonesia

UNSDCF Nutrition Integration Analysis
June 2020
Nutrition and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCDF)
Nutrition is both a maker and marker of development

- “Improved nutrition is the platform for progress in health, education, employment, empowerment of women and the reduction of poverty and inequality, and can lay the foundation for peaceful, secure and stable societies” – Fmr. SG of the UN, Ban Ki Moon

- Nutrition is multi-dimensional and as such requires an integrated, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach which can be further leveraged to accomplish all other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Nutrition is an essential driver of the SDGs as it is directly linked with 12 SDGs and notably affiliated with the remaining 5 SDGs.

Source: UN (Nutrition) Network Secretariat
Leveraging the power of nutrition to achieve the SDGs

Partnership is Key to Improving Nutrition
- Collective actions building on comparative advantages; Establishment and strengthening of MSPS; Promoting a systems approach (e.g. food, health,...

Ending Malnutrition Supports Stable Societies
- Food assistance; Livelihoods support; Nutrition support in emergencies; Strengthening institutions to address inequalities, injustice and violence...

Biodiversity is Crucial for Good Nutrition
- Food composition data for locally available plant foods; Sustainably manage forests; Combat desertification...

Water is Home to Nutritious Foods - Fish & More
- Nutrition-sensitive legislation/regulations on fish harvesting/farming; Cold chain support; Aquaculture and capture fisheries for production of animal-source foods; Nutrition education to support dietary diversity...

Dietary Patterns Impact Climate Change and Vice Versa
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation; Impact reduction and early warning...

Sustainable Food Production Yields Healthy Foods
- Food systems management; Promotion of small-scale farmer rights, Organic agriculture; Locally produced foods for consumption; Support indigenous knowledge of local foods...

Urbanization Has +ve/-ve Impacts on Nutrition
- Urban gardens; Promotion of healthy diets, incl. overweight/obesity prevention; Legislation/regulations on portion size control; Enhanced links b/wn farmers and urban markets; Urban food safety measures (e.g. for street food)...

From Stunting to Obesity, Inequities Contribute to Malnutrition
- Various social protection schemes - UHC, conditional cash transfers and vouchers; Price subsidies; Legislation on compulsory education for girls and boys; Land tenure and trade legislation;...

Good Nutrition Increases Earning Capacity
- Public works programmes; Price subsidies; Microcredit; Unemployment insurance; Unconditional cash transfers - all undertaken with a nutrition lens...

Good Nutrition Supports Productive Lives
- Right to Food; Food vouchers; Fortification; Food safety legislation; Maternity protection; International code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes...

Good Nutrition Makes for Good Health
- BFHI; Iron/folic acid supplementation; Management of SAM; Counselling on healthy diets to prevent overweight, obesity and NCDs; Universal health coverage (UHC)...

Good Nutrition Drives Up IQ Levels
- School meals; Deworming; Nutrition and health education; WASH interventions in schools; Increasing attendance at schools, technical/vocational education...

Women's Empowerment Supports Nutrition Gains
- Prevention of adolescent pregnancy; Family planning; Take-home school rations targeting adolescent girls; Microcredit targeting women; Land tenure reform...

Good Sanitation Can Help Prevent Malnutrition
- Water and sanitation infrastructure; Handwashing education/promotion; Household water treatment; Food hygiene promotion; Provision of water during special circumstances;...

Energy is Vital from Cold Chains to Cooking
- Support for healthy and productive ecosystems; Capacity development on cold chain support; Food hygiene education; Promotion of energy-efficient stove use; Energy infrastructure development/support...

Addressing Iron Deficiency Can Boost Productivity
- Minimum wage; Maternity protection; ILO occupational safety and health convention no. 155 (1981); Microfinance/credit...

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With contributions to the UN Network Secretariat from

Indonesia is on track to meet only one of the global nutrition targets

- **Prevalence of under-5 overweight decreased from 12.3% in 2010 to 11.5% in 2019** – on track with global nutrition target.
- **Under-5 stunting prevalence at 36.4%** - higher than developing country average of 25%.
- **Under-5 wasting prevalence at 13.5%** - higher than the average developing country rate of 8.9%.
- **Low birthweight prevalence at 10%** - decrease from 11.2% in 2000.
- **40.9% of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed** – lower than global nutrition target of 50% by 2025.
- **28.8% of women of reproductive age (WRA) are anaemic**
- **8% of adult women have diabetes**, compared to 7.4% of men.
- **9.3% of women and 5% of men are also obese.**

Why mainstream nutrition in the UNSDCF?

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) is the main instrument for planning and implementing UN development activities at country level in support of Agenda 2030 and as such:

  - The presence of nutrition objectives in the UNSDCF will facilitate the development of nutrition specific/sensitive joint programmes in line with national nutrition priorities.

  - Inclusion of nutrition as a pillar/outcome/priority area in the UNSDCF, will allow malnutrition issues to benefit from adequate allocation of human and financial resources. It will also lead to the inclusion of nutrition-related projects in the individual programmes of UN agencies.

  - Nutrition mainstreaming in the UNSDCF will allow UNCTs pay close attention to nutrition considerations while planning and undertaking response/recovery activities in humanitarian contexts.

  - Integrating nutrition in the UNSDCF will encourage governments to consider nutrition with a broader multi-sectoral lens.

Source: UN (Nutrition) Network Secretariat
Indonesia- United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) [2016-2020]

- The UNPDF (2016-2020) represents the UN’s guiding framework for partnership with the Indonesian government in the achievement of its National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015 – 2019 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- The UNPDF is aligned with the priorities of the RPJMN and is based on a multi-stakeholder consultative process involving the government, academia, private sector, civil society, development partners as well as women, young people and workers’ associations.

- The UNPDF also builds on lessons learned from the preceding UNPDF (2011-2015), including a country analysis, independent evaluation, and a UN comparative advantage analysis.

- A management and coordination structure has been established to monitor the implementation of the UNPDF and ensure harmonization of efforts, as seen in the above diagram.

Source: Indonesia UNPDF (2016–2020)

UN Agencies involved in the UNPDF:
FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, UN HABITAT, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIDO, OCHA, UNODC, UNOPS, UNORCID, UN University, UNV, WFP, WHO, ITU, UNEP
UNPDF Analysis Overview

Summary of Findings on Indonesia’s UNPDF (2016 – 2020)
# UNPDF Analysis Overview (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Nutrition Integration</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Integration at Outcome level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 1</strong>: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Includes a nutrition-specific indicator on improved dietary patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 2</strong>: Equitable access to social services and social protection</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Nutrition is explicitly addressed with further reference to engagement with the SUN Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 3</strong>: Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>No implicit or explicit reference is made to nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 4</strong>: Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for all</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Nutrition is not considered in relation to GBV and child marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition Integration in Cross-cutting Priorities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Human Rights</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Includes the introduction of nutrition-sensitive and rights-based guidelines to ensure food security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gender Equality</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>Nutrition is not explicitly considered, however gender is to be mainstreamed into all sectors (including nutrition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>No implicit or explicit reference is made to nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Young People</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>Reference is made to advocacy on health (sexual and reproductive), which many implicitly include nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Statistics and Data Management</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>Nutrition is not explicitly considered, however improved statistics and data management are to be mainstreamed into all sectors (including nutrition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHA/GNR Targets as Indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>Child Stunting</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>An indicator is dedicated to the reduction of stunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Child Wasting</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>No indicator provided on wasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Exclusive Breastfeeding</strong></td>
<td>❌</td>
<td>No indicator provided on exclusive breastfeeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## UNPDF Analysis Overview (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Nutrition Integration</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHA/GNR Targets as Indicators</td>
<td>Anaemia in <em>WRA</em></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicator provided on anaemia in women of reproductive age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Overweight</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicators provided on child overweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (Men)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicators provided on obesity in men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obesity (Women)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicators provided on obesity in women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes (Men)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicators provided on diabetes in men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes (Women)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>No indicators provided on diabetes in women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSP Engagement</td>
<td>Multi-stakeholder engagement</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Reference is made to engagement with various stakeholders across all outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-sectoral engagement</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>Linkages between different sectors covered under each outcome are not explicitly considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Decade</td>
<td>Action Areas 1,2,3,4,5,6</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The UNPDF is aligned to all action areas of the Nutrition Decade excluding Action Area 4 (Trade and Investment for Nutrition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>17 SDGs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The outcomes and priority areas of the UNPDF have been structured to reflect all 17 SDGs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Findings (1/2)

- Indonesia’s UNPDF (2016-2020) provides a comprehensive framework for partnership between UN agencies and key national stakeholders to attain both national and global development objectives.

- The UNPDF is well aligned with all 17 SDGs and all but one of the Nutrition Decade Action Areas (i.e. Action Area 4).

- While nutrition is not positioned as a pillar/outcome in the UNPDF, all four outcomes of the UNPDF are related to nutrition. This has however not been made explicit within the framework.

- Nutrition is explicitly considered under Outcome 2 with particular reference to the SUN Movement, however, the link between nutrition and other areas covered under the Outcome (such as WASH, social protection, etc.) have not been clearly articulated.

- Under Outcome 2, some forms of malnutrition, including over-nutrition and NCDs are highlighted within the Outcome rationale. However, no indicators are provided within the matrix of the UNPDF to ensure UN action and measure progress.
Summary of Findings (2/2)

• Nutrition is not included as a cross-cutting priority in the UNPDF. However, all five priority areas noted in the UNPDF provide ample opportunities to scale up nutrition actions and attain better nutrition outcomes. Such opportunities and linkages are however not made explicit.

• While Indonesia is on track to meet only 1 of the global nutrition targets, only 2 nutrition-specific indicators are provided throughout the matrix of the UNPDF (i.e dietary patterns & stunting).

• Where sectoral linkages between nutrition and other areas have not been made explicit, integrated approaches to tackling the different challenges highlighted in the UNPDF may not be readily identifiable and thus leveraged for joint programming.
Recommendations and Best Practices for Integrating Nutrition in Future UNPDF
Recommendations

- Increase **acknowledgement of interactions between nutrition and related sectors of health, agriculture, environment, economy, and social protection** for streamlining of nutrition throughout the UNPDF’s actions and indicators
- Increase **inclusion of nutrition actions and indicators** responding to the 1,000 day period and adolescent nutrition
- Increase **integrated nutrition responses** to tackle the multiple burdens of malnutrition
- Increase detail on interventions and actions to be implemented
- Increase facilitation of partnerships for nutrition amongst stakeholders involved in the UNPDF
- UNN can help facilitate cooperative and coherent partnerships amongst stakeholders through its technical assistance exercises and advisory services.

**UNN can sensitise actors to become aware of the interactions between nutrition and their everyday work** through its knowledge sharing activities, advisory services, and support with its existing resources, such as the Compendium of Action on Nutrition.
Best Practices

• **Mainstreaming nutrition** throughout several outcomes.

• Involving **actions for nutrition across various sectors** ex: handwashing campaigns in communities (WASH sector), dietary education in schools (Education sector), supporting immunization and prevention of disease (Health sector).

• Promoting **sustainable & nutrition-sensitive agriculture as part of a food systems approach**, to ensure production of nutritious foods in a manner that reduces greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and is climate-friendly.

• **Explicit stating of multiple stakeholders** and modes of collaboration between the private sector, NGOs, governments, and UN agencies.

• Including several **nutrition and nutrition – related indicators across sectors**. This means traditional nutrition indicators such as stunting, accompanied by indicators such as: % of households that have access to clean water, number of districts with high disaster risk, proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal care.

• Including considerations and actions involving the:
  – Humanitarian - Development nexus
  – Mother, Child, and Adolescent nutrition
  – Gender and women’s empowerment
Additional Information

• Further information on *nutrition and food systems* can be found here: [https://bit.ly/2Rqb4YL](https://bit.ly/2Rqb4YL)

• Further information on the link between *nutrition and social protection* can be found here: [https://bit.ly/2Vd6pdT](https://bit.ly/2Vd6pdT) and [https://bit.ly/3c5m8CE](https://bit.ly/3c5m8CE)

• Further information on linkages between *nutrition and disaster risk reduction* can be found here: [https://bit.ly/2xYQtUA](https://bit.ly/2xYQtUA)


• Further information on *nutrition and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* can be found here: [https://bit.ly/2Vd3zFD](https://bit.ly/2Vd3zFD)