

Building National Consensus:

Indonesia's Commitments at the N4G Summit 2025

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1. Introduction

The Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2025 is set to be a defining global event, providing a vital platform for countries to reaffirm and strengthen their commitments toward ending all forms of malnutrition. This summit holds global significance as it seeks to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goals related to nutrition, health, and sustainable food systems. For Indonesia, the 2025 Summit represents an opportunity to build upon and deepen its commitments from previous summits, specifically targeting persistent challenges such as stunting, wasting, obesity, and anemia, while reinforcing systemic integration of nutrition within broader health and social protection frameworks.



Indonesia's engagement in the global nutrition agenda has steadily evolved since joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2011. At the N4G Summit in 2021, Indonesia committed to



reducing stunting prevalence among children under five to **14%**,



reducing wasting to **7%**,



and containing obesity by 2024 through accelerated evidence-based policy and programmatic actions.

Additionally, the country committed to mainstreaming nutrition within Universal Health Coverage (UHC),



ensuring that **83%** of primary healthcare facilities would be staffed with essential health workers – including skilled nutritionists and midwives – by 2024.

While significant progress has been made, such as reaching **56.22%** of facilities by 2023,¹ ongoing gaps underscore the importance of continued momentum and renewed commitments at the upcoming summit.

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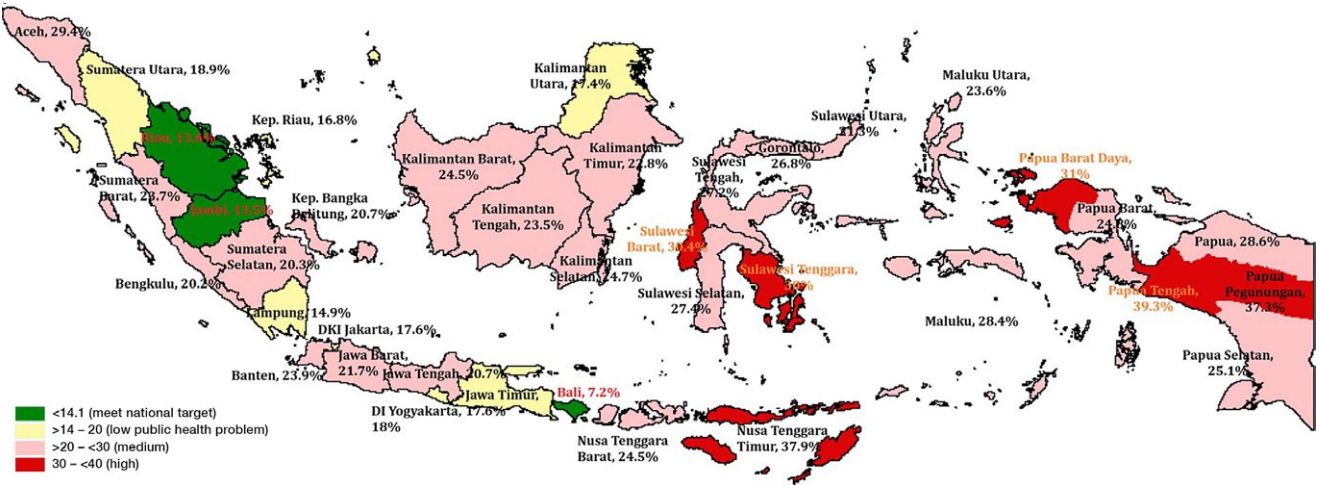
Building on these experiences, the convening process for N4G 2025 aimed to solidify Indonesia's renewed commitments across five thematic priorities: integrating nutrition within health and social protection systems, transitioning to sustainable and climate-resilient food systems, strengthening resilience to nutritional crises, advancing gender equality in nutrition, and leveraging innovation, research, data, and artificial intelligence to close critical information gaps. Two further cross-cutting themes –ensuring diversified funding streams and enhancing accountability mechanisms – were also established to sustain the impact and effectiveness of nutrition interventions nationwide.

This paper seeks not only to articulate clear, ambitious, and actionable commitments for Indonesia, but also to foster consensus among stakeholders on strategic priorities and the implementation plans required to deliver these commitments effectively. These include actions across key areas such as health and social protection, climate-resilient food systems, nutrition governance, and crisis preparedness. By aligning national efforts with global nutrition targets, Indonesia aspires to demonstrate leadership in global nutrition policy, promote sustainable development, and enhance the resilience and well-being of its population – particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and communities in fragile or hard-to-reach areas. Through evidence-based, multi-sectoral collaboration, Indonesia is showcasing strong political will and leadership in tackling malnutrition, strengthening health systems, and building resilient and equitable food systems for future generations.

2 Background and Context

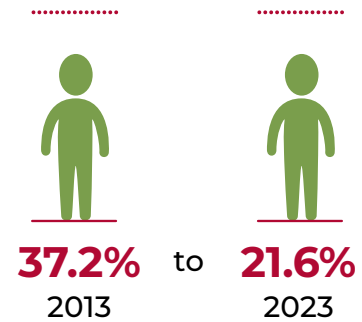
Indonesia faces significant yet surmountable challenges regarding food and nutrition security, which directly influence the nation's human capital development and broader socio-economic prospects. As of 2023, approximately 21.6% of children under five years old are stunted, with striking disparities across provinces—reaching over 30% in regions like East Nusa Tenggara and West Sulawesi² (**Figure 1**). This nutritional burden is exacerbated by underlying multisectoral issues such as inadequate dietary diversity, insufficient maternal and child healthcare, limited access to clean water and sanitation, and pronounced socio-economic inequalities. The compounded effects of the ongoing COVID-19 aftermath and increasingly frequent climate-related disruptions have further exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, highlighting the urgent need for more integrated and cross-sectoral responses.

Figure 1: Provincial Distribution of Stunting Prevalence in 2023^e



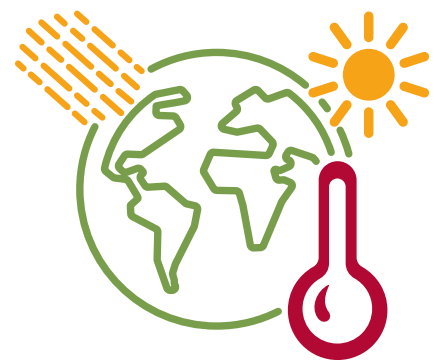
^e Figure created by the author using data from the 2023 Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI). Provincial classifications follow the 2020–2024 RPJMN stunting reduction targets and WHO stunting prevalence thresholds

Since the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2021, Indonesia has made commendable progress in combating malnutrition, notably reducing the stunting rate from 37.2% in 2013³ to 21.6% in 2023². This achievement can largely be attributed to the implementation of the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction (StraNas Stunting), which mobilized 23 ministries and employed community-based interventions. However, despite these advances, critical gaps persist.



Many rural and marginalized communities still face fragmented healthcare delivery and inadequate nutrition services. A significant contributing factor is the shortage and unequal distribution of health professionals. As of 2022, Indonesia's health worker density stood at 3.84 per 1,000 population, falling short of the WHO's recommended threshold of 4.45 per 1,000 to achieve 80% Universal Health Coverage. This shortfall translates to a need for an additional 166,000 health workers, with disparities particularly pronounced in rural and remote areas where access to healthcare is limited.⁴ Community-based health posts (Posyandu), which are vital for frontline nutrition services such as growth monitoring and micronutrient supplementation, also face major challenges. Nearly half of the 638 Posyandus assessed across 13 provinces were found to be underperforming due to lack of funding, inadequate equipment, and limited infrastructure. These systemic weaknesses continue to hinder equitable access to nutrition services where they are needed most.⁵

Addressing Indonesia's nutrition challenges requires integrating solutions within the broader context of sustainable food systems and climate resilience. Climate change increasingly threatens Indonesia's food production, notably its staple crop – rice – which faces yield reductions of approximately 6.2% with every 1°C increase in global temperature.⁶ Climate-related disasters accounted for 82% of all natural disasters in Indonesia in 2024, impacting nearly 60% of the nation's districts.⁷ Furthermore, the country grapples with the challenge of food loss and waste exceeding 20 million tonnes annually,⁸ contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. This reality necessitates an urgent shift toward climate-smart strategies, emphasizing local food diversification, sustainable agriculture practices, reduced food waste, and robust early warning systems to mitigate and adapt to climate risks.



Climate-related disasters accounted for **82%** of all natural disasters in Indonesia in 2024

Recognizing the critical interconnections between nutrition, food security, health systems, and climate resilience, Indonesia's convening process for N4G Summit 2025 seeks to amplify national efforts by fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, strategic policy alignment, and collective commitment. By embedding nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive initiatives within climate-resilient food systems, social protection programs, and primary health services, Indonesia can address both the immediate and underlying drivers of malnutrition. These integrated approaches enable more effective targeting of vulnerable populations, enhance the efficiency of resource use, and build long-term resilience against shocks – whether economic, environmental, or health-related. This systems-based strategy also ensures that nutrition is not treated in isolation, but as a cross-cutting issue essential to achieving national development goals and global commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3 Priority Areas for Indonesia's N4G Commitments

Indonesia's Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments for 2025 are strategically focused on **addressing key nutritional challenges**, promoting **sustainable development**, and **enhancing resilience** across the nation's food and health systems. These priorities (highlights are captured in **Figure 2**), developed through a collaborative multi-sectoral approach, reflect Indonesia's ambitious vision for transformative change, guided by evidence-based strategies and informed by lessons from previous N4G summits.

At the forefront is the ambitious and continued commitment to significantly reduce the national prevalence of stunting among children under five years old, targeting a reduction from 21.5% in 2025 to 14.2% by 2029. This pledge will be realized through comprehensive enhancements in nutrition-specific services led by the Ministry of Health, including strengthening antenatal care visits, implementing multiple micronutrient supplementation (MMS) for pregnant women, growth monitoring, and scaling up management programs for acute malnutrition. Additionally, social protection programs such as the Free Nutritious Meals initiative will specifically target pregnant women, young children, and adolescent girls, aiming to reduce poverty and food insecurity. These efforts will involve coordinated multi-stakeholder collaboration, involving the Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Population and Family Development, Ministry of Finance, National Nutrition Agency, and other key partners, reflecting a national commitment with secured funding exceeding 50% from public resources.

Recognizing the critical role of primary healthcare facilities in achieving nutritional goals, Indonesia has committed to fully equipping these facilities with essential health personnel by 2029. Currently, only 12% of primary healthcare facilities meet the minimum staffing standards required⁹, underscoring the urgency of this commitment. The government's strategy involves significant investments in healthcare education, scholarship programs for specialist medical personnel, and the targeted deployment of healthcare workers to underserved areas. By 2029, Indonesia aims to ensure at least 50% of primary healthcare facilities reach the required human resource standards, including doctors, nurses, nutritionists, midwives, and support staff. Progress toward this target will be monitored annually through a dedicated medical workforce planning dashboard managed by the Ministry of Health, ensuring transparency and accountability in implementation.



Currently, only **12%** of primary healthcare facilities meet the minimum staffing standards

Indonesia also prioritizes integrating nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart strategies into national and subnational food and nutrition action plans (RAN-PG and RAD-PG). Acknowledging the critical threats posed by climate change – including reduced agricultural productivity, increased food loss, and dietary disruptions – the country will embed climate resilience within its nutrition policies, prioritizing local and aquatic food production, food fortification, biofortification, and substantial reductions in food loss and waste. By 2029, Indonesia aims for at least 25 provinces to have integrated climate-resilient nutrition strategies into their action plans, up from five provinces in 2024.¹⁰ Special attention will be directed toward provinces experiencing high risk from climate impacts and malnutrition, ensuring these plans are both locally responsive and sustainable.

Further strengthening resilience, Indonesia commits to enhancing its Early Warning System for Food and Nutrition Vulnerability (SKPG) by 2029. Utilizing SKPG – a real-time monitoring tool mandated by national regulations – the government will proactively anticipate and respond to food crises, ensuring timely, targeted interventions to protect vulnerable communities, including female-headed households, households with young children, and smallholder farmers. To operationalize this commitment, the National Food Agency (NFA) will coordinate closely with ministries, local governments, and other stakeholders to leverage insights from SKPG in directing strategic food reserves and nutrition interventions. By 2029, at least five provinces will actively utilize SKPG recommendations, establishing a robust model for crisis preparedness and rapid response.

Figure 2: Key highlights of Indonesia’s N4G commitments aligned with Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2025 on the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan

Key Commitment Areas			
Stunting reduction	Minimum staffing requirements met in primary healthcare facilities	Integrated climate resilient nutrition strategies incorporated into provincial action plans	Enhanced Early Warning System for food and nutrition incorporated into provincial planning
Current Status or Levels			
21.5% of under-fives ²	12% of facilities ⁹	5 Provinces ¹⁰	0 Provinces
2029 Targets			
14.2% of under-fives	50% of facilities	25 Provinces	5 Provinces

Cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement are integral components underpinning these commitments. Government ministries, subnational entities, private sector actors, academia, development partners, and civil society will collaborate closely, aligning resources and expertise to deliver coordinated actions. Emphasizing evidence-based policy-making, Indonesia will employ rigorous monitoring and evaluation frameworks – such as the National Health Survey, provincial assessments, and SKPG analysis – to track progress and inform continuous improvements.

Importantly, these commitments align with national development priorities outlined in Indonesia’s 2025-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the National Health System Act, and global frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals, WHO Global Nutrition Targets, and the Paris Agreement. Such alignment ensures coherence between domestic goals and international responsibilities, reinforcing Indonesia’s leadership in addressing nutrition within broader global agendas.

Collectively, these priority areas constitute a robust and comprehensive framework for Indonesia’s participation in N4G 2025. By addressing nutrition holistically – integrating healthcare enhancement, climate resilience, crisis preparedness, and social protection – Indonesia not only seeks to secure immediate nutritional improvements but also establishes lasting foundations for the sustained health and prosperity of future generations.

4 Policy Alignment and Opportunities

Indonesia’s N4G 2025 commitments represent a strategic alignment of national priorities with global nutrition goals, creating significant opportunities to accelerate progress across multiple sectors. At the national level, these commitments are carefully embedded within Indonesia’s Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2025-2029), which explicitly emphasizes reducing stunting and enhancing food and nutrition security as critical indicators of national human resource development. Aligning N4G targets with RPJMN not only encourages sustained policy attention and funding but also reinforces Indonesia’s strategic vision for equitable socio-economic growth and resilience.

The alignment with Indonesia’s National Health System Act and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) agenda is particularly significant. By committing to fully staffing primary healthcare facilities with essential health personnel – including skilled nutritionists and midwives – the government explicitly integrates nutrition outcomes within broader health system improvements. Such integration offers a critical opportunity to enhance service quality, reduce disparities in healthcare access, and comprehensively

address malnutrition at the community level. Considering previous commitments to staff 83% of primary health facilities adequately by 2024 were unmet¹¹, the renewed focus in 2025 on setting ambitious yet attainable targets is especially encouraging.

Opportunities also exist within Indonesia's social protection framework, particularly through programs such as the Free Nutritious Meals initiative, which provides government-supported meals to school-aged children and nutritionally vulnerable groups. Aligning nutrition commitments with poverty reduction efforts enables targeted interventions aimed at the most vulnerable – pregnant women, lactating mothers, children, and adolescents – thus addressing nutritional inequalities alongside economic vulnerabilities. Strengthening cross-sectoral convergence between health, nutrition, and social protection sectors not only enhances program efficiency but also creates sustainable pathways out of poverty-driven malnutrition.

Further alignment arises within Indonesia's evolving food system policies, notably the National and Subnational Food and Nutrition Action Plans (RAN-PG and RAD-PG). Incorporating climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive strategies into these action plans leverages existing frameworks, like Law No.18 of 2012 on Food, which mandates integrated approaches to food security and nutrition. These policies represent a critical opportunity to drive coordinated, sustainable transformations in food production, reduce food loss and waste, promote biofortification and local food diversity, and ultimately ensure equitable access to nutritious diets in the context of climate change.

Indonesia's N4G commitments also strongly align with international frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), as well as the global principles of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, which emphasize country-led, multi-sectoral, and rights-based approaches to ending malnutrition in all its forms. By committing to ambitious targets like reducing stunting prevalence to 14.2% by 2029 and enhancing resilience in food systems, Indonesia contributes directly to achieving these global goals. Moreover, commitments addressing anemia, obesity, and low birth weight complement international targets established by the World Health Assembly, positioning Indonesia as a proactive partner in global nutrition advocacy and action.



Innovative opportunities also emerge from leveraging advancements in data, research, and technology. Strengthening the Early Warning System for Food and Nutrition Vulnerability (SKPG), which provides real-time monitoring and predictive analytics for food crises, exemplifies how technology-driven approaches can significantly enhance crisis preparedness and response. Such innovations not only ensure timely, evidence-based actions but also position Indonesia as a leader in the adoption and integration of technological solutions to complex nutrition and food security challenges.

Additionally, the commitment to gender equality presents opportunities to empower women and girls across Indonesia. Addressing gender-specific nutritional needs and actively involving women and girls in decision-making processes drives more effective, equitable outcomes. Policies and programs that prioritize gender equality in nutrition not only improve individual and household health outcomes but also foster broader socio-economic empowerment, ultimately contributing to sustained national development.

Finally, Indonesia's approach to diversified funding and strengthened accountability mechanisms is embedded in its broader strategy to operationalize the N4G commitments. Public financing remains the primary source of support, particularly for initiatives such as the Free Nutritious Meals program and the planned pilot distribution of fortified rice. Efforts are also underway to mobilize additional resources through multisectoral partnerships, including collaboration with development partners and the private sector – especially in areas like food fortification, food loss reduction, and alternative protein innovation.

On the accountability front, Indonesia is reinforcing its commitment through annual progress reviews, digital monitoring dashboards such as the Subnational Food Systems Dashboard (DSPI), and routine evaluation of regulatory implementation at both national and subnational levels. These mechanisms are designed to ensure transparency, track results, and support evidence-based adjustments throughout the implementation of Indonesia's N4G roadmap.

5 Roles of Key Stakeholders

Achieving Indonesia's ambitious Nutrition for Growth (N4G) 2025 commitments requires cohesive collaboration across multiple sectors and stakeholder groups. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities are essential to ensuring accountability, efficiency, and sustained momentum. From national ministries to local governments, and from the private sector to civil society and international partners, each actor plays a critical role in shaping and driving forward Indonesia's nutrition agenda.

At the forefront is **Bappenas (Ministry of National Development Planning)**, acting as Indonesia's SUN Focal Point and lead coordinating agency. Bappenas is responsible for strategic oversight, policy alignment, and facilitating multi-sectoral coordination. It ensures that nutrition commitments align seamlessly with national development plans (RPJMN), coordinates progress reporting, and provides the policy guidance necessary for successful implementation. By leading high-level dialogues and fostering consensus among stakeholders, Bappenas also plays a pivotal role in maintaining accountability and transparency.

The **Ministry of Health** stands as a core technical and implementing partner, overseeing nutrition-specific interventions and healthcare system enhancements. It is tasked with improving maternal and child nutrition services, expanding antenatal care programs, micronutrient supplementation, growth monitoring, and managing acute malnutrition. The Ministry is also responsible for strengthening primary healthcare infrastructure by fully staffing facilities with skilled health professionals, including nutritionists and midwives, bridging critical gaps in healthcare access across Indonesia.

Figure 3: Key Stakeholder Roles in Advancing Indonesia's N4G 2025 Commitments^f



Complementing this, the **National Food Agency (NFA)** plays a key role in enhancing food system resilience and ensuring nutrition security by coordinating strategic food reserve management and delivering targeted interventions to vulnerable communities, particularly in remote and disaster-prone areas. Its efforts are guided by real-time data and risk analysis, enabling timely and evidence-based responses to emerging food and nutrition vulnerabilities.

^f Figure created by the author to summarize stakeholder roles and responsibilities in advancing Indonesia's N4G 2025 commitments.

Sectoral Ministries – such as Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, Social Affairs, Education, and Women's Empowerment – are crucial for integrating nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient strategies into sector-specific programs. They contribute by enhancing local and sustainable food production, reducing food loss and waste, improving dietary diversity, and ensuring gender-responsive nutrition programming. Each ministry is expected to align its sectoral policies with national nutrition objectives and actively participate in cross-sectoral platforms facilitated by Bappenas.

The **private sector** plays an indispensable role by investing in innovative solutions, scaling up food fortification initiatives, reducing food loss and waste through enhanced supply chains, and promoting healthier dietary options. Companies exemplify how private entities can contribute to public health objectives through responsible business practices, product innovation, and collaborative partnerships with government and civil society actors.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have critical responsibilities in advocacy, community mobilization, and local implementation. Their grassroots connections enable them to raise public awareness, advocate for stronger government accountability, and ensure nutrition programs are inclusive, culturally sensitive, and responsive to community needs. CSOs also play a watchdog role, holding policymakers and private sector entities accountable to their commitments.

Academia and research institutions, provide evidence-based insights, rigorous analysis, and technical expertise essential for informed policymaking. Their responsibilities include generating high-quality data, conducting impact evaluations, advising on best practices, and informing continuous improvements to nutrition policies and programs.

Finally, **international development partners** – including GAIN, UNICEF, FAO, and the World Bank – offer critical technical and financial resources, global best practices, and strategic guidance. They facilitate capacity-building, support innovative pilot programs, and assist Indonesia in mobilizing additional funding streams. Their engagement ensures that Indonesia's commitments are well-informed, sustainable, and harmonized with global nutrition agendas.

Together, these stakeholders form a comprehensive ecosystem that is essential to the success of Indonesia's N4G 2025 commitments. By leveraging their respective strengths – whether in policy coordination, service delivery, financing, research, advocacy, or innovation – each actor contributes to a shared vision of a healthier, more resilient, and inclusive food and nutrition system. Sustained collaboration, mutual accountability, and aligned action across sectors and levels of governance will be critical to ensuring that Indonesia's commitments translate into lasting impact for all, especially the most vulnerable populations.



6 Pathways to Building Consensus

Between January and February 2025, Indonesia undertook an inclusive, dynamic, and evidence-driven journey to formulate ambitious national commitments for the upcoming Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2025 in Paris. Led by Bappenas – the SUN Focal Point for Indonesia – and supported by GAIN Indonesia, this collaborative effort included seven convenings of stakeholders with a total of more than 100 influential stakeholders representing ministries, international development agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector, fostering alignment with national policy frameworks and global nutrition targets.

This comprehensive consultative process began on January 9th 2025, when Bappenas initiated the commitment-development phase, engaging approximately 15 core stakeholders, including influential ministries such as Health, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, alongside global development partners including UNICEF and the World Bank. Participation from civil society leaders like Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives and Nasyiatul Aisyiyah, private sector representatives from PT Indofood, and academic experts from Universitas Indonesia and IPB University enriched the discussions. GAIN Indonesia played a crucial role by providing strategic guidance and emphasizing the necessity of multisectoral partnerships, enabling swift consensus on priority areas, clear implementation pathways, and robust accountability frameworks aligned closely with the RPJMN 2025–2029 and global nutrition objectives.

Building upon this initial momentum, a hybrid Focus Group Discussion (FGD) took place on January 24th 2025 at Hotel Aloft Wahid Hasyim, involving 34 stakeholders from a variety of ministries—including Agriculture, Environment, Social Affairs, BKKBN, and the National Food Agency. With strategic technical leadership and facilitation by GAIN Indonesia, stakeholders thoroughly reviewed and assessed Indonesia's N4G commitments from 2021, reflecting deeply on lessons learned, particularly regarding progress towards sustainable food systems, climate resilience, health integration, and social protection. By the end of this session, participants developed actionable recommendations highlighting that multisectoral cooperation is foundational to achieving national nutrition targets.

The collaboration continued on January 30, 2025, with a targeted virtual thematic discussion specifically addressing Nutrition, Health, and Social Protection. Facilitated by senior experts from GAIN Indonesia, the dialogue convened a select group of approximately 10 stakeholders, including representatives from UNICEF, academia, and Bappenas. The discussion underscored the critical importance of embedding nutrition interventions within Indonesia's healthcare system and social protection programs, building upon significant progress made in integrating nutrition with Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Participants unanimously endorsed robust, practical, and measurable recommendations for Indonesia's upcoming commitments to the 2025 N4G Summit, aligned with global targets and national policy directions.



Further enhancing the consultative process, Bappenas hosted an online Multistakeholder Platform on February 14th 2025, engaging nearly 40 participants from diverse ministries, international development partners (including UNICEF, World Bank, and FAO), civil society, academia, and private sector leaders. GAIN's technical experts facilitated dynamic discussions across thematic areas, including health and social protection, climate-smart food systems, nutrition resilience, and gender equality. These conversations emphasized the crucial role of evidence-based approaches, innovative financing models, and cross-sector collaboration, reinforcing strategic alignment with global nutrition targets, Indonesia's RPJMN, and national climate commitments.

The consultative journey culminated in two intensive, high-level in-person workshops at The Grand Mansion Menteng. The first workshop, held on February 17th 2025, brought together approximately 50 stakeholders from ministries, international development agencies, civil society, and academia. Expert strategic facilitation by GAIN Indonesia guided spirited debates, resulting in the finalization of detailed commitments for N4G focused on embedding nutrition more deeply into national health and social protection frameworks. Stakeholders underscored the necessity of clear accountability, multi-stakeholder cooperation, and practical mechanisms to track and evaluate progress effectively.

The subsequent workshop on February 18th 2025, facilitated by GAIN Indonesia, convened another diverse group of approximately 50 stakeholders. This session focused specifically on the integration of nutrition strategies within sustainable, climate-resilient food systems. Participants engaged passionately, culminating in actionable commitments emphasizing local food production, reduced food loss, biofortification initiatives, and targeted measures to enhance food system resilience amidst climate challenges. By incorporating robust monitoring frameworks and clear implementation strategies, stakeholders positioned these commitments as achievable, scalable, and aligned with national and international priorities.

By the conclusion of this comprehensive consultative journey, Indonesia had successfully forged ambitious yet practical N4G 2025 commitments, supported by consensus across multiple sectors. The inclusive, collaborative approach, supported by technical leadership from GAIN Indonesia, resulted in the effective embedding of Indonesia's transformative nutrition commitments within broader health, social protection, climate resilience, and economic development frameworks. These collective commitments, shaped through rigorous multisectoral dialogue, are now well-positioned to deliver measurable impacts to work to improve nutrition, health, equity, and resilience for the Indonesian population over the coming years.



7 Next Steps and Call to Action

With clear consensus established around Indonesia's Nutrition for Growth (N4G) 2025 commitments, action must now be taken to formalize and operationalize these goals. The first critical step involves finalizing and officially endorsing Indonesia's commitments by high-level policymakers, spearheaded by Bappenas as the SUN Focal Point. By ensuring formal political endorsement, these commitments will gain the necessary authority, resources, and momentum to be translated into concrete actions and measurable outcomes.

Following endorsement, the next priority is to ensure accountability through the development of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks aligned with the Nutrition Accountability Framework (NAF). Establishing clear baselines, measurable indicators, and reliable data collection systems – led by the Ministry of Health, the National Food Agency, and other relevant agencies – will provide the foundation for tracking progress and informing course corrections throughout implementation.

Building on this, it is equally important to operationalize these commitments through detailed planning and resource mobilization. Stakeholders must collaboratively develop programmatic and budgetary plans that outline clear activities, timelines, and funding mechanisms. Coordination between national and sub-national governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector will be key to ensuring that adequate resources are secured and that diversified funding – drawing from both public and private investments – supports sustainable program delivery.

To effectively carry out these plans, capacity-building becomes the next essential step. Strengthening the capabilities of frontline implementers, such as healthcare workers, nutrition officers, and local administrators, will directly impact the quality and reach of nutrition services. Partnerships with development agencies, academic institutions, and technical experts can accelerate knowledge transfer and help mainstream global best practices and locally adapted innovations across sectors.

Once the systems and workforce are in place, communication and advocacy must be deployed to sustain momentum and public support. A coordinated national advocacy and awareness strategy should engage media, community leaders, and influencers to build widespread understanding of nutrition's role in national development. Strategic messaging can reinforce political will and promote accountability, while also motivating community engagement and demand for improved services.

To ensure this multi-pronged approach is effective, collaboration must be continuous and inclusive. Each stakeholder group has a critical role to play – government agencies must champion integrated programming, the private sector should scale innovation and investment in nutrition solutions, civil society and academia must advocate for transparency and equity, and development partners can provide essential support in technical and financial areas.

As Indonesia moves forward following the successful conclusion of the N4G Summit 2025 in Paris, we call upon all stakeholders – from national policymakers to local community organizations – to sustain and intensify their commitments. The task remains significant, yet through continued collective action, coordinated efforts, and steadfast dedication, we can ensure that the pledges made translate into tangible, lasting improvements in nutrition, health, and resilience for all Indonesians. Let us build on the momentum gained at the Summit, united in our mission to secure a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable future for Indonesia's coming generations.



8 Conclusion

Indonesia's N4G 2025 commitments reflect not only a policy milestone but a profound expression of collective national resolve. They are the result of an inclusive, multisectoral process rooted in evidence, accountability, and a shared belief that nutrition is foundational to human capital, social equity, and national resilience. By aligning with national priorities and global targets, these commitments represent a unified national agenda – one that acknowledges the urgency of current challenges and embraces the opportunity to deliver transformative, lasting impact.

The success of these commitments will depend on sustained collaboration and shared responsibility. No single institution can achieve this alone. Government ministries, subnational leaders, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international partners all have essential roles to play. Together, we must carry forward the spirit of consensus that has guided the commitment-building process – ensuring that implementation is coordinated, data-driven, inclusive, and accountable at every level.

Looking ahead, Indonesia stands ready to lead by example on the global stage. Our vision is bold: to become a nation where every child is well-nourished, every community is resilient, and every food system is sustainable and climate-smart. We aim not only to meet global standards but to shape them – through innovation, integrated policy, and unwavering political commitment.

Following the successful conclusion of the N4G Summit 2025 in Paris, Indonesia has reaffirmed its position as a global champion for nutrition and resilient food systems. With strengthened national leadership, robust stakeholder collaboration, and a clearly defined strategic roadmap, we are now positioned to translate commitments into concrete actions – and actions into lasting impact. Together, we will ensure that no one is left behind as we strive toward a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable future for all Indonesians.

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