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Global Alliance for
Improved Nutrition

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND KEY SUCCESS FACTORS FOR SCHOOL-BASED NUTRITION PROMOTION (SBNP) ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA

Challenges

- The magnitude of nutrition and risky nutrition-related behavior problems in school-age children and adolescents.
- The need to have responsive policies towards the rapid development of the problem.
- High dependence of the local government on direction from the central government.
- Programs components and services that are not yet running optimally.
- The division of roles and responsibilities and coordination of stakeholders, both among levels and across sectors that have not been optimal.

Opportunities

- Availability of legal basis as umbrella of the policies:
 - The 1945 Constitution article 28 paragraph 2.
 - Law no. 23 of 2002 which was revised in 2014 as Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection and Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health.
 - Ministry of Health Regulation No. 25 of 2014.
- 83% of children and adolescents (aged 5-17 years) in Indonesia are in school¹.
- School-based intervention/activities is considered as an effective and efficient strategy for health promotion.
- Various institutions have the same vision and mission to improve good practice and nutritional status of children and adolescents through school-based nutrition promotion program.

Key Success Factors

- Government support: Responsive policies, efficient governance, solid leadership, and sustainable funding.
- Good coordination among stakeholders.
- Effective and efficient interventions.
- Improvement of program manager capacity.
- Leadership and program implementation at school/madrasah level:
 - Commitment and support from the principal of the school/madrasah, as well as active participation of teachers and parents which is developed through continuous coordination and trust building.
 - Recognition and appreciation from the principal and related authorities towards teachers.
 - Integration of the balanced diet guideline (balanced diet, physical activity, personal hygiene and environment health, weight monitoring) in the curriculum and routine school activities.
 - Active involvement of students in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the SBNP activity.
 - School policy for school canteen management as one of media for promoting consumption of nutritious and safe foods.
- School canteen management policy as a media to promote nutritious and safe eating habits.
- Approach to and inclusion of the wider community.
- Utilization of information and technology.
- Routine evaluation and monitoring.