REPUBLIC OF Indonesia

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Height measurement
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Weight measurement
- Menstrual hygiene
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Drinking water
- Other: Nutrition Monitoring

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Nutrition
- Physical education
- Reproductive health
- School gardens

FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- In-kind (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (foreign)

INFRAGEGRAPHIC

School meals were prepared on school grounds; most schools have electricity, storage areas, and dedicated eating areas. Most have latrines and/or flush toilets. Some schools have clean water; very few have piped water.

SPECIAL NOTES

The numbers for school-age children and their enrollment used in the report were estimated using data from the survey, from UNESCO (2017), and from the national statistics bureau (https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2014/09/05/1533/persentase-penduduk-usia-7-24-tahun-menurut-jenis-kelamin-kelompok-usia-sekolah-dan-partisipasi-sekolah-1-2002-2016.html).

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NR = No Response
NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve the following:

- Fortified foods
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- Objective to meet nutritional goals
- Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified:
N/A

Micronutrients added to fortified foods:
N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The program involves two nutritionists per district, for a total of 128 nutritionists. Cooks are trained in nutrition, portions/measurements, and menu planning. To prevent/mitigate overweight/obesity, students received nutrition education.

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs

- Yes
- NR

- Cooks and food preparers
- NR Transports
- NR Off-site processors
- NR Food packagers and handlers
- NR Monitoring
- NR Food service management
- NR Safety and quality inspectors
- NR Other

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)

- Yes
- No
- NR

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved

- Yes
- No
- NR

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for

- Women
- Youth
- Other groups

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)

- Yes
- No
- NR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Most (75–100%) of the cooks in the program were women, working in cooking groups. They were all paid in cash by the government. Leadership opportunities for women included serving as PROGAS or cooking group coordinator. Community/parental involvement in cooking groups was encouraged, and parents were asked to provide breakfast (outside the PROGAS schedule). Schools purchased foods at the local markets, thus involving farmers.

CONTACTS: INDONESIA

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Email: progasditpsd@gmail.com

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Indonesia reported the following positive developments of the PROGAS program: Improved healthy living habits of the students and increased number of school & students targeted by PROGAS. Strengths of the program are that it provided breakfast for students, nutrition education, and the strengthening development of character building (discipline, independence, religious and nationalism).

The program encountered a setback when the allocation per meal per student was decreased based on market prices, but PROGAS needed to increase the number of students targeted. Indonesia also reported the occurrence of a natural disaster during the 2017–18 school year, but said that it did not affect the school feeding program.

Challenges to school feeding in Indonesia involve the sustainability of PROGAS and the question of political will in support of the program.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

NR

RESEARCH NEEDED

NR
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM OR
PROGRAM GIZI ANAK SEKOLAH (PROGAS)

Lead implementer(s): Ministry of Education and Culture

OBJECTIVES:
- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:
- In-school meals
  - Three times per week for six months in the school year

TARGETING:
- Geographic with focus on stunting and food security

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>100,136</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,136</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD ITEMS:
- Grains/cereals
- Legumes and nuts
- Roots/tubers
- Eggs
- Meat
- * fortified
- Poultry
- Fish
- Salt
- Sugar
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Oil
- Fruits
- Fortified

FOOD SOURCES:
- 100% Purchased elsewhere within the country
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 0% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% In-kind (foreign)

NOTES:
Cooking groups were paid an incentive of 12% of the 15,000 IDR allocated per student meal per day, to be divided by the total number of cooking group members. The meal cost was about 1.11 USD per meal, so the incentive was about 13 US cents per student meal per day in 2017, divided between the cooks in the group.