Stunting remains major concern that needs to be tackled effectively

Despite Indonesia’s economic growth over the past several years, malnutrition issues, especially stunting, remain major concerns, which, unless addressed, will affect future generations. Collaborative efforts involving the private sector are urgently required to solve the issue.

Indonesia has maintained its high economic growth rates in recent years, but stunting rates reflect an achievement that is not sustainable. Given Indonesia’s fundamental issue that the country must address seriously malnutrition, it has been a major concern in terms of national goals.

Nutrition is crucial for child development, and Indonesia has a long history both as a country that has faced food insecurity and as a country that has suffered from stunting. Indonesia’s population growth has been significant, and the country faces a demographic bonus period in 2020-2025, which is a period of rapid population growth. However, the current population is not growing at the same rate as in the past, and the country’s population is aging. The government has committed to fulfilling the demographic bonus period in 2020-2025, and the country has made a commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Malnutrition is a significant problem in Indonesia, and the government has committed to improving nutrition through various initiatives. The government has set targets for reducing stunting among children aged under five by 2024, and reducing the prevalence of underweight children to less than 10 percent. The government has also established a National Action Plan on Nutrition, and it is committed to implementing initiatives to address malnutrition.

Despite the government’s efforts, Indonesia still faces significant challenges in reducing malnutrition. In 2013, the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Development announced a plan to reduce the number of stunted children under five by 2024. However, the plan has not been fully implemented, and the government needs to take more effective actions to address malnutrition.

The government needs to work with various stakeholders, including the private sector, to tackle malnutrition. Sarihusada, a company that has been successful in reducing malnutrition, has committed to scaling up nutrition interventions. The company has been successful in reducing malnutrition among children and has contributed to the government’s efforts to achieve the SDGs.

The government also needs to work with other stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, to address malnutrition. The government has established partnerships with various organizations, including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), to address malnutrition.

The government has also committed to scaling up nutrition interventions through a country-led nutrition program. This program is supported by WFP and the Indonesia Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), and it is committed to reducing stunting among children aged under five by 2024.

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