INDONESIA
Statement of Commitment to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty

General section

1. Indonesia hereby voluntarily *joins the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty* and states its dedication to pursue the Alliance's mission, objectives and principles, as *expressed* in the Global Alliance's Terms of Reference and Governance Framework, and to collaborate with other members to achieve lasting solutions to poverty and hunger worldwide, as expressed below.

   Indonesia:

2. *Recognizes* that hunger and malnutrition are the perverse manifestations of persistent, structural poverty and inequality, and recognizes the need to end poverty and hunger in all their forms and dimensions and to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda.

3. *Acknowledges* the alarming growth in the number of people facing food insecurity and poverty in recent years, noting that, despite all significant past and current efforts, the world is not on track to meet SDG 1 and 2 targets, inequality is also on the rise (SDG 10), and a significant increase in collective ambition, as well as improvement in collective alignment and coordination for the fight against hunger and poverty, is urgently needed.

4. To that effect, *endorses* the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and its mission to *support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions.*

5. *Notes* that it is crucial for the world to unite behind large-scale, integrated approaches combining international, regional, national, and local levels, that recognize the interconnected nature of challenges and solutions to hunger and poverty and pair social protection with access to goods and services that can help the poor and vulnerable populations to overcome structural barriers and drive responsible investment in their productive capacity. These complementary services include but are not limited to interventions for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, early childhood support, education and skills development, employment services, health and care services, as well as family farmers and smallholders' access to finance, extension services, research and/or agricultural inputs, in line with international commitments and obligations.

6. *Particularly recognizes* the high value and positive impact of quality implementation of national and local country-owned, inclusive policy instruments and programmes, focused on the poorest and most vulnerable, in the fields of poverty reduction, social protection, food security and nutrition, gender equality, decent work in the agri-food

sector, skills development, family farming and smallholder agriculture, food systems transformation, health and care services and resilience building.

7. Also *acknowledges* the Global Alliance's reference basket of such policies as a collectively built, ongoing collection of examples with robust evidence to reduce hunger and poverty, and as a useful basis to guide joint action and increase alignment of the international community at country level. This acknowledgement is applicable to the policy basket approach as a general guide to action and does not imply endorsement of any specific policy instrument or programme contained in the basket.

8. Therefore, by joining the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, *commits* to do its best efforts, in its own field of action, and according to its own mandate, capacities, priorities, preferences, procedures, and legal arrangements and framework, to support the implementation of policy instruments and programmes at country level as appropriate, including by the promotion of shared learning and the mobilization of resources, public and private, at scale.

   In particular:

Domestic policy implementation commitments

Indonesia acknowledges its role in the national-level implementation of policies and programmes against hunger and poverty, as well as for providing guidance and support to sub-national level policies and programmes.

Indonesia:

Commits to make its best efforts to implement, improve, and/or scale-up the implementation of policy instruments and programmes from among those contained in the Global Alliance's policy basket in our national context. These policy instruments and programme suggestions would be adapted to the specific conditions, realities and opportunities presented in our country.

1) Free Nutritious Meal Program (*Program Makan Bergizi Gratis – MBG*): This program is designed to deliver balanced nutrition to pregnant women, lactating mothers, young children, students from early childhood education through high school, and religious boarding students. By 2029, MBG aims to reach around 82.9 million beneficiaries, including around 78.3 million school children, supporting the development of a healthier, smarter generation and advancing Indonesia's economic growth.

2) Maternal and Child Health Service Program: These programs manifest The Government's efforts to facilitate access to maternal and child healthcare for the Indonesian people. The primary goal of this program is to prevent the rise in maternal and infant mortality rates during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum through community empowerment. The program

includes maternal health services, child health services, family planning, immunization, and monitoring children's nutritional status through the provision of supplementary feeding.

3) Food Assistance Program: The food assistance programs for the poor and food insecure groups consists of in-kind assistance and cash assistance. In-kind assistance includes rice specifically for the older persons, while cash assistance is provided to the poor for purchasing basic and nutritious food, by transferring the cash to the beneficiaries' bank accounts. These programmes are aimed to enhance food security for poor families and improve the nutritional status of family members.

4) Conditional Cash Transfer: The conditional cash transfer program is aimed for poor families which are designated as beneficiary families. This program provides cash transfers conditional on household accessing specified health and education services, such as prenatal care for pregnant women and basic education for children. The benefits of the program also cover persons with disabilities and the older persons to maintain their social welfare. Through this program, beneficiaries are encouraged to access and utilize basic social services such as health, education, food and nutrition, care, and assistance, including access to various other social protection complementary programs.

5) Disability and Older Persons Social Rehabilitation Assistance: The Disability and Older Persons Social Rehabilitation Assistance is a Social Rehabilitation Services with a family, community, and/or residential-based approach through activities that support the fulfillment of basic living needs, social care and/or child care, family support, physical therapy, psychosocial therapy, spiritual mental therapy, vocational training, entrepreneurship development, social assistance, and accessibility support. This program is inclusive, targeting individuals with disabilities and the older persons. It aims to achieve the social functioning of individuals, families, and communities in:

a. Fulfilling basic needs and rights;

b. Carrying out social roles and responsibilities; and

c. Overcoming life challenges.

6) Subsidized Health Insurance for Poverty: The subsidized health insurance for the poor aimed to achieve a Universal Health Coverage**,** ensuring every Indonesian Resident, including the poor, has fair access to quality promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative healthcare services at an affordable cost.

7) Extreme Poverty Single Registry (Data *P3KE*): The extreme poverty eradication program requires current, ranked welfare data with names and addresses for the entire population to guide intervention targeting across programs. If this data is not updated, the Extreme Poverty Single Registry data can be used instead, supporting program targeting through three strategies: reducing expenditure burdens, increasing income, and eliminating poverty enclaves.

8) National Program for Productive-Oriented Microcredit: This program is one of the government's initiatives to enhance access to financing for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), distributed through financial institutions with a guaranteed scheme. The program specifically targets microenterprises at the lowest economic level.

9) Targeted Cash Transfer for Rural Development: The programme provides cash assistance to beneficiary families living in rural areas. This programme utilizes Village Funds, which are a part of transfers fund for regions that are allocated for villages to support governance, development, community empowerment, and social activities. Targeted Cash Transfer for Rural Development aims to assist rural communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and reduce poverty in villages. This programme has been running since 2020 and continues through 2024.

9) Poverty Scholarship Program: This program is a government-provided assistance program that offers cash, expanded access, and learning opportunities to students from poor or vulnerable families to help cover their education costs. The program targets school-aged children from poor or vulnerable families, ensuring they continue to receive education services from primary to secondary school and even to higher education. Through this program, the government aims to prevent students from dropping out of school and to encourage those who have already dropped out to return and continue their education.

10) Cash for Work: Community empowerment activities in rural areas/villages, particularly for the poor and vulnerable groups, focus on productive efforts that prioritize the utilization of local resources, labor, and technology. These activities aim to provide additional wages/income, reduce poverty, and enhance the welfare of the people. The activities encompass the food security sector; restaurant and village tourism sector; food logistics trade sector; fisheries sector; livestock sector; and the processing and warehousing industry sector.

11) Pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge: These programs provide assistance for farmers, farmer groups, farmer group associations, millennial farmer groups, and community groups, consisting of agricultural inputs, agricultural production facilities, infrastructure and technology, building rehabilitation/construction assistance, and agricultural insurance.

Commits to observe good practices throughout the implementation of such policy instruments and programmes, including maintaining effective governance, seeking avenues for domestic resource mobilization for funding such programs and providing for appropriate monitoring and evaluation, with adaptation and learning based on social involvement and consultation, local stakeholder engagement, minimizing negative impacts and seeking to adequately manage policy trade-offs.

Policy cooperation and support commitments

Commits to, within its capacities, share its own learnings and otherwise provide appropriate help and support, within its means, to other Global Alliance member countries to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of policies and programmes referenced in the Alliance's basket.

Specifically, informs and commits to implementing the following actions, programmes, and other activities related to lessons-learned and international cooperation in support of the Global Alliance´s objectives:

The government of Indonesia is ready to share experiences and lessons as well as to provide technical cooperation under South-South and trilateral cooperation modalities regarding the following policies and policy instruments, among others:

1) Free Nutritious Meal Program (*Makan Bergizi Gratis – MBG*)
2) Maternal and Child Health Service Program
3) Food Assistance Program
4) Conditional Cash Transfer
5) Disability and Older Person Social Rehabilitation Assistance
6) Subsidized Health Insurance for Poverty
7) Extreme Poverty Single Registry (*Data P3KE)*
8) National Program for Productive-Oriented Microcredit
9) Targeted Cash Transfer for Rural Development
10) Poverty Scholarship Program
11) Cash for Work
12) Pro-poor Access to Agricultural Inputs, Technology and Knowledge

Knowledge support commitments

Commits to make its best efforts to co-create and provide technical assistance, capacity building and strengthening, training and/or knowledge-sharing on voluntary and mutually agreed terms in response to requests by Global Alliance member countries that choose to implement policy instruments and programmes in the Alliance's policy basket that are compatible with its areas of expertise.

Commits to make its best efforts to improve the alignment of its actions, including through the Global Alliance's coordination mechanisms, leveraging, and partnering with other actors to better support large scale, country-owned implementation of policies and programmes in the reference basket by Global Alliance member countries, aiming at enhancing country-level outcomes.

Commits to collaborate with other Alliance members to develop innovative solutions and share good practices in learning and knowledge exchange and dissemination on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, data collection and analysis, including by leveraging existing local, national, and international knowledge networks, coalitions, communities and other fora related to aspects relevant to the fight against hunger and poverty.

General acknowledgments

Recognizes the possibility to, including through the mechanisms available to Global Alliance members, coordinate, partner with and/or seek support from the Global Alliance's other members, within their respective capacities, availability, and fields of activity, to carry out the present commitments with greater effectiveness.

While recognizing that the above commitments are voluntary and non-legally binding, being subject to and carried out under its own capacities, regulations, priorities, and modalities, as well as to the availability of appropriate resourcing, *strives* to seriously consider, as appropriate, and according to its own legal frameworks and governance process, to review its procedures and priorities as found necessary to better deliver on the present commitments, enhance synergies and joint efforts with other entities and initiatives, and improve outcomes on the collective fight against hunger and poverty.