



Audit Board of the Republic of
Indonesia (BPK)



Audit on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting Prevalence in Indonesian Local Governments

[BPK's Experience in SDG Auditing at Regional Level]

Presenter:

Dr. Juska Meidy Enyke Sjam (Director of Audit Management)

Team Members:

Ade Iwan Ruswana (Head of Regional Office in West Nusa Tenggara)

Dedy Eryanto, Ph.D (Deputy Director of Audit Management)

Dian Primartanto (Senior Associate Auditor)

Virtually from Jakarta | Tuesday, 14 May 2024

Agenda



Background

- BPK's role in SDGs programs
- Indonesia's commitment to SDGs: SDG 2 - Zero Hunger (Stunting)



Audit Processes and Findings

- Audit approach, objectives, samples & methodologies
- What did we find from these audit activities?



Lessons Learned

- What did we learn from these audit activities?
- What were the challenges during the audit processes?



BPK'S Role in SDGs



2018

Audit on Preparedness for SDGs Implementation



2020

Sustainability Report : Accountability For All



2021

Review on Voluntary National Report of SDGs



2023

Audit on The Reduction of Stunting Prevalence



Background: Stunting Program

Presidential Decree No 72/2021 Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting Prevalence

“To accelerate integrated stunting reduction, a National Strategy was adopted.”



- Reduce prevalence of stunting
- Improve quality and preparation to have a family
- Guarantee fulfilment of nutrients
- Improve parenting model
- Increase access and quality of health service
- Increase access to drinking water and sanitation



Major Project for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal Mortality and Stunting

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of maternal mortality (AKI): 305 per 100,000 births (2015) • 27.7% of babies in Indonesia are stunted (2019) 			
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health status of society • Decrease the number of maternal mortality by up to 183 per 100,000 births • Decrease the prevalence of stunting for babies by up to 14% 			
Duration	2020 – 2024 (5 years)			
Indicated Target and Fund	Indicated Targets			
	2022	2023	2024	Indicated Funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKI decreased by 205/100,000 • The prevalence of stunting for babies decreased by 18.4% (priority at 460 regents/cities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKI decreased by 194/100,000 • The prevalence of stunting for babies decreased by 16.0% (priority at 514 regents/cities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AKI decreased by 183/100,000 • The prevalence of stunting for babies decreased by 14.0% (priority at 514 regents/cities) 	IDR 187.1 trillions (National Budget)
Executing Agencies	Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>Kemendikbud</i>), Ministry of Public Works and Housing (<i>KemenPUPR</i>), The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority (<i>BPOM</i>), Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Kemendagri</i>), Ministry of Communications and Informatics (<i>Kemenkominfo</i>), and Local Governments			
Project Highlights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing supplementary food, micro-nutrition, serving quality contraception at health facilities (BKKBN); 2. Providing holistic and integrated early-age education (PAUD) & parenting class (<i>Kemendikbud</i>); 3. Providing access to drinking water and sanitation (domestic wastewater) (<i>KemenPUPR</i>); 4. Providing health operational assistance (DAK Kesehatan) 			

Audit Background

Output of
2016 INCOSAI:
SAI to oversee the
implementation of SDGs

Indonesia is one of
countries with the highest
stunting rate
(115 out of 151)

BPK needs to support the
government's effort to
reduce stunting reduction
targets

Audit Processes (2)

Audit Type

- **Performance Audit**
- **Audit Scope:** Local Governments in Western and Eastern Indonesia

Audit Objectives & Targets

- **Audit Objective** is to assess the effectiveness of the local governments' efforts to reduce the stunting prevalence
- **Audit Targets** are related to the assessment of the local governments' efforts to reduce the stunting prevalence in these areas: **(1) Commitment and establishing rules/policies; (2) Specific and sensitive intervention as well as coordination; and (3) The availability of qualified data and monitoring.**

Audit Reports

- To formulate proper
- **Audit Conclusions,** and
 - **Audit Recommendations**

Audit Samples

44 Local Governments

44 Audit Teams
± 264 Auditors



Western Indonesia	Eastern Indonesia
1 Province	1 City and 26 Regents
2 Cities	
9 14 Regents	



Audit Design Matrix

Have local governments' efforts to accelerate stunting prevalence been effective?

Have local governments committed and established rules/policies to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence adequately?

Have local governments given specific and sensitive intervention as well as coordination properly?

Have local governments provided qualified data and monitoring to support the stunting prevalence properly?

Have local governments had established rules/policies consistently?

Have institutions supported the program for accelerating the stunting prevalence?

Have policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence been integrated within local governments planning?

Have budget and resources been allocated properly to specific and sensitive interventions as well as coordination?

Have specific intervention provided by local governments been adequate?

Have sensitive intervention that prepared by local governments been adequate?

Have local governments recorded and reported the activities of accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence through reliable information system?

Have monitoring activities to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence been adequate?

Audit Findings (1)



**RESOURCE
ALLOCATION**

Regulations and Policies

- The regional development plan have not included target for accelerating the reduction of stunting;
- Regional-specific and sensitive intervention targets have not been aligned with national targets;
- The local government has not yet formed team for accelerating the reduction of stunting in the regions and has not involved various stakeholders.

Resources Allocation

- Not all working units related to stunting issues have activities or allocate their budgets to reduce the stunting prevalence;
- The provision of human resources (quantity & competencies) as well as infrastructure has not addressed the available needs;
- Sensitive intervention planning has not yet considered the Decree (SK) on determining the Stunting Locus Village.

Audit Findings (2)



Monitoring Evaluation and Information System

- Recording & reporting stunting reduction activities using several applications has not produced reliable data (complete, accurate, consistent and timely);
 - Above condition affects the data generated from the applications cannot be used to make decision or do monitoring and evaluation
-

Audit Findings (3)



The implementation of specific and sensitive intervention

- The provision of guidance and training on the reduction of stunting has not covered all targeted areas;
- The provision of nutritional intake for women with chronic energy deficiency and blood supplement tablets for pregnant women and adolescent girls has not met the target;
- Specific postnatal interventions have not reached the target. i.e. providing exclusive breastfeeding (babies under 6 months) and breastfeeding substitute food (babies 6 – 23 months) and malnutrition services for toddlers.

Lessons Learned



Audit Management

- Big Audit Teams
- Complexities Audit Scope
- Remote areas
- Communications Intra & Extra



Audit Reports

- Address Audit Problems?
- Appropriate Audit Recommendations?
- Recommendation-follow up



Reliable Data

- Variety of data
- Accuracy and Reliability



AUDITING
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



LEAVE
NO ONE
BEHIND IN
INDONESIA

Thank You

