Operational Context

Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,840 per capita (World Bank, 2018). It is ranked 70th out of 117 countries on the 2019 Global Hunger Index. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that the prevalence of undernourishment declined to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Indonesia’s national poverty rate in 2019 was 9.2% percent.

Trends in economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive and food security improved between 2009 and 2015. However, 58 out of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition is still widespread. Stunting is prevalent among all income groups. The prevalence of overweight and obese people has increased in all income groups.

Since 2016, WFP has focused exclusively on capacity strengthening activities with the Government in the areas of policy, knowledge management and technical support.

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Highlights

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 for Indonesia was finalized and signed by the Minister of BAPPENAS on behalf of the Government and the Resident Coordinator at the end of April.

WFP has been supporting the National Logistics Cluster in logistics coordination and knowledge management in response to COVID-19.

WFP released a Seasonal Monitoring Outlook that analysed rainfall and vegetation patterns to assess the ongoing food crop production season in Indonesia including the climate impact on food crops.

On 15 April, WFP had an online consultation with the Ministry of Health on the draft WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025.

Operational Updates

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 for Indonesia was finalized and signed in April. The UN Country Team agreed to include references to the COVID-19 pandemic while keeping the results framework intact. Amendments may be made at a later stage to align it with the evolving government priorities dependent on the depth and scope of the impact of the pandemic.

- WFP has been supporting the National Logistics Cluster in logistics coordination and knowledge management in response to COVID-19. There has been an increase in requests to support the Government’s COVID-19 Task Force through the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Ministry of Health. WFP has also been engaging with private sector members of the cluster in the response; for example, the Association of Logistics and Forwarders Indonesia provides customs clearance services at no cost.

- WFP released a Seasonal Monitoring Outlook that analysed rainfall and vegetation patterns to assess the development of the ongoing food crop production season, climate impacts on food crops in real-time, and rainfall forecast for upcoming months. WFP shared the bulletin with partners engaged in food security and nutrition and with Humanitarian Country Team members.

- On 15 April, WFP had an online consultation with the Ministry of Health on the draft CSP 2021-2025, complementing inter-ministerial consultations organized by the Ministry of National Development Planning in February 2020. The meeting explored possibilities for WFP’s engagement on addressing stunting and other forms of malnutrition, through: 1) facilitator training under the Family Hope Programme (PKH); 2) social and behavioural change communication for healthy diets; 3) post-harvest rice
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>13.0 m</td>
<td>8.5 m</td>
<td>0.6 m</td>
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Reduce severe insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence based approach.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
- **Activity 1:** Support the Government in collecting and analyzing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: An increased percentage of Indonesian consumers adopt a more balance diet, enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 by 2019.

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:
- **Activity 2:** Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight
- **Activity 3:** Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meals and social protection programmes.

Strategic Result 3: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:
- **Activity 4:** Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistic hubs.

Donors

The following donors have supported the WFP’s Country Strategic Plan in Indonesia: The Governments of Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Private donors including Cargill, Food Industry Asia, Japan Friends of WFP, MasterCard, Share the Meal, Top Food, Wisma Keiai.

Additional Support has been provided by UN CERF and the Joint SDG Fund.

Challenges

- Due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, all meetings have been conducted virtually and activities have been carried out remotely.

Operational Updates (cont.)

- At the request of the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP provided inputs to the draft technical guidance for the establishment of Provincial Logistics Clusters (adapted from WFP’s Logistics Planning Toolkit developed in 2017-2018).

- WFP supported the Food Security Agency in producing small-area estimation datasets which have been disseminated to 34 provinces. During the Provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) technical briefing, conducted virtually on 14-16 April 2020, WFP presented its planned support to the FSVA in 2020.

- WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs in reviewing the possibility of establishing distance learning on thematic areas of TAGANA (Taruna Siaga Bencana/National Disaster Prepared Volunteers).

- The temporary closure of schools has impacted the ProGAS school feeding programme, including progress in seven Cargill-supported schools. WFP assisted Cargill’s cooperating partners in utilising the remaining school meals funds for the distribution of food baskets and hygiene kits to 1,051 students as well as for COVID-19 information, education and communication materials for display in communities around schools.

- Under the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, WFP together with UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women, will support the Government and key stakeholders to scale-up inclusive social protection programmes in response to COVID-19 in 2020.

- WFP participated in the Ministry of Social Affairs’ national and sub-national cluster coordination of the Cash and Voucher Assistance Working Group, Joint Market Assessment, Displacement and Protection cluster, WASH sub-cluster, and OCHA inter-cluster coordination meetings.

- At the request of the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP is drafting standard operating procedures for the receipt of international and domestic supplies, and donations in response to COVID-19.

- WFP has restarted the implementation of the national logistics and equipment system (Sisloogpalnas) activities, mainly focussing on the regional hub in Makassar. WFP will initially work on activities that can be done remotely.