



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief May 2020



**INDONESIA**  
COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications

## 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.

Indonesia has made significant progress in terms of economic growth, decreasing poverty and inequality, as well as food insecurity, stunting and wasting. However, at nearly 28% in 2019, the stunting prevalence was still very high, with large regional disparities. Maternal anaemia and obesity prevalence increased between 2013 and 2018. Overall, 76 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2019. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is likely to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and poses challenges to food security and nutrition that may undo earlier gains.

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



The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population: **270 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **111 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **27.6% children under 5 years old**

## Highlights

WFP released the [“COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia”](#) bulletin that looked into the pandemic’s effects on the economy and food security in Indonesia.

WFP is designated as the lead United Nations agency in the logistics priority area of the COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan. This means supporting the coordination of the emergency logistics operations through the national logistics cluster.

## Operational Updates

- The development of WFP’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025 is underway. WFP has conducted internal review processes and Government counterpart reviews through virtual meetings. The focus of the CSP 2021-2025 will be on (1) food security and nutrition analysis; (2) disaster and climate risk management; and (3) addressing stunting and other forms of malnutrition.
- WFP released a Bulletin on [“COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia”](#); it was shared with the Government, UN agencies and other development partners. The bulletin explored the effects of the pandemic on the economy and on food security, especially on food consumption and livelihoods of the most vulnerable.
- WFP is the lead United Nations agency in the logistics priority area of the Multi-Sectoral Response Plan to COVID-19. This means supporting the Government’s public health response by coordinating emergency logistics with the wider humanitarian community through the national logistics cluster. WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), also co-leads in the food security priority area and is continuing its support to the Food Security Agency’s (BKP) food security and vulnerability analysis through monitoring of food prices and market functionality. WFP is also supporting the priority area focussed on mitigating socio-economic impacts.
- WFP is part of a joint programme funded through the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, approved on 4 May 2020. The joint programme - implemented together with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women - aims to protect and safeguard the most vulnerable populations, particularly women and children of marginalized groups, from the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis. The joint programme focusses on 1) scaling up social protection; 2) improving planning, communication, partnerships and delivery of the social protection response; and 3) advancing innovation. It builds on and complements the work of the SDG Fund joint programme on adaptive social protection.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>13.0 m</b>	<b>8.6 m</b>	<b>0.4 m</b>

### 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 1: 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.

### 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.

## Donors

The following donors have supported the WFP 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, and Wisma Keiai.

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

In response to COVID-19 new support is being provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

## Operational Updates (cont.)

- WFP collaborated with World Vision Indonesia and others including FAO and OCHA, in conducting a joint market

assessment to identify the impacts of COVID-19 on availability of and access to 12 key food commodities in selected regions. WFP provided support to the assessment design and data collection in Jakarta and Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara.

- WFP, together with the World Bank, Oxfam and ChildFund, contributed to the Ministry of Social Affairs Planning Bureau's webinar: 'International Development Partners Supporting Indonesia in Handling COVID-19'.
- WFP advocated for the extension of a rush handling facility at designated import entry points through the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs (Kemenko PMK) to ensure that the swift import of essential goods remains available to the wider humanitarian community.
- WFP facilitated several discussion sessions for the TAGANA (Taruna Siaga Bencana/National Disaster Prepared Volunteers) Curriculum Development Framework with the Ministry of Social Affairs and a technical working group of international organizations such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Organization for Migration, RedR, and UNICEF. The sessions provided inputs on the draft capacity strengthening framework and adjustments in relation to COVID-19.
- The United Nations Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition released a [joint statement](#) on food security and nutrition in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The joint statement provided recommendations on a prioritized set of actions to support nutrition in the context of COVID-19 in the following six domains: healthy diets; maternal, infant and young child nutrition; management of child wasting; micronutrient supplementation; nutrition in school feeding, and nutrition surveillance.
- WFP continues to support the Food Security Agency (BKP) on the subnational food security and vulnerability atlases and is now cooperating with a newly selected, North Maluku.
- The three Rome-based Agencies, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP have been working towards defining joint outcomes that contribute to national policies and are aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Building on a mapping and scoping exercise completed in March 2020, the agencies are now formulating a joint plan for 2021-2025 which combines the comparative advantages of each agency.
- WFP is assisting BAPPENAS to initiate a national school feeding platform by establishing an inter-ministerial working committee. The aim is for this platform to become the forum for advocacy and policy dialogue. WFP will support the Government in addressing the existing gaps in the school feeding programme, including the development of a national school feeding policy framework and strategy. This will also help to address the question on how a national school feeding programme can best be financed.