



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief August 2020



INDONESIA

COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications (3d Edition)

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Operational Context

Indonesia is now classified as an upper-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 4,050 per capita (World Bank, 2020). It is ranked 70th out of 117 countries on the 2019 Global Hunger Index. According to Statistics Indonesia, the prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 16.5 percent in 2011 to 7.9 percent in 2018. 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 percent 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 food security and nutrition knowledge management, policy dialogue and technical assistance to the Government.



Population: **270 million**

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

Income Level: **Upper middle**

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

Highlights

WFP released the third COVID-19 Bulletin on "COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia" on 20 August 2020.

Operational Updates

- WFP released the third COVID-19 Bulletin on "[COVID-19: Economic and Food Security Implications for Indonesia](#)" on 20 August 2020, which provided updates on the latest food security and socioeconomic conditions amid the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The bulletin also reviewed the Government's actions to alleviate the economic impact on vulnerable groups. According to the bulletin, in the second quarter of 2020, the Indonesian GDP contracted by 5.3 percent year-on-year, which was the most significant decline since 1999. National supplies of rice were estimated to be sufficient to last beyond the end of the year with projected end-year stocks of 6 million tons, however, rising unemployment has led to reduced purchasing power, which may threaten economic access to food.
- WFP, jointly with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency and the National Disaster Management Agency, released the [Seasonal Climate and Vegetation Monitoring Outlook for July-September 2020](#). The outlook aims to inform government counterparts and stakeholders' planning and interventions, through evidence-based analysis of the food security situation. Overall, from April to June 2020, at the beginning of the dry season, Indonesia received "a normal to higher than average" rainfall. Most rice-producing provinces experienced normal to slightly above normal rainfall, except Central Java, South Sulawesi, and Papua provinces which received below normal rainfall. The Ministry of Agriculture indicated 119,000 ha of paddy fields were impacted by hydrometeorological disasters and pests during this period.
- Following the recommendation of the Ministry of Health to update the Cost of Diet study 2017, WFP will conduct a Fill the Nutrient Gap study this year. The study will provide a situation analysis to inform multi-sectoral decision-making on malnutrition prevention.
- WFP continues to support a multi-partner survey on food security and nutrition in Jakarta with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to assess the status and determinants of household food security, as well as the nutritional status of children under-five and their mothers in informal urban settlements. The data collection is currently underway, and the development of the data analysis plan is being finalized.
- As part of the process toward the establishment of the inter-ministerial national school feeding platform, the Ministry of National Development Planning facilitated a virtual meeting on 27 August, with the participation of WFP and the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, to discuss the south-south and triangular cooperation with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
13.0 m	8.7 m	0.2 m

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 2017-2020 in Indonesia: The Governments of Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Private sector donors have included Cargill, Food Industry Asia, Japan Friends of WFP, MasterCard, Share the Meal, Top Food, and Wisma Keiai.

Additional support has been provided by UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Joint SDG Fund. In response to COVID-19 new support is provided by WHO under the Multi-Sector Response Plan and the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

Operational Updates (cont.)

- WFP was actively involved in a series of discussions with the Humanitarian Country Team members to provide strategic recommendations for the review of the Disaster Management Law (Law No. 24/200). One of the key recommendations was to broaden and delimit the scope of the law and to include environmental disasters, climate risk and public health emergencies in the definition of "disaster".

- Under the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund Programme, WFP continued to improve the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) by integrating vulnerability layers into hazard alerts of VAMPIRE.
- Following a request from the Food Security Agency's (BKP), WFP is providing technical assistance for the 2020 Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for five of the most food insecure provinces (East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Maluku and North Maluku). WFP held a series of technical workshops throughout August 2020 in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Food Security.
- On 18 August, WFP organised a meeting with BKP to discuss the scope of WFP-BKP cooperation for the remainder of 2020. Discussions focused on improving the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System and conducting a joint study to explore the feasibility of implementing mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) remote data collection in Indonesia.
- On 31 August, WFP, jointly with BKP, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and STIS Polytechnic of Statistics, conducted the first of six planned 2020 Small-Area Estimation (SAE) workshops. The workshop aimed at estimating the values of food security indicators at the sub-district level and piloting the use of the SAE methodology at the village level in selected districts.
- In collaboration with the Unit of Social Hazards and Disaster Impacts Coordination, under the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, WFP is developing a national strategy of commercial supply chain for essential commodities which have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and could potentially disrupt people's welfare. There has been an intensive consultation and discussion involving the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Bank Indonesia and various stakeholders from sub-national government offices. A mapping process is underway to look closer into identified essential commodities, such as purebred chicken eggs, orange fruits and hand sanitizers.
- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), key partners (UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), RedR), developed a capacity development framework that serves as a reference for the overall TAGANA (National Disaster Prepared Volunteers) training curriculum and module development. It will be used by MoSA to further support the TAGANA system in its planning and operational functions.