



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief November 2020

WFP  
SAYS  
NO to  
GENDER  
BASED  
VIOLENCE



WFP's Executive Board discussing the new Country Strategic Plan

## Highlights

- On 19 November, the [Indonesia Country Strategic Plan \(CSP\) 2021-2025](#) was approved by the WFP Executive Board, recommitting WFP's support to the Government of Indonesia in its quest towards improving food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems for all.

## Operational Updates

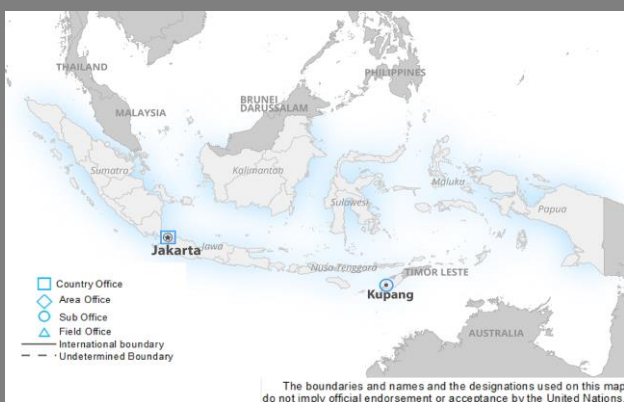
- The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) of the Republic of Indonesia welcomed the newly approved CSP 2021-2025, with its focus on policy dialogue and technical assistance. WFP aims to support Indonesia in its endeavours to end hunger and reduce malnutrition by 2030 (SDG 2) by focussing on food security and nutrition evidence generation, management of risks and mitigation of the impacts of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition, and promotion of healthy diets. The CSP, in effect as of January 2021, is aligned with the Government's Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025.
- On 3 November, WFP together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) – together, known as the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) – presented the draft of their Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and line ministry representatives. The five-year plan promotes a food systems approach that delivers economic and sustainable opportunities across the value chain and provides affordable diversified food to meet consumer demand for nutritious and healthy diets for all which is to be stimulated.
- WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of Health, and others concerned with advancing the rice fortification landscape analysis and Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis.
- WFP jointly with the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), Food Security Agency (BKP), National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), and National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) released the [fourth Seasonal Climate and Vegetation Monitoring Outlook for 2020](#) (October – December 2020), which examines satellite imagery of rainfall and vegetation in order to assess the development of the ongoing paddy production season and how the prevailing conditions, particularly the on-going La Niña, might impact on the situation, with real-time and near-term perspectives.
- WFP continued liaising with relevant stakeholders in exploring the potential support by the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) to the Government's COVID-19 vaccination plan, the development of which UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) are supporting. WFP advocates for the utilisation of NLC members' logistics resources in the cold chain vaccination plan.

## Operational Context

Indonesia is now classified as an upper-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 4,050 per capita per year (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 in reducing 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 evidence generation, knowledge management, policy dialogue and technical assistance to the Government.



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: **Upper middle**

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

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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>8.7 m</b>	<b>0.2 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 2017-2020 in Indonesia: The Governments of Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and the 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 the 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 virtually tested a nutrition learning package for primary school children, jointly developed with UNICEF, in North Jakarta and Bogor district involving five public primary schools and one Islamic Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. The learning package is expected to be finalized by the end of December 2020.

- WFP and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture hosted a webinar to disseminate and validate results from a national study on "Commercial Supply Chain Strategy for Essential Commercial Goods during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia". Participants included more than 400 stakeholders from the Government, private sector, and academia. The strategy highlighted ways in which the Government and relevant stakeholders can minimize supply chain disruptions of goods that have become essential during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- WFP continued to strengthen the COVID-19 response capacity of TAGANA (Ministry of Social Affairs-managed community volunteers). In partnership with WHO, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), RedR, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and TearFund, WFP hosted virtual training sessions for 212 TAGANA volunteers in South Sumatera. To date, the trainings have reached 1,387 community volunteers in eight provinces. The objective of the training series was to increase TAGANAs' knowledge on health, safety, and security principles in responding to COVID-19.
- WFP in collaboration with the Food Security Agency (BKP), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), and Statistics Polytechnic (STIS) continued to strengthen capacity on small-area estimation (SAE) workshops, which aim to collect food security indicators at the sub-district level, and pilot use of the SAE methodology at the village level in selected districts.
- Together with FAO and UNICEF, WFP continued to provide technical input for the analysis of results from the remote survey "Status and determinants of food insecurity and undernutrition in poor urban areas" in slum areas in Jakarta.
- WFP facilitated provincial consultations on the logistics hub business process, operational guidelines and Emergency Logistics and Response Plan in six provinces engaging government officials, State-Owned Enterprises, NGOs and private sectors as part of the Logistics Regional Hub development.
- In cooperation with FAO and UN Women, WFP continued to conduct monitoring and analysis of food security, nutrition and socioeconomic trends amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.
- WFP continued to support the Government to produce a Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for five of the most vulnerable provinces in Indonesia.