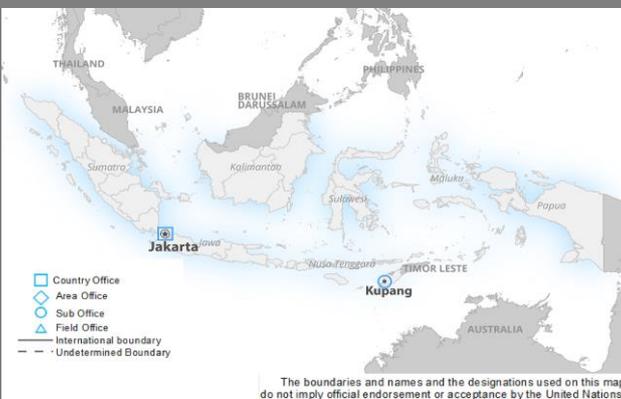# WFP Indonesia
Country Brief
December 2020

The WFP logo amongst images of previous laureates of the Nobel Peace Prize, in Nobel's Garden in the Nobel Peace Centre in Oslo, Norway

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

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.

Population: **270 million**	2019 Human Development Index: **111 out of 188**
Income Level: **Upper middle**	Chronic malnutrition: **27.6% children under 5 years old**

Contact info: Rein Suadamara (rein.suadamara@wfp.org)
WFP Indonesia Representative: Christa Räder
Further information: **www.wfp.org/countries/Indonesia**

Highlights

- The United Nations World Food Programme is the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. The 2020 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the United Nations World Food Programme as a recognition of the important link between conflict and hunger and the critical role that food assistance plays in supporting the first step towards peace and stability.

Operational Updates

- On 10 December, WFP was awarded the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize. The Norwegian Nobel Committee decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize to WFP for its efforts to combat hunger, its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and acting as a driving force in preventing the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict.

- WFP in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UN Women released the fourth COVID-19 bulletin which provides a comprehensive overview of the pandemic's impact on the economy, food security and livelihoods in Indonesia. The bulletin includes updates on: government social protection support for vulnerable groups to reduce the impact of the crisis; macroeconomic indicators in the third and early fourth quarter of 2020; an overview of recent trends in food security, including constraints in food supply chains; and a review of gender inequalities, highlighting the extent of socio-economic impacts on women.

- On 7 December, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP (together known as the Rome Based Agencies) presented their joint plan on 'sustainable food systems for healthy diets' to the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition in the context of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement annual meeting. The presentation focused on monitoring and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on food systems in Indonesia. The Donor and UN Country Network has been supporting the Government of Indonesia to address nutrition challenges through the SUN Movement.

- Jointly with FAO and UNICEF, WFP continued to finalize the analysis of results of the remote survey "Status and determinants of food insecurity and undernutrition in poor urban areas" conducted in slums of Jakarta. The report will be available in the first quarter of 2021.

- WFP and National Logistics Cluster (NLC) members continued discussions with relevant stakeholders who have been active in vaccine logistics, through mapping the gaps, resources, awareness raising, service provision or other activities that cluster members can undertake to fill the gaps. This includes, for example, bringing in private-sector-owned resources, not only in terms of infrastructure but also technical services and expertise. WFP continued to support the coordination of private sector entities in the cluster.

WFP Country Strategy

Gender and Age Marker =2

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	0.3 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, 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 continued its assessment of the relevance and processes for use of its mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) systems. The assessment aims to identity current data and information gaps, particularly in difficult-to-access remote areas.

WFP Indonesia Country Brief
December 2020

- WFP, jointly with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, completed a study on the current status of commercial supply chains of goods considered essential during the pandemic, in order to recommend actions on how to ensure sufficient availability and overall effectiveness of the supply chains. The study engaged 500 stakeholders through more than 20 focus group discussions and two webinars.

- WFP actively supported the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) to formally establish a Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC) in South Kalimantan. A respective Governor decree has recently been issued, which formally acknowledges the PLC as part of the disaster response mechanism under BNPB's leadership.

- WFP continued its consultations with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to discuss opportunities for collaboration and synergy within the organizations' respective country strategies. These discussions will continue over the coming months.

- WFP conducted technical training for stakeholders in Sulawesi on the operation of a regional hub. These sessions aimed to support the national and sub-national disaster management agencies in developing technical coordination mechanisms for humanitarian logistics in the Sulawesi region.

- WFP continued to strengthen the COVID-19 preparedness and response capacity of TAGANA, the community volunteers managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. WFP in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), RedR, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and TearFund, hosted virtual training sessions for 134 TAGANA volunteers in Central Sulawesi and Yogyakarta. The objective of the sessions was to increase knowledge on health, safety, and security principles in response to COVID-19. To date, the trainings have reached 1,521 community volunteers in ten provinces.

- WFP organized a series of meetings in the context of the Social Assistance Working Group with the Head of the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), World Bank and Family Hope Program (PKH, a conditional cash transfer programme linked to education and health services) facilitators from three different districts to explore existing nutrition-sensitive links to social protection, and assess the current design and implementation of social protection programmes.

- WFP continued to support the Food Security Agency in their production of Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA) to provide policymakers with essential data for improved targeting and planning across all 34 provinces. WFP also provided additional technical assistance to East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua and Papua for producing Provincial and District FSVAs with sub-district-level and village-level food security data.

- WFP continued its rice fortification landscape analysis to inform recommendations for making fortified rice available through national social assistance programmes (especially *SEMBAKO* shops). This included consultations with Indonesia's Logistics Bureau (BULOG), line ministries, and the private sector.