Operational Context

Indonesia is 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 107 countries on the 2020 Global Hunger Index. According to official statistics, the prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 16.5 percent in 2011 to 9 percent in 2019.

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, 70 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2020. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic also continues to affect Indonesia’s economy, as its national poverty rate climbed to 10.2 percent in September 2020 and economic recession has continued to occur in Q1 2021. It is likely to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and poses challenges to food security and nutrition that may undo earlier gains.

WFP continues to support the Government of Indonesia by focusing on food security and nutrition evidence generation, knowledge management, policy dialogue and technical assistance.

Population: 270 million
Income Level: Upper middle
2020 Human Development Index: 107 out of 189
Chronic malnutrition (2019): 27.6% children under 5 years old

Highlights

- WFP together with other UN Agencies engaged in the first National Food Systems Summit Dialogue convened by the Government of Indonesia by contributing to the discussions under two Summit Action Tracks.
- WFP supported the Government of Indonesia’s response to Tropical Cyclone Seroja which affected a number of islands in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province in early April. This included analysis of the cyclone’s impact on food security and support of trainings for more than 800 disaster volunteers.
- WFP issued the Seasonal Bulletin "Impact Monitoring of Hydrometeorological Hazards, April 2021" with special focus on the La Niña impacts, produced in partnership with the Government.

Operational Updates

- On 27 April, WFP engaged in the first National Food Systems Summit Dialogue convened by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) of the Government of Indonesia. WFP, along with the other Rome Based Agencies (RBAs) – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – as well as other UN Agencies will continue to participate in the evolving dialogue process. WFP contributed to the discussions under the Summit’s Action Track 2: Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns and Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.
- On 21 April, WFP, FAO, and IFAD presented the revised draft of the RBAs’ Joint Country Strategic Plan in Indonesia 2021-2025 to BAPPENAS and relevant line ministries. The plan aims to provide the Government of Indonesia with a coordinated and comprehensive approach towards inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets.
- WFP held bilateral discussions with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the National Disaster Management Agency to map opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in the context of food security and nutrition. This builds on earlier consultations with BAPPENAS to develop the Government of Indonesia-WFP action plan on SSTC. WFP plans to continue conducting bilateral meetings with other counterparts in Government over the coming months.
- WFP together with the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, National Disaster Management Agency, and Statistics Indonesia released a bulletin highlighting the effects of La Niña on rice production in the first quarter of 2021. Key findings include how La Niña disrupted the planting season with increased flooding, resulting in a year-on-year increase of crop failure. The bulletin was disseminated among key stakeholders to support evidence-based policy and programme decision making. It contributes to the Government’s effort to generate and utilize high-quality evidence to inform policy and programme decision making to reduce food insecurity.
WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.8 m</td>
<td>1.1 m</td>
<td>0.47 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 5:** Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 1:** By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition.

*Focus area: Root Causes*

**Activities:**
- **Activity 1:** Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence.

**Strategic Result 5:** Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 2:** By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition.

*Focus area: Resilience Building*

**Activities:**
- **Activity 2:** Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition.

**Strategic Result 2:** No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 3:** By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies.

*Focus area: Root Causes*

**Activities:**
- **Activity 3:** Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition.

**Operational Updates (continued)**

- Tropical Cyclone Seroja and associated rainfall affected 11 districts with many smaller islands, especially in East Flores of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province on 3 and 4 April. Official statistics reported a death toll of 182 people and 84,876 people temporarily displaced. From 15 April until 11 May, WFP and partners facilitated a training series for more than 800 volunteers mobilised to support the response to Cyclone Seroja. Participants gained emergency response skills to enhance the cyclone response in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including: rapid needs assessment, information management, and safety and health protocols. The sessions were delivered through the National Cluster for Displacement and Protection with coordination from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Disaster Management Agency.

- In response to Cyclone Seroja, WFP also contributed to the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia Joint Needs and Market Assessment in 10 districts of NTT. Other partners included World Vision Indonesia and Catholic Relief Services. The assessment found decreased market access and consumption following the cyclone. The results were shared with the Ministry of Social Affairs and other government partners for post-disaster recovery planning.

- WFP together with UN OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), supported the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs to establish the Emergency Telecommunication (ETC) sub-cluster under the existing National Cluster for Infrastructure and Facilities. This is part of the advocacy to strengthen the larger Disaster Management Cluster mechanism, as fostering multi-stakeholder coordination is critical to enhancing connectivity and reducing disruptions during emergency response.

- WFP continued to conduct technical consultations with the Ministry of Social Affairs to assist the enhancement of their disaster early warning system (e-SIMBA). This technical assistance aims to support the Government in identifying the most vulnerable populations affected by a disaster and in need of social assistance in a specific location.

- WFP continued to consult with the Ministry of Development Planning, Ministry of Health, and academia to develop ‘Cost of the Diet’ modelling plans as part of its ongoing Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. The modelling will be utilized to inform programmes aiming to improve nutrition, especially amongst the most vulnerable.

- WFP continued to build awareness and commitment for the inclusion of fortified rice in the Staple Food Programme (SEMBAKO) with key stakeholders including the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs. Results from the ongoing Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis are expected in May and will be shared with the Government for review and decision making.

- WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Education and Culture to produce digital materials for the promotion of healthy diets, especially the consumption of fruits and vegetables, among primary school-aged children. WFP initiated a pilot in a school in Kuningan district, West Java, to test and evaluate the digital materials starting with a pre-intervention assessment to measure students’, teachers’ and caregivers’ healthy diet knowledge, attitude, and practices.

**Donors**

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP 2017-2020 and the new CSP 2021-2025: The Governments of Indonesia, Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Among the private sector: Cargill, Evolve, Food Industry Asia, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Mastercard, Share the Meal, Top Food, Unilever, Wisma Keiai, and DSM. Additional funding support has included: the UN CERF, the Joint SDG Fund, WHO, and the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

WFP welcomes further contributions to the WFP Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia.

**Course and Impact of Cyclone Seroja, NTT, April 2021**

![Map showing Cyclone Seroja affected areas in NTT, Indonesia]

**WFP Indonesia Country Brief**

April 2021