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.

While the COVID-19 pandemic also continues to affect Indonesia’s economy and poses challenges to food security and nutrition, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected to rebound in the coming quarters.

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

Operational Updates

- WFP, as part of a joint UN agency effort, assisted the Ministry of National Planning and Development to draft and finalize the Voluntary National Review (VNR). The VNR reports achievements and lessons learned on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WFP provided technical inputs on nutrition and food security data to inform reporting on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). The joint UN contribution will be utilized by the Government to inform the finalization of the VNR, prior to its global dissemination in June.

- WFP issued a Food Price Monitoring Bulletin to analyse availability and price trends of food commodities during the Ramadan and Eid-al-Fitr season. The analysis showed regional price variation with some provinces facing food deficit across specific commodities. However nationally there were limited disruptions to the prices and stocks. The bulletin aimed to inform decision making on government policies and operations to control food prices and stocks.

- WFP produced factsheets of the Provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for the five most vulnerable provinces in Indonesia (Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and West Papua). The factsheets provided briefs on the overall food security situation as reported in the FSVA publications produced by the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture. Information included key development statistics, distribution of vulnerable sub-districts in the province, and recommendations for improving food security. The Atlases aim to support partners in planning food security interventions.

- WFP with UNICEF, UNDP, and UNOCHA under the Joint SDG Fund initiative presented the enhanced prototype of the disaster early warning system (e-SIMBA) to the Directorate of Social Protection for Victims of Natural Disaster of the Ministry of Social Affairs with the objective to strengthen the country’s Adaptive Social Protection programme. The refinement was based on past technical consultations conducted with the Ministry, in order to identify disaster affected populations who require social assistance. While the prototype received initial positive response from government counterparts, it will require further technical enhancements of the platform.

Highlights

- WFP, as part of a joint UN effort, provided technical inputs to support the finalization of the Voluntary National Review 2021. It documents Indonesia’s progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

- WFP published a Food Price Monitoring Bulletin “Indonesia Market Monitor: Special focus on Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr, May 2021”, analysing availability and price trends of food commodities. Data indicated limited disruptions to prices and stocks at the national level.

- WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNOCHA presented the enhanced prototype of the Ministry of Social Affairs’ disaster early warning system (e-SIMBA) to the Directorate of Social Protection for Victims of Natural Disaster within the Ministry. The UN agencies will further refine the platform based on the outcome of this consultation.

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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>
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<td>1.0 m</td>
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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.

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 Kei, 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.

Operational Updates (continued)

- As part of the ongoing Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, WFP further refined the modelling plan for the Cost of the Diet analysis consulting with UN agencies, NGOs, and donors (including the Canadian Embassy, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australia, the World Bank, Nutrition International, and WHO) thus complementing consultations with the Government and academia. The results are intended to be utilized by government and non-government stakeholders to inform policies and programmes to enhance access, affordability and consumption of healthy diets.
- WFP continued to expand discussions with the private sector for enhanced partnerships to improve nutrition. Unilever and WFP committed to pursuing joint programming to promote healthy diets.
- WFP contributed to the formulation of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology operational guidelines for school reopening across Indonesia. WFP provided technical inputs specific to healthy canteens and diets for primary school-aged children.
- WFP continued its strategic dialogue with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Indonesia to explore opportunities for collaboration in supporting the Government. The dialogue identified potential areas of cooperation on nutrition, disaster management and climate change adaptation, and food systems sustainability. WFP and ADB will conduct more technical discussions to pursue potential joint work.
- WFP supported the Central Java province to establish its provincial logistics cluster following a respective request from the local government. This is to further enhance its capacity as one of the leading provinces in subnational disaster management. The local government issued a respective Governor Decree. The cluster will facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination on disaster preparedness and response. In addition, WFP is providing technical assistance to South Sulawesi for the establishment of a provincial logistics cluster during 2021.
- WFP together with other UN agencies (IOM, UNOCHA, WHO) and NGOs (RedR Indonesia, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Humanitarian Forum Indonesia) initiated preparedness training for the Ministry of Social Affairs’ community volunteers, TAGANA, following the increasing volcanic activity of Mount Ile Lewotolok on Lembata island in East Nusa Tenggara province. The training series aims to enhance TAGANA’s preparedness to deliver logistics and psychosocial support to affected communities.