



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief June 2021



Operational Context

In June 2021 Indonesia was still 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 was 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.



Population: **270 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **107 out of 189**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition (2019): **27.6% children under 5 years old**

Highlights

- WFP completed its Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis which highlights the opportunities of including fortified rice in government programmes. The findings are planned to be presented and verified in August 2021.
- WFP through the National Logistics Cluster facilitated coordination among health equipment producers, logistics service providers, and the Government. It addressed logistics bottlenecks hampering the availability of health equipment for COVID-19 treatment.

Operational Updates

- WFP, as part of the Rome Based Agencies (RBAs) with FAO and IFAD, submitted the final draft RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan in Indonesia 2021-2025 and its cooperation framework to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS). Both outline the coordinated support by the RBAs to the Government in establishing inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets. A respective food systems pilot initiative for East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province was also submitted.
- WFP and UNICEF supported the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs in coordinating the implementation of nutrition education for school-age children through the School Health Programme (UKS) platform. This included discussion on potential joint programmes, policies, and inter-ministerial coordination to mainstream nutrition into the UKS Roadmap 2020-2024. Following this high-level dialogue, WFP and UNICEF will support BAPPENAS in establishing technical recommendations on how to mainstream the nutrition agenda in the UKS platform.
- WFP continued to expand partnerships with key stakeholders to mainstream nutrition into national social protection programmes, such as the Family Hope Programme (PKH) and the Staple Food Programme (SEMBAKO). In June, WFP explored opportunities for collaboration with private sector actors to jointly support the Government in enhancing the nutrition agenda in PKH. WFP also coordinated with the World Bank to align each other's work in supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement nutrition-sensitive social assistance programmes.
- WFP continued to develop the digital campaign for urban adolescents in support of the Ministry of Health's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS). WFP started the content development process with the Ministry, by sharing the results of WFP's study on current knowledge and practices on healthy diets which was completed in June with the campaign designer. WFP aims to launch the campaign this year.
- WFP completed the Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis which highlights the potential of rice fortification in addressing micronutrient deficiencies in Indonesia, its current implementation in the country, including challenges, opportunities, and recommendations for going forward. The report aims to serve as evidence for government policy-making and programme planning. The findings are planned to be presented and verified in August 2021.

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Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	1.9 m	-

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, DSM, Evolve, Food Industry Asia, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Mastercard, Share the Meal, Top Food, Unilever, and Wisma Keiai. 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.

- With technical assistance from WFP, the Maluku Food Security Office produced the annual Provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) 2020 for Maluku province. The publication identifies 68 vulnerable districts in the province and provides recommendations on how to improve food security and nutrition. The atlas serves as the basis for the Maluku Food Security Office to plan interventions and coordinate with other provincial government agencies on actions to be taken to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.
- WFP continued to refine the Ministry of Social Affairs' disaster early warning system, e-SIMBA, following the approval from the Ministry of the prototype presented in early June. The improved system will support the Government in identifying the most vulnerable populations affected by a disaster and in need of social assistance in a specific location. WFP also mapped the existing data systems within the Ministry to be integrated into e-SIMBA, in order to avoid duplication and promote systems integration within the Ministry, before consolidating it with early warning systems developed by other line ministries.
- WFP, as part of the National Logistics Cluster (NLC), continued to coordinate with other organizations in the Humanitarian Country Team to support the Government in responding to the exponential rise of COVID-19 cases due to the spread of the Delta variant. WFP, through the NLC, also facilitated coordination among the Indonesian Medical Device Manufacturers Association (ASPAKI), Association of Medical Gas Installation Indonesia (AIGMI), the Ministry of Industry, and other cluster members to understand the recent scarcity issues of health equipment and challenges in making them available, including limited production capacity, sudden surge in demand, and absence of demand forecasting. The NLC will continue to liaise with partners to follow up on these challenges.
- WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) delivered a workshop on conducting logistics capacity assessment to 30 stakeholders of the Central Java provincial logistics cluster (PLC) on 23 June. This was part of WFP's support to BNPB to strengthen the PLC capacity, particularly for mapping the logistics capacity in their respective province. WFP will conduct similar workshops in other provinces across Indonesia.
- WFP, as part of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Capacity Building Technical Working Group, continued to conduct preparedness and response training for the Ministry's community volunteers, TAGANA, in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province. The training series aimed to enhance TAGANA's capacity to deliver essential services to communities affected by the Seroja cyclone that occurred in April and the expected eruptions of Mount Ile Lewotolok. To date, 478 TAGANA, 25 percent of whom are women, have benefitted from the sessions which cover several thematic areas, including logistics and running public kitchens.