



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief August 2021



## Operational Context

Indonesia has been re-classified as a lower-middle-income country based on its Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,870 per capita per year (World Bank, 2021). On the 2020 Global Hunger Index it is ranked 70th out of 107 countries. In 2020, the prevalence of undernourishment was 8.3 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, 70 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2020.

While the COVID-19 pandemic 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: **Lower middle**

Chronic Malnutrition (2019): **27.7% children under 5 years old**

## Highlights

- To finalize the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, WFP brought together 31 government agencies and key stakeholders in an interactive virtual session to prioritize interventions aimed at increasing access, affordability, and consumption of healthy diets in Indonesia. Resulting recommendations from this process will be utilized to further inform national and sub-national policy dialogues.
- As part of the Sub-National Food System Dialogue, WFP supported the Ministry of National Development Planning and subnational governments in Eastern Indonesia to identify food security issues and opportunities in the region. The recommendations aim to support the government review ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021 and shape national pathways to sustainable food systems.

## Operational Updates

- In August 2021, key stakeholders including the Ministry of Health and Ministry of National Development Planning, academia, development partners and other UN agencies, validated the WFP-led Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. During the validation workshop, participants discussed analysis results, including the lack of affordability to access nutritious diets, and inequality of access across different regions. Participants prioritized interventions such as increasing nutritious food affordability through nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes, improving supply chains of nutritious foods, and strengthening the promotion of nutrition to vulnerable populations. In October, findings and recommendations will be shared with key government and non-government stakeholders thus informing national and subnational policy dialogues.
- WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to promote nutrition for school-aged children through digital education materials. The Ministry, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP started to digitalize healthy diet education materials through digital games, animations, e-books, and quizzes. These will be disseminated nationwide targeting primary school students and their parents to support the Government in strengthening the online distance learning process adapting to COVID-19 pandemic. WFP and the Ministry also refined digital materials specifically designed to promote consumption of fruits and vegetables among children and parents. WFP utilized pilot study results to improve the accessibility and quality of the materials. This work will continue throughout 2021.

Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	4.2 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 2021-2025: The Government of Australia and private sector DSM.

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

- Contributing to the Sub-National Food System Dialogue, WFP supported the national and subnational governments to identify issues and recommendations on food security and nutrition in Eastern Indonesia, ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. How to respond to and mitigate the impact of climate change and other disasters on food production, food security and nutrition was raised as a key issue. WFP raised the importance of food surveillance, early warning system, and interventions such as family gardens to enhance resilience and mitigate impact. This subnational dialogue, led by BAPPENAS, will support the Government of Indonesia's contribution to the global summit and shape national pathways to sustainable food systems.
- WFP continued to support the Government to build evidence on food security and nutrition in Indonesia. In August 2021, WFP supported Maluku subnational government to develop district-level Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) and identify most vulnerable areas for food security and nutrition interventions. WFP received additional funding to enhance FSVA methodology and strengthen the uptake and utilization of evidence to inform decision making and national policies to improve food security and nutrition. Partners include the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Affairs, among many.
- WFP, in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF, continued to refine the Ministry of Social Affairs' disaster early warning system, e-SIMBA, to identify populations affected by disasters and strengthen the country's adaptive social protection. In August 2021, WFP and the Ministry mapped the process to connect e-SIMBA with existing systems (SIMLOG and SIMTAG) which manage resource allocations at the local level. Integration between these systems will support the Government to efficiently deploy social assistance to affected populations identified by e-SIMBA. Further refinement, including adoption of other line ministries' existing early warning systems, will continue until the end of 2021.
- To enhance coordination in disaster preparedness and response, WFP provided technical assistance to enhance governance and stakeholder coordination by the recently-established Central Java Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC). WFP also worked with Yogyakarta PLC to plan a virtual exercise to strengthen the capacity to prepare and respond to volcano eruption in times of COVID-19 pandemic. Together with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), WFP supported the Subnational Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Bekasi District to identify problems in managing the logistics hub located in the area, and formulate recommendation to respond to the issues. Both WFP and BPBD Bekasi agreed to conduct interventions to simulate the solutions by the end of 2021, eventually strengthens the subnational logistics system.