



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief September 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 (2020) : **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

- WFP and government partners set forth recommendations to increase access to fortified rice for vulnerable groups based on the results of the Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis launched in September 2021. WFP and the Government will continue generating evidence to strengthen policy and regulatory processes.
- Evidence on the impact of the peak dry season 2021 on food security and nutrition in Indonesia was published in a [bulletin](#) jointly produced by WFP and the Government in September 2021. The publication aims to inform government policy and programmes to increase food security and nutrition.

Operational Updates

- The Government of Indonesia, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning, reviewed the progress of activities under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025, a joint-commitment between Indonesia and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). As part of the UNCT in Indonesia, WFP focuses its activities on supporting the Government through three strategic priorities of the UNSDCF: inclusive human development, resilience to disasters, and innovative development solutions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP will continue to contribute to these priorities over the next four years.
- WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning completed the Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis, outlining the potential of fortified rice to address micronutrient deficiencies in Indonesia. In September 2021, WFP with line ministries, academia, and development partners discussed the results of the analysis and recommendations going forward. These include establishing a working group to strengthen relevant policy and regulation, promoting South-South knowledge exchange and collaboration, and evidence generation to further support the inclusion of fortified rice in social protection programmes.
- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and WFP continued to finalise the digital nutrition education materials to promote healthy diets among school-aged children in a hybrid online-offline learning context. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Religious Affairs, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Indonesian Nutrition Association, more than 20 digital games, animations, e-books, quizzes will be completed by the end of this year and disseminated through nationwide government networks and social media. To further support the Government in working towards improved nutrition, WFP will also facilitate South-South knowledge exchange between the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and the Government of Brazil on school health and nutrition programmes. The dialogue is set for November 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	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.

- WFP supported the Food Security Agency and the subnational governments of East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua to continue the development of comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVAs). The atlases will map the most food insecure areas for food security and nutrition interventions at provincial and district level. In September, the subnational government agencies and WFP developed preliminary results of the analysis and established a coordination mechanism among government stakeholders for the evidence generation process going forward. The process will continue until the end of this year.
- To generate evidence on how climate affects food security and nutrition, WFP and the Government conducted an impact monitoring of the peak dry season 2021 through a [joint publication](#) with the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, National Disaster Management Agency, and Statistics Indonesia. Key findings include the impacts of various climate anomalies, such as extreme drought in southern Indonesia (East Nusa Tenggara) and floods in northern Indonesia (Kalimantan), on the livelihoods and agriculture in affected areas. The bulletin was disseminated among key stakeholders to support evidence-based programming, and provides high-quality evidence to inform government policy and programmes focused on enhancing food security and nutrition.
- WFP, in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNICEF, continued to assist the Ministry of Social Affairs to build the country's adaptive social protection system that incorporate the element of protection against climate hazards. This month, WFP worked to integrate the Ministry's disaster early warning system, e-SIMBA, with other existing information systems to reduce technical bottlenecks which may delay the deployment of social assistance to affected populations. The Ministry is also finalizing the preparation of national guidelines for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to disaster-affected communities, developed jointly by OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and other organisations in the government-led CVA Technical Working Group. The guidelines will be launched in October 2021.
- WFP continued to enhance government and non-government capacity to coordinate disaster preparedness activities through support to the subnational cluster systems. In September, 150 individuals from government agencies, private sector, and non-government organisations who joined the Yogyakarta Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC) reviewed the cluster's preparedness plan for volcanic eruptions in the context of COVID-19. Conducted through a simulation exercise co-led by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and WFP, the activity identified gaps and assessed current understanding of the existing emergency response plan. WFP will support the PLC and BNPB to refine the operational plan of the cluster as the result of the activity.