



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief November 2021



DAYS OF ACTIVISM  
AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



## Highlights

- On 23 November, WFP, the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Health launched the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis conducted by WFP from September 2020 to November 2021. The analysis provides evidence on the unaffordability of a nutritious diet for significant portions of the population, and recommendations on policy and intervention priorities to support and enhance the consumption of nutritious diets in Indonesia.
- On 24 November, WFP facilitated a South-South virtual exchange between the Governments of Indonesia and Brazil to initiate a dialogue on their approaches to strengthen nutrition for primary school-aged children.
- The Representatives of the United Nations Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) in Indonesia conducted a joint scoping mission to Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), as part of a joint effort to support inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

## Operational Context

In 2021, Indonesia was 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 2021 Global Hunger Index it is ranked 73<sup>rd</sup> out of 116 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**

## Operational Updates

- The FNG analysis indicated that at least one in eight Indonesians cannot afford a diet that meets all nutrient needs. In provinces such as NTT, West Papua, Maluku and North Maluku, a nutritious diet is out of reach for more than a third and up to half of the population. During the launch, national stakeholders identified priority actions to support national objectives to improve nutrition. These include strengthening food systems linkages from production to consumption; scaling-up nutrition education programmes, especially for vulnerable groups; and making social protection programmes more nutrition sensitive.
- WFP organized an online training session on calculation and utilization of the Prevalence of Undernourishment and Food Insecurity Experience Scale to support the Food Security Agency, Ministry of Agriculture. These are two of the main indicators for measuring progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger. Statistics Indonesia — the national lead statistical agency — facilitated the training.
- WFP continued providing technical assistance to the Food Security Agency to finalize the analysis and mapping of food security and vulnerability data for the five provinces most vulnerable to food insecurity, namely NTT, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua. In November, WFP provided assistance to the finalization of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas, producing two provincial maps for North Maluku and Maluku, and 24 district level maps for NTT, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua.

Contact info: Diana Syafitri ([diana.syafitri@wfp.org](mailto:diana.syafitri@wfp.org))  
WFP Indonesia Representative: Christa Räder  
Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/Indonesia](http://www.wfp.org/countries/Indonesia)

## Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>15.8 m</b>	<b>4.2 m</b>	<b>0.4 m</b>

### 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*

- **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*

- **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*

- **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: Government of Australia, UN Joint SDG Fund, UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), DSM, Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), WFP COVID-19 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, Cargill.

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

## Operational Updates (continued)

- During a joint scoping mission, the Representatives of the RBAs – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP - met with the office of the Governor of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and representatives from the provincial technical offices. The mission also visited two project sites of the IFAD-financed Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Scaling-up Initiative (READSI) in Kupang district and met with male and female beneficiaries to identify main challenges and

opportunities on potential pathways to inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets. The mission complemented a background analysis on food systems in NTT undertaken by the three agencies with the support of experts.

- WFP continued supporting the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to support the strengthening of the Provincial Logistics Clusters. In collaboration with the Central Java Disaster Management Agency, WFP provided technical advice on logistics operations for disaster management to the newly established provincial logistics cluster in Semarang. This engagement will continue with further support to contingency planning and conducting simulation exercises.
- WFP and partners of the Capacity Building Technical Working Group continued their technical and advocacy engagement with the Ministry of Social Affairs' TAGANA (volunteer response team) at provincial level. In this context, Banten Province committed to adopt and establish a provincial capacity building programme based on the National Guideline for TAGANA Capacity Building Framework and Curriculum.
- During the South-South virtual learning exchange, the Governments of Indonesia and Brazil initiated dialogue on their approaches to strengthening nutrition for primary school-aged children. Representatives from different Ministries and Agencies from both countries exchanged knowledge and experiences on the implementation of school-based health and nutrition programmes. This included a focus on COVID-19 remote learning, school reopening phases and new face-to-face learning protocols. Both governments identified relevant topics for further learning exchanges.
- WFP, together with FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Health Organization (WHO), finalized a framework and roadmap to guide individual and collective actions to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDG target on child wasting. During a high-level meeting, the UN agencies handed over the Roadmap of the Global Action Plan for Child Wasting to the Government of Indonesia. This joint technical assistance from the UN agencies is to support the Government's commitment and actions to achieve the World Health Assembly 2025 and SDG 2 targets to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030.