



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



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 73rd 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 started to rebound in the second quarter of 2021 with a slowdown in the third quarter due to a second strong wave of the pandemic.

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



2020 Human Development Index:
107 out of 189

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

- WFP Indonesia and WFP Jordan co-facilitated a **south – south virtual knowledge and experience exchange** between the two governments on impact analysis and risk monitoring, with a focus on drought.
- Following the launch of the **#KerenDimakan (Cool to Eat)** digital campaign in December 2021, the Health Promotion and Community Empowerment Directorate of the Ministry of Health formalized its commitment with the establishment of a dedicated team, to support the national rollout as part of the larger Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS).
- WFP participated in the National Disaster Management Agency's annual planning meeting opened by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.
- WFP participated in the formulation of strategic action points in support of the National Logistics Cluster.

- WFP Indonesia and WFP Jordan co-facilitated a virtual knowledge and experience exchange between the Governments of Jordan and Indonesia to support the **strengthening of national capacities in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response**. During the event, Jordan's National Centre for Security Crisis Management, Indonesia's Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency and Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency shared best practices in impact analysis and risk monitoring, focusing on drought. Furthermore, WFP presented the innovative Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), developed to assess the potential risks and analyse the impact of climate hazards on the most vulnerable communities and improve government targeting and response.
- WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), continued to support the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen its **Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA)**. The UN agencies held a meeting with the Ministry to discuss the utilization of e-SIMBA in the context of adaptive social protection. Data gaps in e-SIMBA on social protection beneficiaries were identified as main challenges to utilization, however, this data is available in the Unified Database for Social Protection Beneficiaries (DTKS). Moving forward, UN agencies plan to coordinate with the Ministry to establish connections between the DTKS and e-SIMBA.

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Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.82 m	5.85 m	0.85 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*

- **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.
- WFP presented the results of its **mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) Feasibility Study** to the Food Security Agency and Statistics Indonesia. mVAM uses mobile technology to monitor household food security and nutrition, enabling its use in remote, hard to reach areas such as in eastern Indonesia. The study confirmed the feasibility of mVAM implementation in eastern Indonesia and its added value to monitoring changes in food security and livelihoods, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP plans to hold an information sharing session on the technicalities of m-VAM implementation prior to piloting it.

Operational Updates (continued)

- The National Disaster Management Agency invited WFP to lead a strategic dialogue on the role of the public and private sectors in logistics preparedness and response, held during the Agency's annual coordination meeting. Based on the dialogue, short- and medium-term strategic action points were formulated to guide the work plan of the National Logistics Cluster. This included: building public-private partnerships for logistics and supply chains, developing an integrated logistics information system, and encouraging knowledge exchange for humanitarian logistics and supply chain management between sub-national disaster management authorities and between the National Disaster Management Agency and other countries.
- Following an **earthquake** measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale in West Sumatra on 25th February, WFP assisted the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs' National Protection and Refugee Team in finalising the **emergency response** plan, focusing on the coordination mechanism for the plan's dissemination. Through the NLC, WFP facilitated coordination with logistics service providers such as the Indonesian Logistics Forwarders Association for trucking and warehousing services. WFP plans to continue supporting the Government-led response for the earthquake, contingent upon further response needs.
- The #KerenDimakan digital campaign which was co-launched in 2021 by the Ministry of Health and WFP, aims to improve adolescents' knowledge and practices on consuming **healthy diets** and break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. Under its Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), the Ministry of Health has committed to develop a national road map for its expansion and full integration into its health promotion platform.
- As part of WFP's commitment to support the Government's school health programme (UKS), WFP continued advocating for wider dissemination of nutrition education materials for primary school children, caretakers/parents, and teachers, following its launch in December 2021. In February 2022, WFP engaged with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, agreed to expand the dissemination of materials focused on the promotion of fruit and vegetable consumption which had been developed by WFP with support from Evolve, through their social media platform, accessible by primary school children and teachers.

Donors

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