



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief March 2022



Students eating lunch at Naikoten Public Primary School in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara

## 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 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.



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 held consultations with East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Provincial and District representatives to identify opportunities for collaboration across its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025. The areas of focus included improving nutrition of school aged children, expansion of Healthy Living Community's (GERMAS, under the Ministry of Health) *Keren Dimakan* (Cool to Eat) campaign, and enhanced utilization of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA).
- WFP and the Centre for Indonesian Policy Studies co-hosted a virtual webinar: Addressing the Triple Burden of Malnutrition Through the G20. An initiative of Task Force 4 (Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture) under the G20 and T20, the event generated feedback, analysis, and policy recommendations on affordable nutritious food and diets to inform the T20's joint communique.
- To strengthen data utilization for the formulation and reporting of the Composite Food Security Index's, WFP facilitated a training workshop for Maluku Province representatives from 11 districts. This activity was conducted as part of WFP's technical assistance to strengthen the production and utilization of Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas products by local government.

## Operational Updates

- In conjunction with the FSVA trainings, WFP held consultations with the Head of the Maluku Province Food Security Office to enhance FSVA utilization. This included, a means to strengthen partnership, improve communication, and enhance methodologies for geographical targeting.
- WFP continued to support the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen its Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA) by assisting the integration of Disaster Resilient Villages (KSB) and Social Food-barn (Lumbung Sosial) data into e-SIMBA. This data includes contact persons for villages, food stock information, and KSB funding sources. In emergencies, this data will be utilized to support response efforts. Additionally, WFP plans to conduct training sessions for the Ministry's technical staff on e-SIMBA data entry.
- WFP held consultations with Statistics Indonesia (BPS) to plan for measures to strengthen food security and nutrition evidence generation and analysis under the CSP 2021-2025. During the discussion, both agencies identified potential collaborations for 2022-2023 which include: i) review of the Small Area Estimation methodology to support FSVA production at the sub-national level and ii) workshops on disability inclusion data for government and other stakeholders to support the greater disability inclusion in national policies and programmes. Furthermore, both agencies discussed other interests for collaboration, including conducting joint trainings and workshops and a micronutrient survey.

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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	5.9 m	0 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.

## Operational Updates (continued)

- WFP and the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs took part in a planning meeting to discuss the formation of a supply chain working group for essential goods, aimed at mitigating current and future supply chain disruptions to essential goods. The formation of a supply chain working group for essential goods was one of the actionable points raised during the supply chain webinar held by the Coordinating Ministry, facilitated by WFP in 2021. Moving forward, the Coordinating Ministry and WFP will hold further stakeholder consultations in April 2022.
- WFP participated in the National Disaster Management Agency-led discussion for the design of the 2022 Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC). WFP presented the basic principles and core functions of the Global Logistics Cluster as benchmarks for the National Logistics Cluster (NLC). The core principles, combined with the results of the NLC evaluation (December 2021) will inform the design of preparedness and response plans for the Central Java PLC, one of the prioritized PLCs for 2022. WFP plans to support the agency throughout this process.

- WFP and representatives from academia, government, civil society organisations, and industry discussed food security and sustainable policy solutions to address global nutrition challenges during the Global Nutrition Challenges online policy discussion co-hosted with CIPS, one of the T20 Task Force 4's co-chairs. WFP gave an overview of the current global state of malnutrition, efforts to address the triple burden of malnutrition, differences in affordability of nutritious diets between and within countries, and challenges of transforming food systems to provide for healthy, affordable, desirable, and sustainably produced diets. Unilever also presented industry perspectives on healthier diets.
- During consultations with NTT Provincial and District representatives, WFP identified an opportunity to support the province in promoting healthy lifestyles, including on balanced diets among adolescents. WFP plans to continue to support the dissemination of "Keren Dimakan" (Cool to Eat) campaign materials by local government in the province, including through the School Health Programme, Women Association for Family Welfare Empowerment, and National Population and Family Planning Agency to reach more adolescents.
- WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology on disseminating nutrition education materials for primary school children, parents, and teachers. WFP and the Gallery, Information, Activity and Transformation team under the Ministry began preparing activities to accelerate the dissemination of nutrition education materials. These activities include podcasts and sharing sessions planned to begin in April 2022. In parallel, WFP and the Directorate General of Teachers and Education Staff under the Ministry started the process to integrate the nutrition education materials into the Ministry's *Merdeka Mengajar* (Merdeka Teaches) platform. This platform was launched in February 2022 to support the Ministry's new *Merdeka* Curriculum. *Merdeka Mengajar* aims to assist teachers with delivering learning materials.

## Donors

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP 2021-2025: Government of Australia, Government of Germany, UN Joint SDG Fund, UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), DSM, Government of Indonesia, Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), WFP COVID-19 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, Cargill.

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