Operational Context

In 2021, Indonesia was re-classified as a lower-middle-income country based on its Gross National Income (GNI) of US$ 3,870 per capita per year (World Bank, 2020). On the 2021 Global Hunger Index it ranked 73rd out of 116 countries. In 2021, the prevalence of undernourishment was 8.49 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, the stunting prevalence at nearly 28 percent in 2019 was still very high, with large regional disparities. Maternal anaemia and obesity prevalence increased between 2013 and 2018. Overall, 74 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2021.

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. GDP growth has continued to slow down through the fourth quarter of 2021 into the first quarter of 2022, although at rates less drastic than observed earlier in 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.

Highlights

- WFP, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitated the National Displacement and Protection Cluster’s Mid-Term Workshop and Command Post Exercise. The workshop aimed to strengthen the Cluster’s coordination mechanism.

Operational Updates

- As part of its advocacy for strengthening nutrition for school-aged children, WFP held meetings with the Vice President’s Office, the Ministry of Health, and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs to discuss the concept note on building synergies between the School Health Programme and the Family Hope Programme. WFP presented the potential synergy on improving health and nutrition behaviours of parents and children while boosting the purchasing power of poor families to afford healthier food choices.

- More than 200 people attended the National Displacement and Protection Cluster’s Mid-Term Workshop and Command Post Exercise, including representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Health. WFP facilitated discussions on the development of the Cluster’s Capacity Building Working Group’s 2023 workplan. WFP will continue supporting the Cluster’s coordination mechanism, including by providing technical assistance on identifying national and sub-national Cluster focal points and advocating for the establishment of sub-national coordination platforms.

- In partnership with the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government, WFP provided technical assistance to incorporate the Food Security Vulnerability Atlas’ (FSVA’s) Food Security Index into sub-district level disaster-risk maps. This aims to produce a tool that could support the Provincial Government’s prioritisation of interventions and programmes to reduce food insecurity in disaster-prone areas. In parallel, to further support the production of FSVAs, WFP participated in the third joint workshop on Small-Area Estimation (SAE) for FSVAs held by the National Food Agency and facilitated by Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Polytechnic. Building on the progress made in the second workshop in July, this workshop aimed to refine the SAE models and improve the tool’s performance to generate datasets required to produce FSVAs for 34 provinces in 2022.
### Operational Updates (continued)

- **WFP and the National Food Agency, NDMA, Statistics Indonesia, and Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency jointly produced a seasonal impact monitoring bulletin on hydrometeorological hazards.** The bulletin provided an overview of the climate situation and impacts on agriculture and food security from April to June, as well as a climate outlook for August to October. It highlighted the persisting La Niña phenomenon and its disruption of chilli and shallot production that led to shortages of these commodities in local markets during the observed period. WFP shared the bulletin with the Government and stakeholders to inform their interventions and programme planning.

- **WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA).** WFP supported the integration of early warning data from the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency. This enriches the data available on e-SIMBA used to inform the Ministry's decision-making for emergency preparedness and response, including data on Disaster Resilient Villages (KSB), the Social Food-barn (Lumbung Sosial), and the community-based disaster preparedness and response volunteer initiative (TAGANA).

- **As part of its commitment to strengthening disability inclusion and leaving no one behind, WFP arranged a training on disability data for food security and nutrition with Statistics Indonesia (BPS) on 22 - 24 August.** The training aimed to strengthen the collection and analysis of disability data for nutrition and food security analysis. Representatives from the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities (PPDI), National Food Agency, NDMA, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) participated in the training.

- **WFP and the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) core team held a workshop to support the NDMA in strengthening the institutional capacity of the newly established Central Java Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC).** This workshop was one of the recommendations from the NLC evaluation exercise in December 2021 and is part of a larger effort to scale up PLCs across Indonesia. Over 100 representatives from the NDMA, NLC, and Central Java PLC participated in the workshop. The proposed recommendations included the incorporation of a feedback mechanism into Central Java PLC's 2023 annual workplan for improved monitoring and evaluation and development of guidelines for the cluster's operationalization. WFP will continue its technical assistance in strengthening the Central Java PLC's institutional capacity and advocacy on the scale-up of PLCs.

- **WFP and the NLC core team supported the preparation and implementation of the NDMA's annual Logistics and Equipment Division Workshop.** Participants included 80 representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Chamber of Commerce, the NLC core team, and 34 provincial representatives. The workshop supported participants to implement the memorandum of understanding between the NDMA and the Chamber of Commerce (KADIN) signed in May 2022 on public-private partnerships for logistics and supply chain. Key recommendations from the workshop included the establishment of a formal sub-national coordination platform for private sector engagement.

### Donors

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP 2021-2025:

- Australia, Germany, UN Joint SDG Fund, UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), DSM, 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.

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**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>Total Requirement (in US$)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in US$)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US$)</th>
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<td>15.8 m</td>
<td>8.1 m</td>
<td>0.1 m</td>
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**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.