



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief October 2022



WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs meeting with the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Disaster Management Agency (BPBD NTT) as part of the Anticipatory Action Scoping Exercise.

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, 2020). On the 2021 Global Hunger Index it is 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, at 27.7 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, 74 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2021.

Amidst the current global disruptions fuelled by the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine, Indonesia has managed to maintain steady economic growth indicating at least a partial recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. In Q2, the GDP grew by 5.44 percent on a year-on-year basis. Nonetheless, the National Statistics Agency reported a 7-year record-high annual inflation rate in September 2022, primarily driven by the fuel price hike. Moreover, prices of food continue to record significant increases compared to 2021, which is putting additional pressure on households' purchasing power. In response to price shocks, the Government has launched a series of social assistance programmes targeting the most vulnerable families.

WFP engages in policy dialogue and provides technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia in the context of food security and nutrition analysis, climate and disaster risk management, and healthy diets.



Population (2020): **270 million**

2021/2022 Human Development Index: **114 out of 191**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

Highlight

- WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs visited East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) to assess the local climate hazard risk profile and existing early warning and response mechanisms. As part of a scoping exercise, the assessment aims to inform potential work on anticipatory action in Indonesia.

Operational Updates

- WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs conducted meetings with the Provincial Social Affairs Office, Provincial Disaster Management Agency, and the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency's NTT Climatological Station for the Anticipatory Action Scoping Exercise in NTT. Focus group discussions were also held with a local Disaster Resilient Villages group and farmers' groups. This scoping exercise aims to explore the potential for anticipatory action implementation in Indonesia. WFP and the Ministry will continue with similar assessments in four additional provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi.
- WFP published an [Economic and Food Price Bulletin](#), which provides an overview of the impacts of ongoing trends on food availability and prices in Indonesia amidst global disruptions rippling from the conflict in Ukraine. The Bulletin indicated a 7-year record-high annual inflation rate of 5.95 percent in September 2022 (driven by fuel price hikes) and significant increases in food commodities' year-on-year prices. In response, the Government launched a series of social assistance programmes, such as allocation of fertilizers, vegetable oil and cash transfers for fuel. A case study conducted in three urban villages in Jakarta found that price increases reduced households' purchasing power. This led them to change the composition of their food basket by decreasing or substituting animal protein and reducing their consumption of fruit.
- Statistics Indonesia requested the technical assistance of WFP to conduct an independent assessment of the implementation of their small-area estimation (SAE) methodology and provide recommendations for more accurate and quality estimations at the sub-district level. WFP engaged an Emeritus Professor of Statistics at Massey University in New Zealand to conduct the assessment. This entailed consulting with Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Polytechnic to examine SAE data sources, SAE model and estimation production, and evaluation of results. WFP plans to finalize the assessment and recommendations in the first quarter of 2023.

Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	8.6 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.

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, Government of Indonesia, Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Cargill.

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

- WFP participated in the Technical Working Group meeting for the production of the 2022 National Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) led by the National Food Agency in Bogor City. The meeting included a discussion on the distribution of food-insecure regions in 2022 based on several analysis scenarios. The distribution of food-insecure regions in 2022 remained clustered in Eastern Indonesia as it was in 2021. WFP provided feedback and technical inputs to enhance the accuracy of the analysis and findings. WFP will continue supporting the National Food Agency on the finalization of the 2022 FSVA in 2023.
- WFP continued to support the National Disaster Management Agency to review its regulations on operational logistics. WFP provided inputs on the: i) standardization of disaster management logistics and equipment terminology; and ii) development of a guideline for logistics and equipment capacity in the risk index. These elements are integral to enhance sub-national capacities for planning, budgeting and accountability. WFP plans to provide technical assistance to the Agency throughout this review process.
- WFP presented on “Nutrition Education for Elementary School Children and the Roles of Parents” during a Healthy School Campaign webinar held by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. The webinar is part of a series on healthy nutrition for school-aged children under the Ministry’s Healthy School Campaign, which aims to support the School Health Programme. WFP emphasized on the importance of nutrition education for parents to encourage nutritional behaviours among school-aged children and fulfil their nutritional needs. WFP further shared an assignment book with “The Secret Power of Nutrition” (*Kekuatan Rahasia Gizi Seimbang*), a nutrition education storybook promoting balanced nutrition, for parents to use. The nutrition education materials are available on the Ministry’s [e-learning platforms](#).
- WFP conducted interviews with government representatives, fortified rice producers, and other stakeholders as part of the ongoing cost analysis and supply chain study. Under the joint rice fortification workplan with the Ministry of National Development Planning, the interviews explored the cost of fortified rice production and domestic supply chains. The interview and larger study results will inform decision-makers on how to make fortified rice more affordable. WFP aims to finalize the Cost Analysis and Supply Chain Study Report in early 2023.