



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief February 2024



WFP co-organized the final Training of Trainers for the web-based disaster management information system, e-SIMBA.

## Operational Context

Indonesia is an upper-middle-income country based on its Gross National Income (GNI) of US\$4,580 per capita per year (World Bank, 2022). Despite this significant achievement together with decreasing poverty, inequality, and reducing food insecurity, stunting, and wasting, other indicators remain concerning.

Stunting remains high at 24.4 percent in 2021 (SSGI), with large regional disparities. On the 2023 Global Hunger Index Indonesia is ranked 77<sup>th</sup> out of 125 countries. Undernourishment rose to 10.2 percent in 2022 from 8.5 percent in 2021. Overall, 74 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2022.

GDP grew in the first quarter of 2023 by 5.3 percent year-on-year, and despite record-high annual inflation rates in 2022, the trend in 2023 has been more moderate. Food prices continue to fluctuate, making household purchasing power precarious. Additionally, the looming impact of El Niño, forecast to commence in the coming months, poses an increased risk of drought and insufficient rice production.

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**

## Highlights

- Following years of engagement with the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance e-SIMBA through data integrations, WFP has further concluded a Training of Trainers series to enhance its utilization, spanning the provinces of Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Nusa Tenggara.
- In its continued commitment towards bolstering the Government's evidence-based decision making on food security and nutrition, WFP convened stakeholders to assess the extent of the use of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for development planning in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

## Operational Updates

- WFP concluded its Training of Trainers series in support of the utilization of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Disaster Management Information System (e-SIMBA) in West Nusa Tenggara province. e-SIMBA aims to increase readiness for emergency response and the identification of climate hazard-prone areas. With this conclusion, WFP plans to initiate a handover of the e-SIMBA system to the Ministry and ensure its long-term sustainability and utilization for enhanced decision-making on disaster management activities.
- On 1 & 2 February, WFP convened food security and nutrition stakeholders across sectors in East Nusa Tenggara in support of the provincial government's efforts to integrate the FSVA into their development strategy. The consultations highlighted the efficacy of the FSVA in informing development planning in the province, namely in Kupang District, where WFP's advocacy contributed to the issuance of a Regent's Decree to utilize the FSVA for food security policies and programmes. Stakeholders concluded that it is imperative to establish a province-level regulatory framework for the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government to ensure and optimize FSVA use for their development strategy.
- In its continued commitment towards deepening strategic partnerships, WFP conducted a series of high-level discussions with key stakeholders during a visit by WFP Regional Bureau Bangkok Deputy Regional Director Anita Hirsch. Stakeholders included the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, and Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. In parallel, WFP met with the National Food Agency and ID Food, a state-owned enterprise, for discussions around partnerships on key areas outlined in the Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025. This includes leveraging data for planning, strengthening the food supply chain, improving the nutrition of schoolchildren, and scaling up rice fortification.

## Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	10.6 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, Government of Indonesia, Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), GFFO, Cargill, DSM, Google, and the Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP).

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

## Operational Updates (continued)

- WFP supported the National Food Agency in disseminating critical information from the 2023 FSVA Report during their National Coordination Meeting for Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Management on 27 February. The event served as a strategic platform to share the state of FSVA indicators and how they may inform food security programme prioritization and targeting.
- WFP continued to strengthen government capacity and systems for disaster risk management through providing inputs to refine the National Disaster Management Agency Logistics Management Regulation guidelines. These guidelines pertain to key components of logistics management such as logistics planning, needs assessment, and equipment standardization.
- In parallel, WFP continued to support the institutional capacity strengthening for disaster risk management at the sub-national level. In partnership with the National Disaster Mitigation Agency, WFP supported the Agency's 2024 target to establish Provincial Logistics Clusters in four provinces: Aceh, East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. WFP has provided and plans to continue providing support in these establishments through advocacy and leveraging its expertise in cluster coordination mechanisms to fortify resilience and response capacities.
- WFP facilitated the review of the national Climate Field School (CFS) curriculum in support of the integration of Anticipatory Action (AA) principles. The CFS is a national programme that capacitates over 1,000 farmers and community facilitators each year to use seasonal outlooks and forecast products for planning and decision making. The review resulted in recommendations for new AA modules for the CFS curriculum. WFP plans to continue facilitating this integration.