



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief April 2024



WFP Indonesia facilitated a south-south exchange with WFP Philippines' to bolster disaster preparedness and response. © WFP/Theresia Laura

## Operational Context

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

Stunting of children aged under 5 years remains high at 21.5 percent in 2023 (SSGI), with the most cases among children aged 2 to 3 years. On the 2023 Global Hunger Index, Indonesia is ranked 77 out of 125 countries. Undernourishment decreased to 8.5 percent in 2023 from 10.2 percent in 2021. Overall, 68 out of 514 districts/municipalities remained vulnerable to food insecurity in 2023.

Gross domestic product grew in the first quarter of 2024 by 5.1 percent year-on-year, and inflation rates in 2023 stood at 2.61 percent, the lowest since 2000. Food prices continue to fluctuate, rendering household purchasing power precarious. Additionally, the looming impact of El Niño, forecasted 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**

2023/2024 Human Development Index: **112 out of 193**

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic Malnutrition (2019): **28% children under 5 years old**

## Highlights

- To strengthen disaster preparedness and response in the region, WFP Indonesia and WFP Philippines facilitated the implementation of a South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) learning exchange, aimed to assess and examine policies on the deployment of mobile food kitchen solutions within the broader emergency preparedness and response.
- Building on the success of the first campaign, *Keren Dimakan* (Cool to Eat) in 2021-2022, WFP and the Ministry of Health launched the second phase of a social and behaviour change digital campaign promoting healthy diets and lifestyles among urban adolescents and youth in Jakarta, West Java, and East Kalimantan.

## Operational Updates

- WFP Indonesia hosted an SSTC visit by the government of the Philippines in Jakarta, as part of its multi-year strategy to bolster preparedness and response excellence in the Philippines. Visits were made to key institutions to exchange information, also site visits to introduce mobile kitchen equipment and resources. WFP Indonesia and Philippines agreed on follow up plans to include an SSTC evaluation linking previous learning exchange on anticipatory action with the recent mobile kitchen efforts and re-establishing connections with government partners.
- WFP continued to promote healthy diets and lifestyles through the launch of the second phase of a social and behaviour change digital campaign, in collaboration with partner communications agency, Tulodo, and the Ministry of Health. This second phase aligns with the National Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Prevention and the Healthy Indonesia Movement. Subsequently, an inception workshop was held to engage a wider range of stakeholders, enriching the campaign strategy and research through collaborative discussions.
- WFP collaborated with the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics in a consultation meeting aimed at enhancing impact-based forecasting. This partnership underscores WFP's effort to bolster the Agency's capabilities in extreme rainfall forecasting, thereby strengthening flood preparedness and proactive mitigation strategies against flood-related disasters.

## Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	11.9 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.

## Donors

WFP thanks its donors for their support: Australia, Government of Indonesia, Emerging Donor Matching Fund, German Federal Foreign Office, Cargill, dsm-firmenich, Google, and the Japan Association for WFP.

## Operational Updates (continued)

- WFP collaborated with the Resilience Development Initiative to review preliminary findings from the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise in Analysing Resilience study conducted in East Nusa Tenggara Province. These findings will undergo validation and subsequently inform the development of climate adaptation options crucial for East Nusa Tenggara's development and climate adaptation plans.

- To further strengthen the utilization of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas for provincial government planning, WFP provided technical advice during the development of the 2024 Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) in East Nusa Tenggara Province. WFP highlighted the pivotal role of FSVA and proposed collaborative strategies to broaden its usage beyond the Food Security Office to other government stakeholders.
- WFP continued its technical assistance to West Kalimantan, Yogyakarta, and East Nusa Tenggara Governments to support provincial level Government to integrate anticipatory actions in Government plans for disaster preparedness, response and management. In Yogyakarta, WFP aided in extreme weather contingency planning, while in East Nusa Tenggara, WFP collaborated on early warning system guidelines. In West Kalimantan, WFP integrated anticipatory action principles in climate field school training for farmer groups, enhancing their response to climate information. Learnings from these areas will be utilized to inform the anticipatory action regulatory framework at the national level.

WFP participated in the National Disaster Mitigation Agency's annual coordination meeting to discuss policy direction on disaster management. WFP facilitated discussions related to emergency funding, logistics best practices and innovation, and use of technology in disaster response. The Government-led event resulted in commitments to nine agendas, inclusive of capacity strengthening for disaster management personnel and enhancing emergency and logistics governance.

- In a pivotal step in rice fortification efforts, WFP has been appointed to be part of the secretariat of the National Large-Scale Food Fortification Forum, led by the National Development Planning Agency, and participate in working groups on fortifying rice and other commodities. WFP co-hosted with the World Bank a meeting for key partners in rice fortification to share future plans and coordinate rice fortification activities. WFP also facilitated discussions on national rice kernel standards under the National Food Agency's technical committee.