



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief November 2024-January 2025



WFP and Bappenas during the supply chain optimization workshop in November 2024. ©WFP/Gracia Marcelin

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.

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 2022. 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.

Nearly 5,000 disasters stemming from environmental hazards and extreme weather events occurred in Indonesia in 2023 - a 39.2 percent increase from 2022. Of the disasters that occurred, most of them were attributable to climate anomalies. In this period, disasters affected over 8.7 million people - a 46 percent increase from 2022.

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

- Strengthening collaboration for effective social assistance, WFP and the National Development Planning Agency co-hosted a workshop to optimize supply chains for Indonesia's free nutritious meals programme.
- Indonesia recently enacted a national standard for fortified rice kernels, with WFP's support in shaping policy and implementation.

Operational Updates

Free Nutritious Meals Programme

- In partnership with the National Development Planning Agency, WFP co-hosted an international supply chain optimization workshop to facilitate intra-governmental collaboration in implementing social assistance programmes, with a focus on Indonesia's Free Nutritious Meals programme. This government initiative aims to reach 15 million schoolchildren in 2025. Participants reviewed and identified key actions across several thematic areas, including operational scale-up, food fortification, supply chain design, and market linkages, including institutional demand. The workshop findings will be further discussed with the Agency for follow-up actions.
- WFP is providing technical assistance to support the operational scale-up of the Government's Free Nutritious Meals Programme. This includes expanding partnerships with national organizations, such as the Indonesia Food Security Review (IFSR) for contextual modelling and supporting menu optimization efforts through introduction of evidence-based and globally tested, School Menu Planner (SMP) Plus to the Agency.
- WFP supported the Government of Indonesia in joining the Global School Meals Coalition, highlighting the country's commitment to global partnerships in advancing nutrition and food security for schoolchildren and reinforcing WFP's role in supporting national objectives.

Rice Fortification

- The enactment of the National Standard for fortified rice kernels (FRK) establishes the legal framework for voluntary rice fortification. This standard applies to FRK producers and social assistance programmes coordinated by BULOG (Indonesia's state food procurement agency) or food state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that include fortified rice. The drafting process, led by the National Food Agency in 2024, involved WFP and a technical committee of government agencies, business associations, and academia. WFP's involvement began in 2021, contributing insights and recommendations during key meetings.

Healthy Diet Promotion and School Nutrition

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP launched a digital social and behaviour change campaign to promote healthy diets and lifestyles among urban adolescents and youth to prevent non-communicable diseases. Titled "*Si Paling Megang: Menyala dengan Gerak dan Gizi Seimbang*" ("Fire Yourself Up with Healthy Diets and Lifestyles"), the campaign began in December 2024 through social media platforms Instagram and TikTok. The workshop also supported the ongoing campaign, with further online and offline activities planned to expand its reach.

Climate Change Adaptation and Anticipatory Action

- WFP collaborated with the Climate Task Force in East Nusa Tenggara Province to develop a template for integrating the results from the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (also known as CLEAR+) into medium-term development planning documents. This template will serve as a reference for provincial and district governments, particularly development planning agencies, during the drafting process. The Government aims to finalize the medium-term development planning document by August 2025.
- WFP supported the Yogyakarta Provincial Government in achieving a major milestone in disaster preparedness with a tabletop exercise on tropical cyclones. The event involved high-level representatives from key stakeholders and tested the province's Tropical Cyclone Contingency Plan. The exercise strengthened coordination among stakeholders, including local governments, and communities, while reinforcing the integration of anticipatory action into provincial disaster management. Moving forward, the Yogyakarta Government plans to address gaps, train stakeholders, and share best practices at the district level to further institutionalize anticipatory action in Indonesia.
- WFP continued its support to the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government to develop a model for integrating anticipatory action in the Disaster Resilience Village (DESTANA) implementation and the utilization of village funds. The initial draft guidelines for incorporating anticipatory action into DESTANA and village fund usage have been revised for further review. These guidelines aim to assist village leaders in using village funds to anticipate disasters, particularly those that can be predicted through early warning systems.

Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025)

Total Requirement (In USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
15.8 m	13.04 m	0.12 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: Government of Indonesia, Emerging Donor Matching Fund, German Federal Foreign Office, Cargill, dsm-firmenich, Google, and the Japan Association for WFP, Government of France, WFP USA

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

Operational Updates (continued)

Logistics and Supply Chain

- WFP supported the National Disaster Mitigation Agency in organizing the first evaluation workshop for the Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLCs). Representatives from provinces with established PLCs—East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Aceh, Jambi, East Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java, and Banten—shared their successes, innovations, best practices, and challenges. Moving forward, WFP will assist the Agency in 2025 to design a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to ensure the sustainability of the Logistics Cluster.

Disaster and Food Security Data

- WFP assisted the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency in revitalizing the MOSAIC¹ programme, which aims to improve public understanding of weather forecasts for better decision-making and disaster preparedness. To advance this, WFP facilitated a Kick-off Meeting to refine the MOSAIC curriculum, incorporating input from the Agency directorates and lessons from similar initiatives like the Climate Field School. Moving forward, WFP will continue supporting curriculum refinement to enhance the program's implementation, making weather information more accessible and actionable for communities across Indonesia.
- WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, the United Nations' Populations Fund, and under the supervision of United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, is leading a UN Joint Programme on SDG localization in partnership with the Government of Indonesia. Discussions were held between the Programme consultant/international Small Area Estimation (SAE) expert and key government stakeholders on the SAE data assessment. Moving forward, WFP will continue implementing the SAE data assessment plan under the Joint Programme.

¹ MOSAIC is a collaborative movement consisting of multiple activities that aims to mobilize the Indonesian ummah to advance decarbonization and sustainability in Indonesia.