WITH A NEW COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN, WFP CONTINUES ITS SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY AND GOOD NUTRITION FOR ALL

JAKARTA, 19 November 2020 - The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, today released its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025, recommitting its support to the Government in its quest towards improving food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems for all.

“Based on the overall UN strategic country framework, the evaluation of the previous programme, consultations with many stakeholders, and the recommendations of a Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition undertaken by an independent national research institution, WFP is confident about the focus of this CSP on policy dialogue and technical assistance in the fields of food security and nutrition evidence generation, mitigation of disasters and climate change risks, and prevention of all forms of malnutrition through diversified healthy diets,” WFP Representative in Indonesia Christa Räder stated.

“This Strategic Plan can leverage significant outreach through government systems to tens of millions of the most vulnerable people, who are at risk of being left behind as the country endeavours to get back on track and ‘build forward better’ following the COVID-19 crisis,” she added.

The statement by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Suharso Monoarfa emphasized the importance of sound social services, social protection systems, and sustainable food systems to mitigate COVID-19 impacts. “The Government of Indonesia is strongly committed to include all sectors to address the health and socio-economic effects of the pandemic,” he added.

Built on a more than 50-year-long partnership between the Republic of Indonesia and WFP, the new plan was approved by the WFP Executive Board. “The Government of Indonesia welcomes the focus of the new WFP Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 on policy dialogue and technical assistance in the fields of food security and nutrition analysis, mitigation of the effects of disasters and climate change, and prevention of all forms of malnutrition through healthy diets. The Government of Indonesia welcomes WFP’s increased collaboration with national academia and research institutions for analytical work on food security and nutrition,” said the Minister.

In the next five years, WFP will work closely with the Government of Indonesia under the umbrella of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025, and in close partnership with other UN agencies focusing on food security, nutrition and social protection, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, as well as a multitude of partners in the UN, governments, development institutions, academia and research institutions, and civil society.
“We highly appreciate WFP’s increasing collaboration with other UN agencies under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. These synergies among various UN agencies reflect well on synergies between government line ministries under the coordination of my ministry, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. We will continue to work together towards achieving SDG 2, to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. We welcome south-south and triangular cooperation to share the Indonesian approach to solving food security and nutrition challenges, and to learn from the experience of other nations,” the Minister added.

Despite significant progress, Indonesia still ranks 70th out of 107 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). Disparities remain substantial between regions when it comes to poverty, food security and nutrition. In particular, the triple burden of malnutrition is a growing concern, with high rates of undernutrition coexisting with overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among its population.

Massive loss in jobs and incomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic means that many vulnerable families are now experiencing difficulties in getting adequate and quality food to eat. The number of food insecure people will very likely increase this year, and this could lead to more child malnutrition cases. The pandemic also threatens to weaken people’s resilience against recurrent shocks, including those related to climate change.

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