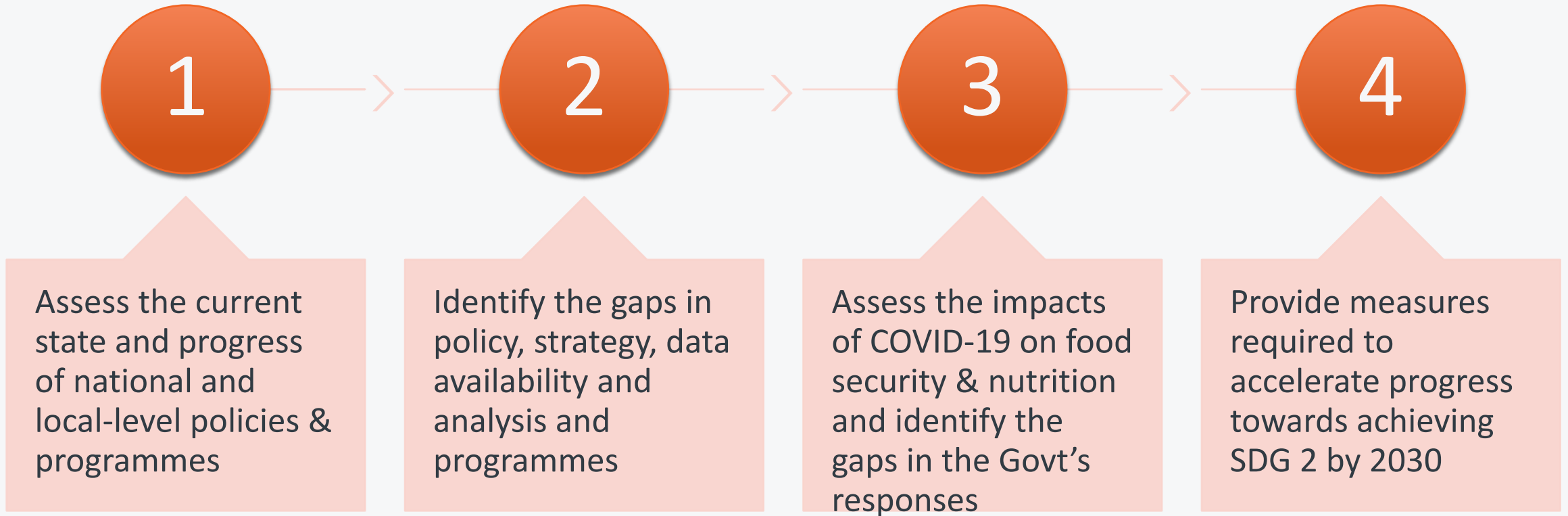

Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia: 2019-2020 Update

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Outline of presentation

- Introduction
- Analysis of food security and nutrition situation
- Response and gap analysis
- The impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition
- Conclusions and recommendations

Review objectives



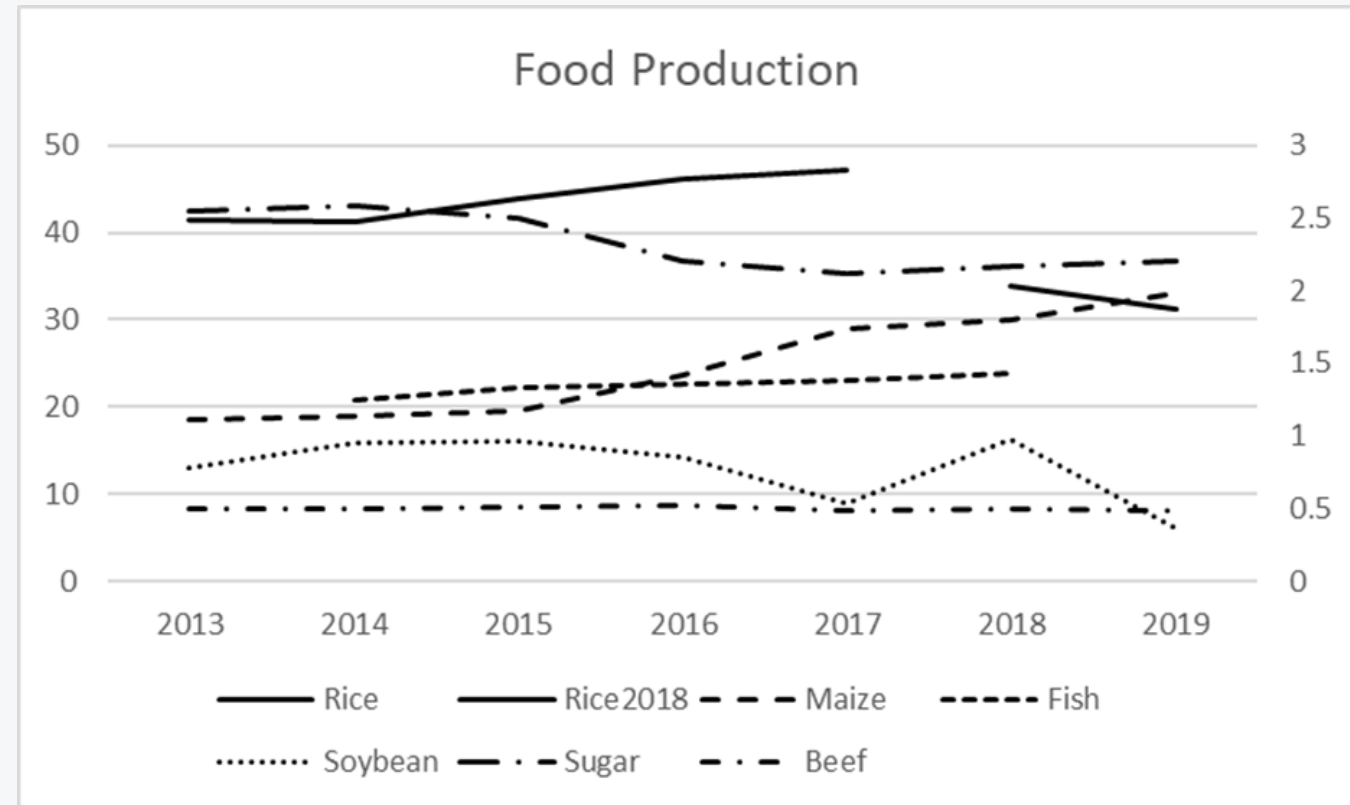
Review method

- Interviews and FGDs in Jakarta
- The latest secondary data available, including
 - Riskesdas
 - Food production and consumption patterns (BPS, BKP, Kementan)
 - Susenas
 - Other relevant data
- Fieldwork in NTT and East Java
- Updates on relevant policies and programmes

Analysis of Food Security and Nutrition Situation

Indonesia's performance in raising food production is mixed at best

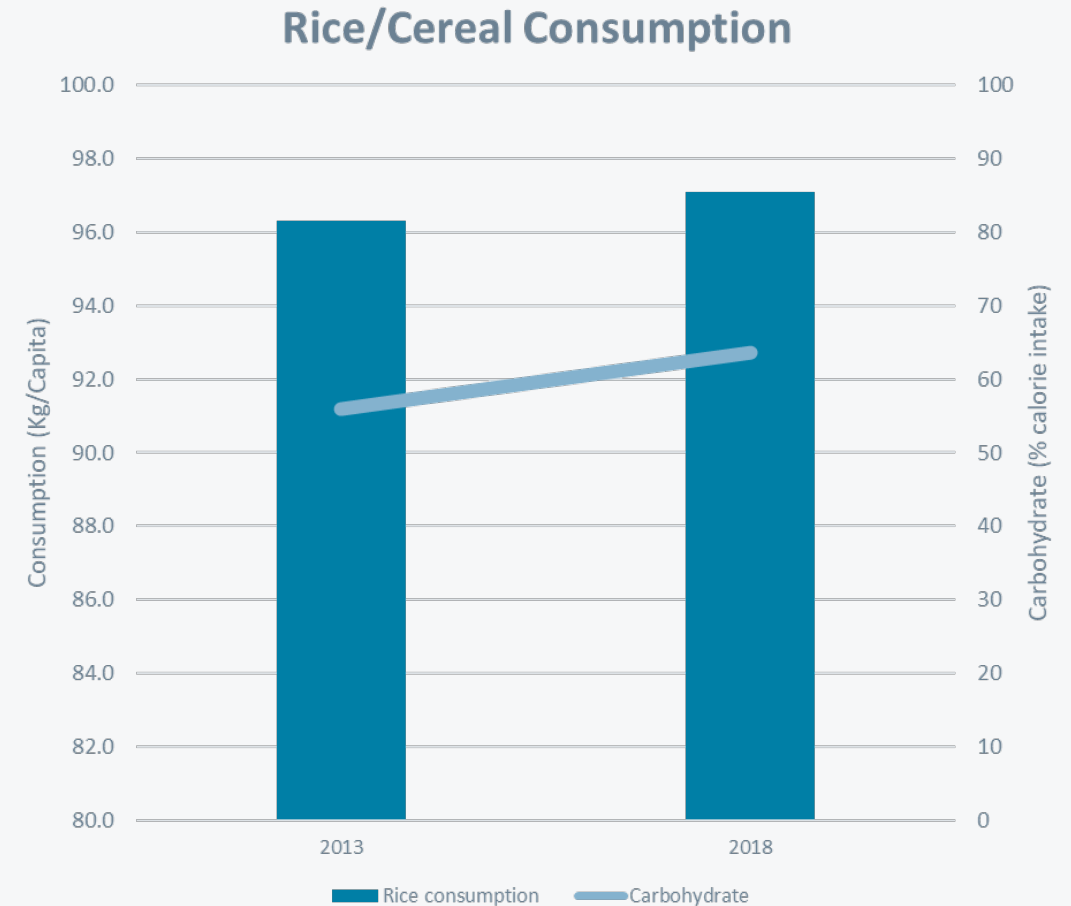
- Decline in rice productivity
- Gaps in some commodities
 - Import dependency for certain soybean, sugar, beef
 - The rising demands for fruits and vegetables



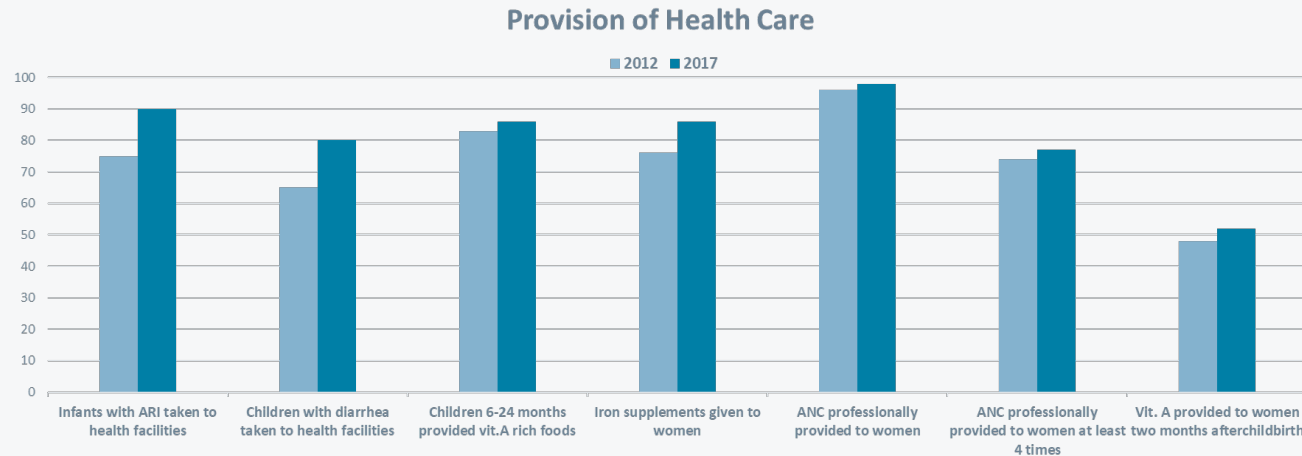
The number of undernourished people is still large and food intakes are far from ideal

Despite increases in food access

- Around 20 million people are still at the risk of hunger
- Carbohydrate still dominant
- Protein consumption increased, but remains unequal between income groups
- Fruits and vegetables consumption is low by international standards



To improve food utilization, access to health care, clean water and sanitation needs to be improved

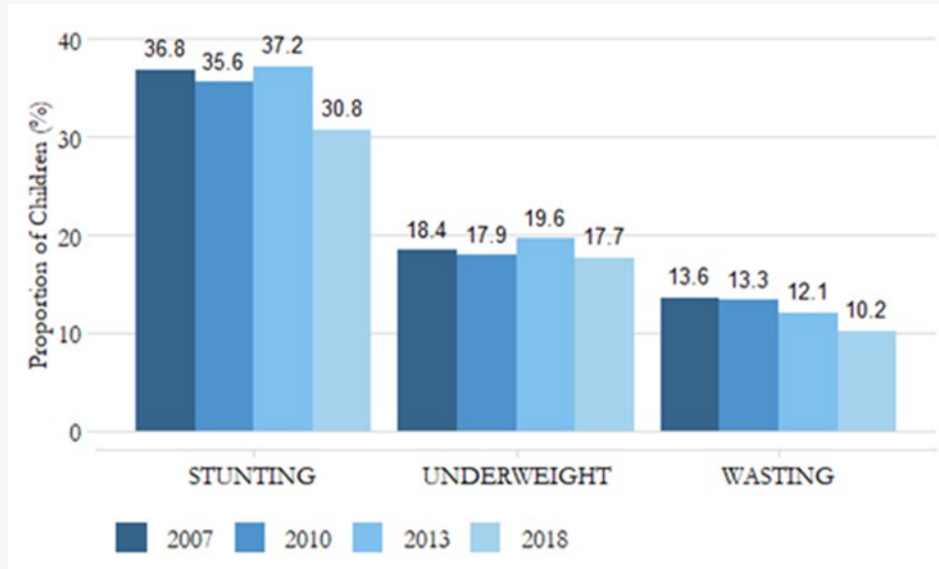


- Proportion of women receiving and consuming Vit. A is low (52 %)
- 28 % of children were infected by *helminth* in 2015
- Basic vaccinations decreased between 2012 to 2017

■ Clean water and sanitation

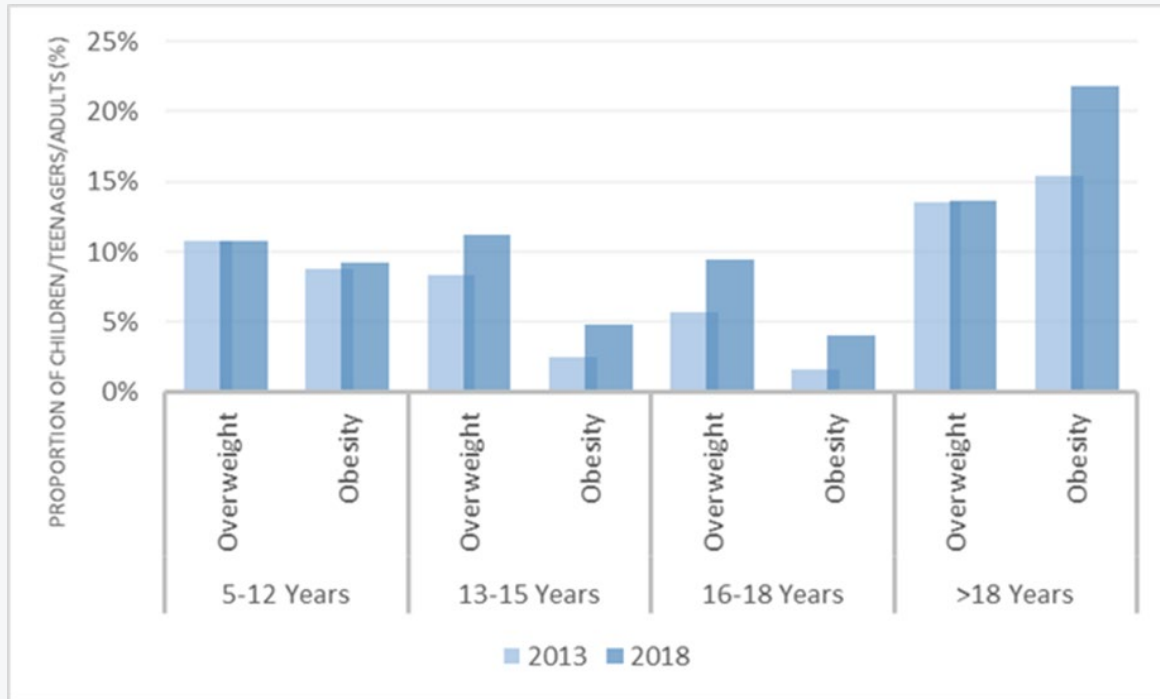
- Out of the 514 cities and districts, only 23 can be considered as “open-defecation free” in 2019
- Access to clean and sustainable water unequal (64.2% in rural areas vs 81.6% in urban areas)

Despite improvements, stunting is still high



- The international threshold is below 20%
- Disparities prevailed between regions, and most of the districts/cities still had a high or very high prevalence of stunting

Indonesia is facing a triple burden of malnutrition



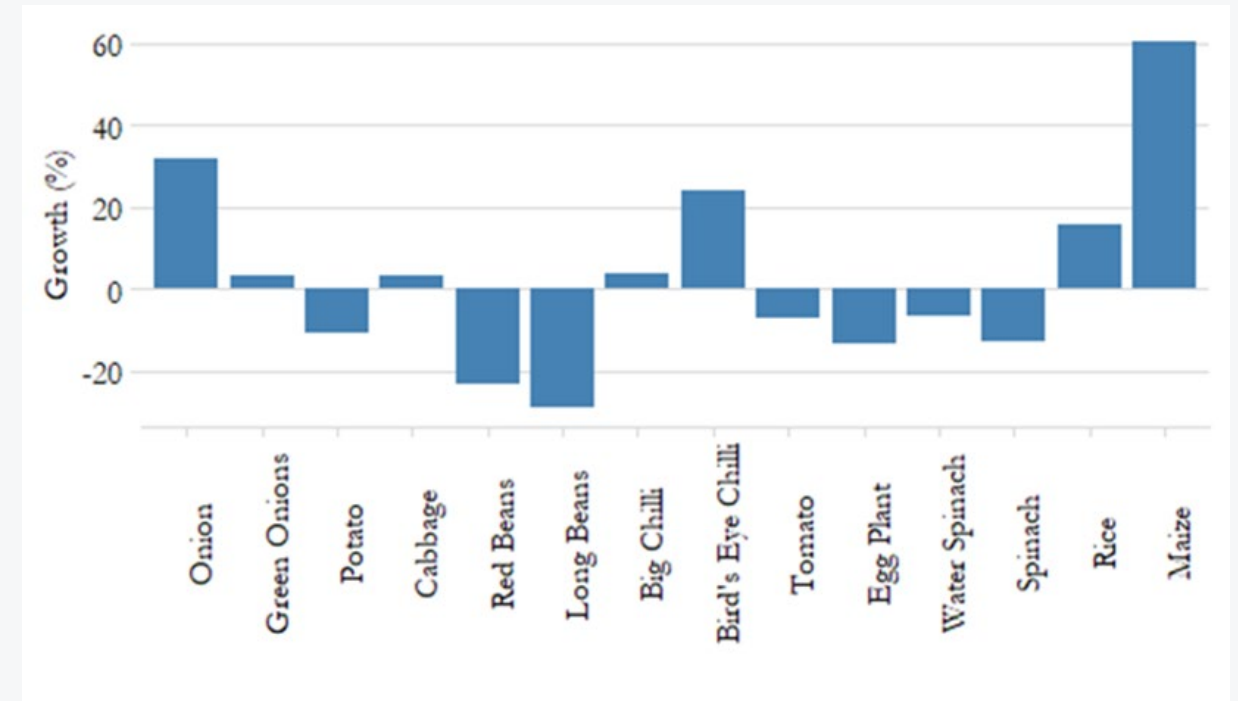
Other than undernutrition:

- Overnutrition has been on the rise
 - But not confined to urban areas
 - Growth rate is higher among the poorest quintile
- “Hidden Hunger” is also prevalent
 - Anemia among children under 5 increased
 - Anaemia among pregnant women also increased

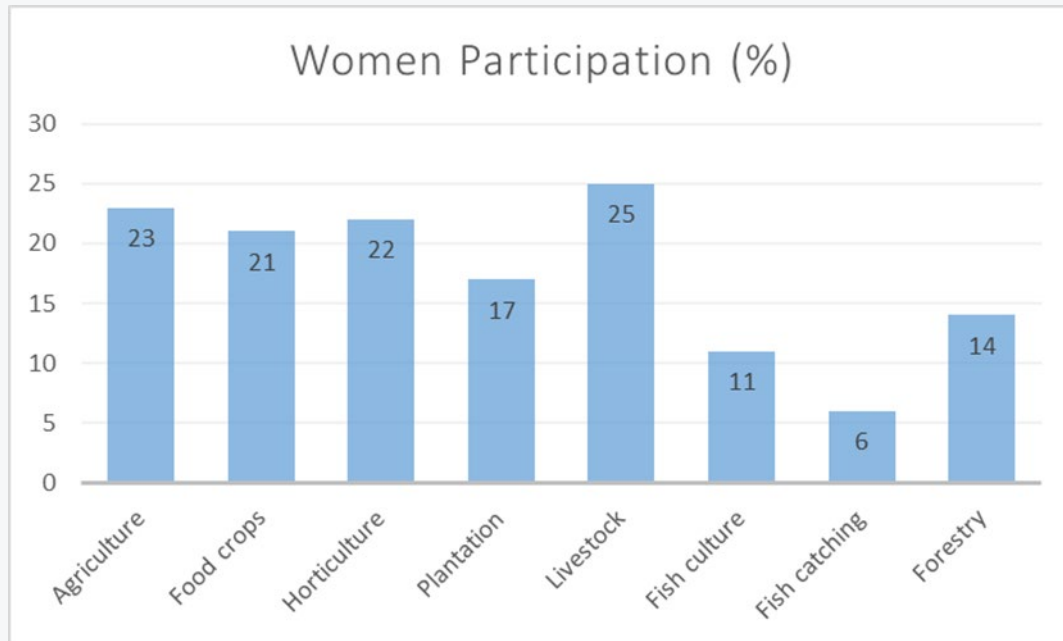
Response and Gap Analysis

Increases in food production have been achieved at a cost

- Changes in the structure of food production
- Changes in the budget allocation



Gender inequalities persist in agriculture



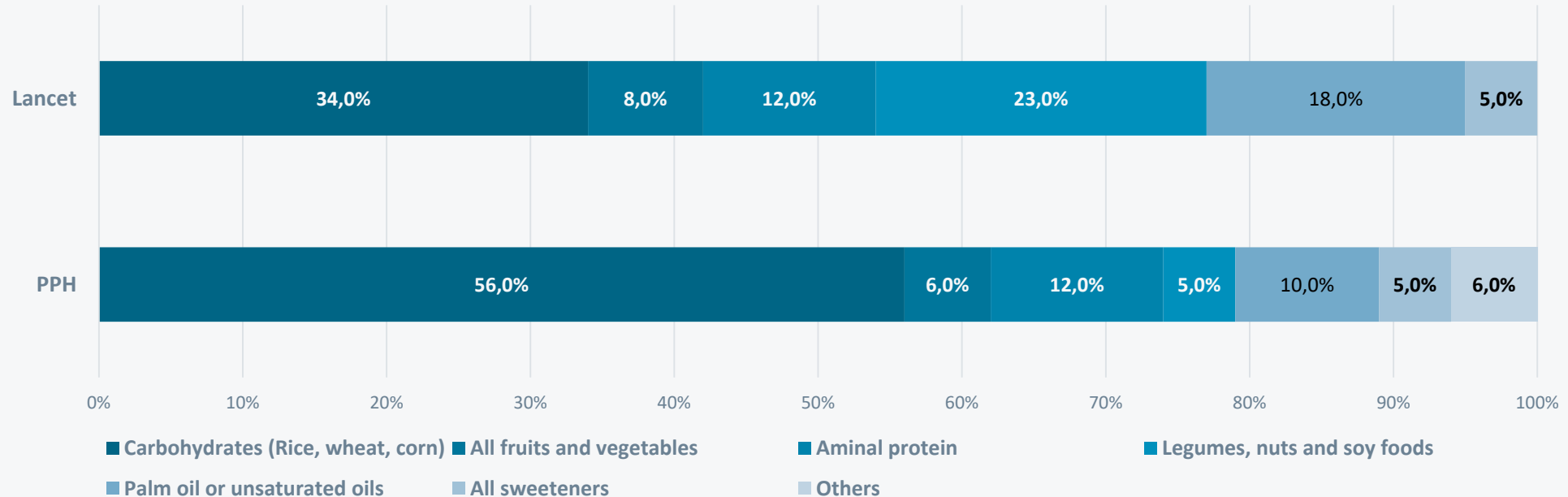
- Women's role often under-recognized
- Disadvantaged position in securing land ownership or agric. inputs/credits

The Government relied on social affordability of food to maintain food access

- Reliance on social protection programmes (e.g.: PKH, BPNT)
- Although the program become more nutrition sensitive, challenges to increase nutritional status remain
 - Lack of knowledge and awareness about nutritious foods
 - food sold in one package so beneficiaries cannot make a choice
- Flaws in targeting (DTKS)

Dietary diversity is low by international standards

Indonesia's PPH versus EAT-Lancet Commission



- Ranked 102 out of 113 countries in dietary diversity (*2019 Global Food Security Index*)
- PPH did not provide the best dietary standard for improving food consumption patterns

An effective coordinating agency for food security and nutrition is needed

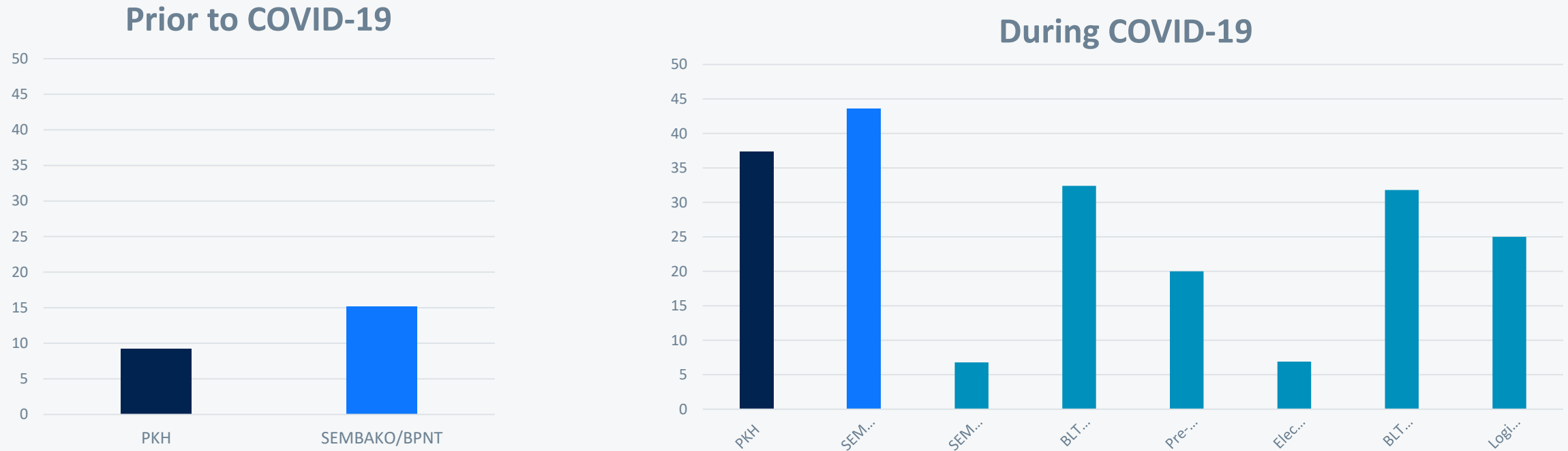
- Special agency for food security and nutrition has not materialized yet
- The Presidential Regulation No. 83/2017
 - Did not indicate how the governments at the national and regional levels should reinforce food security and nutrition institutions
 - Inconsistency in the leadership of two related key strategies or action plans

Impacts of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition

COVID-19 adversely affected food security and nutrition

- Additional challenges to maintain food supply during the *paceklik* period
- Deterioration in dietary quality, especially among the poor and vulnerable groups
- Disruption in health services

The Gov. expanded the coverage of social protection programs, but some problems persist



- Implementation problems ranging from delays in the delivery of the programme benefits to mistargeting
- Indonesia's budget to address the impact of COVID-19 is lower than other countries

What needs to be done

Food Availability

- Closely monitor the rice stock, and pursue a more flexible trade policy **and make timely import adjustment when necessary**
- Maintain **farmer incentive** to uphold food production

- Access to **basic health care services**
- Continue **deworming programmes**, even when schools closed
- Expand access to **sanitation and clean water**

Food Utilization

Food Accessibility

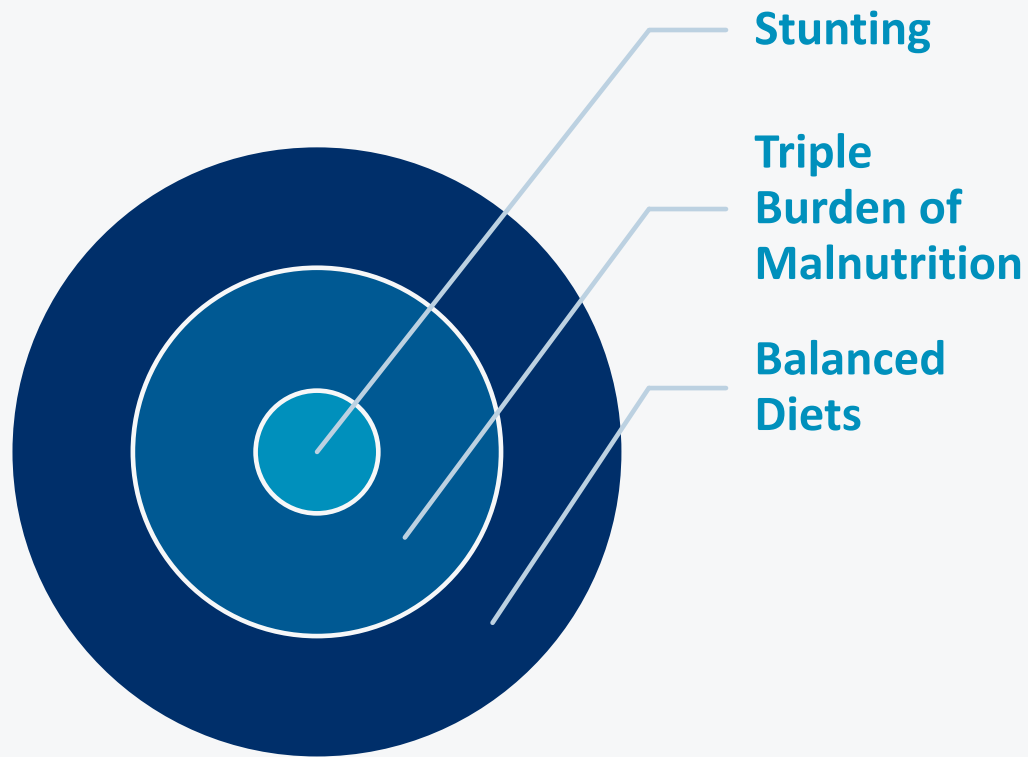
- Ensure that all poor and vulnerable groups receive **sufficient social assistance**
- Accelerate the update and the **mechanism to update** the DTKS
- Important role of **regional governments**

- Expand the provision of **supplementary foods** (e.g.: fortified biscuits)
- Enhance the **knowledge and awareness** of programme recipients about healthy diets and how to prevent malnutrition

Nutrition

Conclusions and Recommendations

Beyond stunting: Concluding remarks



- Despite the progress in improving food security and nutrition
 - Organizational silos between ministries prevented coordination or integration of programmes
 - Insufficient monitoring and evaluation looping back to programme enhancements
 - Lack of representative data in micro-nutrient deficiencies
 - Gender inequality in the agricultural sector

Recommended measures to improve food security and nutrition

Address triple burden of malnutrition and further promote balanced diets

Broader policy focus beyond stunting to address the **triple burden of malnutrition**

Promote **balanced diets** through a comprehensive approach

Improve policies in raising food production and improving access to food and food utilization

Improve access to diversified food through the development of **diversified, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems**

Ensure social protection programmes are **targeting those most in need**

Ensure **proper utilization of food**

Strengthen gender sensitivity, monitoring and evaluation, and institutional support

Address gender inequality to improve food security and nutrition

Strengthen the **monitoring and evaluation system** to enhance policies and programmes

Strengthen the **governance of food security and nutrition or food systems as a whole**

Thanks to

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