

Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia

Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility, for IDS & Oxfam,
supported by UK Aid & Irish Aid

Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia, for UKP4 & WFP,
supported by WFP

Research Sharing Event 2014-2015
Jakarta, 31 March 2015

Background

- Indonesia has shown strong macroeconomic performance over the last decade—lower middle income country
- Strong commitment in reducing hunger and improving nutrition (HANCI, 2013)
- Ranked at moderate level in Global Food Security Index--66 out of 107 in 2014 (EIU, 2013)
- Around 25 million people food insecure and 346 *kabupaten* categorized as vulnerable to food insecurity (FSVA, 2009)
- Underweight 19,6%; wasting 12,1%; stunting 37,2%; overweight 11,9% central obesity 26,6% (Riskesdas, 2013)

Source of picture: Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility



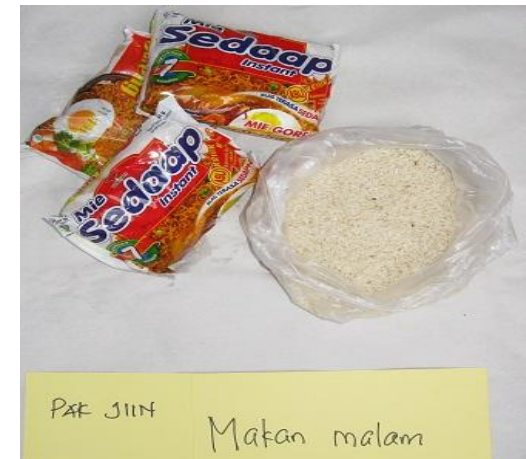
80% of the world's stunted children live in 14 countries, including Indonesia

Ranking	Country	Year	Stunting prevalence (%)	% of global burden (2011)	Number of stunted children (moderate or severe, thousands)
1	India	2005–2006	48	38	61,723
2	Nigeria	2008	41	7	11,049
3	Pakistan	2011	44	6	9,663
4	China	2010	10	5	8,059
5	Indonesia	2010	36	5	7,547
6	Bangladesh	2011	41	4	5,958
7	Ethiopia	2011	44	3	5,291
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2010	43	3	5,228
9	Philippines	2008	32	2	3,602
10	United Republic of Tanzania	2010	42	2	3,475
11	Egypt	2008	29	2	2,628
12	Kenya	2008–2009	35	1	2,403
13	Uganda	2011	33	1	2,219
14	Sudan	2010	35	1	1,744

Source: (UNICEF, 2012)

→ Challenges from potential **food spikes**, **poor diet quality**, while investment in agriculture research and development is still limited (EIU, 2012)

- **Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia**
 - Literature review (relevant studies, policy document); statistics data analysis
 - Situation analysis, policy/programs analysis, gap analysis
 - Series of discussion and interviews: advisory board (UKP4; Special envoy of the president—poverty alleviation, MDGs; Bappenas; TNP2K; BKP—Ministry of Agriculture; BKKBN; university; WFP)
- **Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility**
 - Longitudinal 4 years (2012-2015)
 - Qualitative study: 3 community case studies (Bekasi, Cianjur, Banjar)
 - how FPV affects the everyday lives of people on low or precarious incomes: food consumption change, income, family relation, social activities, unpaid care work, expectation
 - Special topic of the year: Future Farmer, Accountability to Food Security, Changing Food Habits
 - Ongoing



Source of picture: Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility

Findings (1)

- Weak synergies between design and policy/program, among policies and programs, sectoral ego
- Implementation gaps: budget constraints, limited coverage, insufficient and often untrained personnel, beneficiary targeting errors, inadequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and limited socialization
- Institutional gaps: Indonesia's plans to end food insecurity and malnutrition are laudable, but they require strong leadership and clear distribution of roles and responsibilities. These enabling conditions have not yet materialized



Source of picture:
<http://businessnews.com.ng/2013/01/14/nigerians-call-on-president-jonathan-to-tackle-unemployment-power-insecurity/>

Findings (2)

- Price volatility → uncertainty
- People economizing on food expenses by reducing food consumption, eating lower quality food, eating more instant food, growing and gathering food using surrounding land, changed the way of cooking
- People worked harder (men and women), borrowed money from others (mostly relatives), local social system
- Contribution of unpaid care work (women)
- Reduced social activities



Source of picture: Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility

Recommendation

- Enhance accountability of the existing system: reporting, early warning, transparency, quick response
- Empower local level apparatus: village officer, local nutritionist, extension worker, cadres
- Improve institutional arrangement for food and nutrition security
- Make social safety nets and disaster response and preparedness more nutrition sensitive
- Prioritize and target food-insecure and nutrition-insecure districts with a comprehensive package of programmes for immediate relief of food and nutrition insecurity
- Promote a change of attitudes towards balanced nutrition through awareness-raising and education in all segments of society
- Improve the quality control and food safety
- Public – private collaboration
- Self sufficient food production

THANK YOU



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Research Team:

Life in A Time of Food Price Volatility

Rachma Nurbani

Bambang Sulaksono

Hariyanti Sadaly

Strategic Review on Food and Nutrition Security

Widjajanti Isdijoso

Rachma Nurbani

Bagus Hafiz Arfyanto

Sulton Mawardi

Sudarno Sumarto