



WFP Indonesia Country Brief

Highlights

- The 2017 Pro-GAS End-Line Survey conducted with 497 students across 4 districts in Indonesia found increased awareness among students on nutritiously balanced diets and health, as well as hygiene behaviours, dietary diversity score, breakfast habits, hand washing practices, attendance rates and academic performance. The survey also found decreases in morbidity rates and the number of students who said they were hungry in class.
- WFP's capacity strengthening work is reflected in the recently issued ministerial decree of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics in 2017 governing the role and responsibilities of a technical working group for food security monitoring, ensuring effective inter-ministerial collaboration in food security monitoring.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)			
	13.0 m	2.6 m (20%)	0.9 m
Strategic Outcome 1 <i>Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritising the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach</i>			
SR: 1 Focus Area: Resilience Building	3.0 m	0.7 m (26%)	0.2 m
Strategic Outcome 2 <i>An increased percentage of Indonesian consumers adopt a more balanced diet, enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 by 2019</i>			
SR: 2 Focus area: Root Causes	5.1 m	0.8 m (16%)	0.3 m
Strategic Outcome 3 <i>Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters</i>			
SR: 1 Focus area: Resilience Building	4.9 m	1.1 m (22%)	0.4 m

*March - August 2018

GENDER MARKER 2A

Through WFP Indonesia's 2017-2020 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP supports the Government of Indonesia's 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (known as RPJMN) priorities including improving nutrition and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security. WFP has shifted from the provision of food assistance to policy advocacy, capacity development and knowledge sharing to enhance the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assists the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (known as BMKG) on **data collection and analysis of food security and Nutrition**. This work aims to strengthen the evidence base for food security policies and programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides technical assistance for the national school meal programme (known as Pro-GAS) implemented by the Ministry of

Main Credit: WFP/Fauzan Ijazah

Photo Caption: A Pro-GAS cook prepares nutritious, balanced meals as part of the national school meals programme for students at Manleten Primary School in Belu District.

Education and Culture. This programme capitalises on the lessons learned by WFP in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces. WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs **to inform the design of national social safety net programmes** such as the Non-Cash Food Assistance Programme (known as BPNT) through the Cost of Diet Study which recommends how best to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable households with electronic vouchers.

Given WFP's technical expertise in supply chain, Strategic Outcome 3 provides **technical support to the establishment of a national network of humanitarian response facilities and activity** to the National Disaster Management Agency (known as BNPB). In addition, WFP provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs to **enhance national and regional emergency preparedness and response**. This supports the Government's capacity to minimize the damage caused by disasters.

WFP promotes **gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)**. To assist the Government in addressing maternal and child mortality, WFP in collaboration with the World Bank and other stakeholders supported the development of the Family Development Session (FDS) of Indonesia's social safety net programme, Family Hope Programme (known as PKH). The FDS was designed to help PKH beneficiaries gain benefits beyond the cash transfers, particularly through raising awareness on the importance of quality maternity and health care for women and children, as well as access to nutritious food.

¹Figures for received funding and six-month funding requirements are as per Country Office pipeline.

Credit: WFP/Fauzan Ijazah

Caption: Students and teachers from Naskat Revav Primary School work on their garden. School garden management is part of the national school meals programme.



Operational Updates

- **2017 Pro-GAS End-Line Survey:** The 2017 Pro-GAS End-Line Survey conducted with 497 students in Sorong, Jayapura, Manggarai Barat and Maluku Tenggara districts, found increased awareness among students on nutritiously balanced diets at 66.2 percent up from 51 percent, dietary diversity scores of 3.68 up from 3.37, knowledge of breakfast habits at 60.4 percent up from 56 percent and hand washing practices at 96.6 percent up from 87.9 percent compared to the baseline. Students' academic performance also increased when comparing scores in mathematics at 70 up from 68, science at 73 up from 71 and language at 75 up from 72. The survey also found a significant decrease in morbidity rates particularly linked to seasonal illnesses such as common cold at 20.7 percent, down from 30.2 percent. Recorded days of absence in the past month reduced to one day from two days and students experiencing hunger in class reduced to 62.8 percent from 72.6 percent.
- **Issuance of Ministerial Decree on Food Security Monitoring:** WFP's capacity strengthening work is reflected in the recently issued ministerial decree of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics in 2017 governing the role and responsibilities of a technical working group for inter-ministerial collaboration in food security monitoring. This technical working group consists of line ministries including meteorology, climatology and geophysics, agriculture, national disaster management, statistics, and aeronautics and space, as well as WFP and FAO. Among other areas of collaboration, the decree governs joint efforts in the production of the quarterly food security monitoring bulletin and capacity strengthening of line ministries to monitor food security.
- **Capacity Strengthening on Emergency Preparedness and Response for the Ministry of Social Affairs:** Four priority areas were identified and agreed recently as the focus of WFP's capacity strengthening work with the Ministry of Social Affairs in emergency preparedness and response including standard operating procedures, human capital, stock management and information management. WFP's technical support for the Ministry of Social Affairs aims at minimizing the impact of natural disasters.

Challenges

- Funding in early 2018 remains precarious, leading to the interruption of WFP's work on nutrition and social safety nets.
- There has been no progress on a legal framework for the Government of Indonesia to contribute to WFP's operations in accordance with WFP financial regulations.

Country Background



Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,440 per capita (World Bank, 2015). It is ranked 72nd (out of 118 countries) on the 2016 Global Hunger Index. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) expects the prevalence of undernourishment to decline to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Indonesia's national poverty rate is at 10.86 percent of the total population (March 2016).

Most indicators covering economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive. However, malnutrition, particularly stunting, is still widespread. Stunting affects more than one third of children under five years of age and is prevalent among all income groups. Among adults in all income groups, the prevalence of people overweight has increased. In 2015, 58 out of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity, but overall, food security improved between 2009 and 2015. The progress made may stagnate, if the challenges of food access, malnutrition and vulnerability to climate-related hazards are not addressed.

WFP has worked in Indonesia since 1964. WFP left Indonesia in 1996, but was invited to return in 1998 to respond to the Asian financial crisis and the drought caused by *El Niño*. Since 2016, it has focused exclusively on policy, knowledge and technical support.

Population: **255 million**

2016 Human Development Index: **113 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **37.2% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Cargill, Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Unilever, YUM! Brands