



WFP Indonesia Country Brief

June 2018

Operational Context

Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,400 per capita (World Bank, 2016). It is ranked 72nd out of 118 countries on the 2016 Global Hunger Index. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates the prevalence of undernourishment to decline at 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Indonesia’s national poverty rate stood at 10.7 percent of the total population in 2017.

Most indicators covering economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive and food security improved between 2009 and 2015: 58 out of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity. However, malnutrition 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.

Since 2016, WFP has focused exclusively on capacity strengthening work for policy, knowledge and technical support.



Population: **255 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **113 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Fauzan Ijazah
Caption: Students queued to wash their hands before distribution of school meals. WFP supports the Ministry of Education to include hygiene education into Indonesia’s home grown school meals programme.

Highlights

- At the request of the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated food consumption patterns in Indonesia until 2045. This study will look at food policy scenarios as part of the country’s next medium-term (2020-2025) and long-term (2025-2045) development plans.
 - A survey of the students for Indonesia’s school meals programme found that students were more likely to attend school, know basic facts about nutrition and wash their hands after a year participating in the programme run by the Ministry of Education and Culture with support from WFP.
-
- US\$ 0.64 m** six months (July-December 2018) net funding requirements.

Operational Updates

- A report of Indonesia’s food consumption trends to 2045 was finalized by a team of economists supported by WFP and FAO. Based on analyses of food consumption trends and its relationship with prices and income levels across 33 provinces, the report recommended revision of existing policies particularly linked to food consumption and production of staple foods, i.e. rice, maize and soybean.
- Training sessions on the online monitoring and reporting tool for Indonesia’s school meals programme was conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture supported by WFP in Alor, Malaka and Belu districts in Nusa Tenggara Timur province and Tangerang and Pandeglang districts in Banten province. Over 100 participants from schools and district education officials took part in these training sessions. This online tool was introduced to improve accountability of Indonesia’s school meals programme and analyze the impact of the programme by allowing for monitoring of day-to-day implementation, e.g. number of meals distributed, attendance rates and local food procurement activities. With support from WFP, the Ministry of Education and Culture is scaling up the national school meals programme in 2018 from 11 to 64 priority districts in provinces with highest poverty and stunting rates.
- Positive results of Indonesia’s school meals programme implemented in 11 districts in 2017 were presented jointly by the Ministry of Education and Culture and WFP during a multi-stakeholder meeting participated by the Ministries of National Development Planning, Health, Religious Affairs and Human Development and Cultural Affairs and Village Affairs, as well as the Drug and Food Agency and the Office of the President of Republic of Indonesia. A survey of the students for Indonesia’s school meals programme found that students were more likely to attend school, know basic facts about nutrition and wash their hands after a year participating in the programme run by the Ministry of Education and Culture, with support from WFP.

Contact info: Gina Meutia (gina.meutia@wfp.org)

Country Director: Anthea Webb

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Indonesia

WFP Indonesia Strategy		
Total CSP Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	June-November 2018 Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)		
12.9 m	3.8 m	0.64 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 1: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritising the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
3.0 m	0.7 m	0.2 m
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 2: 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>Focus area: Root Causes</i>		
5.1 m	0.6 m	0.6 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
4.8 m	1.4 m	0 m

Figures provisional

WFP Indonesia Activities

Strategic Outcome 1

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assists the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (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.

Strategic Outcome 2

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides technical assistance for the national school meal programme implemented by the Ministry of Education and Culture. This programme capitalises on the lessons learned by WFP in both Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces. WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs to inform the design of the 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.

Strategic Outcome 3

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 (BNPB). In addition, WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance national and regional emergency preparedness and response. The technical assistance supports the Government's capacity to minimize the damage caused by disaster.

Operational Updates

- Coordination continues between the National Disaster Management Agency and WFP to establish a network of six logistics and equipment hubs throughout Indonesia. Multi-stakeholder dialogues were held in East Java, North Sumatra and South Sulawesi provinces to set up Logistics Coordination Group aiming to ensure an efficient and effective coordination for emergency response. The hubs will be located in North Sumatra, South Kalimantan, East Java, South Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua provinces. These hubs are aimed at improving emergency preparedness and response to disaster affected areas.
- A series of multi-stakeholder dialogues on logistics readiness and logistics infrastructure and systems, human capital and regulatory framework were held by the National Disaster Management Agency supported by WFP in Medan district, North Sumatra province and Makassar district, South Sulawesi province. These consultation sessions attended by key government partners and other stakeholders are part of WFP's technical assistance to support the Government in finalizing Indonesia's first Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan aimed at increasing the efficiency of aid delivery when disaster strikes.

Challenges

- Funding shortages in early 2018 led 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. In the absence of this framework, WFP relied on funding from traditional donors and contributions from private sector partners to respond to the Government's requests for technical assistance.

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)

