



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Indonesia Country Brief August 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 declined to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Indonesia's national poverty rate in 2017 was 10.7 percent.

Trends in economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive and food security improved between 2009 and 2015. However, 58 out of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition is still widespread. Stunting is prevalent among all income groups. The prevalence of overweight has increased among adults in all income groups.

Since 2016, WFP has focused exclusively on capacity strengthening activities with the Government in the areas of policy, knowledge management 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**

## Highlights

- Easier access to data on food security and weather enabled Indonesia to mitigate the risk posed by drought in the coming months. Data sources such as VAMPIRE helped the Government decide to import rice to shore up reserves and reduce possible price spikes.
- The Logistics Coordination Group was established in East Java Province and a major flood scenario was developed. This work is part of WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).

**US\$ 0.86 m** six months (Sept 2018-Feb 2019) net funding requirements.

## Operational Updates

- Lombok island suffered a series of devastating earthquakes in August, the strongest measuring 7.0. More than 500 people were killed and 400,000 people were displaced. WFP's partners in the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs were among the agencies leading the response.
- Concerned by forecasts of a longer-than-usual dry season, the Government of Indonesia decided to import two million tons of rice to shore up reserves. The availability of better data on weather and food security, such as VAMPIRE (Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for Impact of Regional Events) and the Food Security Vulnerability Atlas enabled a more timely discussion of the risks and measures.
- WFP has extended technical support to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) to enable it to monitor in real-time the progress and challenges faced during implementation. 60 out of 64 districts were trained using Skype on how to use the Progas online monitoring system, the first time the Ministry had delivered support using this technology to reach remote locations.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Sep – Feb Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
12.95 m	3.8 m	0.86 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  
**Focus area:** Resilience Building

- Activities:**
- Activity 1: Support the Government in Collecting and Analysing Food Security and Nutrition Data for Optimum Policies and Programmes

**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  
**Focus area:** Resilience Building

- Activities:**
- Activity 4: Enhance National and Sub-National Emergency Preparedness and Response through the Establishment of an Integrated Network of Logistics Hubs

**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  
**Focus area:** Root Causes

- Activities:**
- Activity 2: Promote Balanced Diets to address Undernutrition and Overweight
  - Activity 3: Improve the Efficiency and Nutrition Impact of National School Meals and Social Protection Programmes

- As part of WFP's technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to establish a network of six logistics and equipment hubs throughout Indonesia, a provincial Logistics Coordination Group (LCG) was established for East Java. VAMPIRE and InaSAFE (an open source software) tools were introduced to develop a likely disaster scenario and analyse its potential impact. The exercise identified a major flood scenario as the most probable hazard, allowing the Logistics Coordination Group to plan its response.
- Mapathon, a mapping marathon for the greater Yogyakarta area, was completed. This edition of the Mapathon aimed to improve online maps of urban areas for better disaster risk assessments and response. It involved three days of remote mapping and seven days of field validation missions conducted by local university students. This exercise was led by Indonesia's Humanitarian Open Street Map Team (HOT ID) supported by WFP.

**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**

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