



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief February 2019



Operational Context

Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,540 per capita (World Bank, 2017). Indonesia's national poverty rate in 2018 was 9.8 percent. In 2017, the Government reported 7.9 percent of people in Indonesia lived with food insecurity. Indonesia is ranked 73rd out of 118 countries on the 2018 Global Hunger Index.

Trends in economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive and food security improved between 2009 and 2016. 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 people 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: **264 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **116 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition in 2018: **30.8% of children between 6-59 months**

Highlights

The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) has been upgraded; it now provides easier access to data and estimates in different formats.

In partnership with Cargill, WFP conducted training sessions and a baseline survey prior to implementing the home-grown school meal programme in Deli Serdang, North Sumatera.

US\$ 0 m six months (Mar 2019-Aug 2019) net funding requirements.

Operational Updates

- WFP presented a session at the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG)'s annual meeting of technical staff from all provinces and presented innovative methodologies for estimating disaster impact. WFP showcased datasets and remote sensing methods that can be used to monitor and assess impact of floods and drought on food security. This presentation is part of a broader capacity development programme aimed at strengthening BMKG's ability to produce relevant analysis for impact-based early warning and disaster monitoring.
- In cooperation with Pulse Lab Jakarta, WFP finalized the upgrade of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE). The upgrade focussed on enhancing user-experience by improving the platform's interactivity. The system now provides easier access to data upgraded reporting.
- In partnership with CARGILL, WFP raised awareness of the national school feeding programme (Progas) in two primary schools in Deli Serdang District of North Sumatera Province. Key stakeholders were sensitised to the main components of Progas (nutrition education, provision of nutritious meals, and community participation). WFP advocated that local governments commit to longer-term funding to improve the programme's sustainability. WFP also facilitated training sessions to school and district officials on monitoring and preparation of nutritious meals. WFP also conducted a baseline survey that covered the two intervention schools and two control schools. With support from Cargill, Progas will be implemented in the two schools from March 2019 to June 2020.

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Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Mar – Aug Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
13.0 m	6.9 m	0 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

Operational Updates

- There has been an increase in the number and intensity of earthquakes in several locations across Indonesia. As part of disaster preparedness, WFP is working with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to conduct Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) in several high-risk provinces, as identified by the 2017 Indonesia Disaster Risk Index. In February, WFP initiated missions to conduct LCAs in West Sumatera. The process involved liaising with key commercial and government logistics actors and assessing critical logistics infrastructures and facilities. Upon completion of the West Sumatera assessment, the next prioritized provinces scheduled for LCA missions are Bengkulu, West Java, Yogyakarta, and Central Java.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) has requested that WFP continue with activities that were postponed during the second half of 2018 due to a series of emergencies in Indonesia. These activities are: improving overall logistics preparedness; developing 72 hours deployment Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), adapting WFP stock-handling and warehouse management SOPs for MOSA use; defining minimum warehouse standards; and the finalization of the Kampung Siaga Bencana (Disaster Resilience Village) study.

Challenges

- The overall logistical coordination of the humanitarian response to the Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami response temporarily diverted attention of WFP and partners in disaster management and social affairs. Preparedness and other projects are now returning to their original schedule.
- There has been no progress on a legal framework for the Government of Indonesia to contribute to WFP's operations in accordance with WFP's 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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