



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Indonesia Country Brief March 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**

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Highlights

WFP-CARGILL partnership promoting the national school feeding programme (Progas) was launched in North Sumatera.

A workshop on the role and activation process of government-led logistics clusters was held to gather inputs on ways to improve the logistics cluster and logistics preparedness.

Operational Updates

- WFP assisted the Ministry of Education and Culture to raise awareness of the national school feeding programme (Progas) among district officials from the Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) and Education Office (DEO) of all 39 districts implementing Progas in 2019. WFP also assisted the Ministry to deliver technical training on Progas implementation, including sustainability, nutrition education, and online monitoring. Training sessions gathered 658 participants from various Progas stakeholders in Bogor, Banda Aceh, and Surabaya.
- The WFP-ARoFIIN partnership aims at promoting fruit and vegetable consumption among primary school children by enhancing Progas Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. WFP developed prototypes of Progas IEC materials, which were tested in a primary school in Kuningan, West Java. Along with the prototype testing, WFP also conducted a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey at the same school that aimed to: 1) identify and document the prevailing knowledge, attitudes and practices of primary school children and caregivers related to fruit and vegetable consumption, and 2) assess the variety of fruits and vegetables consumed at home and in school. The information gathered from the prototype testing and KAP survey will be used as baseline data and to further enhance Progas IEC materials.



WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Apr – Sep Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
13.0 m	6.9 m	0.07 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 (contd.)

- The latest phase of the WFP-CARGILL partnership was launched on 12 March 2019 in North Sumatra, with participation of district government authorities, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and other Progas stakeholders. A local non-governmental organization (NGO) named Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation (JPIC) has been selected as CARGILL's cooperating partner to oversee Progas implementation in two schools under WFP's supervision.
- A workshop on the role and activation process of government-led logistics clusters was conducted on 22 March, attended by a wide range of government institutions and humanitarian organizations. The workshop recommended ways to improve the logistics cluster response in future emergencies and to improve logistics preparedness. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) agreed to establish a formulation team to develop terms of reference defining roles and responsibilities of the government-led logistics clusters.
- A GIS expert from WFP's Country Office in Indonesia helped neighbouring Papua New Guinea prepare for disasters, providing technical expertise in drought impact monitoring. As part of an initiative assessing the effects of the 2018-2019 El Niño event, the GIS expert supported remote sensing and systematic solutions to analyse drought impact.

Challenges

- The response to the Sulawesi and Sunda tsunamis in September and December 2018 temporarily diverted attention of WFP and its partners to 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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