WFP Indonesia
Country Brief
May 2019

World Food Programme
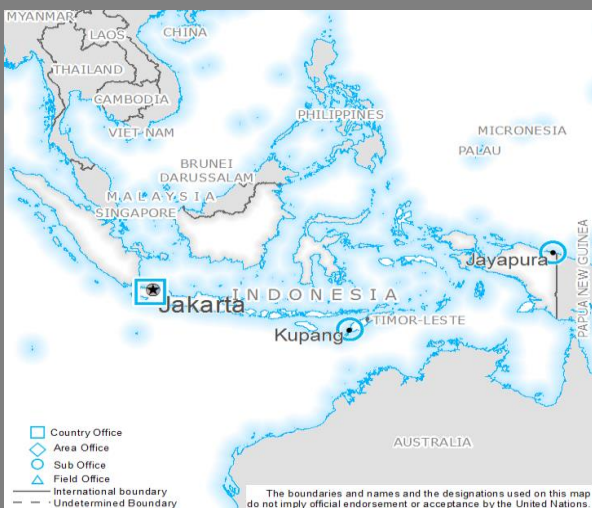
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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.

☐ Country Office
△ Area Office
◇ Sub Office
△ Field Office
— International boundary
-- Undetermined Boundary

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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

WFP provided online monitoring training to 1,089 people (625 women and 464 men) from national school feeding programme (Progas) stakeholders in 38 districts.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry for Social Affairs (MOSA), facilitated a session on Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management, as part of the first ever RedR Indonesia training programme on Foundational Humanitarian Practice.

Operational Updates

- Participants in the Progas trainings included representatives from schools, the District Education Office, and the community health service (Puskesmas). The online monitoring approach allows data from Progas implementation to be easily accessible and improves communication between central and district level officials.

- The Ministries for Human Development and Culture, Economy, Social Affairs, Home Affairs and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) reached an agreement on humanitarian logistics coordination as a result of the Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan (HLMP) developed by WFP in 2018. Stakeholders agreed to strengthen coordination and align regulations and policies. WFP provided technical assistance and advice to BNPB and MoSA throughout the process.

- The Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management session of the RedR Indonesia training provided humanitarian practitioners in Indonesia with theory and lessons learned from the field. Participants came from government and non-government institutions in Central Sulawesi, Lombok and the national level. The programme allowed participants to share experiences in responding to large-scale emergencies in Lombok and Central Sulawesi.

- At the Pandemic Influenza Contingency Plan Initiation Workshop and Technical Working Groups meeting WFP provided substantive inputs related to humanitarian supply chain, the role of the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) and WFP, and factors to consider in developing plans for large-scale pandemics. WFP will continue its involvement in this forum.

- As part of its role as Global Logistics Cluster lead, WFP has completed Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) for 13 provinces. LCAs focus on access to, and capacity of, sea-ports, airports, and other vital infrastructure. Assessment for the remaining seven provinces is ongoing. The LCA results are uploaded and made available on the Global Logistics Cluster's Indonesia page.

WFP Country Strategy

GENDER MARKER 2A

Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Jun – Nov Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
13.0 m	6.9 m	0

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 (continued)

- WFP installed the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE) in the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) at their request, as part of the multi-hazard early warning system. As part of the installation WFP provided training for BMKG technical staff aimed at system maintenance. The platform provides information and early warning data on floods and drought impact for better decisions in disaster response.

Challenges

- The response to the Sulawesi and Sunda tsunamis in September and December 2018 temporarily diverted the resources 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

Governments of Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, United Kingdom, United States of America. Private donors including Cargill, Food Industry Asia, Japan Friends of WFP, MasterCard, Share The Meal, Top Food, Wisma Keiai. Additional support has been provided by UN CERF.