



Highlights

WFP and Pulse Lab Jakarta jointly designed an automated dashboard for food security and early warning for the Office of the President of Indonesia. A similar system has now been replicated for the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Disaster Management to monitor the impact of drought and floods on food security.

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration confirmed that the Food Security Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) was used as the basis for selecting 87 vulnerable districts to participate in its village empowerment programme.

WFP Indonesia Country Brief

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (In USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)* ¹
Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)	13.0 m	2.4 m (19%)	0.9 m
Strategic Outcome 1: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritising the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach SR: 1 Focus area: Resilience Building	3.0 m	0.5 m (17%)	0.2 m
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 SR: 2 Focus area: Root Causes	5.1 m	0.8 m (16%)	0.3 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters SR: 1 Focus area: Resilience Building	4.9 m	1.1 m (22%)	0.4 m

*July - December 2017



Through WFP Indonesia 2017-2020 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP supports the Government of Indonesia's 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) priorities including improving nutrition and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security. WFP has shifted from the provision of food assistance to policy advocacy, capacity development and knowledge sharing to enhance the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

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.

Main Photo Caption: A nutritious meal cooking class conducted by WFP supported by CARGILL in a primary school located in Serang District
Credit: Sumiaty/WFP

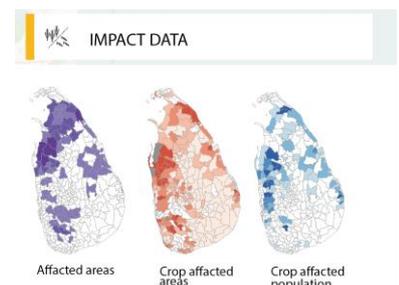
Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides technical assistance for the national school meals programme (**Pro-GAS**) implemented by the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC). This programme capitalises on the lessons learned by WFP in both Eastern Nusa Tenggara and Papua Provinces. WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) **to Inform the Design of the National Social Safety Net Programmes** such as the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Programme through the Cost of Diet (CoD) Study which recommends how best to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable households with electronic vouchers.

Given WFP's technical expertise in supply chain, the 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 (MoSA) to **Enhance National and Regional Emergency Preparedness and Response**. The technical assistance supports the Government's capacity to minimize the damage caused by disaster.

WFP promotes **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)**. WFP continues to introduce gender-disaggregated data collection and advocates for equal representation of both women and men in various capacity strengthening initiatives where a minimum of 30 percent participation for women is advised.

¹Figures for received funding and six month funding requirements are as per Country Office pipeline.

Caption: One of the key features of the online dashboard is a visualization of the impact of weather events to food crops
Credit: Pulse Lab Jakarta



Operational Updates

- **National School Meals:** WFP is partnering with the World Bank and Partnership for Child Development (PCD) to conduct a joint analysis of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). Through this exercise, WFP benchmarked Indonesia's school health and school feeding practices. Key findings and recommendations will be shared with the Government of Indonesia to plan for further investments by the Government in the education sector.
- **Capacity Strengthening on Food Security Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA):** WFP conducted a two-day training on the development of FSVA for the Food Security Office of Puncak Jaya District in Papua Province. According to the 2015 FSVA, Puncak Jaya District is one of the most vulnerable districts to food insecurity in Indonesia. The training was attended by 41 participants from the offices of Food Security, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Agriculture, District Secretary (SEKDA), Military, Police, Family Welfare (BKKN), Development Planning (BPBD), Transportation, Environmental, Social, Communication and Information (KOMINFO), and Women's Welfare (PKK). WFP stressed on the importance of evidence-based targeting for Indonesia's food security interventions and shared examples of the utilization of FSVA at the central, provincial and district levels for enhanced targeting of government's food security initiatives.
- **Emergency Preparedness and Response:** WFP updated its Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) for Bali Province in preparation for a potential eruption of Mount Agung Volcano. This included data collection, logistics coordination, storage capacity and infrastructure. Subsequently, the volcanology centre has downgraded Mount Agung emergency status from the highest level IV to level III as it has detected decreased seismic activities.
- **World Food Day:** WFP took part in the commemoration of the World Food Day on 19 October 2017 held by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Province. This year, the World Food Day theme highlights the importance of youth empowerment in the agriculture sector particularly youths living in the peripheral areas.

Challenges

- The absence of a legal framework for the Government of Indonesia to contribute to WFP's operations, in accordance with WFP financial regulations, hampers WFP's ability to finance the support requested by the Government to attain its strategic outcomes.
- The Country Office has mobilised approximately USD 2.6 million of the USD 2.8 million required as of the end of 2017. However, funding in early 2018 is precarious.

Country Background



Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,440 per capita (World Bank, 2015). It is ranked 72nd (out of 118 countries) on the 2016 global hunger index. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) expects the prevalence of undernourishment to decline to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Indonesia's national poverty rate is at 10.86 percent of the total population (March 2016).

Most indicators covering economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive. However, malnutrition, particularly stunting, 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. In 2015, 58 out of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity, but overall, food security improved between 2009 and 2015. The progress made may stagnate if the challenges of food access, malnutrition and vulnerability to climate-related hazards are not addressed.

WFP has worked in Indonesia since 1964. WFP left Indonesia in 1996, but was invited to return in 1998 to respond to the Asian financial crisis and the drought caused by *El Niño*. Since 2016, it has focused exclusively on policy, knowledge and technical support.

Population: **255 million**

2016 Human Development Index: **113 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

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), Unilever, YUM! Brands

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Further information: <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/indonesia>