



WFP Indonesia Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Programme – Indonesia	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
CP 200914 (Mar 2016-Dec 2020)	14.8 m	1.64 m (11%)	0.8 m (51%)

*March - August 2017

GENDER MARKER **2A**  CP 200914

The Country Programme focuses on three strategic results through four activities:

Strategic Outcome 1: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritising the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach.

Activity 1: Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes.

Strategic Outcome 2: An increased percentage of Indonesian consumers adopt a more balanced diet, enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern of 92.5 by 2019.

Activity 2: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight.

Activity 3: Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national social protection programmes.

Strategic Outcome 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.

Activity 4: Enhance emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.

WFP aims to streamline the Government's programmes by providing policy advice and technical assistance

Main Photo **Credit:** WFP/Anggraeni Puspitasari
Caption: Handover procession of the emergency logistics preparedness and response toolkits to the Yogyakarta Disaster Management Authority

Highlights

- WFP's Executive Board approved a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Indonesia, one of the first such plans to be approved. This CSP replaces the previous Country Programme (CP200914). It continues WFP's contribution to the Government's plans to reduce food insecurity for 11 million Indonesians, improve nutrition and strengthen emergency preparedness.
- WFP now focuses exclusively on strengthening the government programmes for food security analysis, school meals, social protection and emergency preparedness.

WFP's primary partner is the Government, coordinated by the Ministry of National Development Planning. Each activity will be accompanied by a project agreement with the ministry or ministries concerned – the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Social Affairs, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG).

As the leader of the global logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters, WFP will ensure that it can support the Government's relief work if an emergency occurs. Direct delivery of food aid will only be provided in the event of a Level 3 emergency.



Credit: WFP/Jeffry Pupella

Caption: Series of data collection for the School Meal Programme at Serang and Pasuruan Districts

Operational Updates

- Regional Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) cooperation: WFP's Indonesia country office is supporting Sri Lanka country office to develop a Food Security Monitoring Dashboard (known in Indonesia as VAMPIRE) to monitor the impact of Sri Lanka's worst drought in 40 years.
- WFP concluded its work in Yogyakarta province in February 2017. Between 2014 and 2017, the national, provincial and district governments: concluded logistics assessments of major infrastructures such as airports, ports, and warehouses in the Java corridor; developed an international and national logistics response plan corresponding with a magnitude 8.0 earthquake scenario; and established a legally-recognised Provincial Logistics Cluster through a Governor's Decree. Future activities of the Provincial Logistics Cluster will now be fully funded by the local government.
- WFP supported the implementation of the Ministry of Education's school meals programme (ProGas) through training in 8 districts—four in West Papua; 2 in Papua and 2 in East Nusa Tenggara. Participants included school headmasters, nutritionists, education supervisors, and cooking trainers.
- In partnership with CARGILL and as part of the ProGAS implementation, WFP completed field data collection for a baseline survey in selected schools in Serang (Banten province) and Pasuruan (East Java province). Data collection included haemoglobin to measure anaemia, knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) towards healthy behaviour, physical fitness and anthropometric measurements. Two local organisations, *Bina Masyarakat Peduli* and *Yayasan Cempaka*, have been selected as WFP's cooperating partners for the implementation of ProGAS in Serang and Pasuruan.

Challenges

- Limited funding for the Country Programme was exacerbated by the Government's own budget cuts in the second half of 2016 due to lower than forecasted levels of revenue.

Country Background & Strategy



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. Indonesia achieved Millennium Development Goal 1 by halving the percentage of its population living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. 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 of economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive, but malnutrition, in particular stunting, is still widespread. Stunting affects 29 percent of children under five years of age and is prevalent among all income groups; the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults has increased for all income groups. 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. This progress 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*.

Population: **250 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **110 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic Malnutrition: **29% of children between 0-59 months**

Donors

United States, Private Sector, Australia, Germany