



Background

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province which consists of two main islands, Lombok and Sumbawa and 10 rural districts is home to a population of 4.5 million people. The province consists of 280 islands among which 32 are inhabited. The province belongs to the tropical monsoon type with rainy season from October - March and a dry season from April - September.

NTB province is highly sensitive to climate change. During the drought years of 2007-2009, rice and corn production were significantly decreased. In 2007, the most severe paddy damage was found in Bima (9.85%), Central Lombok (7.0%) and followed by Dompu (5.39%) and West Sumbawa (2.41%). The highest level of damage to corn plants was in West Sumbawa (40.65%) followed by Dompu (10.48%). Most of the damage was caused by climate hazards (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS, 2009; Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas/FSVA, 2010).

Poor sanitation and infrastructure facilities, coupled with inadequate education opportunities largely contribute to poor health and nutrition conditions of the population, especially young children and women of reproductive age. The Human Development Index ranks NTB 32 out of 33 of all Indonesian provinces. The annual economic growth rate in this province in 2010 was 6.29%.

All forms of under-nutrition, both serious and critical, are widely prevalent among children under five years of age in NTB. Its severity is ranked at critical level indicating long-term effects on children's health and mental development.

Capital	Mataram
Area	20,153.15 km ²
Population (2010) - Based on Population Census 2010	Female : 2,316,566 Male : 2,183,646 Total : 4,500,212
Population Density	216.5 /km ²
Numbers of Maternal Mortality in 2010 ¹	113
Numbers of Neonatal Mortality in 2010	1,001
Numbers of Infant Mortality in 2010	1,133
Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia Among Pregnant Women in NTB, 2008	9.7%
Underweight Among Children Under Five (MoH, 2010) ²	30.5%
Stunting (chronic under-nutrition) Among Children Under Five (MoH, 2010)	48.2%
Wasting (Acute Malnutrition) Among Under Five (MoH, 2010)	14.0%
NTB Human Development Index Indicator, 2010³	
Life Expectancy Rate (Year)	67.5
Literacy Rate (%)	88.6
Average Length of School Attendance (Year)	6.99
Annual per Capita GDP (in Thousand IDR)	639.89
Human Development Index (2010)	65.20

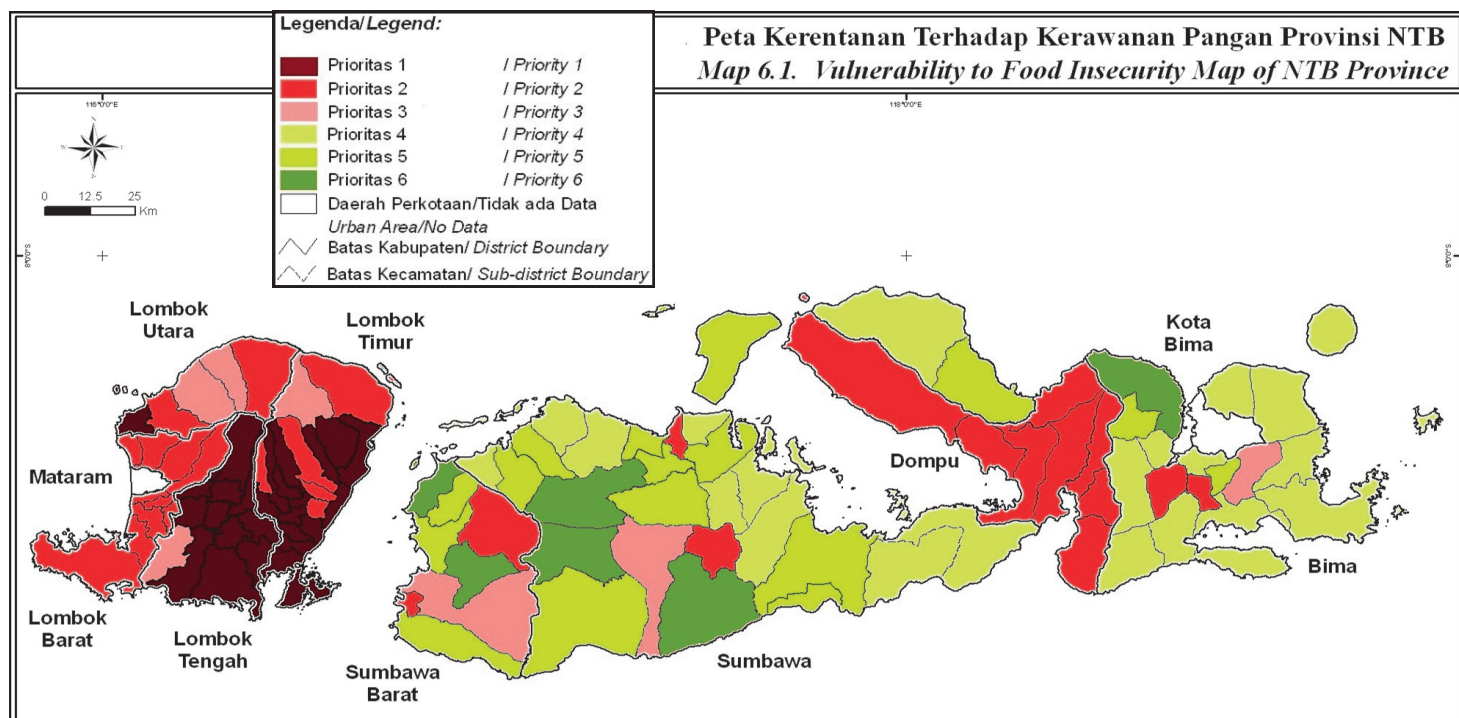
¹NTB in Numbers 2011; ²Basic Health Research, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia 2010 ³Data of Human Development Index 2010



The Food Law of Republic Indonesia No.7, 1996 defined Food Security as a condition when all people in the households have sufficient food at all times, represented as sufficient quantity and quality of food in safe and achievable conditions. The national and provincial FSVA which WFP has assisted to develop, is based on three pillars of food security: (i) food availability (physical presence of food); (ii) food access (household's ability to acquire adequate amounts of food); and (iii) food utilization (households' use of the food to which they have access, and individuals' ability to absorb and metabolize the nutrients – the conversion efficiency of the body).

High prevalence of nutritional problems (48.2% stunting and 30.5% underweight) among children under five in NTB province can be seen as indicator of high micronutrient deficiencies and probability of a poor nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child which could lead to a threat of a lost generation.

The first 1,000 days in the life of a child, from the womb through the first two years of life are a critical window of opportunity to ensure the optimum development of a child. The impact of poor nutrition during this period is lasting and irreversible, with effects reaching beyond health to affect cognitive development, educational achievement and economic opportunities.



Key Findings

Food availability

- In general, the majority of NTB province is food self-sufficient in cereal production, and food availability at the provincial level is adequate. However, out of 105 sub-districts, 7 sub-districts (5 in Lombok Island and 2 in Sumbawa Island) were cereal deficient

Food access

- Limited access to food for the poor as a result of a combination of poverty, lack of stable employment, low and irregular cash income and limited purchasing power remain a great challenge. In 2009, more than 1 million people (22.78%) lived below the provincial poverty line.

Food Utilization and the Nutritional Situation

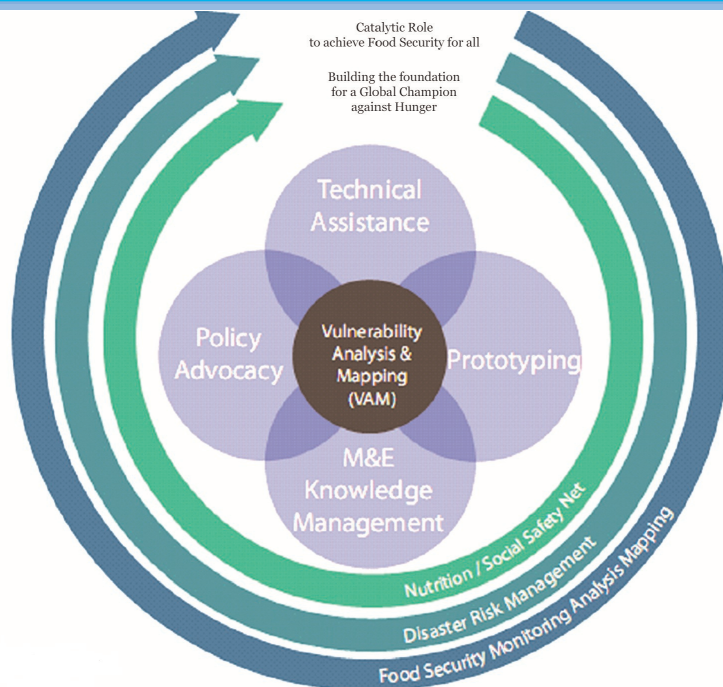
- According to the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS), Ministry of Health conducted in 2010, the provincial prevalence of stunting (chronic under-nutrition) was 48.2%, ranked at critical level.
- The female illiteracy rate was 27.03%. The highest illiteracy rates were in Lombok Tengah (36.48%), Lombok Utara (35.25%), Lombok Barat (30.33%) and Lombok Timur (29.22%) districts. At the sub-district level, 40 out of 105 sub-districts (61%) had an illiteracy rate higher than the provincial average, all of them concentrated in Lombok Island.

WFP and Government of Indonesia have signed a 2012-2015 partnership agreement to ensure support for national efforts to achieve food security for all in Indonesia. The vision of WFP's Indonesia Country Strategy is to partner with the Government of Indonesia as a catalyst in achieving food security, while laying the foundation for Indonesia to become a global champion against hunger.

WFP Country Programme will have a twin-track approach, responding to immediate food and nutrition needs amongst the most vulnerable communities, while investing in capacity development that fosters local ownership and sustainability

The three strategic priorities over the period of 2012-2015 are to:

- 1) Address food insecurity through enhance monitoring, analysis and mapping capacity
- 2) Prepare for and respond to disasters and shocks; and
- 3) Reduce under nutrition below critical levels.



Strengthening Food Security in a Changing Climate

NTB Province is identified as one of the most vulnerable in Indonesia in terms of preparedness and capacity to adapt to the impact of climate change. Climate threats to this region include weather-related variability due to changes in seasonal patterns, significant decrease in rainfall combined with a temperature increase. In addition, the influences of El Nino/La Nina episodes are further decreasing the level of predictability. The impact of climate change is likely to significantly increase the threat to food security, in particular to local communities whose livelihoods still depend on a traditional agriculture system.

Anticipating further risks, WFP has developed additional ways to improve food security while adapting to climate change. A wide range of WFP interventions in the field level already support communities to overcome periods of food shortage and assist resilience building at community level.

Through Food for Asset (FFA) programmes, WFP in collaboration with the government of NTB provide the most vulnerable households with opportunities for work to produce small scale agricultural and rural infrastructure assets that benefit their communities. The assets are designed to strengthen resilience to withstand further shocks, and more immediately help to sustain their livelihoods and food security.

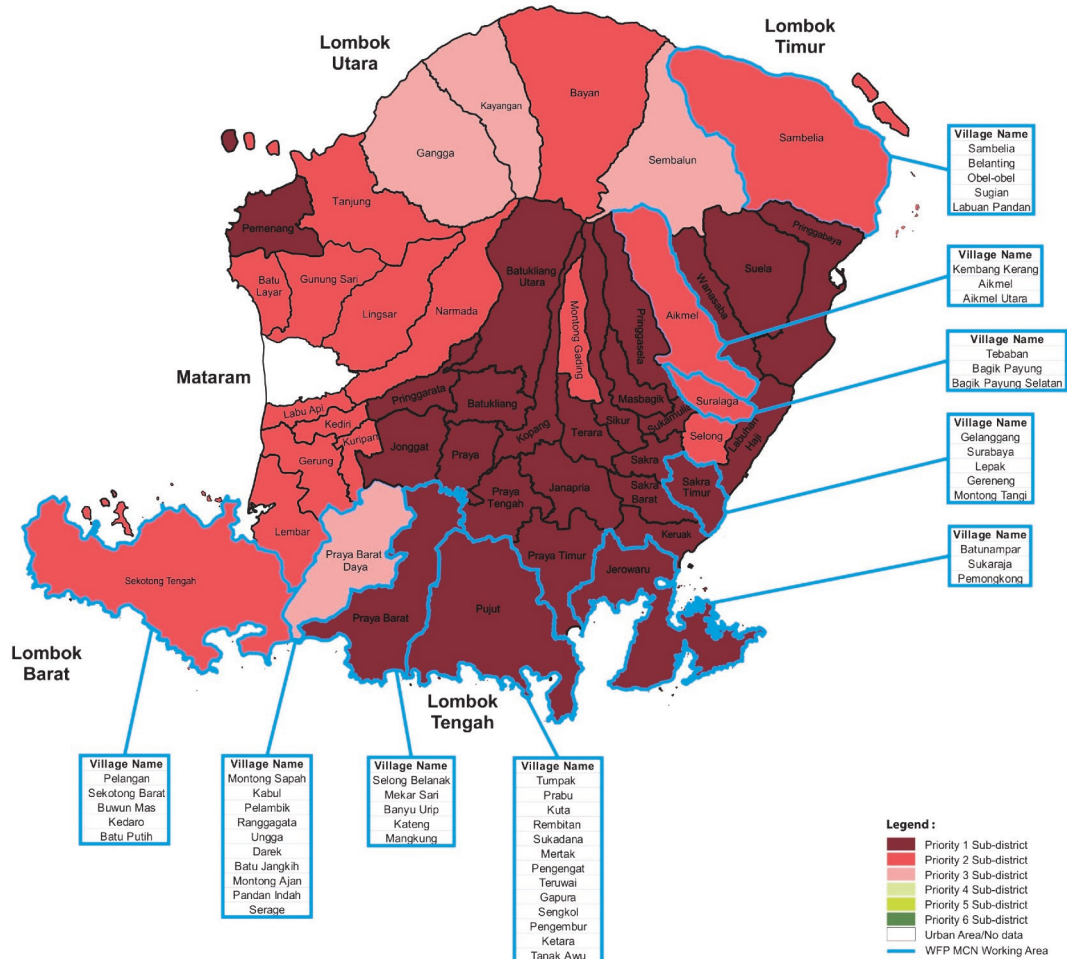
WFP together with the government of NTB have developed The Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for the provincial, district and sub-district levels of NTB which

play an important role in identifying food insecure areas and to target the most vulnerable people which could be worst hit by climate change risk. Since 2006, WFP also has been working with the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (LAPAN) to produce a monthly "Indonesia Early Warning Bulletin for Natural Disasters". The bulletin provides information on the latest weather patterns and makes forecasts on possible droughts, floods, and other natural disasters. WFP will expand the cooperation with the Food Security Agency and Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) to improve support on the food security monitoring system for early warning and timely response planning where food insecurity intersects with climate risks.

*Within 4 years (2008-2012), more than **4,000 ha** were rehabilitated with close to **6 million trees** (agroforestry and mangroves); **28 unit of water catchments**, accommodating more than **140,000m³** were developed, facilitate easier access to water for agriculture use and daily life.*

*Through these projects, more than **73,000 food insecure people** in **4 districts of NTB** received food assistance, but many more are expected to have medium and longer term gains from the community assets created*

Previous Programmes in West Nusa Tenggara (2005–2011)



Mother and Child Nutrition (MCN) Programme at Posyandu (integrated village health post)

The primary objectives of the MCN programme were to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, among vulnerable group of children age 12-59 months old, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and to improve health and nutrition related behaviours of others/caregivers of the under-five and PLW through providing locally produced biscuits and noodles fortified with 9 vitamins and 5 minerals along with health and nutrition education. The MCN programme also aimed at increasing the participation of children 1-5 years in the growth monitoring and the utilization of other maternal and child health care services provided at Posyandu. The programme was implemented from April 2005 until the end of June 2011, in four districts of NTB (Central Lombok, West Lombok, North Lombok and East Lombok). WFP covered 591 Posyandus and reached more than 56,000 beneficiaries.

School Meal Programme

The School meals programme aimed to improve micronutrient deficiencies, students' concentration and learning behaviors among primary school children from grade 1 to 6 through providing fortified biscuits (50 grams/school day) as a mid-morning snack. More than 83,000 students in 450 schools in the NTB province received fortified biscuits during programme implementation.



Capacity Building

The Provincial Food Security Office (FSO) was actively involved in various technical discussions and planning with WFP for revitalization of the current Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS) since 2009. WFP supported the provincial and district Food Security Offices in improving the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System using the new Field Technical Guidelines and tools including the Short Message Mobile Service (SMS) Gateway.