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Indonesia

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

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Foreword by the Country Director

In 2017, more Indonesians were food-secure than ever before. Thanks to reduced poverty and increased food production, the prevalence of undernourishment dropped from 19 percent between 2004 and 2006, to less than 8 percent between 2014 and 2016.¹ Through the 2017-2020 WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP seeks to increase the impact of government programmes addressing the country's remaining food security challenges: improving nutrition and mitigating the effects of disasters. We work together with the aim that no one is left behind.

Indonesia's CSP was among the first to be approved by WFP's Executive Board in February 2017. During 2017, progress was recorded against each of the Strategic Outcomes, including:

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

A presidential regulation was issued mandating evidence-based food security and nutrition surveillance. The Food Security Agency and WFP worked together throughout 2017 to analyse food security and sharpen the accuracy of food security monitoring, so that the Government's investment of USD 7 billion in food and agriculture can be allocated more precisely as needs change. Other bodies, such as the Ministry of Villages, targeted their programme budgets based on the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA).

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

Home-grown school meals were scaled up by the Ministry of Education and Culture from 4 districts in 2016 to 11 districts in 2017, using guidance and targeting developed by WFP. The school meals programme was found to have positive results for children's dietary diversity, knowledge of nutrition, hygiene, attendance and academic performance. It received overwhelmingly positive feedback from children, parents, teachers and local farmers. As a result, the programme will be expanded to 64 districts in 2018.

Market research on the dietary habits of adolescent girls was conducted to support the Ministry of Health's Healthy Indonesian Campaign (known as GERMAS) to persuade girls to consume a more balanced diet, in order to address the double burden of high levels of stunting accompanied by high levels of obesity.

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

At the request of the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP prepared the Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan to guide emergency preparedness and response across the vast, disaster-prone archipelago until 2025.

Since WFP's outcomes are derived from the Government of Indonesia's medium-term development plan targets, we await publication of government data to quantify results. WFP is confident that a positive contribution has been made towards Indonesia's own ambitions to ensure that no one is left behind in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP also acknowledged the complexities in measuring the result of technical assistance,

¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2017. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security*. Rome, FAO.

and that it takes longer to discern the outcome of capacity strengthening than that of food distribution.

WFP is sincerely grateful to all our partners in Indonesia, including our government counterparts, particularly the National Development Planning Agency, Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Social Affairs, the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics and the National Disaster Management Agency. We would also like to thank our multilateral partners, particularly the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund and Pulse Lab Jakarta, as well as the World Bank.

Indonesia plays an increasing role in South-South and triangular cooperation. WFP and Pulse Lab Jakarta developed the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE) to measure the impact of El Niño in Indonesia. Now installed in the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia's situation room, this tool has since been used to support emergency responses in Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Vietnam and Cambodia. In 2017, it was adapted for the Sri Lankan Disaster Management Agency in close collaboration with Pulse Lab Jakarta, WFP Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

None of our work would have been possible without the support of our donors, particularly the governments of Indonesia, Australia, Germany and the United States of America, as well as Cargill. WFP expects that a legal framework enabling the Government of Indonesia to contribute to WFP's operations, in accordance with WFP financial regulations, will be finalised in 2018.

Finally, a word of acknowledgement to the dedication shown by the WFP Indonesia team, who have embraced the shift from implementing food aid projects to offering support to our government partners' programmes. They have shared their local and international experience so that Indonesia may be among the first to achieve SDG 2, building on its significant endeavours in halving hunger under the Millennium Development Goals.



Anthea Webb

WFP Indonesia
Representative and Country Director

Executive summary

WFP has shifted from the provision of food assistance to policy advocacy, capacity strengthening and knowledge sharing to enhance the government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

Demand for WFP's technical and policy advice increased in 2017, as its reputation for producing quality analysis and technical recommendations in the areas of food security and nutrition grew. WFP's advocacy and technical assistance for the Government of Indonesia in food security and nutrition analysis helped to shape policies and better target interventions aimed at further reducing malnutrition and the impact of disasters on food insecurity. This partnership helped the Government of Indonesia leverage greater impact from its already considerable investments in social protection, health and education, reaching tens of millions of Indonesians.

WFP's Cost of Diet Study helped Indonesia's policymakers design a more nutrition-sensitive social safety net to target vulnerable households.

Presidential Regulation No. 83 Year 2017 on Indonesia's food security and nutrition policy highlights the importance of food security analysis for evidence-based targeting in food-insecure areas, and the need to strengthen the capacity of sub-national governments in food security and nutrition surveillance, reflecting technical support from WFP.

Working with the Food Security Agency and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, WFP helped train sub-national governments to prioritize food insecurity when allocating budgets and designing policies. It focused on food security data collection, analysis, and early warning systems for weather extremes. For example, enhanced food security monitoring via a real-time dashboard prompted preventive measures. This is expected to contribute to the reduction of severe food insecurity.

WFP also provided training on food security surveillance using geographic information systems and remote sensing data analysis to enhance national and sub-national food security monitoring, which is now documented in a quarterly bulletin distributed nationwide.

The Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) helped determine geographic and sectoral targets for the Government, including the Food Security Agency's priority programmes. The Ministry of Villages reported using the FSVA to prioritize 87 districts as part of their village empowerment programme. The Ministry of Education and Culture also used the FSVA to select the districts to scale up its national school meals programme.

The interactive online dashboard, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE), developed in partnership with Pulse Lab Jakarta is a cutting-edge real-time data collection and analysis tool for weather extremes. This has been installed in the Office of the President of Indonesia, to assist the President and his team of policymakers to monitor the impact of extreme weather events on food security across the provinces. VAMPIRE was then replicated for Sri Lanka's Ministry of Disaster Management.

The Ministry of Education and Culture's national school meals programme helped address low calorie and protein consumption among school-age children. WFP's assistance enabled the Government to scale up its national school meals programme from 4 districts in 2016 to 11 districts in 2017, and plans to reach 64 districts in 2018. WFP helped formulate guidelines and training modules, as well as develop the ministry and district officials' capacity in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the national school meals programme. An end line survey in the fourth quarter of 2017 found the school meals programme had positive results for girls' and boys' dietary

diversity, knowledge of nutrition, hygiene, attendance and academic performance. A rapid survey of 1,000 students, teachers, parents and farmers reported increased farmer incomes from the home-grown school meals scheme.

Site assessments were concluded in four provinces as part of WFP's technical support for a national network of humanitarian facilities (known as SISLOGPALNAS) for the National Disaster Management Agency.

WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs conducted a capacity assessment of existing logistics planning, information systems, standard operating procedures, training and simulations programmes for emergency response to identify gaps and propose measures for improvement.

WFP continued to cultivate partnerships with private sector partners throughout the course of 2017. A new partnership with Cargill allowed WFP to continue to provide technical assistance for the Ministry of Education and Culture's school meals programme in 11 districts, and expanded the reach to schools near Cargill operations in 3 additional districts.

At the 2017 Global Child Nutrition Forum in Montreal, Canada, Indonesia's Ministry of Education and Culture emphasized the importance of technical support provided by WFP in designing their national school meals programme. The forum brought together prominent figures from 59 countries to build national school meal programmes that are locally sourced and country-driven.

With expenditure of just USD 1.2 million, WFP was able to influence government programmes worth more than USD 7 billion, targeting 33 million severely food-insecure Indonesians.

Adjusting to the demand for technical assistance and resources available, WFP reviewed its workforce and operating costs, reducing them by 30 percent at the end of 2017. WFP expects that 2018 will see finalization of a regulation permitting the Government of Indonesia to allocate state budget for United Nations programmes in the country, in accordance with WFP's Executive Board requirements.

Introduction

Country context and response of the government

President Joko Widodo was elected in 2014 with a national development agenda focusing on food security, energy sufficiency, good governance, development of peripheral areas and the maritime sector. These priorities were reflected through Indonesia's medium-term development plan (known as RPJMN). The focus on food security was manifested in the recent Presidential Regulation No. 83 Year 2017 on food and nutrition policy.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2020 addresses the Government of Indonesia's priorities linked to improving nutrition and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security.

Indonesia's economic outlook improved in 2017. Despite the country's economic resilience, however, the national poverty rate stood at 10.7 percent with more than 27.7 million Indonesians living below the poverty line. Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs indicated that 17 percent of poor households are headed by women while 49 percent of poor people are women. According to Indonesia's 2016 national socio-economic survey (known as SUSENAS), 32.73 million people (13 percent) were severely food-insecure. Indonesia's measure of dietary diversity (known as the

desirable dietary pattern²) increased to 86 in 2017, but remained below the government target of 92.5 by 2019.

The Government of Indonesia ended fuel subsidies in 2015 and redirected the savings to social protection through the Indonesian Health Card (providing free health insurance for the poor), Indonesian Smart Card (providing 12 years of free education) and several social safety net programmes including the Family Hope Programme (known as PKH) and subsidised rice scheme (known as RASTRA). The subsidy scheme and the non-cash food assistance provided by the Government covers all demographics (women, men, girls and boys, including the disabled and elderly) in both rural and peri-urban settings.

In 2017, the national education budget stood at 20 percent of the IDR 2.080 trillion (approximately USD 160 billion) forecast government spending;³ health spending increased to 5 percent from 1.5 percent in the previous year. These increases demonstrated the Government's desire to enhance access to and quality of education and health services.

The National Disaster Management Agency stipulated that 2,342 natural disasters were recorded in 2016, 92 percent of which related to weather extremes including landslides, floods and strong winds.

The primary school net enrolment ratio of girls stood at 94 percent with that of boys at 93 percent. The drop-out rates in the education sector tend to indicate higher figures for boys at 32 percent than girls at 31 percent, attributed mostly to a perceived gender norm for boys to earn supplementary income for their families. Meanwhile, early marriage was identified as the main barrier to education for girls.

The Ministry of Health's basic health survey in 2013 revealed that the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years rose from 36.8 percent in 2007 to 37.2 percent in 2013 – 36.2 percent for girls and 38.1 percent for boys. Wasting decreased from 13.6 percent in 2007 to 12.1 percent in 2013 – 13.3 percent for boys and 11.5 percent for girls – but has remained a serious problem. At the same time, 12 percent of children under 5 years were overweight and the percentage of people over 15 years of age who were overweight or obese increased steeply from 18.8 in 2007 to 26.6 percent in 2013. Almost one quarter of women of reproductive age were anaemic.

Women represent 38 percent of the country's labour force: most rural women are employed as home-based workers, plantation workers or on family farms. Whether employed in the formal or informal sector, women earn on average 17 percent less than men. A 2012 WFP rapid gender assessment found that women have little control over assets and decision-making within their households, including for food security and nutrition. Women's lack of access to water, sanitation and energy increases this burden. Women also have less access to information and formal decision-making structures. They are poorly represented in farmers' groups, whose members are chiefly men. Extension activities seldom include women, except for those focused on nutrition and family planning. Poor households headed by women – representing 12 million people – face greater risk of being affected by shocks.⁴

² The desirable dietary pattern is measured against a scale of 100. It is defined as a composition of a variety of food or food groups consumed based on their contribution of energy, availability and various aspects including social, economic, cultural and religious considerations, as well as taste.

³ The Ministry of Finance, 2017. National Budget (*known as Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara*).

⁴ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 2016. Indonesia country strategic opportunities programme, August 2016

In 2016, Indonesia ranked 105 out of 159 countries in the Gender Inequality Index⁵ and 53 of 108 countries in the Social Institutions and Gender Index.⁶ Gender inequality in Indonesia is linked to social norms, differences in education levels, lack of access to general services and financial services, as well as cultural factors. Indonesia's economic and political structures are still dominated by men with a wide gap between Indonesian women and men in terms of Gross National Income per capita: Gross National Income per capita is USD 10,053, but for women is USD 6,668 and for men USD 13,391. There are 50.9 percent of women participating in the labour force, compared to 83.9 percent of men.

Indonesia's net official development aid grants were USD 1,080 million in 2016, compared to USD 1,650 million in 2006.⁷ The Government of Indonesia has expressed its determination to reduce reliance on international assistance and commitment to work towards a more equal partnership with United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes. However, a legal framework permitting a government contribution to the cost of UN assistance in Indonesia is not yet final. 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.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

The 2017-2020 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), supports the Government of Indonesia to achieve its 2015-2019 national medium-term development targets linked to improving nutrition and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security. The CSP seeks to achieve three Strategic Outcomes:

1. Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence based approach.
2. An increased percentage of Indonesians adopt a more balanced diet, enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern of 92.5 by 2019.
3. Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.

The CSP incorporates gender equality and women's empowerment, protection, nutrition and disaster risk factors. WFP's approach leverages the private sector's reach, expertise and resources in food security, nutrition and emergency logistics.

WFP supports Indonesia's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Global Partnerships), as well as SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), through its collaboration with the National Development Planning Agency, Food Security Agency, Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and National Disaster Management Agency.

WFP collaborated closely with the United Nations Country Team, particularly with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and the World Bank as members of the Donor and UN Nutrition Network, an element of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in Indonesia. WFP also contributed actively in the Humanitarian Country Team, led by

⁵ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2015. Human Development Report

⁶ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2014. The OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

⁷ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2017. Query Wizard for International Development Statistics data

the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, acting as lead agency for food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1.SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)		
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER		2. IMPROVE NUTRITION
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS	1. Access to Food (SDG 2.1)		2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	<p>Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach</p> <p><u>RESILIENCE BUILDING</u></p>	<p>Indonesia’s emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond to disasters in a timely and coordinated manner</p> <p><u>RESILIENCE BUILDING</u></p>	<p>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</p> <p><u>ROOT CAUSES</u></p>
WFP ACTIVITIES	<p>Support the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes</p>	<p>Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of strategically located logistics hubs</p>	<p>Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight</p> <p>Improving the efficiency and nutritional impact of national school meals and social protection programmes</p>

WFP's response

The capacity strengthening provided by WFP for the Government of Indonesia aimed to enhance the Government's capacity to serve 32.73 million severely food-insecure Indonesians.

WFP's work to reduce food insecurity using evidence-based approaches seek to enable the Government to target priority food-insecure districts based on the findings of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). In 2017, WFP assisted the Government to scale up the national school meals programme across 11 priority districts.

WFP continued its support to the National Disaster Management Agency in identifying and assessing the national network of humanitarian logistics facilities in six locations across the archipelago: Medan; Banjarmasin; Surabaya; Makassar; Ambon; and Jayapura.

WFP capacity strengthening work adopts a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. This takes place in the individual, organizational and enabling environment domains, and enables WFP to engage along one or more of the five critical pathways of the framework for country capacity strengthening. This approach includes supporting stakeholder capacities in:

1. Policies and legislation;
2. Institutional effectiveness and accountability;
3. Strategic planning and financing;
4. Programme design, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation; and
5. Engagement and participation of communities, civil society and the private sector.

Throughout 2017, WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical assistance to various line ministries. The Government of Indonesia determined that WFP's comparative advantage lay in its expertise in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness, and requested that it no longer distribute food or conduct cash-based transfers directly.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening to the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics. This assistance focused on data collection and analysis, as well as early warnings for weather extremes. WFP's capacity strengthening aimed to increase the Government's effectiveness in programming and policymaking, contributing to a reduction in severe food insecurity.

At the request of the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP also began work with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to estimate food consumption patterns in Indonesia up until 2045. This study will look at food policy scenarios as part of the country's next medium-term (2020-2025) and long-term (2025-2045) development plans.

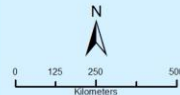
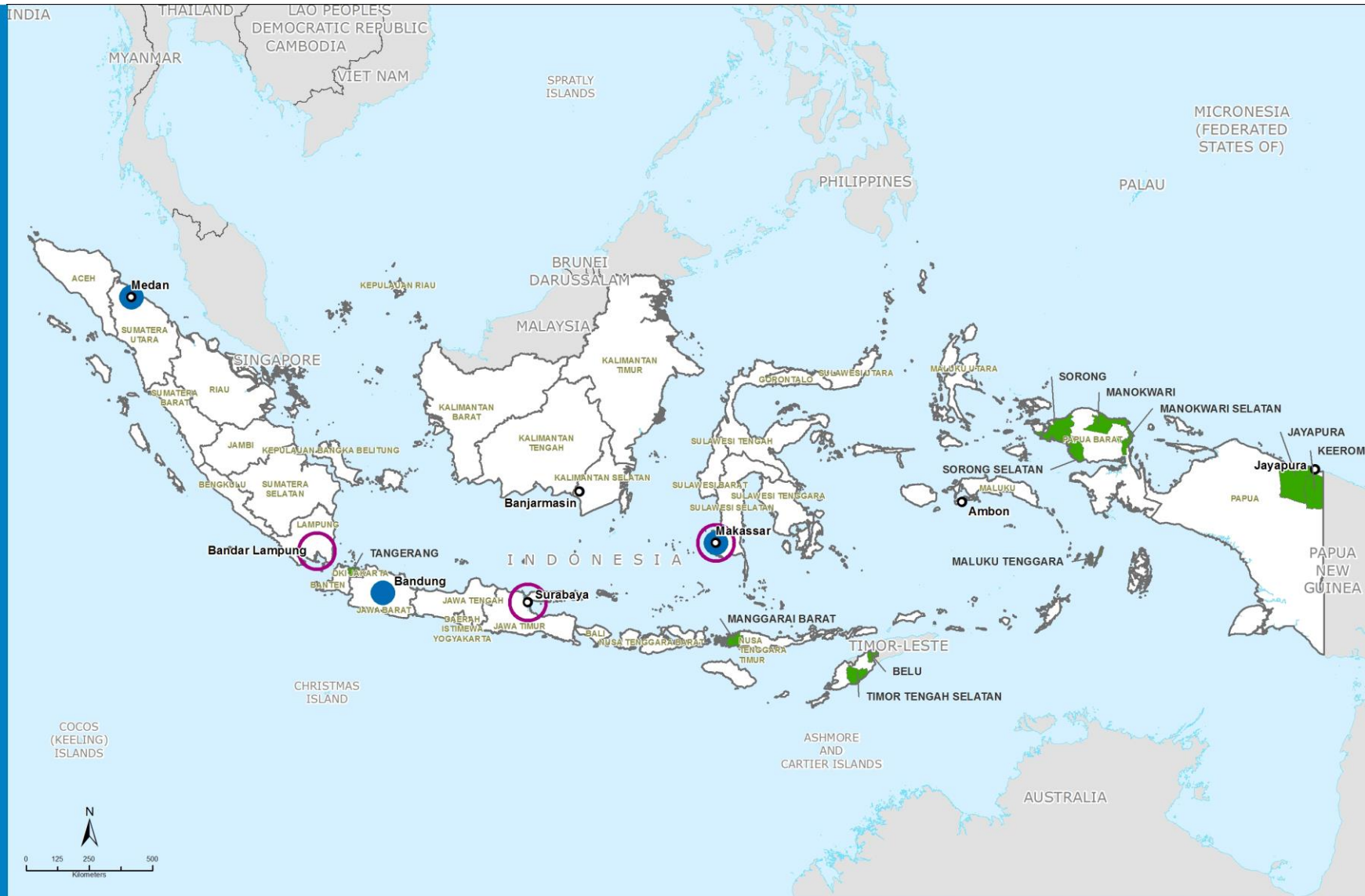
Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 2 promoted balanced diets to further support the Government to meet its desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 by 2019. Activity 2 responded to the persistence of stunting, despite increased food production. Indonesian diets are dominated by over consumption of cereals and too little fruits and vegetables. In 2017, WFP conducted a study in Lampung, East Java and South Sulawesi provinces on balanced diets for adolescent girls, involving 67 percent female and 33 percent male respondents. The findings will be used to design a behavioural change communications strategy for the Ministry of Health's national health promotion campaign.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3, the Ministry of Education and Culture welcomed WFP's support for the national school meals programme. Assistance strengthened the capacity of ministry and district education officials to design, implement, monitor and evaluate the programme in 11 districts in 2017, an increase from 4 districts in 2016. Coverage will increase significantly to 64 districts in 2018.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 4, WFP provided technical support to the National Disaster Management Agency to establish a national network of humanitarian response facilities/logistics hubs. In addition, WFP provided capacity strengthening on disaster preparedness and response for the Ministry of Social Affairs, aiming to support the Ministry and its 30,000 disaster response volunteers (known as TAGANA).

INDONESIA

WFP Activities in 2017



Date Created: February 2018
 Contact: hg.gta@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS
 Map Reference:
 IDN_PRO_SchoolMeals_A3L

- National School Meals Programme
- National Network of Humanitarian Facilities / Logistics Hubs
- Emergency Response Capacity Assessment
- Study on Eating Habits
- International boundary
- Province boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNGISW, GeoNames, GAUL
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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Resources for results

WFP mobilized USD 2.4 million of the USD 2.6 million operational requirement for 2017. Most resources were directed by donors to Activity 3 (school meals) and Activity 4 (emergency preparedness). Regional trust funds were allocated to Activity 1 allowing WFP to support the Office of the President of Indonesia to develop the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE), a food security data collection and analysis tool. The Office of the President of Indonesia now monitors food security using both the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) and VAMPIRE.

WFP faced significant challenges in implementing Activity 2 (balanced diets), largely due to lack of resources. WFP's investment was directed at enhancing the impact of the Government of Indonesia's own programmes, valued at more than USD 7 billion, and targeting 33 million severely food-insecure people.

Throughout 2017, WFP relied on limited funding from traditional donors and contributions from private sector partners. The Government of Indonesia continued to develop its legal framework to work towards a more equal partnership with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. In 2017, WFP continued work with the Government to enable it to meet WFP Executive Board's requirements to contribute to WFP's operation in Indonesia.

Under WFP Indonesia's Strategic Outcome 1, WFP received USD 299,000 in 2017 and spent USD 176,000 to provide capacity strengthening support for the Food Security Agency, the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics and the Office of the President of Indonesia on evidence-based food security and nutrition programming, and policymaking, ultimately helping to reduce severe food insecurity. Contributions received under Strategic Outcome 1 allowed WFP to develop VAMPIRE and food security monitoring and analysis.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP received USD 512,000 in 2017 and spent USD 371,000 to provide capacity strengthening support for the Ministry of Education and Culture to design and implement the national school meals programme. Targets for the national school meals in 2017 have increased across 5 provinces to 100,000 students and 563 primary schools across 11 stunting priority districts, as compared to 38,500 students and 150 primary schools across 4 districts in 2016 when the programme started. Contributions received under Strategic Outcome 2 enabled WFP to ultimately help poor students across the country enjoy healthy meals and learn about nutrition and hygiene, leveraging school meals as a source of nutrition for primary-aged children and an economic opportunity for local communities.

Without the ability to access funding from the Government of Indonesia, continued support for WFP's capacity strengthening work remains challenging. For example, due to lack of contributions for Activity 2, no further progress can currently be made in support of the Government's target of a desirable dietary pattern of 92.5 in 2019, helping to address the double burden of malnutrition and overweight. Despite the resource shortfalls, WFP Indonesia was able to conduct a baseline study on balanced diets among adolescent girls which will help to inform the design of the Government's health campaign.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP received USD 811,412 and spent USD 475,836 to assist the National Disaster Management Agency and Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance their emergency logistics preparedness. The work done in Activity 4 is contributing to the development of the disaster management priorities in the next medium- and long-term development plans. It also contributed to a greatly strengthened contingency plan for the Humanitarian Country Team, which

now benefits from a set of scenarios under which international assistance might be provided and a clear coordination mechanism based upon the Government's structure.

Indonesia CSP Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
1	Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.	Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.	748,131	811,412	475,836	335,576
	Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach	Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes	459,365	298,796	175,893	122,904
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,207,496	1,110,208	651,729	458,479
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.	Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	486,302	427,031	316,538	110,493
		Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	323,652	85,184	54,149	31,036
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			809,954	512,215	370,686	141,529
Non specific activity			0	254,475	0	254,475
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	254,475	0	254,475
Subtotal Direct Activity Costs			2,017,450	1,876,898	1,022,415	854,483
Adjusted DSC			614,000	502,441	245,625	256,816
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,631,450	2,379,339	1,268,040	1,111,299
ISC			184,202	184,853	184,853	0
Grand Total			2,815,652	2,564,192	1,452,894	1,111,299

Programme performance

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

Strategic Result 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

Activity 1: Data collection and analysis on food security and nutrition

WFP's policy advocacy and institutional strengthening work is reflected in Presidential Regulation No. 83 Year 2017 on food and nutrition policy.

The Food and Nutrition Policy incorporates findings from joint policy analyses including the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System Feasibility Study and Food Security Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA), by the Food Security Agency with technical support from WFP. For example, the new presidential regulation emphasizes the urgent need for sub-national governments to regularly monitor food security and nutrition across the provinces, and the need to strengthen sub-national governments' capacity to conduct food and nutrition surveillance.

The FSVA continued to be used by the Government of Indonesia to design programmes and allocate budgets in food-insecure areas. It was used as a reference in the Government's programming and policymaking in 2017 by the Food Security Agency, Ministries of Health, Villages, and Education and Culture. This is anticipated to continue given the new food security and nutrition policy which focuses on evidence-based targeting of food assistance for food-insecure populations.

WFP assisted the Food Security Agency and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics in quarterly food security monitoring in 2017. The quarterly food security monitoring bulletin is an important tool to engage line ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Aeronautics and Space, Central Bureau of Statistics, and National Disaster Management Agency in multi-sectoral discussions related to food security and nutrition challenges. These discussions identified critical hotspots and prompted cross-sectoral collaboration on disaster preparedness to mitigate the impact of weather extremes on food security. In the bulletins produced throughout 2017, WFP provided analysis of the impact of weather extremes on food security and other special topics including food affordability and Ramadan, farmers' food security, and consumption of fruits and vegetables.

A gender perspective on food security was analysed in one of the four bulletins produced. Using the 2016 household expenditure and consumption data of the 2016 National Social and Economic Survey, the bulletin examined the consumption and expenditure patterns for fruits and vegetables by households headed by women and men. It found that there was no significant difference in both consumption and expenditure of fruits and vegetables. In addition to this analysis, general consumption and expenditure patterns were compared between households headed by men and women, with no difference found.

Through the production of the quarterly food security monitoring bulletin, WFP also supported coordination at the national level with the technical working group consisting of key line ministries. This entailed a combination of capacity strengthening activities in data analysis, evidence-based programming and policymaking, as well as inter-ministerial coordination on food security and

nutrition issues. In addition, WFP conducted verification missions alongside government partners to validate forecasts in the analysis of the food security monitoring bulletin. The continued capacity strengthening work provided by WFP in this area has resulted in the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics enhancing its own weather-related updates at the national level, winning praise from the Office of the President of Indonesia.

WFP's support for the Food Security Agency throughout 2017 focused on programming and policy formulation using analysis from the FSVA for evidence-based targeting of social safety net programmes. The selection of 11 priority districts by the Ministry of Education and Culture for its national school meals programme was based on such analysis. The Food Security Agency also affirmed the FSVA as the basis for the agency's own programming in 2017 and 2018.

Through collaboration with Pulse Lab Jakarta and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP operationalized the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE), a real-time data collection and analysis tool which measures the impact of weather events on food security, for the Office of the President of Indonesia. Positive feedback was received from the Office of the President of Indonesia on how this cutting-edge data analysis tool enabled policymakers to coordinate with sub-national governments to identify critical hotspots to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events. WFP in collaboration with Pulse Lab Jakarta replicated the same tool for use by Sri Lanka's Ministry of Disaster Management. VAMPIRE was recognized as one of three winners of the WFP Innovation Award in January 2018.

In 2017, WFP provided training on utilising data to prioritize the most vulnerable districts. These capacity development sessions included a national level workshop in collaboration with Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics and the Food Security Agency on data and methodology for a new FSVA edition for 2018.

In addition, WFP conducted several training sessions at the sub-national level for the Food Security Offices of Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua and West Java provinces, which are among the provinces most vulnerable to food insecurity. The training was attended by participants from the offices of the district secretary, Food Security Agency, statistics, agriculture, military, police, family welfare, development planning, transportation, environmental, social, communications and information, and women's welfare. Through these training sessions, WFP stressed the importance of evidence-based targeting to address Indonesia's food security challenges and shared examples of the utilization of the FSVA at the central, provincial and district levels for enhanced targeting. WFP also provided three training sessions for the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics at both national and sub-national levels aimed at enhancing technical staff's capacity to use remote sensing products for climate analysis.

The Food Security Agency, with technical support from WFP, fostered knowledge sharing between different ministries and provincial governments which generated ideas on the most effective ways to allocate provincial and district budgets to address food insecurity challenges. As an example, the Food Security Agency, the Ministry of Villages, as well as food security offices of North Sumatera and Nusa Tenggara Barat provinces took part in a workshop held in West Java province to share their experiences in using the FSVA for evidence-based food security programming.

In support of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement's objectives of ending malnutrition, the joint WFP and Ministry of Agriculture FSVA has assisted the Government in determining geographic and sectoral targets for nutrition programmes. This included the use of FSVA to prioritize the Ministry of Village's empowerment programme in 87 vulnerable districts and the selected 11 priority districts by the Ministry of Education and Culture to scale up the national school meals programme. The SUN Movement fostered collaboration between the Government

of Indonesia, United Nations agencies, development partners, business community and civil society.

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

Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

Activity 2: Promote balanced diets to address under nutrition and overweight

A Study on Eating Habits Among Adolescents, conducted by market research company IPSOS on behalf of WFP and in consultation with the Ministry of Health, explored the external and internal factors that influence dietary choices among teenagers. Teenagers represent a critical demographic in the future trends of undernutrition and overweight in Indonesia. According to the 2013 Ministry of Health's basic health research, 10.9 percent of female adolescents under 18 years were undernourished while 10.2 percent of female adolescents were overweight. Women who habitually eat balanced diets were more likely to give birth to healthy babies.

The study found that most female and male adolescents purchase snack foods, and their preferences are dominated by taste and the desire to share with friends. All of the teens interviewed owned smartphones, and they were more likely to eat meals while using a smartphone, computer or television than around a family dining table. These findings will inform the design of the Government's national campaign to appeal to a younger demographic.

WFP worked to help Indonesia to achieve the intended 2019 desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 through the promotion of balanced diets. This study represents the baseline upon which the campaign will be designed. Monitoring of the results-based target indicators of the national campaign will begin once the campaign is launched.

Activity 3: Improving the efficiency and nutritional impact of the national school meals and national social protection programmes

Indonesia faces issues of undernutrition, overweight and obesity. Nutrition indicators have shown little improvement since 2007, with one in three children aged under 5 years stunted; in 15 of 34 provinces this exceeds 40 percent. High levels of stunting in early life may impact children's academic performance and ultimately their quality of life. Moreover, a significant number of children from 6 to 14 years of age consume insufficient calories and protein for healthy growth and development. Undernourishment in school-age children may impact their ability to concentrate and lead to absenteeism due to vulnerability to illness.

WFP's support to the Ministry of Education and Culture in the implementation of the national school meals programme is intended to avoid the Government's investment in the education sector being eroded by students' lack of ability to concentrate in class due to hunger. This could also lead to low attendance rates as malnourished children are more prone to illness. The school meals programme combines a nutritious breakfast with nutrition and hygiene education to address the low nutritional status of primary-age children. Through lessons learned from the pilot school meals initiative which was implemented by WFP in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces from 2012 to 2015, WFP was able to demonstrate that the school meals programme was an effective way to provide access to nutritious meals, improve health and hygiene practice, increase attendance rates and students' active participation in class, as well as lower drop-out

rates. Based on these lessons learned, the Government of Indonesia requested technical support from WFP to revitalise its national school meals programme.

In 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Culture to scale up the national school meals programme to 100,000 students in 600 primary schools located across 11 districts and 5 provinces. This is a substantial increase compared to 2016 (40,000 students in 150 primary schools across 4 districts and 2 provinces).

Below is the breakdown of students in the national school meals programme in 2017:

No.	Province	District	Number of Students
1.	Papua Barat	Manokwari	12,005
2.	Papua Barat	Manokwari Selatan	3,300
3.	Papua Barat	Sorong	10,140
4.	Papua Barat	Sorong Selatan	4,812
5.	Papua	Jayapura	9,607
6.	Papua	Kerom	6,391
7.	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Belu	15,534
8.	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Timor Tengah Selatan	13,253
9.	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Manggarai Barat	12,252
10.	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	10,849
11.	Banten	Tangerang	1,845
	Total		99,988

The nutritious breakfasts provided are based on recipes designed with help from WFP, in accordance with the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) for school children. The national school meals recipes are nutritionally balanced, composed of rice or noodles, with fish or chicken, fresh vegetables and fruit.

WFP has worked together with the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop new programme implementation guidelines, outlining clear roles and responsibilities for the national school meals coordination team. WFP has also embedded one of its technical staff at the office of the Ministry of Education and Culture to ease coordination with staff of the ministry with regards to technical support for programme implementation.

Through workshops on the national school meals implementation guidelines, WFP was able to ensure that the district education officials, teachers and local communities were aware of the design and objectives of the national school meals programme. This meant that school committees including teachers and local communities, particularly farmers, traders and cooks, were encouraged to actively participate in the programme. Community participation in the national school meals programme implementation was vital, given the design of the national school meals programme as a home-grown initiative that uses a community participation approach and localised supply chain to ensure its sustainability.

In 2017, WFP took part in two joint capacity strengthening missions conducted alongside the Ministry of Education and Culture across 5 provinces and 11 districts. These joint missions focused on sub-national advocacy on the programme's technical arrangements including agreements between national and sub-national governments, initiation of the national school meals working group at the district level, training district education officials on monitoring and reporting for programme implementation, agricultural training for local farmers, training on the use of nutrition education materials for teachers and other education officials, and other community-level activities.

An end line survey of the national school meals programme in 2017 found improvements in dietary diversity, health, hygiene and academic performance among students. Farmers reported increased incomes.

Local communities (particularly parents and teachers) commended the national school meals programme for effectively targeting students from low-income households to gain access to nutritious food. At the end of 2017, the Ministry of Education and Culture requested WFP to facilitate another scale-up of the programme in 2018 from 11 to 64 priority districts, as part of the effort to improve child nutrition.

In November 2017, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Culture concluded the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)⁸ study in schools participating in Indonesia's national school meals programme across Jayapura, Sorong, Southeast Maluku and Belu districts. Roadmaps were developed to strengthen implementation of the school meals programme and to guide relevant allocation of district level budgets in place of national funds.

Almost 4,000 national and district Ministry of Education and Culture officials, school committees and local communities were reached through various capacity development sessions provided by WFP in 2017. This figure exceeded the target by 74 percent, owing to effective coordination with the Government.

WFP in collaboration with the World Bank and other stakeholders supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to review and modify the family development sessions of its Family Hope Programme, a conditional cash transfer for vulnerable households. WFP focused on the nutrition module to ensure that mothers were offered practical advice on the first 1,000 days of their child's life to improve maternal and child nutrition. In addition, some components of health behaviours such as the importance of washing hands and the use of latrines were included.

At the request of the National Development Planning Agency, WFP conducted a Cost of Diet Study in Indonesia to inform the design of the subsidised rice scheme transformation programme (known as BPNT), shifting from in-kind to e-voucher assistance. The study recommended that the food basket reform should include rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables to increase the nutritional impact of the previous composition of rice and sugar.

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

Strategic Result 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

Activity 4: Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of strategically located logistics hubs

Natural disasters regularly compromise food security in Indonesia. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP concluded a series of assessments as part of its support related to emergency preparedness and response. In 2017, the assessments covered three provinces: West Java, North Sumatra and South Sulawesi. The findings of these assessments will guide WFP's technical support for the Ministry, which aims to minimise the impact of natural disasters. These are the first assessments conducted with the Ministry of Social Affairs which set critical

⁸ SABER is an initiative to produce comparative data and knowledge on education policies and institutions, with the aim of helping countries systematically strengthen their education systems.

benchmarks for the Ministry's logistics planning capacities, information systems, standard operating procedures, training and simulations for emergency preparedness and response efforts. The design and coverage of the assessments were formulated with technical input from WFP to the Ministry of Social Affairs, and findings were extensively discussed to maximise their practical implementation.

The Government has developed significant capacity to respond to Indonesia's frequent natural disasters. When Mount Agung volcano in Bali Province erupted in 2017, WFP was impressed by the Government's actions to cope with this emergency. There was no request for international assistance, but as a precaution WFP updated its logistics assessment for Bali Province and assisted in the development of a logistics concept of operations (Con-Ops) alongside representatives from various local government agencies, logistics state-owned enterprises, logistics associations and military counterparts in the Mount Agung Volcano response. A set of recommendations to improve the logistics operations were shared with the inter-agency response team across Bali Province to enhance the logistics aspect of the response.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), comprising representatives from government, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and WFP, developed a national contingency plan outlining the nature of disasters likely to involve international assistance. With full support from WFP, the HCT opted to follow the structure of the Government's aid coordination rather than the international cluster system. Under this arrangement, WFP will coordinate international food security and logistics support, if required.

The National Disaster Management Agency and WFP conducted a joint site assessment for the logistics hubs in North Sumatra, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Ambon and Papua provinces. The National Disaster Management Agency then agreed to plan the locations of these hubs based on the recommendations of the assessments.

At the request of the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP prepared the first draft of Indonesia's Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan. The Master Plan is guided by the principles of improving the efficiency of aid delivery, minimising the unintended negative impacts that may occur in response operations and minimising the interruption to economic growth caused by disasters.

Led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP participated in a national working group focusing on the integration of cash-based transfers into Indonesia's disaster preparedness plan.

In 2017, WFP Indonesia was called upon to represent the WFP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific in several disaster management initiatives, for example, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standards and Certification for Expert in Disaster Management (ASCEND) initiative to standardise and certify disaster relief workers in the areas of logistics, shelter management, emergency operation centres, water and sanitation, and information management. WFP co-chaired this platform alongside the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disasters (AHA Centre). This work contributed to the overall emergency preparedness and response efforts of ASEAN countries.

WFP also contributed to various UN-facilitated working groups which included the HCT and United Nations Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management. These inter-agency collaborations led to the achievement of a number of shared objectives such as the UN contingency plan focusing on preparedness efforts, as well as collective work to achieve the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework in the areas of climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Throughout 2017, WFP continued to prioritize its internal Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP). The EPRP was comprehensively updated in 2017. Among others, this included updating the Risk Register and Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA).⁹

Progress towards gender equality

WFP Indonesia's 2017-2020 Country Strategic Plan was given a 2A Gender Marker upon approval by the Executive Board, as it foresees activities that contribute directly to the achievement of gender equality. In 2017, such activities included cross-sectoral partnerships with the Government of Indonesia to mainstream gender-sensitive approaches across various government programmes.

WFP was able to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment beyond sex-disaggregated data collection through technical assistance provided for the Ministry of Education and Culture in the design of the national school meals programme. Based on its experience in the implementation of the pilot school meals programme in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces, WFP advocated that the Ministry of Education and Culture should engage the Women's Welfare Association (known as PKK), a grassroots women's association, to implement and monitor school meals. This work took place at the community level to support the national school meals programme, particularly through the active engagement of women in the supply chain network, local farmers, shop owners, cooking groups and school garden management, enhancing access for women at the community level to participate and benefit from financial incentives and capacity development. The national school meals end-line survey in 2017 stated that many of the food supplies used in the programme, including vegetables and fruits, were procured from the kitchen gardens of local farmers. These kitchen gardens are largely managed by women, as men primarily work in the formal or informal sectors, for example as labourers in factory plants. When men are working in the agricultural sector, they are mainly involved in perennial cash crops such as cloves, nutmeg, rubber and others. This trend was similar across all four provinces—Papua Barat, Papua, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Maluku—where the study was conducted. In addition to fruits and vegetables, farmers were also able to sell chickens and eggs to schools.

Complications arising from pregnancy and childbirth are the number one cause of death among young women. The maternal mortality rate in 2016 stood at 126 deaths out of 100,000 live births. Early marriage and high levels of anaemia are among the contributing factors to this high rate. For this reason, it is important for adolescent girls to be well nourished and encouraged to stay in school. Information on the importance of breastfeeding, clean water and nutritious meals are important to help pregnant and lactating women care for themselves and their children. In partnership with the World Bank and other stakeholders, WFP helped modify the nutrition module of the family development sessions that is a feature of Indonesia's Family Hope Programme. The revision was aimed at offering participants practical advice on:

- Nutrition awareness (importance of nutritious meals);
- Breastfeeding; and
- Healthy living behaviours (hand washing and lavatory use).

The health and nutrition module was designed to help the beneficiaries of Indonesia's Family Hope Programme, a conditional cash transfer initiative, to acquire important life skills in addition to the cash benefit through promoting positive behavioural change messages. The family development

⁹ Minimum Preparedness Actions aim to establish a minimum level of emergency preparedness throughout all WFP's working areas.

sessions included four other components including education and parenting, child protection, family finance management and social welfare.

Difference we make – story of Ely

The United States agriculture giant Cargill is joining forces with WFP to support home-grown school meals.



Photo: Yayasan Cempaka/Nurhasan. To get to school on time, Ely must begin her half-mile journey at dawn on her bicycle.

Every morning at 05:00, 12-year-old Ely wakes to the sound of roosters crowing outside her bedroom window. It's time to get ready for school. Ely lives in Gunung Sari Village, a remote community far from the district's capital. To reach her classroom on time, Ely begins her 1-kilometre bicycle ride at dawn.

Before WFP launched its school meals programme at her school, Ely often made the trip on an empty stomach. Her family survives on less than USD 2 a day, not enough to cover the minimum cost of a nutritious diet.

Thanks to support from Cargill, the meals served in Ely's school are home-grown. Small farmers in her district supply fresh, local products. This approach creates a sustainable supply chain for the schools and reliable demand for farmers.

"I'm really happy that Ely and other students in her school receive the school meals. Many of the students at Gunung Sari Primary School II come from low-income families," said Safata, Ely's father.

A grassroots women's association is involved in overseeing the purchase, delivery and cooking of meals. More than 800 students like Ely in 4 rural schools in Banten, East Java and Nusa Tenggara Timur provinces benefit directly from Cargill's support.

"The teachers always give us a delicious breakfast at school," Ely said. "My favourite meal is vegetable porridge with chicken. But I also like vegetable noodles with chicken."

The project is part of a three-year, three-country partnership between Cargill and WFP to build sustainable supply chains for school meals in Kenya, Indonesia and Honduras. The partnership offers technical assistance and support for smallholder farmers, including training and tools such as hybrid seeds and fertilizer, to improve the quality and quantity of their harvests. This approach not only provides the right nutrition for children in need, it also helps improve agricultural productivity and earning potential for farmers.

Approximately one in three children in Indonesia are chronically malnourished. School-aged children find it harder to concentrate in the classroom if they are not well nourished, and they are more likely to fall sick and be absent from school.

“Ever since I started eating healthy breakfast at school, I don’t have to study with an empty stomach anymore,” Ely said. “Studying with an empty stomach used to make me very sleepy in class.”



Photo: Yayasan Cempaka/Nurhasan
Ely actively responding to a teacher’s question in the classroom.

Since 2012, WFP has provided school meals to the most vulnerable students in Indonesia. Its initial pilot was adopted by the Government of Indonesia, which now reaches 100,000 students across 11 districts. The programme has already resulted in more diverse diets and higher attendance rates in participating schools. Drop-out rates, meanwhile, are three times lower than in schools that do not receive support from WFP or Cargill. By harnessing the power of leading companies like Cargill, WFP is helping children in Indonesia’s poorest

classrooms achieve their full potential.

Management performance and value for money

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) seeks to ensure that every rupiah invested by the Government of Indonesia and WFP results in measurably better outcomes: more effective policies, more effective programmes and more food-secure Indonesians.

WFP signed six new formal agreements with government agencies in 2017, enabling each to explicitly allocate counterpart funding to the joint activities contained therein. Joint work plans were elaborated and an annual review of progress towards the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2016-2020 found that progress has been made against each of the agreed targets.

WFP was also able to further leverage the partnership it has with key private sector donor, Cargill, through close collaboration in the implementation of the national school meals programme.

A monthly funding review meeting regularly examined the delivery of each activity’s outputs and expenditure of funds against the activity work plans and the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB). This led to robust delivery of activities and utilization of funds, which ultimately allowed WFP to achieve most of its targets for 2017.

WFP conducted a workforce planning exercise in the last quarter of 2017, in light of the workload and funding forecast in 2018. To ensure robust delivery across its portfolio in 2018, nine positions were not extended and remaining functions were redistributed. For example, the Business Support Unit, which consists of Administration, Finance, Human Resources and Information Communications and Technology support functions, redistributed tasks to cover a variety of responsibilities while maintaining adequate segregation of duties and oversight. This workforce planning exercise will enable WFP to reduce expected staff costs by 30 percent in 2018.

The CSP draws on a thorough strategic review of the food security and nutrition situation to determine which of WFP's comparative advantages best meet Indonesia's priorities as a middle-income country. The roll-out of the 2017-2020 CSP was used to streamline WFP's programme management, as well as oversight approaches to align with the Government's requirements.

Since the start of the CSP, WFP engaged Indonesia's National Development Planning Agency in joint oversight of WFP's CSP and its activities. The National Development Planning Agency coordinated all government bodies and international organizations' contributions. This engagement improved accountability to the Government of Indonesia, donors, and other stakeholders, most notably during the review of WFP's results which led to increased ownership by the Government and relevant stakeholders. The close collaboration with the National Development Planning Agency included the approval of WFP's project document, annual work plan and resource allocation, as well as the overall CSP annual review exercise.

In providing technical assistance for evidence-based targeting, WFP also emphasized the need to transfer knowledge between colleagues, teams, departments and ministries. Using this approach, the Government has been encouraged to establish strong and sustained national capacities, which are critical to addressing the multiple causes of hunger and responding to the long-term food security and nutritional needs of vulnerable populations in Indonesia. In light of these requirements, WFP supported various capacity strengthening activities aiming to gradually increase the Government's capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time. Significant capacity strengthening is anticipated to build on the existing skills, knowledge, systems and institutions to enable governments to take responsibility for investing in food security. For example, the Food Security Vulnerability Atlas provided evidence for the Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of Education and Culture to target priority districts. In addition, the Cost of Diet Study advised on the use of an electronic voucher and proposed a food basket with a greater nutritional impact for the same amount of money as the current subsidised rice scheme.

Despite a national inflation rate of 3.5 percent and rising rental costs in the capital's central business district, WFP successfully negotiated zero increase in its office rental costs for 2018.

As the Government rapidly scales-up its initiatives, WFP has helped them develop a roster of qualified trainers to deliver WFP's logistics curricula. This will allow for trained government officials to deliver capacity strengthening sessions, supported through quality assurance of training modules and facilitation techniques from WFP. This approach was demonstrated successfully through training sessions conducted under Activity 4 on disaster preparedness and response.

Through the online dashboard, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE), WFP was able to automate input of geographic information systems (GIS) and other food security data, reducing the time required from weeks to hours, saving staff costs and allowing for quicker, more accurate analysis.

Risk management

To enable WFP to continue its support for the Government of Indonesia, risks are identified, continuously assessed and formally reviewed at the start, mid-term and end of each year as part of WFP's risk management framework.

The main risk facing Indonesia is a corporate level 3 emergency of such magnitude that the Government's considerable capacity would be unable to respond quickly and effectively, thereby necessitating a request for international assistance.

In order to mitigate against the negative impacts of a potential level 3 emergency, WFP has strengthened the capacity of the national ministries and prioritized its internal Emergency Preparedness and Response Package which was consolidated and finalised in 2017. WFP also continued its collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to develop a national contingency plan that aligns with the Government of Indonesia framework for clusters and working groups. Although the risk of disasters has not changed, the contingency planning undertaken means the HCT is now better coordinated and prepared to respond if required.

The risk of insufficient funding remains high. Fundraising efforts in 2017 meant that 91 percent of funds required were raised, but precarious cash flow resulted in short-term contracts and termination of some staff positions at the end of 2017. Risk mitigation efforts in 2017 include: (i) joint resources mobilization with the Government; ii) implementing only activities that receive funding; and iii) seeking a legal basis for the Government of Indonesia to contribute funding to WFP activities. Given resource constraints, there is a risk that the Country Strategic Plan will not be sufficiently resourced to be fully viable beyond 2018.

Until a legal basis for government contributions is finalised, line ministries and agencies will utilise counterpart funding to cover their costs and raise resources from development partners to cover WFP's operational costs. Faced with very limited funding for 2018, WFP has had to reduce its work on Activity 1 (food security analysis) and pause its work on Activity 2 (nutrition campaign) until additional funding is received.

2017 Project implementation

The Country Strategic Plan replaced Country Programme 200914, which was operationally closed on 31 March 2017 and financially closed on 31 July 2017. Since the activities undertaken in the first three months of 2017 under Country Programme 200914 were to be continued in the Country Strategic Plan, WFP has included them in this single Annual Country Report.

Country Strategic Plan data - output indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach				
Act 01. Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	8	8	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	60	105	175.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	9	10	111.1%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of partners supported	partner	2	2	100.0%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	3	100.0%
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 03: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.				
Act 04. Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18	24	133.3%
Number of people trained	individual	200	176	88.0%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	5	2	40.0%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	1	50.0%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: 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				
Act 02. Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight*				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	0	0	0.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-s-supported nutrition messaging	individual	0	0	0.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	0	0	0.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	0	0	0.0%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported <small>*no implementation of Activity 2 due to resource challenges</small>	unit	1	0	0.0%
Act 03. Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	25	36	144.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	240	8	3.3%
Number of people trained	individual	2070	3888	187.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	33	21	63.6%
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	3	4	133.3%



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