

SAVING
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Indonesia Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

2018 was a momentous year for WFP in Indonesia, marking the 50th anniversary of the partnership between Indonesia and WFP and three years since WFP shifted from the provision of food assistance to strengthening government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness. Food sovereignty and nutrition are central to the Government of Indonesia's Medium-Term Development Plan (2015-2019). Through its Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021, WFP supported two government priorities: improving nutrition and the quality of food and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's capacity strengthening work is now reflected in the Government of Indonesia's policies and regulations including the ministerial decree of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics issued to govern the role and responsibilities of a technical working group for inter-ministerial collaboration on food security monitoring. Latest figures show a decline in the proportion of food insecure people.

Furthermore, at the request from the Government, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) modelled projected food consumption patterns in Indonesia until 2045[1], assessing the scenarios likely to affect food demand in the country. This study provided the Government with a means to develop food policies for the next Medium-Term (2020-2024) and Long-Term (2025-2045) Development Plans.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education and Culture to scale up the national school feeding programme (known as Progas) from 11 districts in 2017 to 64 districts in 2018. WFP developed online monitoring and reporting tools to improve the accountability of Progas.

In 2018, WFP concluded two studies on Progas implementation and a study of the benefits of investing in school meals for children in Indonesia. The Ministry of Education and Culture used the findings to help district level governments to incorporate Progas into their annual budgets.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency strengthened local capacity through a series of training courses, finalization of the Strategic Logistics Planning Toolkit and the establishment of provincial logistics clusters.

In response to disasters in Central Sulawesi and the Sunda Strait, WFP supported the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre). WFP's logistics expertise helped to accelerate delivery of relief items through better coordination, transport and storage.

In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, the Country Strategic Plan promoted gender-transformative approaches, supported analysis of gender inequalities, and contributed to women's empowerment. Furthermore, protection mechanisms and environmental consideration were incorporated into activities.

In 2018, WFP continued building its experience and strong partnerships with the Government of Indonesia to be able to support the achievement of the country's targets under 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Context and Operations



In March 2018, 9.8 percent of the Indonesian people (nearly 26 million) lived below the poverty line [2], a decrease from 10.6 percent in March 2017[3]. In 2017, the Government reported 7.9 percent of people in Indonesia (approximately 20 million) lived with food insecurity. The Ministry of Health has also reported a decrease in the prevalence of stunting among children aged 0 to 59 months from 37.2 percent in 2013 to 30.8 in 2018[4], yet it remains a public health issue. Meanwhile, 8 percent of children from the same age group were overweight. The percentage of people over 15 years of age who were overweight or obese increased significantly from 18.8 to 26.6 percent between 2007 and 2013. Indonesia's dietary diversity score increased from 86 in 2016 to 88 in 2017 [5][6], putting the country on track to achieve the target of 92.5 by 2019.

Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015 – 2019 focuses on food security, energy sufficiency, good governance, development of peripheral areas and the maritime sector. WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017–2020 supports the Government of Indonesia's priorities in improving nutrition and mitigating the negative effects of disasters on food security and access to nutritious foods, particularly for the most vulnerable groups in emergency responses, given that the National Disaster Management Agency recorded 2,426 disasters in 2018. The Country Strategic Plan has 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 Indonesian consumers adopt a more balanced diet, enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 by 2019.*
- 3 - *Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.*

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports the Government to identify and monitor trends in food security to target the most vulnerable districts for prioritisation in government programmes including home-grown school feeding. WFP collaborates with the Food Security Agency to improve food security data analysis with a view to improving resource allocation, including in emergencies. WFP provides on-going assistance in the development and upgrading of the interactive food security and nutrition dashboard in the office of the President, which includes data related to population, climate, and the impact analysis of climate on population and crops.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aims to increase the number of Indonesian consumers adopting a more balanced diet and to incorporate nutrition objectives into the Government's national social protection and school feeding programmes. In 2018, WFP supported the Government to expand its national

school feeding programme. The Government's National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (Presidential Regulation no 83/2017) prioritizes change in food consumption behaviours. WFP works with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, United Nations agencies and with support of private-sector partners to encourage consumption of balanced nutritious diets.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, in support of the Government's aim to enhance disaster management and response, WFP works through the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the Government's response capacity.

In September 2018, a 7.5-magnitude earthquake and subsequent tsunami led to widespread damage in Palu and surrounding areas in Central Sulawesi Province. WFP worked closely with Government partners and humanitarian organizations to mobilize resources and provide logistics services, coordination and information management for effective delivery of humanitarian relief.

In late-December 2018, WFP also helped the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs respond to the Sunda Strait tsunami with an assessment of logistics and food security.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The Country Strategic Plan 2017–2020 supports investments made by the Government of Indonesia and WFP to improve food security and nutrition for the people of Indonesia.

By the end of 2018, WFP mobilized 51 percent of the USD 13 million required for the entire CSP. Most of the funds mobilized in 2018 were earmarked, with resourcing levels varying across individual Strategic Outcomes and Activities.

For Strategic Outcome 1 work on food security and nutrition analysis, WFP mobilized 71 percent of the funding required for activities in 2018. With this, WFP provided technical assistance to the Food Security Agency and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics on evidence-based food security and nutrition programming. This work to inform policymaking and reduce severe food insecurity enabled upgrading the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies (VAMPIRE) with data visualization features. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and government bodies produced three food security monitoring bulletins, strengthening government partners' capacity in data analysis and the presentation of those analyses.

For Strategic Outcome 2 work on school feeding, WFP was able to mobilise 42 percent of the required funding for activities in 2018. These funds supported technical assistance to the Government's national school feeding programme (Progas). Despite the funding gap, WFP managed to deliver 100 percent of its planned outputs to support Progas with counterpart funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture. This included scale-up to reach 64 districts, enabling WFP to support the government school system to help poor students across the country enjoy healthy meals and learn about nutrition and hygiene. The Progas model leverages school meals as a source of nutrition for primary-school-age girls and boys, and, at the same time provides economic opportunities for local communities.

For Strategic Outcome 3, WFP mobilized 186 percent of required funding for activities in 2018, in part as a result of contributions made specifically for the response to the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami in September. These funds enabled WFP to assist the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance their emergency logistics preparedness. WFP achieved 11 out of 12 of its planned Outputs under Strategic Objective 3, including finalizing the Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan and Strategic Logistics Planning Toolkit, and supporting provincial logistics clusters. Some other activities planned under Strategic Objective 3 were postponed to 2019 in light of changed priorities during the period of support to the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami response.

Generous contributions from donors enabled WFP to support the Government's emergency response in Central Sulawesi. WFP reached 100 percent of its targets for common logistics services (for storage, transport, and handling) ensuring that humanitarian assistance reached affected populations.

WFP has seven formal agreements with government agencies, enabling each to explicitly allocate counterpart funding to the joint activities under the CSP. Line ministries and other government agencies utilize their own budget to cover their operational costs for any joint activities. Once a legal basis for government contributions is finalized, it will enable the Government to pay its contribution to cover WFP's operational costs.

Without the ability to access funding from the Government of Indonesia, mobilizing required resources to continue WFP's capacity strengthening work is a challenge. This is most evident in Strategic Outcome 2 for activity Nutrition Campaign and Safety Nets, which seek to support the Government's aim of better dietary diversity to address the double burden of malnutrition.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

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

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports the Government's target of reducing severe food insecurity by one percent per year. In 2016, 13 percent of people were severely food insecure. Figures for 2018 were collected by the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture for publication in 2019. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of people with food insecurity decreased by 4.8 percent. In 2018, WFP supported the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes. The key institutional counterparts were the Food Security Agency and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics.

With relation to Output Targets, in 2018 WFP was able to reach the full targeted number of planned outputs with available funding, with the exception of a limited number of training activities that were postponed to 2019 following discussion with government partners.

WFP delivered activities to ensure decision makers have sufficient and up to date information on drought and flood potential and likely impact. The Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia welcomed the latest version of 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. WFP and Pulse Lab Jakarta jointly developed new features in VAMPIRE to allow enhanced monitoring and early warning of weather extremes. WFP included sex-disaggregated data in the analysis of climate impacts on food security generated by VAMPIRE.

WFP's capacity strengthening work is also reflected in the Ministerial Decree of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics governing the role and responsibilities of a technical working group for inter-ministerial collaboration on food security monitoring. This technical working group consists of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Central Bureau for Statistics, and the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space, as well as WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Among other areas of collaboration, the Decree governs joint efforts in the production of food security monitoring bulletins and capacity strengthening of line ministries to monitor food security.

WFP maintained its long-term support to the Food Security Agency to produce the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas 2018, which enabled the Government to prioritize programmes and budgets in food-insecure areas. WFP facilitated a technical workshop for the Food Security Agency staff to enhance their capacity to review, analyse and present data.

WFP facilitated an effective communication training session for the data and analysis experts from the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency and Central Bureau of Statistics. The training helped technical personnel to translate data and analysis into user-friendly messages and formats.

In 2018, at the request of the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) estimated Indonesia's food consumption trends until 2045, assessing the scenarios most likely to affect food demand. The study provided the Government with a means to develop further the food and nutrition policies for the Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 and Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045. WFP provided training on modelling techniques for the Ministry of National Development Planning.

In September 2018, earthquakes struck Central Sulawesi province, triggering a tsunami along the coastal areas, as well as liquefaction and landslides. More than 2,000 people were killed, 200,000 displaced and significant economic damage occurred in Sigi, Palu, Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts. Many markets closed or operated at significantly reduced capacity in the immediate aftermath, and livelihoods were disrupted.

In response to the emergency in Central Sulawesi Province, the Government activated the Food Security and Livelihoods Sub-Cluster (FSLSC). The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Affairs led the sub-cluster and the Ministry of National Development Planning coordinated the activities. WFP and FAO supported the FSLSC.

Following the emergency in Central Sulawesi, WFP assessed the food security situation of households in the area using the Displacement Tracking Matrix and shared the information with the Ministry of Social Affairs to coordinate public kitchens and food aid.

In early November, WFP, Oxfam and Wahana Visi Indonesia conducted a joint market assessment in the four affected districts of Central Sulawesi and found markets to be functioning well. The assessment collected information from both women and men informants. The assessment found that 65 percent of traders interviewed had access to the financial institutions that underpin a functioning market and that a significant decrease in the number of customers in the markets in the immediate aftermath of the disasters was caused by loss of employment, lower purchasing power, and displacement.

WFP presented the findings to Government and partners. A recommendation was to identify low risk areas for zoning for agribusiness so that investors would be willing to return and revive or start business ventures. Another recommendation was to support access to low-interest credit and supporting



fishers whose livelihoods were doubly affected by the disasters and who are being assisted by FAO. The report also recommends continuing the national social safety net programme under Program Keluarga Harapan [7] to fulfil basic needs for those in the lowest earnings quartile. The Provincial Development Planning Agency welcomed the report as a basis for the recovery and rehabilitation plans for three affected districts.

On 22 December 2018, a tsunami hit the coast in Banten and Lampung provinces. WFP conducted a rapid assessment in the affected areas in Lampung, finding that most markets were functioning and the food security situation had not deteriorated significantly.

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1. WFP put in place plans to ensure the use of sex-disaggregated data in analyses, as well as to support women's participation in capacity strengthening activities.

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.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP worked to encourage a larger proportion of Indonesian consumers to adopt a more balanced diet by supporting improvements in the efficiency and nutritional impact of national social protection programmes.

WFP was able to deliver above the Output Target targets for activities to support the national school feeding programme but could not reach those targeted under Nutrition Campaign and Safety Net activities due to a shortage of funding. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the school feeding activities, as evidenced by the Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 3.

To contribute to addressing the poor nutrition status of girls and boys aged 6 to 12, the national school feeding programme (Progas) provides them with a balanced breakfast along with nutrition and hygiene education. In the homegrown design of the revitalised Progas, the Ministry of Education and Culture and WFP have linked nutritious meals with local production and purchase of supplies. This brings benefits to the wider community as producers as well as to school meals recipients, whose school attendance and concentration have been improved by the programme.

WFP provided technical advice, guidelines, and training modules to scale-up Progas across Indonesia. In 2018, the Ministry of Education and Culture expanded Progas to reach 64 districts across 20 provinces where poverty and

stunting rates are the highest. This is a significant increase from 2017 where Progas was implemented in just 11 districts and five provinces. The Government refined its targeting of locations using updated food security and nutrition analysis and inclusion of nutritional objectives in Progas design.

WFP supported training for district education offices, teachers and local communities to enable the scale up. In 2018, WFP trained more than the planned number of people as the online monitoring training via Skype teleconference meant that the team were able to train a larger number of people in a range of locations at a significantly lower cost and in a shorter time frame. WFP assisted in developing all the necessary tools from video tutorials, online monitoring website/forms, and the Standard Operating Procedures. Representatives from 64 district education offices received training sessions on the tools via Skype conference calls. This online approach meant that data from Progas implementation was easily accessible and improved communication between central- and district level officials involved in Progas implementation.

Nutrition and hygiene education are an important component of Progas. WFP's advocacy to the Ministry of Education and Culture resulted in the production and distribution of education materials on nutrition and hygiene to the Progas schools. WFP also provided training on how to use these materials to create awareness and promote positive change in dietary and sanitation behavior.

WFP advocated for Progas policy at the national and district levels to improve programme sustainability by conducting the System Approach for Better Education Results – School Feeding (SABER-SF)[8] study and by commissioning the Cost-Benefit Analysis. WFP also advocated the inter-ministerial cooperation to elevate Progas from a purely ministerial budget programme into a national budget programme.

The SABER-SF study generated roadmaps to guide the allocation of local government budgets to strengthen the school feeding programme. Following the study, key national and district government officials participated in the first national workshop for Indonesia's homegrown school feeding; specific recommendations were made to transition the programme into each district's own programme.

The Cost Benefit Analysis for Progas, conducted with the support of MasterCard, quantified the benefits from investing in school feeding for Indonesia's economy. For each dollar invested in school meals, USD 6.2 benefit resulted to the country's economy in terms of the cumulative impact of the improved human capital of each school meal recipient. The findings were presented to Government partners including the Office of the President. WFP facilitated a technical workshop with participation from the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of National Development Planning and private sectors (food

industries) to identify ways to manage the supply chain for school meals more efficiently.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Culture to conduct an end-line survey on Progas implementation in Sorong, Jayapura, Manggarai Barat, Maluku Tenggara, and Tangerang districts. WFP surveyed 497 students and the results showed the proportion of boys with good knowledge of nutrition increased by 17.5 percent, while for girls this increased by 12.5 percent. The Ministry of Education and Culture and WFP presented the findings to the Ministries of National Development Planning, Health, and the Office of the President of Republic of Indonesia. WFP put in place plans for an online teacher training on nutrition and hygiene for 2019 to strengthen teaching capacity and support further increases in knowledge for girls and boys.

In 2018, WFP took part in joint capacity strengthening and advocacy missions conducted alongside counterparts from the Ministry of Education and Culture. These joint missions focused on sub-national advocacy on technical arrangements for Progas and the importance of the approach being sustainable through annual allocated budget funding. The missions resulted in Pidie and Natuna districts incorporating Progas into their own budgets.

Despite the absence of dedicated funding for the Strategic Outcome 2 nutrition campaign, in 2018 WFP proceeded with the development of a strategy for the campaign in anticipation of mobilizing potential partners to implement that strategy in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 03

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

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to manage disasters in Indonesia.

Some planned Outputs under this Strategic Outcome were postponed to allow for allocation of resources to the emergency in Central Sulawesi in September. Nonetheless, WFP was able to deliver above targets for most Outputs, largely due to increased activities in response to the Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami. Gender was partially integrated in Strategic Outcome 3, with Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 1.

With the National Disaster Management Agency, work focused on the completion of the Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan (HLMP) and the establishment of preparedness hubs across the country. The HLMP identified gaps in Indonesia's disaster preparedness and response capabilities and made

recommendations for the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 and the long-term Disaster Management Master Plan 2025-2045, aligning disaster management to the long-term national visions and priorities. The Plan identified six priority focus areas:

1. Develop a regulatory framework for humanitarian logistics
2. Prioritise readiness
3. Optimise logistics infrastructure and systems
4. Support for supply-chain convergence
5. Identify and integrate latest trends and technologies
6. Invest in human capital

To support the establishment of preparedness hubs across the country, WFP helped to identify suitable sites and provided training courses to strengthen local capacity. Owing to significant interest, WFP was able to deliver training to more than 500 people including on logistics capacity assessment, concept of operation, and humanitarian logistics. The Strategic Logistics Planning Toolkit, and the establishment of provincial logistics clusters also strengthened local capacity.

With the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP focused on enhancing their already-extensive operational capacity. WFP supported the Ministry to study its Disaster Resilient Villages (KSB) initiative. More than 600 community-based disaster management organizations have been established, many of them comprised of women, and they contribute to all phases of the disaster management cycle. WFP documented existing good practices in these disaster resilient villages and their differing effects on women, men, girls and boys. WFP conducted focus group discussions with women members of the KSBs to understand their perceptions and experiences.

WFP also engaged with ASEAN's AHA-Centre on the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND). WFP co-chaired the task force on humanitarian logistics to develop competency standards and training guidance for trainees and assessors.

WFP's investment in relationships with the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Social Affairs and AHA Centre and others proved critical to its effective support to the Government's response efforts in Central Sulawesi and the Sunda Strait.

In response to the emergency in Central Sulawesi Province, WFP supported the Government's relief efforts through close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Disaster

Management Agency, and ASEAN's AHA Centre, to provide common logistics services (storage, transport, handling), enabling humanitarian assistance to reach those affected.

WFP worked with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as well as local and international NGO and UN agencies including the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). WFP facilitated access to transport, storage, and handling services for requesting organisations and governmental bodies. With a total fleet of 40 trucks, WFP facilitated free-to-user transport to different locations in Central Sulawesi, and storage at the hub in Palu. From October 2018 to December 2018, WFP conducted more than 1,390 trips to deliver relief items for 51 organizations with common transport and storage services.

WFP supported the National Disaster Management Agency and the AHA Centre in Balikpapan, the designated entry point for all incoming international air cargo for the Sulawesi response and assisted directly with the coordination of ground handling and cargo management. WFP liaised with national and foreign military personnel who airlifted relief cargo from Balikpapan to Palu.

Close attention was given to the appropriateness, scale, and timeframe of WFP's support to the Government leadership. WFP's logistics support was designed to meet a specific, time-bound gap in storage and transport. By the end of December, that gap no longer existed, so WFP commenced closing its Central Sulawesi operation. As part of its exit strategy for the support in Central Sulawesi, WFP coordinated with the National Disaster Management Agency and Central Sulawesi Provincial Disaster Management Agency. The phasing-out of operational services plan included training in basic logistics and warehouse management for the provincial agency and other local partners, and direct assistance with establishing the provincial agency's storage facility.

In late-December 2018, WFP also supported the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs response to the Sunda Strait tsunami. WFP staff deployed at the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs to design a Concept of Operations. WFP also provided Mobile Storage Units and installation of those units. Through the Logistics Emergency Team partnership, WFP also facilitated the provision of trucks to the Ministry of Social Affairs for transportation of humanitarian aid.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Indonesia ranks at 104 out of 160 countries on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index [9]. Despite Indonesia's economic growth and democratic system, gender equality remains a challenging issue. In many parts of the archipelago, women are marginalized in their own households. Marginalization is especially detrimental when it comes to food access and has a direct impact on undernutrition [10].

Under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, WFP continued encouraging women's participation in the capacity strengthening activities on data collection, analysis and presentation that WFP supported. WFP included sex-disaggregated data in the analysis of climate impacts on food security generated by the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Impact of Regional Events platform. In response to the emergency in Central Sulawesi, WFP stipulated the inclusion of both women and men informants in the post-disaster market survey.

Under SO 2, WFP continued to advocate the Ministry of Education and Culture to engage the Women's Welfare Association, a grassroots women's association, to implement and monitor the national school feeding programme (Progas). Progas was designed as a homegrown school feeding programme managed through a localized supply chain, whereby local farmers and merchants (the majority were women) prioritized in the supply of food, coupled with active engagement of local communities. WFP conducted an end-line study measuring benefits gained by local communities, particularly women and youth. The study found 33 percent of the respondents gained knowledge on new recipes for cooking healthy meals and 22 percent stated that they received additional income from Progas.

Indonesia is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. The impact of disasters can be mitigated with emergency preparedness and response systems that are designed to minimize the disruption to lives, infrastructure and the economy. Those systems work best when they recognize the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys.

Under SO 3, the Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP worked together to enhance their emergency preparedness and response operations, including the Disaster Resilient Village (KSB) initiative. More than 600 community based-disaster management organizations have been established, many comprising women. They contribute to all stages of the disaster management cycle.

WFP was asked to document existing good practices in these disaster resilient villages, and to identify how they might better address gender-based vulnerability. Using a gender lens, this exercise consulted women members of

the KSBs, to specifically understand their perceptions and experiences. WFP will help the ministry to redesign the training modules for KSB members, paying closer attention to the factors affecting men and women before, during and after a disaster.

Women reported that they are often at the forefront of disaster response. Where once they were expected to serve only in the public kitchen, women reported taking on roles in shelter and other traditionally-male dominated sectors.

WFP has made plans to actively identify Indonesian women with logistics skills and experience as part of a talent pool in advance of emergencies, so that they may be recruited rapidly in the case of an emergency, to support gender parity in emergency deployments.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Ensuring protection of beneficiaries is a core component of the Country Strategic Plan, especially in the homegrown school feeding programme (Progas) where safety and dignity are prioritised. In Progas, the primary school girls and boys eat freshly cooked school meals prepared sourcing local materials and tailored to customary dietary habits. The food is prepared by cooking groups, which are comprised of mainly women community members, with food safety stressed by WFP as an important element in the Progas approach. The cooking groups were trained in safe food practices (among others: only using fresh and good quality of food ingredients, washing the hands before preparing the food, using only clean cooking equipment, safe storage of the food ingredients, etc.) that are applied when preparing and cooking the meals for the school children. As part of efforts to strengthen Progas, WFP continued to support the Technical Working Group to develop and conduct the annual reviews of the Progas modules, including those focused on food safety. Moreover, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop the online monitoring tools and successfully advocated for the inclusion of questions on food safety in the Progas monitoring guidelines.

Risk of sexual exploitation and abuse escalate during times of crisis. Under conditions of deprivation and fear, people with power – even aid workers – may coerce others into sexual relationships in exchange for food, medicine or safety. In the recent response to natural disaster in Central Sulawesi province, WFP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) co-led a training workshop for the responding humanitarian community that stressed the collective responsibility of all to prevent and when necessary appropriately respond to sexual abuse and exploitation in a manner that prioritises the safety those affected. The training session, the principles of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA),



was conducted for workers from WFP and its contracted companies providing common storage and transport services. The training session provided participants from companies' and other organizations' workers with information on how to prevent abuse, how to detect abuse, and how to respond if abuse was suspected or had actually occurred. Most importantly participants were taught to understand the power imbalance that exists between aid workers, contracted employees, and other responders and vulnerable disaster-affected populations. The key takeaway for participants was to learn and know what behaviours are not acceptable.

For WFP staff and contracted employees, they also learned how to respond when they received complaints or witnessed abuses. One important action that was stressed was reporting misbehaviour to the PSEA Network (there are two Focal Points in WFP Indonesia), and, for this reason a confidential reporting system has been established.

To enhance the accountability of Progas, WFP made plans for 2019 to advocate to establish a complaints and feedback mechanism to assess how well the food quality and safety measures are understood by beneficiaries, and assess to what degree food safety measures have protected beneficiaries.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Indonesia is gifted with outstanding natural wealth. However, sustained economic growth and rising global demand for commodities have strained the natural asset base. Furthermore, rising population density, urbanization, agricultural intensification, and manufacturing have had significant impacts on the Indonesian environment in recent decades. Indonesia is currently facing multifaceted environmental issues that include water pollution, air pollution, deforestation, and a growing burden of marine debris, particularly plastics.

According to the Environmental Performance Index [11], Indonesia's overall rank is 133 out of 180 countries. The country ranks 147 for air quality, 135 for forests (tree cover loss), and 98 for air pollution. According to the World Resources Institute Climate Analysis Indicators Tool data, Indonesia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increased 62 percent from 1990 to 2013, averaging 3.9 percent annually[12]. Indonesia is making efforts to address the deteriorating environmental trends. Indonesia has committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26 percent by 2019[13] and has sought to mainstream green growth concerns into its planning processes and sectoral policies.

WFP supports the national school feeding programme (Progas) wherein WFP also advocates the importance of zero food waste to Progas implementers at school district and school levels. The programme avoids single-use plastics and provides reusable water bottles, plates and cutlery for students to reduce costs and plastic waste.

WFP Indonesia manages its waste by instituting recycling and reuse of paper and encouraging electronic processing to reduce the impact on the environment of printing. WFP encourages electronic submission of employee paperwork, procurement processes, and donor reporting and communications functions. It does so by having in place systems for online approvals and assignment of tasks and monitoring of processes such as finance, payroll and other routine payment actions. WFP encourages the separation of waste within the office into recyclable categories. This increases awareness among staff and visitors of the impact of, for example, single use plastic products.

Progas Butterfly Effect

Progas is the national school meals programme of the Ministry of Education and Culture and has been in operation since 2016. WFP provides on-going technical assistance in--- the design of the programme, which includes the formulation of guidelines, provision of training modules, capacity development of ministry and district level officials and monitoring and evaluation. It aims to improve education quality, address low learning achievements and the poor nutrition status of primary school-age girls and boys in targeted districts.

Ruswandi, the head of the Sociocultural Affairs for the District Development Planning Agency in Pidie District, Aceh Province, attended a Progas session facilitated by the Ministry of Education and Culture in early 2018. His participation inspired him to push for an allocation for Progas implementation to be sourced from the national budget. When he was appointed Secretary for the District Office of Education in Pidie, Aceh Province, Progas helped shape his vision for school meals in the district. Ruswandi then set about advocating for allocations from the district budget for this programme and disseminating information about the vital role Progas plays in schools in the district.

The butterfly effect is evident in the way Ruswandi's advocacy efforts convinced Nursiah, the headmaster of SD Paya Guci school in Aceh Province, of the lasting effect the programme could have on the well-being of the students. With the children's health in mind, Nursiah garnered more supporters for the programme by organizing a parent meeting that led to the parents starting a school meals project at SD Paya Guci from their own budget.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Jeffry Pupella
Post-disaster market survey in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/content/wfpfao-modeling-future-indonesian-food-consumption-june-2018>

Context and operations

[2] <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2018/07/16/1483/persentase-penduduk-miskin-maret-2018-turun-menjadi-9-82-persen.html>

[3] <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2018/01/02/1413/persentase-penduduk-miskin-september-2017-mencapai-10-12-persen.html>

[4] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik, 2018)

[5] Laporan Kinerja Badan Ketahanan Pangan Tahun 2017 (Badan Ketahanan Pangan, Kementerian Pertanian, 2018)

[6] The desirable dietary pattern is measured against a scale of 100. It is defined as a consumption 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.

Strategic outcome 01

[7] Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) is a conditional cash transfer providing direct cash benefits conditional on household participation in locally-provided health and education services.

Strategic outcome 02

[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

[-] No actual figures are reported under the following Outputs as the activities could be implemented due to limited funding: number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training, number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging, number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging, number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling, number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling, and number of national coordination mechanisms supported.

[-] The number of technical assistance activities provided with actual value 79 is referring to training sessions supported by WFP.

[-] The number of technical assistance activities provided with actual value 87 is referring to technical assistances activities other than trainings, such as guidelines and tools development.

Strategic outcome 03

[-] WFP did not have sufficient resources to undertake the EPCI measurement in 2018 and a plan to measure the EPCI in 2019 has been put in place.

Progress towards gender equality

[9] <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

[10] <https://www.wfp.org/node/411856>

Environment

[11] The 2018 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The EPI is produced jointly by Yale University and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum.

[12] Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Indonesia (USAID, 2017)

[13] Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015 - 2019

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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				
Output C: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced				
Act 01. Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes				
Number of people trained	individual	72.0	203.0	281.9
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	11.0	11.0	100.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9.0	4.0	44.4
Output K: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced				
Act 01. Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes				
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	5.0	125.0
Output M: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced				
Act 01. Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
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.				
Output C: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.				
Act 03. Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	25.0	79.0	316.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	240.0	-	0.0
Number of people trained	individual	2070.0	3851.0	186.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	33.0	87.0	263.6
Output E: Tailored balanced diet promotional campaigns adequately delivered to targeted populations				
Act 02. Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	500000.0	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	1500000.0	-	0.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	650000.0	-	0.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	150000.0	-	0.0
Output J: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.				
Act 03. Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output M: Tailored balanced diet promotional campaigns adequately delivered to targeted populations				
Act 02. Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	-	0.0
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.				
Output C: National humanitarian supply network enhanced				
Act 04. Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18.0	24.0	133.3
Number of people trained	individual	400.0	515.0	128.8
Output H: Common logistics services				
Act 04. Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.				
Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	20.0	51.0	255.0
Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	13.0	18.0	138.5
Number of emergencies supported	instance	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of IM products (sitreps, factsheets, maps and other ETC information) produced and shared via email, information management platform, task force and ETC website	item	13.0	48.0	369.2
Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	6.0	6.0	100.0
Number of trucks made available	truck	40.0	40.0	100.0
Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	2000.0	2040.0	102.0
Output J: National humanitarian supply network enhanced				
Act 04. Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	4.0	2.0	50.0
Output M: National humanitarian supply network enhanced				
Act 04. Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3.0	5.0	166.7

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Jeffry Pupella
Post-disaster market survey in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/indonesia>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	1,640,924	3,058,383	0	3,058,383	1,787,249	1,271,134
	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	1,018,907	723,671	0	723,671	398,048	325,623
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,659,831	3,782,054	0	3,782,054	2,185,297	1,596,757
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.	Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	715,050	56,883	0	56,883	56,883	0
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	1,048,800	678,108	0	678,108	487,310	190,798
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,763,850	734,991	0	734,991	544,193	190,798

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	227,949	0	227,949	0	227,949
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	227,949	0	227,949	0	227,949
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,423,682	4,744,994	0	4,744,994	2,729,490	2,015,504
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,346,250	1,365,159	0	1,365,159	687,748	677,411
Total Direct Costs			5,769,932	6,110,153	0	6,110,153	3,417,238	2,692,915
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			388,203	423,211		423,211	423,211	0
Grand Total			6,158,134	6,533,364	0	6,533,364	3,840,449	2,692,915

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
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.	892,792	749,255	1,311,413
	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	559,542	368,791	222,155
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,452,335	1,118,046	1,533,568
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.	Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	391,398	257,135	2,734
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	562,498	413,806	170,772
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			953,897	670,941	173,507

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
			2,406,232	1,788,986	1,707,075
			732,250	512,800	442,123
			3,138,482	2,301,786	2,149,197
			204,001	149,616	238,358
			3,342,483	2,451,402	2,387,555