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# Indonesia Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2020



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

For WFP in Indonesia, 2019 has been marked by innovation and strengthened partnerships in support of the country's investments to sustainably improve food security and nutrition.

Since 2016, WFP began to progressively shift from direct provision of food assistance to assume a more enabling role in supporting the Government's objective of reducing severe food insecurity and improving nutrition. WFP has positioned itself as a key partner to the Government by building mutual trust and sound partnerships in support of the most vulnerable communities. In doing so, WFP has consistently addressed major cross-cutting concerns by mainstreaming protection, gender aspects and environmental consideration along its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020 implementation. Under this CSP, WFP is strengthening the Government's capacity to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), while also contributing to SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

The Indonesian Government places strong emphasis on food security and nutrition as articulated in Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (2015-2019). Indonesia has established the National Coordination Team and involved academia, community organizations and the private sector in efforts to alleviate poverty and make progress towards zero hunger. While food security and adequate nutrition are central to the Government's Medium-term development plan, considerable challenges in achieving results remain. WFP's capacity strengthening aimed to support two government priorities through its CSP: improving nutrition and food quality and mitigating the effects of natural disasters on food security. It has done so by increasing the Government's effectiveness in policy making, institutional effectiveness and accountability, strategic planning and financing, as well as programme design and delivery. This has also been achieved through strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacities, and enhancing community, civil society and private sector engagement. This has involved further investment in policy dialogue and evidence creation, as well as developing partnerships with government entities to strengthen selected institutional capacities around improving food security and nutrition.

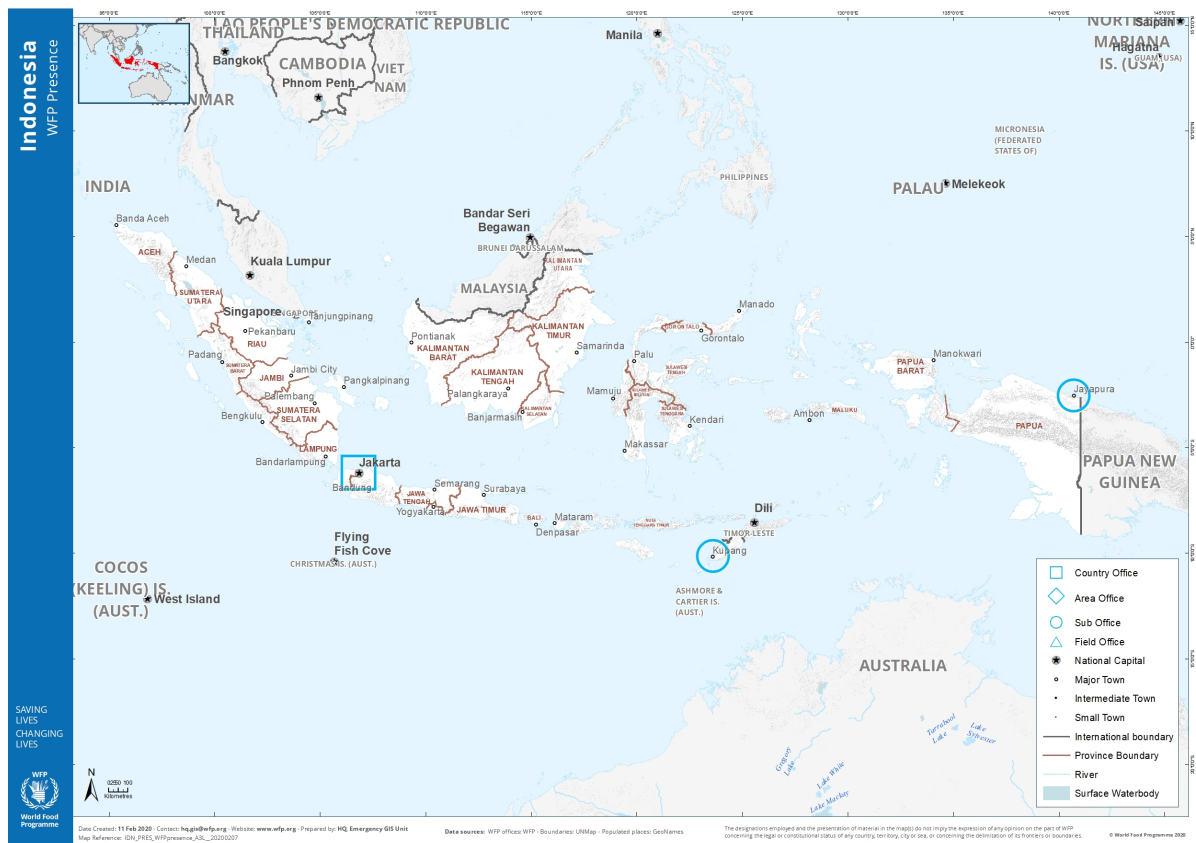
In 2019, WFP continued to achieve results for all three Strategic Outcomes set out in the CSP by maintaining a strategic approach of policy dialogue and capacity strengthening to government partners at central and sub-national levels. Upon request from the Ministry of Agriculture's Food Security Agency, WFP facilitated the production of national and sub-national food-security and vulnerability atlases that serve as the main national tools in planning for food security and nutrition programming. Furthermore, with WFP support, the Ministry of Education and Culture has enhanced its home-grown school feeding programme and strengthened its capacity to implement the programme.

As part of its approach through policy dialogue, WFP advocated for increased nutritious food consumption for primary school children, which resulted in the Government including this as a priority area in its Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024. WFP also assisted the private sector in expanding the home-grown school feeding programme in collaboration with private donors.

WFP's assistance to the Government in responding to emergencies in 2018 resulted in increased opportunities for partnerships between WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2019 to strengthen national preparedness and response. This included support for the establishment of a National Logistics and Equipment System (Sislogpalnas), technical assistance for reactivation of the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) and finalization of the Disaster Resilience Village Study

WFP initiated several stakeholder consultations with Government, United Nations (UN) agencies and academia to align its future country strategic planning to new government priorities and inform Indonesia's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025.

# Context and Operations



In March 2019, 9.4 percent of the Indonesian population (25 million) lived below the poverty line, a decrease from 9.8 percent in March 2018 [1]. The Government reported a decrease in the prevalence of undernourished people from 8.2 percent in 2017 to 7.9 percent (21 million) in 2018 [2]. 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 percent [3] in 2018, which remains high compared to the government target to reduce stunting to 19 percent by 2024. Meanwhile, 8 percent of children from the same age group are overweight [4]. The percentage of adults who were overweight increased significantly from 8.8 percent to 13.6 percent between 2007 and 2018 [5]. In the same period, the same trend was observed for obesity in adults which has doubled, from 10.3 percent to 21.8 percent [6]. Despite Indonesia's dietary diversity score increasing from 88 in 2017 to 91.3 in 2018 [7], putting the country on track to achieve the target of 92.5 by 2019, there is still inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables [8].

Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015 – 2019 includes a focus on food security and nutrition. Through capacity strengthening, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2020 supports the Government of Indonesia's priorities in improving food security and 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 3,758 disasters in 2019 [9].

The CSP 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 in enhancing the food security and nutrition data collection systems, aiming at providing policy makers with reliable and up-to-date monitoring data. WFP collaborates with the Food Security Agency to improve food security data analysis by updating the food security profile of the country (national and sub-national levels). This facilitates better targeting, planning and implementation of food security and nutrition interventions. WFP provides on-going assistance to the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics in upgrading and integrating the interactive food security and nutrition dashboard, complementing the agency's own climate early warning system. Unfavourable security conditions in Papua and West Papua Provinces during parts of 2019 has hindered the implementation of a few of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 1. To mitigate this, WFP is continuously working together with government counterparts to ensure the provision of remote technical support



using telecommunication means to the extent possible.

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 2019, WFP supported the Government to enhance the effectiveness, accountability, and sustainability of their school feeding programme. The President's Instruction no.1/2017 articulates the Government's vision in promoting healthy lifestyles and improving nutrition, including promoting fruit and vegetable consumption. WFP works with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, United Nations agencies and with the support of private-sector partners to achieve these goals.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, in support of the Government's aim to enhance disaster management and response, WFP provides on-going assistance through the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the Government's preparedness and response capacity focusing on policy review, strengthening coordination, and human capital development, aligning with the Government's priorities and incorporating lessons learned from the 2018 emergency response for Central Sulawesi.

In mid-2019 WFP commissioned an independent evaluation of the CSP 2017-2020. The CSP evaluation will serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning for both WFP and its stakeholders. WFP plans to present the evaluation to the WFP Executive Board in November 2020. WFP also commissioned an independent strategic review and a nutrition scoping exercise to have an update of the national food and nutrition security situation and identify opportunities to support the country in ending food insecurity and malnutrition

# CSP financial overview

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

By the end of 2019, WFP mobilized 132 percent of the total funding required for the year. Most of the funds mobilized in 2019 were earmarked, with resourcing levels varying across individual Strategic Outcomes and Activities.

For Strategic Outcome 1 focusing on food security and nutrition analysis, WFP could mobilize only 59 percent of the initially determined funding requirement for the year. Due to this shortfall, WFP consulted with government counterparts to prioritize activities for 2019, with adjusted targets for the year. With the available funds WFP supported the Food Security Agency in successfully rolling out the small-area estimation methodology, generating food security data for sub-national levels. Furthermore, WFP assisted the integration process of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) to complement the early warning system of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics. However, due to the shortfall, WFP postponed a large part of its support to the Food Security Agency in strengthening the food and nutrition surveillance system. The lower expenditure can similarly be attributed to the postponement of this support.

For Strategic Outcome 2 focussing on increasing the adoption of balanced diets by Indonesian consumers, WFP was able to mobilize more than 100 percent of the required funding in 2019. Most of the available funds were earmarked for activities supporting the government school feeding programme (Progas). These funds combined with partnership and counterpart funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture enabled WFP to deliver outputs exceeding the 2019 targets. WFP's work to support Progas was also achieved through partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) University, and the Association of Nutritionists in Indonesia (PERSAGI). Furthermore, by the fourth quarter of 2019 WFP received additional funding from the WFP SDG 2030 Fund for supporting the campaign on balanced diets for adolescent girls, which will be used for 2020 implementation in partnership with the Ministry of Health. In addition, generous contributions from donors enabled WFP to provide support to the Central Sulawesi Health Office, strengthening their capacity in monitoring the supplementary food programme. The lower expenditure under this Strategic Outcome is due to earmarking of funds and the late initiation of a few activities, such as the pilot of the nutrition education module.

For Strategic Outcome 3, WFP mobilized 149 percent of required funding for 2019. With these funds, WFP assisted the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs, enhancing their emergency logistics preparedness. WFP achieved all planned outputs, which includes support for the establishment of the National Logistics and Equipment System (Sislogpalnas), technical assistance for reactivation of the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) and finalization of the Disaster Resilience Village Study to inform government policy and planning on community-based disaster risk reduction management.

WFP continues to have seven formal agreements with government agencies, enabling each to explicitly allocate counterpart funds to 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 WFP's operational costs. Without the ability to access funding from the Government of Indonesia, mobilizing the required resources to continue WFP's capacity strengthening work is a challenge. This is most evident in Strategic Outcome 2's activity around the balanced diet campaign and nutritional impact of social protection programmes, which was unable to see much progress until funds were received in the second half of 2019.

# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$554,595	\$425,530	\$325,623	\$212,818

The Government of Indonesia has placed a high emphasis on food security and nutrition in its National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019 and is increasing its investment in this area. Measuring the impact of the Government's increased investment in food security and nutrition will require increased capacity to monitor progress and analyse data to ensure resources are allocated to the areas of greatest need. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supports the Government to achieve these goals, by strengthening the national food security and early warning monitoring system, enabling policymakers to base their decisions on up-to-date evidence. Through better data and improved analysis attention, interventions and resources are targeted to vulnerable areas. Technical assistance further strengthened the local capacity in these areas. The two main institutional counterparts were the Food Security Agency and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics. WFP therefore met its outcome target to enhance two food security and nutrition system components in 2019.

Despite only having mobilized 59 percent of available funding, WFP achieved its targeted outcome results to support these institutional counterparts in food security data collection and analysis. Due to the shortfall, targets were revised and WFP was still able to reach the majority of planned outputs. A limited number of technical assistance activities were postponed to 2020 following discussions with government partners. However, as a result of the shortfall, one area which was postponed was WFP's support to the Food Security Agency in strengthening the food and nutrition surveillance system, which is also why expenditure is lower under this Strategic Outcome. In 2019, 70 percent of planned tools and products were developed. The remaining product developments were put on hold as per government request and will be implemented in 2020.

### *Food Security and Nutrition Evidence*

WFP enhanced the Food Security Agency's capacity to provide policy makers with sub-national level food security information through the implementation of the small area estimation (SAE) methodology. Those districts were targeted based on consultation with the Food Security Agency, as well as on stunting and food security levels. The implementation of the SAE methodology enables the Food Security Agency, in partnership with Statistics Indonesia, to produce data for the Provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA), with disaggregation of food security conditions at sub-district levels. These further position the FSVA as a tool for policy makers to better target food security and nutrition interventions to benefit vulnerable populations.

To facilitate knowledge transfer on the SAE methodology, WFP assisted with training sessions facilitated by Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Polytechnic (an academic institution) for technical staff of the Food Security Agency. WFP also facilitated a ground-checking survey to verify the data generated using the SAE methodology. This survey further validated the applicability of this methodology. Towards the end of the SAE methodology roll-out, WFP supported the Food Security Agency in arranging a workshop to finalize and agree on the results from the implementation of the SAE methodology. The SAE methodology resulted in the availability of sub-district data for 34 provinces' FSVA for 2020. The SAE training sessions further strengthened the capacity of officials from the Food Security Agency to generate and analyse sub-national food security data.

In parallel, WFP also provided technical assistance to sub-national (provincial and district) governments in producing sub-national FSVA. WFP assisted the Provincial Food Security Agency's office in East Nusa Tenggara in finalizing its provincial FSVA 2018 by embedding a staff member to assist in analysing and mapping the data. WFP also assisted in arranging and facilitating training sessions on Geographic Information System (GIS) and mapping for district technical personnel in 20 districts across the province. These training sessions strengthened the capacity of district technical personnel in analysing and mapping FSVA data. WFP also provided basic GIS and mapping training sessions for government staff from various provincial agencies in the East Nusa Tenggara Province, aimed at strengthening their planning capacity through the utilization of GIS and data mapping. This will enable staff to better target interventions and resources.

In 2019 WFP also began supporting the Papua Province in preparing the FSVA for its 22 districts. Discussions with the Papua Provincial Food Security Agency have highlighted missing data for some districts. The Food Security Agency and WFP will develop a plan to mitigate this risk in the lessons learned workshop on FSVA in 2020.

In October 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture authorized "The Cooperation Agreement on Synergizing Support for the Eradication of Food-Vulnerable and -Insecure Regions Programme". This strategic document has been signed by



ministries from different sectors and there has been agreement on use of the WFP-supported Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) as a tool to target programmes.

### Early Warning Systems

In 2019, WFP strengthened the capacity of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics to monitor, analyse and report on the climatic situation and hazards. WFP's technical assistance in strengthening the capacity of the Bureau covered three main components: system installation and upgrade, training sessions and review of the system's integration applicability.

Upon request from the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, WFP installed the Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) in their office with the aim to complement their multi-hazard early warning system, by providing information and early warning data on the likely impact of floods and droughts. WFP also assisted in upgrading the platform's visualization as well as initiatives to enable non-technical users to access available data in different formats. Upon installation of VAMPIRE, WFP also fostered sustainability by providing training sessions to technical personnel of the Bureau, enabling them to independently manage the system.

In order to ensure the success of the integration process of VAMPIRE into the existing early warning system of the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, WFP is assisting in developing standard operating procedures which includes a methodology on generating data from the two platforms. This also includes best approaches to sharing, utilizing and disseminating data with other users, such as the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space and the Ministry of Agriculture. This will enable complementarities between the different platforms. WFP plans to finalize the standard operating procedures in 2020.

Using VAMPIRE, WFP produced two reports together with the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics that analysed the impacts of prolonged dry seasons to food security across the country.

### Social Protection

WFP together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and under the overall lead of the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator will collaborate in a joint initiative to support adaptive social protection in Indonesia. This initiative acknowledges the important role of social protection in climate change adaptation for the poorest and most vulnerable households. The joint UN agencies have obtained SDG 2030 funding and together with the government counterparts plan to implement the activities starting in 2020.

### Gender and Age

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes	1

## 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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$933,698	\$733,576	\$639,350	\$333,793

The Government is improving food security and countering malnutrition through several initiatives, including the improvement of community nutrition and strengthening food security towards food self-sufficiency. This includes expanded social protection coverage and behavioural change communication. In 2018 the Government reported that the prevalence of stunting among school children aged 5 to 12 stands at 23 percent [10]. Meanwhile, 20 percent of this same age group were reported as overweight or obese [11]. Moreover, prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women amounts to 48 percent [12]. At the same time, 95.5 percent of people aged 5 and older are not consuming adequate amounts of fruits and vegetables [13]. WFP supports the Government to address these issues under Strategic Outcome





2, by improving the national school feeding programme (named Progas), through campaigning on balanced diets to adolescent girls and working with the Government to ensure that conditional social safety nets targeting the most vulnerable populations deliver improved food and nutrition security outcomes.

In 2019, the available funds under Strategic Outcome 2 were mostly earmarked for supporting Progas, reaching 130 percent compared to its 2019 requirement. With this fund WFP reached six instead of the four outcomes that were initially prioritized in support to Progas. WFP was not able to reach adolescent girls targeted under the nutrition campaign and vulnerable people targeted under activities to strengthen social safety nets. Funding for the nutrition campaign was received during the fourth quarter of 2019 and planning for the activity was initiated for 2020 implementation. In 2019 there was no funding received to strengthen government social safety nets.

### *School Feeding Implementation*

In 2019, the Ministry of Education and Culture benefited from WFP's continued advisory support, to improve the nutrition status of approximately 100,000 school girls and boys aged 6 to 12 through Progas implementation. Through Progas, the school children received a nutritious breakfast and learned about nutrition and hygiene. In 2019, the Ministry of Education and Culture reached 39 districts across Indonesia where poverty and stunting rates are highest. Supporting these efforts, WFP facilitated technical training sessions to prepare schools and local stakeholders prior to implementing Progas. WFP also encouraged linkages between schools and local farmers, and the engagement of school committees, local community leaders and women's associations to support Progas implementation.

### *Partnerships and Technical Assistance for School Feeding*

Following recommendations from the 2017 Progas end-line study, in 2019 WFP collaborated with the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) to develop the Progas guidelines that contain nutritious meal recipes tailored to local tastes, ingredients and information on the recommended nutritional intake for school children and food safety. The guidelines enriched the knowledge and skills of the Progas cooking groups in preparing nutritious meals for the school children. The Ministry of Education and Culture endorsed and adopted the guidelines.

WFP also collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop nutrition modules for primary schools, including nutrition guidelines for teachers which aim to support teachers on communicating nutrition messages for children. WFP and UNICEF plan to pilot this nutrition module and advocate for its inclusion in the primary school curriculum in 2020.

WFP also enhanced collaboration among community, local non-governmental organizations (NGO) and the private sector in implementing Progas. WFP provided them with technical training sessions on Progas implementation aspects including nutritious meals, food safety, hygiene, as well as monitoring and reporting. These training sessions enabled a further seven schools in five districts to implement Progas. With funding from a private donor, Progas in these seven schools will continue until June 2020.

Furthermore, in 2019 WFP engaged in a pilot to promote healthy and balanced diets, emphasizing the importance of fruit and vegetable consumption, utilizing a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) approach. WFP rolled-out the first phase in a primary school in West Java through private sector funding. Prior to the pilot WFP conducted formative research that emphasized the inclusion of influencers such as caregivers, school administrators, and local officials in advocating for the availability and consumption of fruits and vegetables in schools. WFP also enhanced the Progas nutrition messaging tools for use in the pilot, aiming to reach the targeted audiences including the school children, parents, and community, through multimedia sources. Given the project's wider potential, the results from the pilot are expected to provide evidence for the second phase in 2020.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Culture by delivering online monitoring training sessions, reaching approximately 1,000 Progas stakeholders from 38 districts. Through these training sessions WFP provided knowledge and skills to representatives from Progas schools, district education offices, and community health services on regular monitoring and reporting using the online monitoring platform. This contributed to improving data sharing between Progas stakeholders in central and district levels and in enhancing Progas accountability.

Together with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP participated in the 21st Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) on school feeding and policy held in Cambodia. During the forum WFP facilitated discussions between the Government and representatives from other countries including with WFP Brazil's Centre of Excellence. These discussions enabled the Government to benefit from knowledge and experiences from other countries, including the importance of establishing an inter-ministerial national school feeding platform.

### *Advocacy for School Feeding*

WFP supported the Government in generating the evidence needed to define and advocate for complementary financing mechanisms to ensure Progas sustainability. With funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture ending

in January 2020, local district budgets will be key to ensuring Progas continuity. The Ministry of Education and Culture and WFP therefore carried out joint advocacy missions in Sumatera and East Nusa Tenggara provinces along with representatives from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration which resulted in seven districts committed to allocating budgets for Progas in 2020. These districts were selected based on consultations with the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Upon government request, WFP provided technical assistance to the District Government of Pidie and Natuna to draft district level decrees on Progas. These decrees will assist in ensuring budget allocation for Progas implementation that will benefit the school girls and boys in Pidie and Natuna District.

Throughout the year WFP consistently advocated for the importance of school feeding as a social safety net that provides nutrition, health, and educational benefits to the most vulnerable areas. These efforts encouraged the Government to stipulate the improvement of food quality for school children as a priority in its National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024. The Government has also included in this plan an increase in commitment and capacity of sub-national levels to improve nutrition education for school children.

#### *Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding Programme in Central Sulawesi*

Following the Central Sulawesi earthquake & tsunami, there was a concern that children in affected families would be at risk of malnourishment. In order to address this WFP assisted in strengthening the capacity of the Central Sulawesi health office to monitor its supplementary feeding programme. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health to facilitate a training of trainers on the beneficiary monitoring tool in two districts. The tool is enhancing the Ministry of Health's existing electronic reporting of community-based nutrition by capturing evidence of the effectiveness of the supplementary feeding programme.

#### *Promoting Balanced Diets for Adolescents*

In the fourth quarter of 2019, WFP received funding for the design and implementation of the nutrition campaign activity, following an extended absence of dedicated funding for this activity. With this fund, WFP proceeded to collaborate with the Ministry of Health to develop a strategy for the campaign, aiming at promoting balanced diets for adolescent girls and boys. Together with the Ministry of Health, WFP plans to launch the campaign in 2020.

#### *Gender and Age*

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the school feeding activities, as evidenced by the Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 3.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	N/A
Improve the efficiency and nutritional impact of national school meals and social protection programmes	3

### **Strategic outcome 03**

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

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$893,777	\$893,396	\$1,278,932	\$852,819

WFP continued to enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through partnerships with relevant stakeholders. This was done primarily through provision of technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs in policy development and revision, institutional capacity strengthening and partnership development in emergency preparedness and response.

2019 marked a significant increase in the collaboration between WFP and government counterparts in improving the national capacity in emergency preparedness and response. With available funding approximately 149 percent above the requirement (including from carry-over from 2018), in 2019 WFP was able to double outcome targets and exceed almost all the output targets under Strategic Outcome 3. A limited number of activities were postponed to 2020

following discussion with government partners.

#### *Support to the National Disaster Management Agency*

In 2019, the National Disaster Management Agency and WFP continued to establish the National Logistics and Equipment System (Sislogpalnas). This initiative will preposition context-appropriate relief items in strategically located regional hubs to ensure effective and swift distribution of assistance to disaster-affected and vulnerable communities. This is a key component of the emergency logistics response plan, which was developed with WFP assistance.

As part of efforts to establish the Sislogpalnas, WFP supported the National Disaster Management Agency in facilitating provincial logistics cluster workshops for South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. The logistics-related stakeholders, including Government, private sector, civil society, military, police, state-owned enterprises and United Nations (UN) agencies, agreed to establish a regional hub model in Makassar, South Sulawesi. WFP assisted in the planning for this regional hub, drawing on recommendations from a study visit to the WFP-operated United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) facility in Subang, Malaysia and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional warehouse in Port Klang, Malaysia. The National Disaster Management Agency aims to have the Makassar regional hub model fully operational by the first quarter of 2020.

WFP also supported the National Disaster Management Agency in carrying out logistics capacity assessments in 17 high-risk provinces. The results of these assessments include information about critical logistics infrastructures, facilities and services. The assessment results will contribute to the Sislogpalnas initiative as they inform the Government's emergency contingency and operational plan. In parallel, WFP also assisted the National Disaster Management Agency in developing emergency scenarios for South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi as well as developing a concept of operations for East Java.

Upon commitment from the National Disaster Management Agency to reactivate the National Logistics Cluster, WFP, as the Global Logistics Cluster lead, facilitated a lessons learned workshop which resulted in an action plan to formalize the National Logistics Cluster. Furthermore, WFP assisted the establishment of a formulation team, consisting of high-level government and non-government officials, private sector, the Red Cross, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, WFP and other logistics and disaster management stakeholders. The formulation team drafted a Terms of Reference for the National Logistics Cluster, including the scope of work, institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities, and standard operating procedures.

#### *Ministry of Social Affairs*

In WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP focussed on strengthening the Ministry's already extensive operational capacity in emergency preparedness and response. There were two priority areas for capacity strengthening. The first priority area was logistics capacity strengthening at national and sub-national levels. The second priority area was strengthening their community-based disaster management initiatives, particularly the Disaster Resilient Village (Kampung Siaga Bencana) programme and the Disaster Readiness Team (TAGANA).

Disaster Resilient Villages is a community-based disaster management initiative aiming to strengthen preparedness and response capacities of local communities. In 2019, WFP finalized the study on 35 Disaster Resilient Villages across seven provinces. In the study, WFP documented best practices of the programme and differing effects on women, men, girls and boys. The study presented recommendations for relevant stakeholders in strengthening capacity for the programme. It has since been used as a comparative study for Ministry Regulation (Permensos) No. 128 on Kampung Siaga Bencana and to assist the Ministry of Social Affairs in further planning.

Taruna Siaga Bencana (TAGANA) Disaster Readiness Team, is an initiative established by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a nationwide programme to support community volunteers for emergency preparedness and response. WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs by facilitating training sessions on humanitarian logistics to TAGANA members across 34 provinces. WFP also co-facilitated a resource mapping session to identify potential cash and non-cash resources available from the Ministry of Social Affairs to support TAGANA activities during preparedness and response.

In August 2019, WFP organized a study visit with the Ministry of Social Affairs to Japan, which focussed on learning from the Japanese experience on: i) community-based disaster risk management; ii) the use of technology, innovative practices and human resource development; and iii) the role of adaptive and shock responsive social protection systems for disaster management. The Ministry of Social Affairs plans to incorporate these learnings into their disaster management planning activities.

In 2019, WFP remained active in cash-based programming in Indonesia and participated in the Cash and Voucher Assistance Working Group Reference Committee led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The working group was established to support the Ministry in capacity strengthening for all stakeholders working in cash-based transfers during emergency responses, as well as in revising the relevant policies. As part of the committee, WFP participated in the design of a lessons learned study on cash-based transfer in emergency responses over the past 10 years, as well as

a study of the policies for future revision. WFP also facilitated a consultation session on the progress of cash-based transfer implementation in Indonesia and the use of forecasting to support an adaptive and shock responsive social protection scheme.

Upon request from the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to the revision of Bill No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management. Upon the review, the draft revision of the bill was discussed in inter-ministerial meetings and then presented to the House of Representatives.

#### *Joint Initiatives*

WFP together with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) organized a high-level event for “Business Engagement in Community Resilience”. The event included stakeholders from the public sector, private sector and civil society, to conceptualize and co-create innovations on different issues related to community resilience. WFP expanded its private sector network and led the session related to logistics in emergencies.

As part of the exit strategy from the earthquake and tsunami operation in Central Sulawesi, WFP assisted the Central Sulawesi Provincial Disaster Management Agency to relocate and re-establish a common storage facility at a new location in Palu. WFP also provided training sessions to the Central Sulawesi Provincial Disaster Management Agency to manage the common logistics facility. WFP successfully handed over assets to the National Disaster Management Agency, the Provincial Disaster Management Agency, the Indonesian Red Cross, Yayasan Kemanusiaan Muslim Indonesia (Indonesian Moslem Humanitarian Foundation), and Bulan Sabit Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Crescent).

#### *Gender and Age*

Gender was partially integrated in Strategic Outcome 3, with Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 1.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.	1

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Indonesia ranks 111 out of 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index and ranks 103 on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index [14]. The country is considered to have a strong policy framework for gender equality, having set out specific strategies to increase community capacity and participation of women in the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2014-2019. Despite the policy commitments, challenges to gender equality remain, including gender disparity in labour market participation. The labour force participation rate for men stands at 83 percent in 2019, compared to 51 percent of women in the working-age population participating in the labour market [15].

In 2019, WFP has put in place plans to ensure the use of gender and age perspectives in analyses, as well as to support women's participation in capacity strengthening activities. This is now in the process of being mainstreamed across all activities. WFP has worked to ensure that its corporate approach to capacity strengthening systematically integrates and promotes a gender-transformative approach across all capacity strengthening efforts, regardless of sectoral or thematic focus.

WFP ensured the incorporation of gender disaggregation in some aspects of the small area estimation (SAE) methodology now used by the Government to generate food security and nutrition data at the national and sub-national levels. With support from WFP, the Government is using this methodology to generate data on not only food security and vulnerability, but also on how these experiences differ for women and girls.

In support of the Ministry of Education and Culture, WFP worked to promote the role of women in the home-grown school feeding programme (Progas). WFP made efforts to specifically strengthen gender roles in this programme. Notably, 44 percent of women hold leadership roles in Progas management committees at school level and approximately 98 percent of school cooks were women.

The impact of disasters can be mitigated with emergency preparedness and response systems that are designed to minimize disruption to lives, infrastructure and the economy. WFP recognizes that those systems are most effective when they recognize the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys. In the Disaster Resilient Villages Programme, the Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP worked together to promote the active engagement of women in all areas of preparedness and response amongst community-based disaster management organizations. WFP documented existing good practices in these villages and identified how they might better address gender-based vulnerabilities. The Ministry of Social Affairs is using recommendations from the study to refine the respective Ministry Regulation and use it as reference for future planning.

WFP participated in the United Nations (UN) Country Team gender scorecard exercise for the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework 2015-2019 for Indonesia. The UN Country Team used the findings from the gender-score card exercise to improve gender mainstreaming in the forthcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. WFP ensured the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in the Country Strategic Plan evaluation and in the nutrition scoping mission.

## 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 CSP. This is emphasized in the homegrown school feeding programme (Progas), where primary school girls and boys eat freshly cooked school meals prepared by cooking groups. Poor sanitation and hygiene practices (including unsafe food preparation, handling and consumption) remain major causes of malnutrition in Indonesia. Consumption of unsafe food can lead to foodborne illnesses, which causes nutrient loss and poor absorption capacity, thus contributing to malnutrition. In order to safeguard against foodborne illnesses, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Culture and the technical working group to incorporate topics on food safety into Progas modules. These encouraged good food safety practices for cooking groups when preparing the school meals.

Gender-based violence, including the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse often escalates during times of crisis. These risks can become more acute during the aftermath of natural disasters and conflicts. During the launch of the Disaster Resilient Village study findings, WFP facilitated a discussion on gender-based violence and how community-based disaster risk management can assist in preventing it during emergency responses.

By their nature, humanitarian disasters and conflicts harm the lives of people affected. They also disrupt the essential service provision systems to people, including those with disabilities. People with disabilities are often excluded or marginalized and many can only access basic services through referral mechanisms. Crises and disasters disrupt their access to those services, worsening their already vulnerable conditions. In 2020, working closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP plans to assist the Government in integrating hazard-affected populations, particularly people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, into the national database to ensure they are supported under the adaptive

and shock responsive social protection schemes. WFP plans to conduct this technical assistance as part of joint UN efforts in strengthening the Government's existing social protection systems to be more responsive to climate-related and other disasters.

## Environment

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

Indonesia is home to some of the world's richest tropical forests and marine ecosystems. Mismanagement, deforestation, destructive practices and extreme weather events are putting tremendous pressure on these natural resources. Furthermore, a rising population, increased 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. In recent years, peatland fires across Indonesia blanketed towns, cities and forests with a thick haze, causing enormous health and environmental concerns across the South-East Asian region.

Major internal threats to sustainable local food systems include rapid population growth and declining per capita land availability, land use conversion into urban settlements, soil degradation, sand encroachment and desertification, water scarcity, and climate change. With a view to achieving food security and improving the livelihoods of rural dwellers, the Government incorporated a strategy for sustainable natural resources and environment management in the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019. This includes organizing rural areas to protect agricultural land and promote conservation.

In 2019, WFP responded to these changes by continuing to strengthen the Government's capacity in monitoring the impact of climate-related events and vulnerability assessments, including drought and floods in vulnerable areas. This was through initiatives like the vulnerability assessments through the Food Security Agency. Strengthening capacity to monitor these developments in the environment is increasingly important to strengthen food security and nutrition in Indonesia.

School gardens are widely considered as spaces to promote health and sustainability by connecting children with their food. In support to the Ministry of Education and Culture's home-grown school feeding programme WFP promoted school gardening as part of the holistic approach in all Progas schools. WFP also assisted in linking the schools with Agriculture District Offices to provide technical support in establishing school gardens. WFP further supported the Ministry of Education and Culture, by incorporating topics on environmental health and waste management in the Progas module.

Furthermore, in the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, there is one priority agenda on building quality living environments, improving disaster resilience and climate change. WFP plans to support the Government on this priority agenda by strengthening the Government's initiative on community-based disaster risk management, aiming at enhancing community resilience towards disasters.

# SBCC Pilot in Progas

## **How to get Indonesian consumers to eat more fruits and vegetables: Promotion of healthy and balanced diets through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC)**

In Indonesia, lifestyle changes and urbanization have resulted in a nutrition transition. While undernutrition still exists, obesity and overweight rates are increasing and interventions to further promote healthy and balanced diets are needed. The evidence shows that Indonesians do not yet consume healthy and balanced diets; on average there is twice as much intake of cereals and less than half the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables. A balanced diet, along with income, gender equality, access to food, health services and adequate sanitation, are significant factors in improving nutrition [16].

To improve the nutrition conditions of Indonesian school girls and boys, the Ministry of Education and Culture has implemented the Government school feeding programme (Progas) since 2016. The implementation of Progas consists of three main components; (i) provision of healthy nutritious breakfasts, (ii) nutrition education and (iii) character education. Since the onset of the programme WFP has provided ongoing technical assistance in programme design, including the formulation of guidelines, provision of training modules, training to ministry and district level officials, and monitoring and evaluation.

In 2019, with support from Evolve (formerly ARoFIIN), the Ministry of Education and Culture together with WFP have rolled out the first phase of a pilot campaign. During this first phase, messages on healthy and balanced diets emphasizing fruit and vegetable consumption were shared through multimedia sources and interactive games, aiming to reach school girls and boys, parents, and the community. WFP enhanced interactive behaviour change communication tools such as bingo cards and snakes and ladders board games, used by teachers to deliver messages in the classroom to the school children. WFP also developed behaviour change communication materials for conveying the same messages to parents.

Furthermore, WFP explored local community gatherings where the same messages on healthy and balanced diets could be communicated to the community. Besides disseminating messages on the importance of consuming healthy and balanced diets, the pilot also assisted in facilitating the adoption of the messages, through the creation of a school garden and healthy canteen, which was also supported by the Food Security District Office.

During this first phase, WFP will assess the effectiveness of using these behaviour change communication materials to communicate messages to the targeted audiences through the selected change agents and local channels. WFP conducted the pilot in one of the Progas schools in Kuningan District in West Java. The pilot is being implemented until the end of 2020. After that, WFP plans to evaluate the pilot to further improve the design of the campaign before scaling it up to other Progas schools.

## Context and operations

[1] Indonesia Economic Quarterly, December 2019, The World Bank

[2]

<https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2018/08/07/1550/prevalensi-ketidakcukupan-konsumsi-pangan-2011-2017.html>

[3] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[4] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[5] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[6] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[7] Rancangan Teknokratik Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional 2020-2024, Ministry of National Development Planning Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[8] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[9] Disasters 2019, Disaster Management Agency, Republic of Indonesia, 2019

## Strategic outcome 02

[10] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[11] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[12] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

[13] Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Primary Health Research), Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018

## Progress towards gender equality

[14] Human Development Report 2019, UNDP, 2019

[15] Indonesia Economic Quarterly, December 2019, The World Bank


## Sbcc pilot in progas

[16] Total Diet Study, WFP, 2014



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>						
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
	Overall				Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	3	

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach							- Resilience Building		
Activity 01	Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output C, K	National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced										
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>										
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>individual</b>	90	92					
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>										
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>training session</b>	7	5					
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>										
	Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>unit</b>	67	47					
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>										
	Number of partners supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>partner</b>	6	5					
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value			
National government institutions; Indonesia											
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>											

	Act 01: Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=3	=2	2	
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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.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 03	Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, K	National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	5,020	5,385		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	137	156		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	25	27		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	64	64		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government school meal program implementers; Indonesia								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 03: Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=5	=4	6	

Strategic Outcome 03	Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, K, M	National humanitarian supply network enhanced							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	400	808		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	16	36		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	21	24		
C.8*	<b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>US\$</b>	158,896	158,896		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	10	20		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	5		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National government institution; Indonesia								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	Act 04: Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=10	=2	4	

**World Food Programme**

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Progas implementation in Deli Serdang

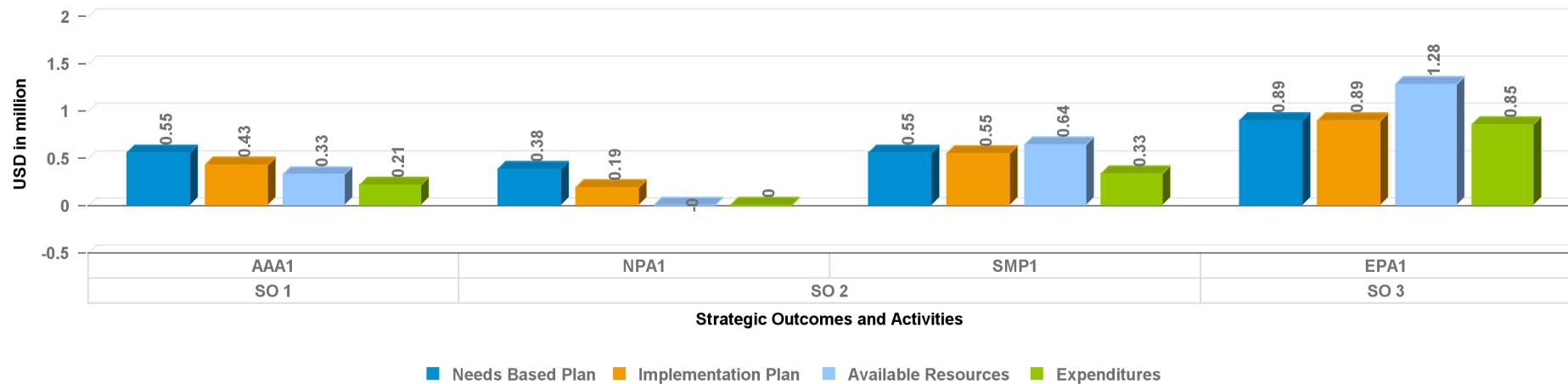
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/indonesia>

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach
SO 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.
SO 3	Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes
EPA1	Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.
NPA1	Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight
SMP1	Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1		Non Activity Specific	0	0	39,437	0
	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.	893,777	893,396	1,278,932	852,819
	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	554,595	425,530	325,623	212,818
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,448,372</b>	<b>1,318,926</b>	<b>1,643,991</b>	<b>1,065,637</b>
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	380,275	186,810	0	0
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	553,423	546,766	639,350	333,793
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>933,698</b>	<b>733,576</b>	<b>639,350</b>	<b>333,793</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	757,457	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>757,457</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,382,070</b>	<b>2,052,502</b>	<b>3,040,798</b>	<b>1,399,430</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			698,788	349,394	1,013,647	689,160
			3,080,858	2,401,895	4,054,445	2,088,590
			200,256	156,123	90,636	90,636
			3,281,113	2,558,019	4,145,081	2,179,227



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

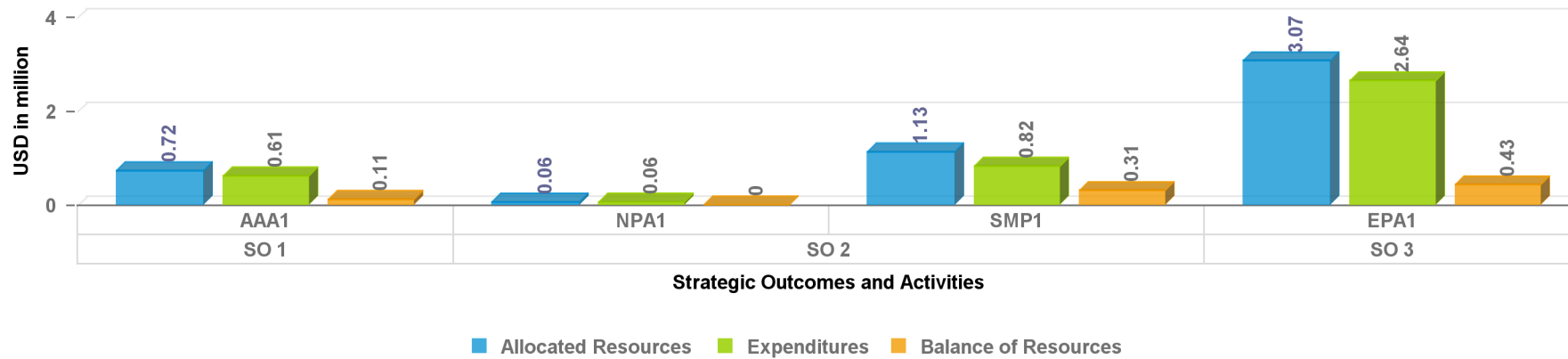
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach
SO 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.
SO 3	Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes
EPA1	Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.
NPA1	Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight
SMP1	Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	2,534,701	3,066,181	0	3,066,181	2,640,068	426,113
	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	1,573,502	723,671	0	723,671	610,866	112,805
		Non Activity Specific	0	39,437	0	39,437	0	39,437
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,108,203</b>	<b>3,829,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,829,288</b>	<b>3,250,934</b>	<b>578,354</b>


# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2020)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	1,095,325	56,883	0	56,883	56,883	0
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	1,602,223	1,126,660	0	1,126,660	821,103	305,557
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,697,548</b>	<b>1,183,543</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,183,543</b>	<b>877,986</b>	<b>305,557</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	757,457	0	757,457	0	757,457
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>757,457</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>757,457</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>757,457</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>6,805,752</b>	<b>5,770,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,770,288</b>	<b>4,128,920</b>	<b>1,641,368</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,045,038</b>	<b>1,701,394</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,701,394</b>	<b>1,376,908</b>	<b>324,486</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,850,789</b>	<b>7,471,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,471,683</b>	<b>5,505,828</b>	<b>1,965,854</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>588,459</b>	<b>513,847</b>		<b>513,847</b>	<b>513,847</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,439,248</b>	<b>7,985,530</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,985,530</b>	<b>6,019,675</b>	<b>1,965,854</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

10/02/2020 12:21:32

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures