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Indonesia Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP completed the implementation of the Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020. In the past four years, WFP fully transitioned to a policy dialogue and technical assistance presence, with exclusive focus on partnerships to strengthen the Government's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger.

COVID-19 negatively impacted economic growth and socio-economic indicators, affecting particularly those at risk of being left behind. WFP relied on its CSP, participated in the COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan (MSRP) and provided technical assistance to the Government's food security and logistics efforts to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic. This was made possible also with resources from the United Nations (UN) COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the World Health Organization.

Adapting to the pandemic context and working through policy dialogue and technical assistance to Government, WFP achieved results across its three CSP Strategic Outcomes at national and subnational levels. This supported the two government priorities of improving nutrition and food quality, and mitigating the effects of disasters, including COVID-19, on food security and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported the generation of quality data and analysis to enhance design and delivery of government programmes. Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture's Food Security Agency, WFP continued to refine the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas as a targeting tool for food security and nutrition programming. Together with Government and UN Agencies, WFP supported the strengthening of adaptive social protection.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP embarked on a renewed collaboration with the Ministry of Health to support the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS) through the development of a digital healthy diet campaign. This is expected to enhance the practice of consuming fruits and vegetables among adolescents. Collaborating with the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP worked on establishing a multi-sectoral mechanism to improve nutrition of school-aged children. In this regard, WFP established a South-South and Triangular Cooperation partnership with its Brazil Centre of Excellence to facilitate policy and programmatic experience exchange.

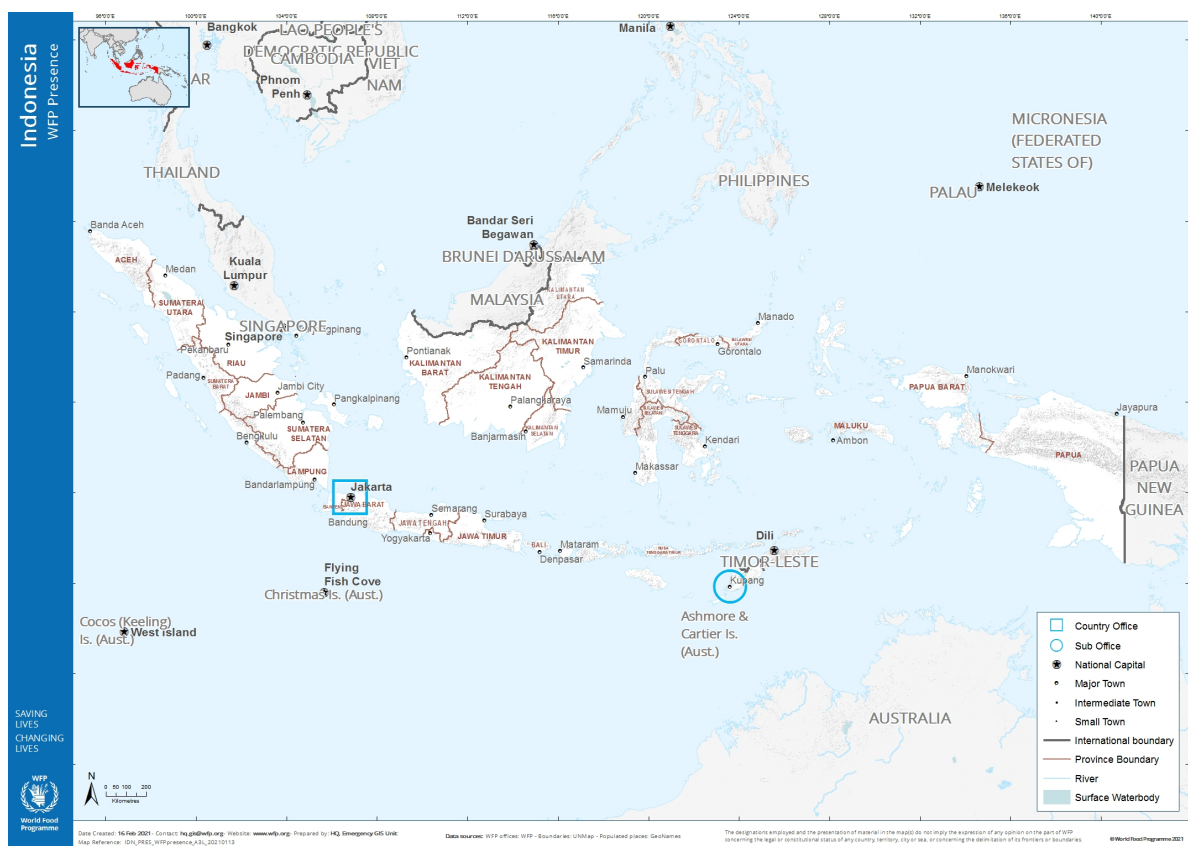
Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued its long-standing partnership with the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to improve national and subnational disaster preparedness and response; including technical assistance to establish the National Logistics and Equipment System and for the Ministry of Social Affairs' Community-Based Disaster Risk Management initiative.

Throughout its CSP 2017-2020 implementation, WFP contributed to enhancing food security and nutrition policies. The 2017 Cost of Diet study results informed an increase in the cash transfer amount of the Government's Staple Food Programme and a government decree was issued on the use of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas as a targeting tool for food security and nutrition programming. WFP also gained prominence as a key government partner as member of the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) Companion Team in strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, building on the acknowledged support provided following the 2018 Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami. In 2020, WFP's support to the NLC was instrumental to the COVID-19 response, particularly for the import and logistics services for personal protective equipment and medical supplies. WFP's regular bulletins on the impact of COVID-19 on economy, food security and livelihoods contributed to informing policy makers and response programming.

In November 2020, the WFP Executive Board approved the Indonesia CSP 2021-2025. This was the result of a year-long comprehensive consultative process engaging a wide range of stakeholders, particularly government partners under the overall coordination of the Ministry of National Development Planning. WFP's strategy is directly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 prepared by the UN Country Team with contributions from WFP and signed by the Government in April 2020. The CSP 2021-2025 aligns with the Government's Medium-term National Development Plan 2020-2024 and focuses on food security and nutrition analysis; disaster and climate risk preparedness and mitigation; and promotion of healthy diets. Its structure and content reflect the strategic recommendations of the 2017-2020 CSP evaluation and the findings and recommendations of the independent Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia - 2019-2020 Update. In parallel, the Rome-Based Agencies developed their Joint Country Strategic Plan in Indonesia 2021-2025, focusing on sustainable food systems.



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Indonesia graduated to upper middle-income status in 2020 and increased its Human Development Index from 0.695 in 2015 to 0.718 in 2019. Yet, geographic and socio-economic inequalities persist in nutrition, food security, and gender. With a population of 270 million and persistent undernutrition, Indonesia is home to the majority of wasted and stunted children in Southeast Asia. Combined with increasing rates of overweight and obesity and assumed high rates of micronutrient deficiencies, Indonesia faces a triple burden of malnutrition. COVID-19 reinforced and worsened inequalities. In March 2020, the poverty rate increased to 9.8 percent compared to 9.4 percent in March 2019, placing 25.9 million people under the national poverty line. The consumption Gini index measuring inequality increased to 38.1 in March 2020 compared to 38 in the previous year. In 2020, Indonesia recorded a total of 2,939 disasters; while the total number decreased compared to the 3,814 of 2019, the number of floods and landslides have significantly increased.

2020 marked the start of the Government’s Medium-term National Development Plan 2020-2024, which places strong emphasis on human development. WFP’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020 related to the strategic focus areas of resilience building and response to root causes and contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 – Zero Hunger and SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals through three Strategic Outcomes (SOs):

- SO 1 focused on technical assistance to identify and monitor food security trends affecting the most vulnerable people and regions to reduce food insecurity and address malnutrition, in partnership with the Food Security Agency, the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency and Statistics Indonesia.
- SO 2 focused on technical assistance for the adoption of improved diets and the inclusion of nutrition objectives into national social protection and school nutrition programmes, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of National Development Planning, and the private sector among others.
- SO 3 focused on supporting the Government’s goal to enhance disaster management and response capacity, providing technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Contributing to SDG 17, WFP strengthened collaboration with national and subnational government, United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, private sector and civil society. Consultations with partners were central to the development of the CSP 2021-2025 and the Rome-Based Agencies’ Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025, both aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 signed by the Government in April 2020. The Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia - 2019-2020 Update commissioned by WFP and conducted by an independent national research institute relied on consultations across various levels and sectors of central and local



government. It was launched virtually with the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction/Acceleration of Stunting Prevention of the Vice President's Office with more than 300 participants. Through a South-South Review, WFP initiated discussions with the Government to expand South-South and Triangular Cooperation to support the new CSP implementation.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far reaching socio-economic and health impacts. In 2020, more than 800,000 people tested positive and more than 20,000 people died with the number of daily cases progressively increasing throughout the year. The poverty rate in March 2020 increased by 0.37 percentage points compared to the previous year. Extreme poverty is projected to increase for the first time since 2006. The Indonesian Gross Domestic Product has been shrinking, signalling the first recession in two decades and is expected to contract by 1 percent in 2020, compared to a 5 percent increase in 2019. The unemployment rate in August 2020 reached 7 percent or 9.8 million workers (2.7 million more than in August 2019). Twenty-nine million people either lost their jobs or became underemployed. School closure since March 2020 put 68 million young Indonesians out of classes and risks having long-term negative impacts on learning outcomes and lifetime income.

The crisis exacerbated underlying inequalities, particularly gender inequalities, as women often rely on the informal job sector and are not systematically covered by social protection. The pandemic resulted in the disruption of community health centre services, decreasing women and children's access to health and nutrition services, including regular vaccinations and pre-natal care.

Whilst the agricultural sector has not been significantly impacted, there have been some disruptions of the supply chain of nutritious yet highly perishable food items, across the challenging geography of the country. With the economic downturn, the ability of vulnerable populations to afford nutritious diets is threatened.

To contain the spread of the disease, the Government enacted movement restrictions, social distancing and lockdowns. It also put forward an extensive response package, including an expansion of social assistance beyond the national Integrated Database for Social Welfare. New programmes included unconditional cash transfers in and outside of Jakarta, cash transfers from village funds, health insurance subsidies and use of the pre-employment card. The Family Hope Programme conditional cash assistance was expanded from 9.2 to 10 million households, with a 25 percent increase in benefits. The Staple Food Programme, a cash transfer for food purchases was expanded from 15.2 to 20 million households and the transfer amount was increased by one third.

WFP supported the Government's response through the COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan, where WFP was the lead agency to enhance the logistics response and co-lead on food security and agriculture with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and UN Women, WFP supported the expansion of the social protection programmes, highlighting and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable with resources from the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

Since March 2020, WFP adopted a work-from-home modality. COVID-19 impacted the implementation of WFP's planned activities resulting in operational adjustments and postponements; field data verification and surveys were not possible and meetings shifted to a virtual modality.

In 2021, further collaboration with the National Logistics Cluster and support for cold chain management for vaccines is likely to remain a critical area of work.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic, as a public health emergency, compounded the existing risks identified in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020. Some of the additional COVID-19 related risks included heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff and partners. This together with the strict social distancing norms, movement restrictions and lockdowns have slowed down WFP's policy dialogue and technical assistance work.

WFP mitigated these risks by implementing a Business Continuity Plan under COVID-19 in accordance with the Indonesia United Nations Country Team's Standard Operating Procedures for the COVID-19 in United Nations Premises, Personnel, and Dependents. Through the implementation of special measures, especially the work-from-home modality, WFP aimed at reducing the risk of transmissions of the virus to its staff, dependents and partners while maintaining its business continuity. WFP also conducted regular remote reviews and assessments of risks faced during implementation, clearly embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities.

Given the movement restrictions and social distancing requirements to reduce heightened health risks, WFP swiftly modified and adjusted the delivery mechanism of its technical assistance activities to virtual modalities, that included not only conducting virtual training sessions and workshops, but also virtual consultations and coordination to support government partners.



Insufficient funding was also identified as a risk for the CSP implementation in 2020. Overall, the Strategic Outcomes were relatively well-funded, except for Strategic Outcome 2, particularly through COVID-19 response resources. Through its funding advocacy, WFP succeeded in mobilizing additional resources to support the Government's COVID-19 response.

Partnerships

The Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2020 was implemented through multi-year partnership agreements with relevant line ministries and agencies working on food security, nutrition and disaster resilience. These multi-sector partnerships are integral to WFP's commitment to support Indonesia to achieve national targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

WFP's partnership with the Government was framed within the United Nations (UN) system, as per the UN Partnership for Development Framework 2016-2020, which articulated the joint commitment of the Government of Indonesia and the UN to the SDGs. In April 2020, the Government and the UN Country Team signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025, which will guide WFP's strategic partnership within the UN system.

UN collaboration was significantly strengthened through joint programming to achieve collective outcomes. This approach streamlines coordination between UN agencies and the Government, supports advocacy efforts, and adds value by pooling resources. In 2020, WFP participated in the following joint initiatives:

- Joint SDG Fund programme to strengthen adaptive social protection with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan (MSRP) that provides a mechanism for a coordinated response in support of the Government.
- UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to enhance data availability and strengthen the social protection system, with UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women.
- Rome-Based Agencies' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia, developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), focusing on sustainable food systems for healthy diets.
- Discussions with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) following-up to the Joint Position Paper by UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the importance of investing in the wellbeing of children to avert a learning crisis due to COVID-19.

WFP initiated a partnership with the University of Bogor to strengthen the Government's food security and nutrition surveillance system. WFP maintained its partnership with the SMERU Research Institute that undertook the independent Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia - 2019-2020 Update, following the 2014-2015 review. WFP partnered with the Data and Information Technology Centre of the Ministry of Education and Culture and started to work with international non-governmental organizations, including Stichting Nederlanse Vrijwilligers (SNV), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Nutrition International. WFP also continued partnering with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement through engagement in the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition.

WFP continued engaging with the private sector, including through the Indonesian Logistics and Forwarder Association for coordinating the distribution of personal protective equipment and medical supplies, and the Indonesian Cold Chain Association supporting the Government in developing a COVID-19 cold chain logistics operation.

Government donors were among WFP's main partners and sources of funds in 2020 and WFP received additional funding allowing support to the Government of Indonesia's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the lack of flexible and multi-year funding hampers the continuity of WFP's policy dialogue and technical assistance to the Government on food security and nutrition, promotion of healthy diets and disaster and climate change resilience, including the COVID-19 response and recovery. Hence, WFP started seeking further multi-year funding to secure continued support to the Government throughout the CSP 2021-2025.

WFP started engaging in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in Indonesia. With SSTC COVID-19 funding, WFP through its Brazil Centre of Excellence is facilitating knowledge exchange between the Governments of Brazil and Indonesia for good nutrition of school-aged children and stimulating local production of nutritious food around schools.

Finally, WFP furthered collaboration with International Financial Institutions: with IFAD through the Rome-Based Agencies collaboration, and with the Asian Development Bank to identify potential collaboration areas in the context of the new respective country strategies.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP 2017-2020: The Governments of Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Among the private sector: Cargill, Food Industry Asia, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Mastercard and Share the Meal. Additional funding support included: the UN CERF, the Joint SDG Fund, WHO and the MPTF.



CSP Financial Overview

The implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2020 supported investments made by the Government of Indonesia to improve food security and nutrition. In 2020, WFP mobilized 78 percent of required funding, including 2019 carry over and newly received 2020 funds, inclusive of funds for the COVID-19 response. All funds mobilized in 2020 were earmarked, with resourcing levels varying across individual Strategic Outcomes and Activities. While Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded, also through COVID-19 response resources, less support was mobilized for Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, which are instrumental to support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger.

WFP mobilized 163 percent of the funding required to implement activities in support of Strategic Outcome 1 (food security and nutrition analysis), including from the Joint SDG Fund for “Leaving No One Behind - Adaptive Social Protection” and the United Nations (UN) COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The resources mobilized under Strategic Outcome 1 also enabled WFP to continue its technical assistance to the Food Security Agency for the application of the Small-Area Estimation methodology in preparing the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas. WFP continued to support the upgrade of the Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for the Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) and started reviewing criteria for identification of vulnerable populations to climatic disasters and their eligibility for assistance. The low utilization of secured Joint SDG funding is the result of prioritization of responding to COVID-19, which caused a delay in the initiation of surveillance system technical assistance. As agreed with the Government, funds will be carried over to 2021. Funds from the MPTF enabled the analysis of COVID-19 impact on the economy, food security and livelihoods, among others.

















WFP mobilized 39 percent of the required funding to implement activities under Strategic Outcome 2 (adoption of balanced diets by consumers). Funding was primarily earmarked to support the Government to establish a national policy dialogue platform for improving nutrition of school-aged children. Funds from the MPTF were utilized (under Strategic Outcome 1) to initiate the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis to inform policy dialogue regarding government decision making for improved nutrition through social protection systems in the COVID-19 context.

With the conclusion of the Government’s national school feeding programme, WFP shifted its focus to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder advocacy platform to improve nutrition of school-aged children. With funding from the WFP COVID-19 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, WFP Indonesia established a partnership with the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence to facilitate policy and experience exchange between the Governments of Brazil and Indonesia. WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund jointly financed the development of gender-sensitive nutrition modules for primary school children.

WFP mobilized 66 percent of the required funding under Strategic Outcome 3. With these resources, WFP provided technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs. With additional funding from the World Health Organization, WFP supported the Government’s COVID-19 response through the National Logistics Cluster and in cooperation with the responsible government agency for the response, the Indonesia Health Crisis Centre. WFP spent less than planned under Strategic Outcome 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions that resulted in a shift to virtual platforms for capacity strengthening activities.

To support CSP 2021-2025 resource mobilization, WFP conducted broad consultations with a range of donors and other partners. This included discussions on funding priorities with donor representatives and international financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank. In 2020, WFP also continued close consultations with the Government to finalize the legal basis for their contributions.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and regions using an evidence-based approach	 588,238	 685,634	 956,392	 476,364
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.	 991,790	 527,640	 381,930	 253,795
03: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.	 931,649	 501,950	 611,044	 352,883
Total:	 2,511,677	 1,715,224	 1,949,366	 1,083,042

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for high quality data to support policy decision-making increased as the Government endeavoured to stay on track to achieve its targets, whilst providing support to the most vulnerable people and regions. WFP mobilized 163 percent of the required funding for 2020 under Strategic Outcome 1. The low expenditure of funds for work with the Food Security Agency and the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency, was due to receipt of funding mid-year and implementation adaptations due to COVID-19 related operational restrictions.

In 2020, WFP achieved the outcome result of strengthening Government capacity to ensure subnational data availability on food security to inform policy decisions via small area estimation. However, due to COVID-19 and WFP's shift of focus to analysing its effects and responding to it, other 2020 outcome results were not achieved. These included i) strengthened Government food security and nutrition surveillance system and ii) strengthened Government capacity in anticipation of and responding to disasters through the enhanced use of remote sensing techniques for early warning. As agreed with the Government, this work will continue into 2021. Nevertheless, throughout 2020, WFP delivered output results exceeding its targets due to the swift switch to conducting technical assistance virtually.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered the following outputs: refined Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA), bulletins on COVID-19 impact on economy, food security and livelihoods, joint-market assessment contribution, and seasonal monitoring bulletins on impact of hydrometeorological hazards on food security. As part of these outputs, WFP delivered training sessions and workshops at national and subnational levels, including on FSVA capacity building and on the small-area estimation technique. Training on geographic information system was not possible due to COVID-19 restrictions.

COVID-19 Response

WFP mobilized funding through the United Nations (UN) COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women.

Under the COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Response Plan (MSRP), WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Sub-Cluster to serve as a platform for sharing information and providing analytical support to improve mitigation of COVID-19 impacts on food security and nutrition, and food systems. This included the bulletin series providing regular updates throughout 2020 on the COVID-19 impact on the economy, food security and livelihoods. WFP shared recommendations with the Government to strengthen policies, especially those related to mitigating impacts through social protection programmes.

In August 2020, FAO, UNICEF and WFP conducted a mobile phone survey in urban slums of Jakarta, to assess the household food security, nutrition status of children under five and their mothers, and the effects of the pandemic on both. The final report – to be released in 2021 – will present evidence on food security and nutrition status, and provide recommendations to support urban areas impacted by COVID-19.

In April-May 2020, together with FAO, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and local Non-Governmental Organizations, WFP supported a joint market assessment led by World Vision Indonesia to understand the effects of the COVID-19 response policies on 12 selected critical commodities (food and non-food) in 30 districts across 12 provinces. It concluded that food availability was sufficient; whilst demand decreased and consumers shifted towards the increased use of online platforms and home-cooked meals.

Data collection in remote areas has been made even harder by COVID-19, limiting the ability to gather accurate information to assess the food security impacts of the pandemic, or other crises and disasters. WFP initiated a study to assess the feasibility of utilizing WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (m-VAM) technology. With the completion of the study in 2021, WFP plans to collaborate with Statistics Indonesia and the Food Security Agency to utilize m-VAM for food security and nutrition data collection and analysis in remote locations of Indonesia. The results will complement other on-going studies by making real time data accessible for evidence-based analyses, improved targeting and timely response to the food systems impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Food Security and Nutrition Evidence

In 2020, WFP continued its partnership with the Food Security Agency to enhance capacity to produce and disseminate the FSVA providing policy makers with essential data for improved targeting and planning. WFP also collaborated with the Food Security Agency, Statistics Indonesia and the Statistics Polytechnic to scale up the utilization of the small-area estimation methodology, which will result in food security data availability for 7,246 sub-districts across all 34 Indonesian provinces. This supports improved local level targeting of interventions.

Additional technical assistance was provided to the most food insecure provinces (East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua and Papua) to support the production of Provincial and District FSVAs. Analysis included sub-district-level and village-level food security data. Technical assistance was provided virtually due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Strengthening of Early Warning Systems

Current early warning systems are insufficient to capture data on food security vulnerabilities caused by disasters and public health emergencies. Therefore, WFP initiated a partnership with the University of Bogor to enhance the methodology for improved measurement in the monitoring of food insecurity during and after periods of crisis, including pandemics. Results, available in 2021, will contribute to the development of national and sub-national early warning systems. This will further strengthen the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) and the Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (SKPG) of the Food Security Agency.

In addition, WFP continued to upgrade the Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for the Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE), ensuring its integration as part of the Food Security Agency's Climate Early Warning System (CEWS). This followed the installation of VAMPIRE in the office of the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency in 2019. WFP has also assisted the development of standard operating procedures to ensure compatibility of the two platforms – CEWS and VAMPIRE – to generate early warning data on the likely impact of floods and droughts, and the best approaches to sharing, utilizing and disseminating data with other users, such as the National Disaster Management Agency.

Through the two-year Joint SDG Fund programme on adaptive social protection initiated in 2020 together with OCHA, UNICEF and UNDP, WFP has provided technical assistance to strengthen existing early warning systems. VAMPIRE, together with other national systems, will provide information on climate-related risks and the impact on vulnerable population groups. This will support the Government's geographical targeting for adaptive social protection for climatic and hydrometeorological hazards. WFP's work to review and refine vulnerability indicators and thresholds to trigger the disbursement of social assistance, to be completed in 2021, will complement these efforts.

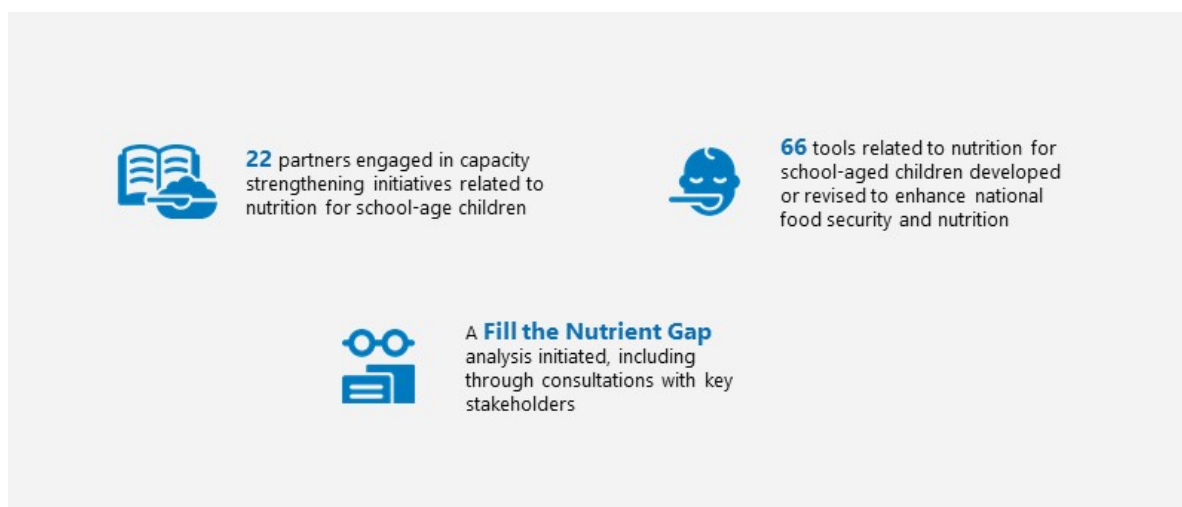
Together with the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency, the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space, and the Food Security Agency, WFP regularly prepared and disseminated bulletins based on monitoring and analysis of seasonal climatic patterns and hydrometeorological hazards, including impact on crops and vegetation. This information enabled the Government and other partners to better anticipate climate-related events.

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1. Under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 efforts will be made to systematically integrate gender, age and disability and to identify the groups of people most at risk of being left behind.



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.



The Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia - 2019-2020 Update recognized the progress made towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger. Stunting of children below 5 has decreased from 36.8 in 2007 to 30.8 percent in 2018 and wasting from 13.6 in 2007 to 10.2 percent in 2018. Despite these positive trends, stunting and wasting rates continue to be high by the World Health Organization (WHO) classification. In addition to this, undernutrition combined with the rate of 35.4 percent of adult obesity and overweight and assumed high levels of micronutrient deficiencies (48.9 percent of pregnant women and girls suffer from iron deficiency anaemia) indicate a triple burden of malnutrition. Poor dietary diversity remains an issue, with 94.5 percent of Indonesians over the age of 5 not consuming vegetables and fruits frequently enough.

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on technical assistance to support the adoption of improved diets and the inclusion of nutrition objectives into national social protection and school nutrition programmes. WFP mobilized only 39 percent of the funds required for Strategic Outcome 2 in 2020; additionally, support was provided by a WFP HQ administered funding source. Thus, WFP was able to provide technical assistance and policy dialogue for improving nutrition.

Due to COVID-19, WFP did not fully achieve the outcomes of i) an established national platform to improve nutrition of school-aged children, ii) the integration of nutrition education into the primary schools curriculum, iii) the roll-out of a campaign on healthy diets targeting adolescents, and iv) informing the development of nutrition-sensitive social protection through a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. However, activities to achieve all outcomes were initiated and partially implemented thus strengthening partnerships and building the foundation for achieving results in 2021. WFP's advocacy for improved nutrition and food security through social protection programmes will remain critical as the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 evolve.

Outputs delivered included the development of nutrition educational materials for different audiences, technical guidance for supporting nutrition of school-aged children through school meals, monitoring tools, and training for teachers on using the nutrition education materials, and training on the use of the monitoring tools.

COVID-19 Response

WFP, as a member of the United Nations (UN) Nutrition Working Group, contributed to the issuance of the Regional Joint Statement on Nutrition in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Asia Pacific. It emphasized the importance of healthy diets; maternal, infant and young child nutrition; management of wasting; micronutrient supplementation; school nutrition and nutrition surveillance.

As schools closed in response to COVID-19, WFP readjusted the implementation of policy dialogue and technical assistance to support on-line learning initiatives to improve nutrition of school-aged children. In the context of the pandemic, there was a need to strengthen digital education mechanisms. WFP partnered with the Data and Information Technology Centre (Pusdatin) of the Ministry of Education and Culture to digitalize social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) materials on improving nutrition of school-aged children. In 2021, once schools reopen, WFP plans to resume its originally planned SBCC pilot in a school in West Java and scale up the use of the digital materials through Pusdatin platforms. Following schools closure WFP also advised seven private sector partner schools

on how to shift from school meals to the provision of food baskets and hygiene kits benefiting more than 1,000 school children.

Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis

In 2020, WFP initiated the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) Analysis, to be completed in early 2021. FNG is an analytical and globally tested process designed to engage key stakeholders in the identification of barriers to adequate nutrient intake. As requested by the Ministry of Health, this will include an update of the 2017 Cost of Diet Analysis. In partnership with Government, UN agencies, research institutions and academia, the FNG Analysis will outline interventions for a multi-sectoral approach to provide improved access to, affordability, and choice of nutritious food. As with the previous analysis, it is anticipated that the findings and recommendations will be utilized to inform decision making related to improving nutrition through social protection systems. The 2017 results were used to help define the increase of the Staple Food Programme's monthly transfer amount, based on the minimum costs of a diversified food basket.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication Campaign for Healthy Diets

WFP started engaging in a partnership with the Government and other key stakeholders on a SBCC initiative to improve knowledge and develop positive attitudes among adolescents to help break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. At its core is a digital nutrition and health campaign promoting fruit and vegetable consumption among adolescents in urban settings. In order to develop the SBCC strategy for the digital campaign, a formative research is proposed in 2021 following which the roll out of the campaign is expected. This activity will complement and strengthen the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), a campaign to promote healthy lifestyles and diets. WFP is planning to engage the private sector, including the SUN Business Network (SBN), in the roll-out of the campaign.

Rice Fortification

Micronutrient deficiencies are assumed to be high in Indonesia, based on available data of poor dietary diversity, high rates of iron deficiencies among pregnant women, and persistent rates of chronic malnutrition. Increasing access to and affordability of fortified rice through the large Staple Food Programme provides a platform for reaching those who are most vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies. In 2020, WFP initiated a landscape analysis which will provide recommendations to support the design of a sustainable and financially feasible model for the production and distribution of fortified rice. The analysis, to be completed in early 2021, will support the Government's policy of ensuring availability of fortified rice for all beneficiaries of its Staple Food Programme. In future, WFP envisages further cooperation with the private sector, including through the SBN in the implementation of this activity.

Policy Dialogue and Technical Assistance to Improve Nutrition of School-Aged Children

In 2020, WFP continued to advocate for an increased commitment for improved nutrition for school-aged children, which is critical particularly during disasters, including pandemics. Building on its national and global expertise, WFP brought together stakeholders in Government, including the Ministries of Education and Culture, Religious Affairs, Home Affairs and National Development Planning, to enhance national and subnational nutrition programmes for school-aged children. Based on these consultations, and in coordination with the Ministry of National Development Planning, WFP initiated the development of a concept note on improving nutrition for school-aged children through policy dialogue and advocacy at the national level and fostering multi-sectoral coordination among line ministries.

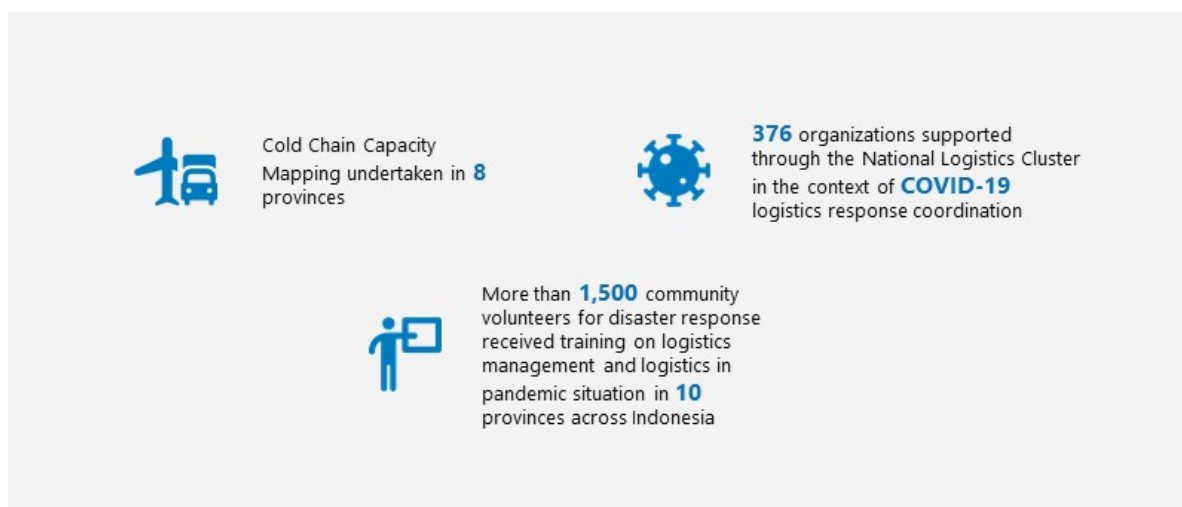
WFP Indonesia partnered with the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence to facilitate South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Brazil. Through this initiative funded by dedicated SSTC resources, WFP will support the above-mentioned establishment of a national multi-stakeholder platform to advocate for policies and programmes to improve nutrition of school-aged children. In the context of COVID-19, WFP is also supporting the Government in defining parameters for school health and nutrition during disasters, including pandemics.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed nutrition modules for primary schools, including nutrition guidelines for teachers and guidance book for parents. WFP and UNICEF piloted the modules in schools in Bogor and North Jakarta in October 2020 and plan to continue advocating with the Government for the inclusion of these modules into the primary school curriculum in 2021.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of the nutrition for school-aged children activities, as evidenced by the Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 1. Similarly, the nutrition campaign and other activities partially integrated gender into the implementation, as evidenced by the Gender Age Marker for Monitoring code 1. Gender and age integration will be systematically pursued under Strategic Outcome 3 of the Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	1
Improve the efficiency and nutritional impact of national school meals and social protection programmes	1

Strategic outcome 03: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.



In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs, adjusting its emergency preparedness and response activities to support the government-led COVID-19 response.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 66 percent of the 2020 requirements, combining 2019 carry over funds and newly mobilized resources. WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the policy and regulatory development processes for the national logistics cluster and regional hub modelling. However, due to COVID-19 and the related operational adjustments, expenditures remained lower than planned as government policy processes were postponed to 2021.

In 2020, WFP achieved four out of six outcome results: i) National Logistics Cluster (NLC) Guidelines and issuance of Government decree to support guideline implementation, ii) strengthened NLC to respond to COVID-19, iii) strengthened capacity of the Government's community-based volunteers for disaster response (TAGANA), and iv) establishment of a Provincial Logistics Cluster in South Kalimantan. Activities to achieve additional outcomes will continue in 2021, namely; i) policy level engagement for national & sub-national disaster management institutions and ii) establishment of the first logistics hub. By swiftly adjusting activities to support the Government's COVID-19 response, whilst working through virtual modalities, WFP was able to exceed all 2020 output targets. The target number of partners supported by WFP through the NLC was significantly higher than expected. In fact, WFP's technical assistance to the NLC for the coordination of the personal protective equipment (PPE) supply chain (including import handling, customs clearance, etc.) benefitted various government institutions, non-government organizations and private sector companies (including local PPE producers). The target number of community volunteers for disaster response under the Government programme receiving training facilitated by WFP was also higher due to the change of modality from offline to online training sessions, and an increased number of participants joining from COVID-19 high risk provinces.

Based on learning from the COVID-19 response, in 2021, WFP will provide technical assistance to enhance government and partner public health emergency preparedness and response. WFP will also continue to engage with the private sector strengthening public and private sector coordination.

COVID-19 Response

In response to the pandemic, WFP supported the import and logistics services of essential supplies, provided supply chain technical assistance, and enhanced access to data and information.

Working through the NLC and the Indonesia Health Crisis Centre (HCC), WFP supported the import and logistics services of personal protective equipment and medical supplies; customs clearance and handling services; emergency hub services; and transport and distribution services.

WFP also provided technical assistance to determine strategic entry points, including hub locations in support of the development of the Ministry of Health's logistics plan. In April, under the NLC, WFP supported the National Disaster

Management Agency and the Logistics and Forwarders' Association (ALFI) in developing guidelines to access temporary import duty relief and rush handling services for the import of international cargo. Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were issued by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise within the Ministry of Finance and were effective immediately with support by ALFI on the ground.

Based on the Government's request to the NLC, WFP launched an Indonesia portal within the Global Logistics Cluster online platform to store information related to COVID-19 humanitarian operations, including Concept of Operations, NLC meeting minutes, and reports on the commercial rapid logistics capacity assessment. The portal is accessible to the general public, with information in both English and Indonesian.

Together with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, WFP mapped essential goods supply chains to identify critical bottlenecks exacerbated by COVID-19 in order to propose solutions. Following the request from the Coordinating Ministry, WFP used the results to develop recommendations on strategic actions to minimize disruptions. WFP conducted a rapid survey with the NLC and the Cold Chain Association assessing Indonesia's commercial cold chain logistics capacity. Results were disseminated to policy makers and stakeholders including the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The results provide information to address logistics related cold chain concerns and challenges for planning the COVID-19 vaccination implementation.

Technical Assistance to Improve Government' Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems

Throughout 2020, WFP provided technical assistance to improve the Government's capacity and systems for emergency preparedness and response. In response to a request from the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to TAGANA in the development and roll-out of a competency-based capacity framework, including materials on basic humanitarian logistics and COVID-19 support. The curriculum and modules are expected to be finalized in early 2021. Together with six other organisations (WHO, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration, RedR, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and TearFund), WFP delivered trainings on health, safety, and security principles in the response to COVID-19 to more than 1,500 TAGANA volunteers from ten COVID-19 high risk provinces.

WFP provided technical assistance to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for disaster preparedness and response, including:

- Contribution to the review of the draft Disaster Management Law through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). WFP advocated for the inclusion of climate risks and public health emergencies as disasters, as well as decentralization of disaster risk management to the local level. Parliamentary approval is expected in 2021.
- Development of the Decree on the multi-sectoral NLC Companion Team to provide expert support to the implementation of NLC guidelines under the leadership of the National Disaster Management Agency.
- Drafting a Decree and technical guidance for the establishment of the Provincial Logistics Cluster in South Kalimantan, signed by the Governor in December.

WFP continued providing technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency to establish the pilot Regional Hub model in South Sulawesi, strengthening the National Logistics and Equipment System. With WFP inputs, the final draft of the regional hub design and logistics toolkit, including a multi-hazard emergency response plan and SOPs for resource deployment and hub management, was completed. Furthermore, WFP provided strategic inputs into the draft Memorandum of Understanding between the National Disaster Management Agency and the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) for the utilization of PMI's regional facilities. Together with the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP will follow-up on the endorsement process in 2021.

WFP provided technical inputs to the Ministry of Social Affairs' warehouse management guidelines which are aligned with national and subnational logistics planning. WFP consulted District Social Affairs Offices across all 34 provinces regarding current warehouse practices. The Ministry of Social Affairs will utilize the results to inform guidelines, now in development, to be finalized in 2021.

With WFP's assistance, the Ministry of Social Affairs established a technical working group on capacity strengthening to coordinate external initiatives on preparedness and response provided by non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. Through the working group, WFP provided support to develop guidelines for distribution of social assistance through cash and voucher, and in kind. This includes standards for the use of cash in emergencies and acts as a reference for stakeholder coordination and accountability. The Ministry of Social Affairs launched the guidelines in July 2020.

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, resulting in a Gender Age Marker for Monitoring 1. Gender, age and disability will be systematically integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 of the Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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

The Indonesia gender policy framework is embedded in the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy enacted in 2000, the Presidential Decree guiding the Long-Term National Development Plan 2005-2025, and the Medium-Term National Development Plan 2020-2024. This policy framework commits the Government to ensuring fair and equitable development for women, men, girls and boys. However, gender inequality remains a challenge hampering efforts to improve food security and nutrition. It persists and has been exacerbated by COVID-19 in terms of participation and access to socio-economic opportunities and support. With higher levels of employment in the informal sector, women are disproportionately affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. This is due to the combination of their lower participation in employment related social protection programmes, and lower representation in the national Integrated Database for Social Welfare.

In 2020, WFP continued to incorporate a gender equality perspective aiming for a gender-transformative approach. With technical support from WFP, the Government incorporated a gender-sensitive indicator - the number of schooling years for girls - as one of the nine indicators used to calculate the food security composite index for producing the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas. This will provide insight into the linkages between maternal education and food utilization, as part of the analysis of the driving factors influencing food security and thus inform government interventions.

In the context of COVID-19, WFP enhanced its analysis to better understand the socio-economic impacts from a gender perspective. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women under the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the analyses prepared by WFP aimed to inform inclusive social protection programmes.

In support of the Ministry of Education and Culture, WFP developed gender-sensitive nutrition education materials for parents and school-aged children with adapted targeted messaging for girls and boys. These materials are also promoting gender equality at home.

In support of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Community-Based Disaster Risk Management initiative, WFP promoted the inclusion of gender, age, disability and prevention of gender-based violence in the competency-based framework of the community-based volunteers for disaster response (TAGANA).

The Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia - 2019-2020 Update commissioned by WFP also included a gender equality perspective. It identified specific constraints faced by women in different domains of food security and nutrition - including as food producers, recipients of social assistance and of health and nutrition services, and as a result of COVID-19 - and recommended to effectively address gender inequality to improve food security and nutrition.

Finally, the promotion of a gender-transformative approach has been embedded in the design of the new CSP 2021-2025 and the Rome-Based Agencies' (RBAs') Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia, both developed in 2020. The RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan in particular builds on the shared approach under the gender policies of the three agencies and promotes evidence-based programming and the equal participation of women and men in sustainable food systems for healthy diets.

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

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago with more than 17,000 islands, hosts a tremendous biodiversity across its different ecosystems. While forests cover about 50 percent of the country, it is among the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters, mainly due to deforestation, forest degradation, and peat fires among others. Approximately 60 percent of all rainforest fauna and flora species are endangered or at risk of extinction. Destructive and unsustainable practices, mismanagement and natural hazards, in addition to increasing population pressure, urbanization, agricultural intensification and manufacturing are putting tremendous pressure on natural resources. Peatland fires and the resulting haze have been causing enormous health and environmental concerns in recent years.

The Government is pursuing environmental sustainability in the achievement of its national priorities. In 2016, Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement and has since adopted significant conservation measures to secure reductions in carbon footprint, addressing the growing burden of marine debris, particularly plastics and other sources of water and air pollution.

About 55 percent of the population lives in urban areas and is exposed to air pollution from different sources, including from motor vehicles, power plants, second-hand smoking, and uncontrolled waste generation and disposal.

Health, food security and the environment are closely linked, with environmental conditions being major determinants of morbidity and mortality. In this context, unsustainable food systems bring significant environmental and health costs. Major internal threats to sustained 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 of Indonesia is increasingly pursuing a sustainable food systems approach. To this end, in 2020, WFP conducted analysis and consultations to inform the development of the new CSP 2021-2025 with its attention to climate and disaster resilience. WFP also engaged in systematic collaboration and coordination with the other Rome-Based Agencies - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – in support of the Government's intention to pursue a transformation to sustainable inclusive food systems for healthy diets. In 2020, WFP explored options to further its technical assistance to the Government in the context of climate change adaptation through access to climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund.

In order to safeguard the health of staff from the adverse air quality in Jakarta and to ensure a clean working environment, in 2020, WFP Indonesia procured and installed 27 air purifiers which reduce the impact of air pollution within office premises.

Data Notes


Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	398	

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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	71	112
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	15	11
	C.6*: 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)					
C: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	43	20
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	partner	9	9

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National government institutions; Indonesia;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0	=5	=5	3	2		WFP programme monitoring

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. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 02: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.6*: 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)					
C: Tailored balanced diet promotional campaigns adequately delivered to targeted populations	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	4
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Tailored balanced diet promotional campaigns adequately delivered to targeted populations	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	5	25

Activity 03: Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	44
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	10

	C.6*: 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)								
C: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		66		66
	K.1*: Number of partners supported								
K: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients	K.1.1: Number of partners supported			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner		22		22
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported								
M: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutritional status of their recipients.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		1		1

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
adolescents; Indonesia;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=2	0			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government school meal program implementers; Indonesia;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=6	=6	6	6		WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 04: Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,250	4,105
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	16	17
	C.6*: 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)					
C: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	11	31
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	65	541
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	12

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National government institution; Indonesia;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=7	=7	7	4		WFP programme monitoring

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Yusmanetti Sari
Students look at a nutrition poster to promote healthy diets in WFP pilot project in Kuningan,
West Java, Indonesia

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

Financial Section

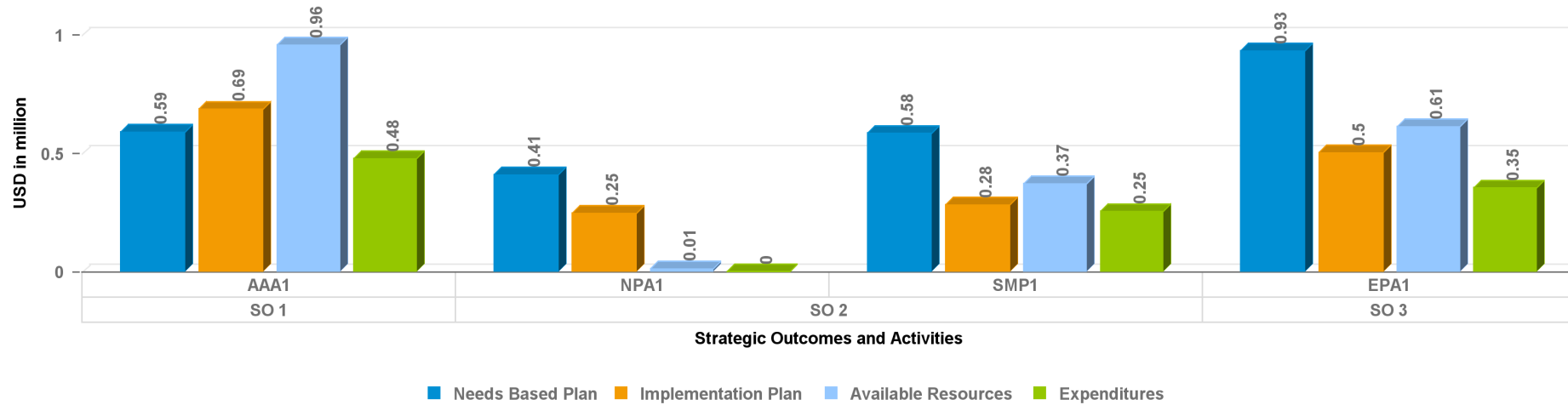
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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	588,238	685,634	956,392	476,364
	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.	931,650	501,950	611,044	352,884
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,519,888	1,187,584	1,567,436	829,248
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	408,497	246,104	11,595	0
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	583,294	281,537	370,336	253,795
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			991,791	527,641	381,931	253,795
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,224	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	73,224	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,511,679	1,715,225	2,022,590	1,083,043
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			781,152	504,000	673,765	449,586

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

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			3,292,831	2,219,225	2,696,356	1,532,630
			214,034	144,250	44,134	44,134
			3,506,865	2,363,475	2,740,490	1,576,764



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

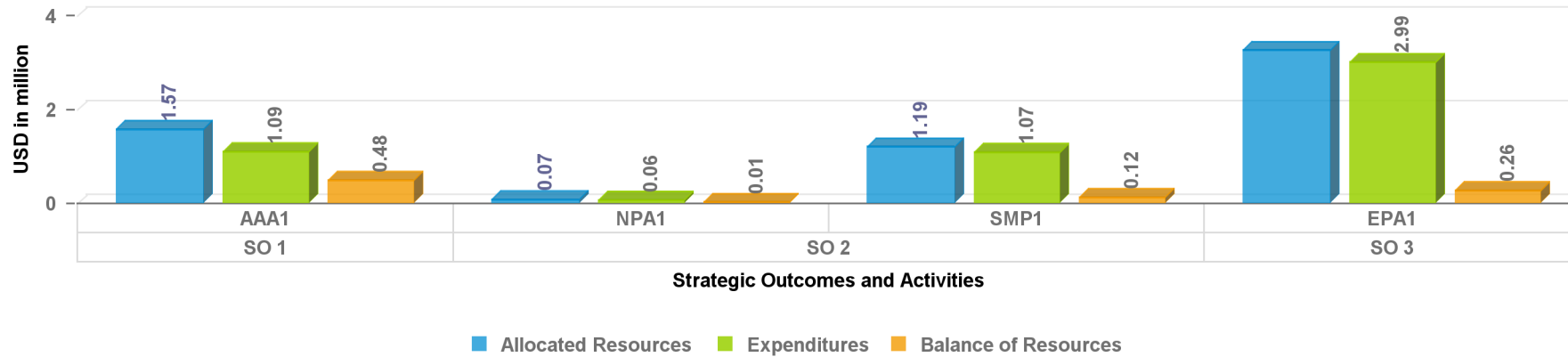
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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	2,161,740	1,567,258	0	1,567,258	1,087,230	480,028
	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.	3,466,351	3,251,112	0	3,251,112	2,992,952	258,160
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,628,091	4,818,370	0	4,818,370	4,080,182	738,188

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,503,822	68,477	0	68,477	56,883	11,595
		Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national school meal and social protection programmes.	2,185,517	1,191,439	0	1,191,439	1,074,899	116,541
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,689,339	1,259,917	0	1,259,917	1,131,781	128,135
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	73,224	0	73,224	0	73,224
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	73,224	0	73,224	0	73,224
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,317,431	6,151,510	0	6,151,510	5,211,963	939,547
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,826,189	2,050,673	0	2,050,673	1,826,494	224,179
Total Direct Costs			12,143,620	8,202,184	0	8,202,184	7,038,458	1,163,726
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			802,493	557,982		557,982	557,982	0
Grand Total			12,946,113	8,760,166	0	8,760,166	7,596,439	1,163,726



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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