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Indonesia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2025

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Overview

In 2021 WFP launched its second, five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Indonesia. In mid-2021 Indonesia faced a devastating wave of COVID-19 which impacted overall health, the economy, livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. The decline in purchasing power increased the level of non-affordability of food and nutritious diets^[1]. Furthermore, natural hazards and the impact of climate change continued to disrupt the food systems. This exacerbated the vulnerability of people already at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, especially adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women.

Through the CSP, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance to support the Government's agenda towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals. Areas of focus included improving data and analysis to inform early warning systems, enhancing coordination and public private partnerships for disaster preparedness and response, strengthening nutrition-sensitive social protection, and integrating nutrition into the national school health programme. WFP's activities in these areas contributed to both its own and the Government's understanding, recommendations, and evidence-based response.

The CSP is aligned with the Government's Medium Term National Development Plan 2020-2024 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 for Indonesia. Despite funding constraints and the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP delivered results in 2021 across all three CSP Strategic Outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted the Ministry of Social Affairs in enhancing its Disaster Mitigation Information System and generating data of vulnerable populations affected by disasters and requiring social assistance. WFP also assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in producing Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases. In partnership with the Government and a wide range of stakeholders, WFP completed the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, which highlighted the unaffordability of a nutritious diet with significant geographic disparities across Indonesia.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the National Disaster Management Agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance the capacity of national and sub-national clusters and technical and coordination groups to prepare for and respond to disasters, including during the peak of COVID-19. Furthermore, WFP enhanced the Ministry of Social Affairs' community-based volunteers for disaster preparedness and response initiative (TAGANA) through the establishment of a Capacity Building Technical Working Group and a capacity-building framework.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, the Ministry of Health and WFP launched a digital social and behaviour change communication campaign targeting adolescents. Through WFP's technical assistance and advocacy, the Government and other stakeholders endorsed evidence-based recommendations to accelerate efforts towards the inclusion of fortified rice in the SEMBAKO social protection programme and in retail markets. WFP together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology on strengthening nutrition education materials and delivery as well as making them available digitally. This can ensure continued investment in school-aged children even during disasters and the prolonged COVID-19-related school closures. The Ministry endorsed and disseminated the materials through an e-learning online platform.

WFP with the other UN Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs), namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), finalized the RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia to promote sustainable and inclusive food systems for affordable and healthy diets. Following the Government endorsement of the RBAs' Joint Plan, the RBAs initiated implementation through the design of a joint pilot.

In 2021 WFP played a prominent role in fostering public-private partnership through its activities. This included leveraging private sector resources to accelerate responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and convening stakeholders, including the private sector, in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Furthermore, and in line with SDG 17 targets, WFP together with line ministries identified opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the context of food security and nutrition, and highlighted Indonesia's particular experience in early warning systems.

These results were made possible with resources from the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, UN Joint SDG Fund, the Government of Australia, the WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund and the WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund. In terms of private sector partnership, WFP continued its partnership with Cargill for strengthening nutrition for school-aged children and embarked on a partnership with DSM for enhancing accessibility and affordability of fortified rice.

Context and operations



While Indonesia has made tremendous progress across all development indicators, the country faces a triple burden of malnutrition. The prevalence of undernourishment increased from 7.63 percent in 2019 to 8.34 percent in 2020. The Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2018 showed that three out of ten children under 5 were stunted, 35 percent of people over the age of 18 were obese^[2], and despite poor data, evidence confirms that micronutrient deficiencies were widespread, with pregnant women and adolescent girls being at higher risk to suffer from it due to their higher micronutrient needs. About 85 percent of pregnant women/adolescent girls aged 15-24 years and 49 percent of all pregnant women/adolescent girls were anaemic^[3]. The RISKESDAS also reported an anaemia prevalence of 26 percent among children aged 5-14 years and indicated that one in five primary school-aged children and one in seven adolescents were overweight or obese.

In mid-2021 Indonesia experienced one of the most severe COVID-19 outbreaks with far-reaching negative impacts, especially on women working in the informal sector, with a decline of purchasing power, health, livelihoods, food security, and nutrition.

Due to its decrease in Gross National Income from USD 4,050 per capita in 2020 to USD 3,879 in 2021, Indonesia's classification was updated from an upper middle to lower middle-income country^[4]. The pandemic exacerbated poverty and unemployment in the country. Poverty increased from 9.8 percent in March 2020 to 10.1 percent in March 2021, with higher incidences in rural areas. In urban areas, poverty continued to increase from 7.4 to 7.9 percent between February 2020 to February 2021. Of the total working-age population of 206.7 million^[5] people, 21.3 million (10.3 percent) were affected by COVID-19. Among them, 17.4 million had shorter working hours, 1.8 million were unemployed, 1.4 million stopped working temporarily, and 0.7 million stayed out of work.

Responding to the pandemic, the Government rolled out substantial fiscal stimulus packages through the National Economic Recovery Programme. This resulted in increased coverage and benefits of existing social protection programmes, and the introduction of new social protection measures to reach the most vulnerable. As per February 2021, the Government's COVID-19 stimulus for social protection reached USD 10.9 billion. Newly launched social protection measures included the Village Cash Transfer Programme, targeting 11 million households in rural areas who were not covered by any other social protection programme. In poor urban areas, food assistance and cash-based transfers delivered through the Family Hope Programme and Staple Food Programme increased their coverage to a higher number of households^[6]. In addition, the transfer value increased. Through these and other measures, the economy is expected to rebound by 3.7 percent in 2021 and up to 5.2 percent in 2022, if no other major COVID-19

waves affect the country^[7].

In 2021 the Government continued working towards making the country's social protection system more adaptive and responsive to social and economic risks related to climate change and natural hazards. The Government also continued delivering assistance in response to disasters. Through mid-December 2021 and in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia experienced 2,853 disasters, including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, as well as climate-related hazards such as floods, droughts, and storms. The number of affected people increased from 6.7 million in 2020 to 8.1 million in 2021. Furthermore, the country experienced several climate anomalies in 2021, such as extreme drought in East Nusa Tenggara, floods in South Kalimantan and an earthquake in West Sulawesi, with repercussions on lives, assets and livelihoods.

In December 2021, Indonesia took over the G20 Presidency. The priority of the 2022 Presidency is recovering together and stronger, focussing on productivity, resilience, stability and sustainable, inclusive growth, among others, by fostering multilateralism, partnership, and inclusivity.

WFP, as part of the United Nations System, engaged in the national and subnational dialogue processes under the Ministry of National Development Planning's leadership, in preparation for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The dialogues resulted in the presentation of the Indonesia Strategic National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation at the global summit.

In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP finalized the Rome-Based Agencies' (RBA) Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia. Following government endorsement, the RBAs initiated the design of a joint pilot in East Nusa Tenggara Province on inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

Through its Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 WFP focuses on resilience building and response to root causes, contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 Zero Hunger and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals.

WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance including by generating evidence, convening exchange, and fostering partnerships among stakeholders. In this context, WFP and government partners identified opportunities and areas for South-South and Triangular Cooperation including nutrition-sensitive social protection, youth engagement in emergency preparedness and response, and early warning systems. WFP also facilitated knowledge exchanges between Indonesia and other countries to accelerate inclusive development.

Through Strategic Outcome 1 WFP generated evidence to inform policy dialogue and decision-making. WFP provided technical assistance to government partners to enhance the quality and utilisation of food security and nutrition data and analysis. This included work in partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Food Security Agency, Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency and Statistics Indonesia.

Through Strategic Outcome 2 WFP focused on advocacy and technical assistance in enacting policies to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change. This included strengthening national and subnational coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response and enhancing subnational and community-based disaster management, in partnership with the National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs.

Through Strategic Outcome 3 WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance to government partners to stimulate demand and consumption of healthy diets, including among adolescents and primary school-aged children, in partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

Risk Management

Funding shortfalls and the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic were the main risks affecting the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan in 2021.

On funding constraints, WFP continued to pursue joint resource mobilizations with the Government of Indonesia, other government donors and UN agencies, as well as expanding funding from the private sector.

In the context of COVID-19, WFP adhered to the United Nations Country Team's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for COVID-19 in United Nations Premises, Personnel, and Dependents. WFP maintained the work-from-home modality from January to September 2021, while ensuring its business continuity. WFP adapted to the situation by adopting a virtual modality in conducting its activities; this included virtual training sessions and workshops, online consultations, and coordination to support government partners. Following the decreased number of cases and adhering to the UNCT's SOPs, in October 2021 WFP staff gradually resumed work from the office with safety measures and guidelines in

place.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP focused on deepening its partnership with the Government of Indonesia by developing an agreement for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025.

WFP also strengthened its strategic partnership with various **government actors**. To continue and enhance its partnership with the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture on the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) at national and subnational levels, WFP accessed resources from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, complementing government fund allocations.

WFP's partnership strategy included enhancing focus on **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**. WFP, together with line ministries, identified opportunities for the exchange of knowledge, experiences, skills, and resources between Indonesia and other countries. As a follow-up, WFP facilitated one knowledge exchange between the governments of Indonesia and Brazil, and initiated preparation for exchanges with the governments of Bangladesh and Jordan in early 2022.

WFP strengthened **UN collaboration** through joint programming based on comparative advantages to achieve collective outcomes for the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, with the common vision of ensuring that no one is left behind. In 2021, WFP participated in the following joint initiatives:

- Rome-Based Agencies' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia, developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and endorsed by the Government in July 2021, focusing on sustainable and inclusive food systems for affordable and healthy diets
- UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund jointly with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and UN Women, in support of the Government of Indonesia to scale up inclusive social protection programmes in response to COVID-19 and to support recovery
- UN Joint SDG Fund programme on adaptive social protection with UNICEF, UNDP, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- Collaboration with UNICEF to support the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to ensure nutrition education for primary school-aged children continues during the COVID-19 pandemic, through the development of digital nutrition education materials
- COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan, a joint initiative of the UN Country Team to support the Government in addressing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19
- Joint study with UNICEF, FAO, and the World Health Organization (WHO) to examine the status and determinants of food insecurity and undernutrition in low-income urban areas
- Data, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning Working Group, under the leadership of the UN Country Team to fill in gaps of disability data in Indonesia.

WFP engaged with other **development partners** to align programmes and focus areas to support the Government. To identify potential collaboration, WFP engaged in dialogue with governments (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, and United States of America), and with International Financial Institutions, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

WFP partnered with **knowledge institutes and think-tanks**, including Institut Pertanian Bogor University, Statistics Polytechnic, Center for Indonesian Policy Studies, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Indonesia Nutrition Association, Hasanuddin University, and Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Center for Food and Nutrition. WFP worked with these partners to strengthen the methodology used in the Government's food security and nutrition surveillance system and validate the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis.

WFP worked with **partners in the Humanitarian Country Team** to support national coordination mechanisms, including the government-led National Logistics Cluster and the National Protection and Displacement Cluster. WFP engaged with the Coordination Team for Strengthening the Solidarity and Generosity Movement for Response to COVID-19 and other disasters. The Government established this Solidarity Movement for stronger inter-cluster coordination. WFP also worked closely with the government-led technical working group for the national school health programme (UKS). Participation in these groups enabled WFP to work with multi-sector stakeholders and shape the policy environment towards improving food security and nutrition.

WFP partnered with the **private sector**, including Cargill and Evolve, to advocate for a policy framework to improve nutrition of school-aged children, including the integration of nutrition education into the national school health programme. WFP Indonesia joined the global DSM-WFP partnership, supporting the scale-up of affordable fortified rice through social protection and retail markets.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP^[8].

CSP Financial Overview

Within the first year of WFP's Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025, WFP has received approximately 27 percent of the total funding required for the five-year period. This included carried-over resources from 2020, funding mobilized in 2021 and funding from WFP internal allocations. They were all earmarked, except for the funding from WFP's internal allocation.





Resourcing levels in 2021 varied among the three Strategic Outcomes. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP mobilized over 100 percent of the funding required this year. This included the carried-over resources of the United Nations (UN) Joint SDG Fund and the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). WFP also secured funding from the WFP Emerging Donors Matching Fund (EDMF) to continue its partnership with the Government for producing a refined Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for planning and targeting food security and nutrition interventions. The EDMF allocation matched a fund allocation by the Government of Indonesia towards the production of FSVA in 2021. The low expenditure of funds, compared to the available resources for work under Strategic Outcome 1, was due to receipt of funding by October 2021 and because the additional funding was to cover two years of activities, from 2021 to 2023.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP mobilized approximately 57 percent of the total funding required for 2021. It included carried-over resources from 2020 and funding from the WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund. In the context of COVID-19 travel and in-person meeting restrictions, WFP shifted towards virtual modality and was able to deliver nearly 100 percent of targeted results and activities, despite funding constraints. Furthermore, WFP was able to rely on its established network of stakeholders with technical expertise (through existing technical working groups) in accomplishing the targeted technical results. With the available funding, WFP strengthened national and subnational logistics cluster coordination, facilitated a high-level commercial supply chain discussion forum, and strengthened the community-based volunteers for disaster preparedness and response initiative (TAGANA) under the Ministry of Social Affairs and government-led efforts on the COVID-19 response.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP mobilized 78 percent of the required funding in 2021, including carried-over funding from private sector partners and the WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, funding from WFP global partnerships with the private sector, and additional funding from WFP internal allocations. WFP used these funds to facilitate a virtual learning exchange between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Brazil on school health and nutrition, develop nutrition education materials for primary school-aged children and their parents/caregivers, conduct a rice fortification landscape analysis, and develop and launch the social and behaviour change communication social media campaign for adolescents. Due to funding constraints, WFP had to postpone some technical assistance and policy engagement activities related to strengthening the Government's Family Hope Programme and school health programme. The low expenditure of funds for work under Strategic Outcome 3 was due to a delay in conducting social market research to identify the opportunities and barriers to include fortified rice in the SEMBAKO programme. WFP also received additional funding in December 2021 for a study on COVID-19's impacts on primary school children, which WFP plans to conduct in 2022. To support resource mobilization for the CSP 2021-2025, WFP conducted consultations with a range of donors and other partners. This included discussions on funding priorities with donor representatives and international financial institutions.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 01: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. | 833,212.0 | 366,543.0 | 2,113,210.0 | 1,151,050.0 |
| 02: By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | 642,460.0 | 556,441.0 | 368,633.0 | 303,051.0 |
| 03: By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies | 621,814.0 | 207,538.0 | 487,262.0 | 257,709.0 |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific | 0.0 | 0.0 | 496,962.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | 2,097,486.0 | 1,130,522.0 | 3,466,067.0 | 1,711,810.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | 633,313.0 | 421,000.0 | 678,317.0 | 440,463.0 |
| Total Direct Costs | 2,730,799.0 | 1,551,522.0 | 4,144,384.0 | 2,152,273.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 177,502.0 | 100,849.0 | 200,020.0 | 200,020.0 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Grand Total |  2,908,301.0 |  1,652,371.0 |  4,344,403.0 |  2,352,294.0 |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition.



2 coordination mechanisms

supported: production of FSVA and seasonal bulletins on hydrometeorological hazards' impacts on food security and nutrition



46 national/government staff received technical assistance on data collection and analysis, geographic information system, and remote sensing



12 products developed, including national FSVA and seasonal bulletins of the impact of hydrometeorological hazards on food security and nutrition

Under Strategic Outcome 1 WFP supported the Government of Indonesia in generating quality analysis and enhancing capacities to utilize evidence for policies and interventions addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, towards ensuring no one is left behind. WFP provided technical assistance and conducted policy engagement on food security and nutrition analysis, remote monitoring, disaster mitigation, and early warning systems to support the Government's continued efforts to improve adaptive social protection.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2021, primarily through the UN Joint SDG Fund, the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund.

This year, WFP achieved one out of three of the targeted outcome results, namely the integration of its Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the national Disaster Mitigation Information System. Overall, being the first year of the Country Strategic Plan combined with the second wave of COVID-19 led to some implementation delays.

Food security and nutrition evidence contributing to the Government's surveillance system

WFP continued its partnership with the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture to produce Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA). Together with the Food Security Agency, Statistics Indonesia, and Statistics Polytechnic, WFP conducted a Small Area Estimation workshop to evaluate existing data and generate data on food security and nutrition at sub-district level. WFP supported the production of two national and five provincial FSVAs (for East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua). The analyses identified 70 of the 514 regencies as vulnerable to food insecurity, mainly due to poverty and the inability of local production to meet consumption needs.

The FSVAs have been used in several country-wide programmes, including the Sustainable Food Yard, Family Farming, Farming Corporation Development and Community Food Barn. They have also been utilized by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration for targeting support. Local governments utilized the more granular data provided, for example in Kalimantan, to inform village-level stunting reduction interventions.

In 2021, WFP, the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency, National Disaster Management Agency, Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics Indonesia produced three seasonal bulletins on the impact of hydrometeorological hazards on food security and nutrition. Key findings included how weather anomalies, such as La Niña, extreme drought, and floods affected livelihoods and agriculture in Indonesia. The information on weather outlook aimed to inform the Government and partners on their preventive actions and required interventions prior to a shock.

During the month of Ramadan 2021, WFP issued a Food Price Monitoring Bulletin that provided analysis on the availability and price trends of food commodities to inform government decisions regarding food price and stock controls. At the national level there were minimal disruptions to food prices and stocks. However, regional price variations were identified in provinces facing food deficits across specific commodities.

To enhance the Government's efforts in addressing food security and nutrition, during crises such as COVID-19, WFP and a national university conducted a study to assess the methodology of the national Nutrition Surveillance System (SKPG) and the FSVA. The study's recommendations, disseminated amongst stakeholders, included methodological improvements and additional indicators to monitor and detect risks of food insecurity, during and after crisis. The Food Security Agency plans to implement the recommendations in 2022.

Food security and nutrition evidence supporting the COVID-19 response

WFP participated in the development of several studies on the impacts of COVID-19 which were utilized to inform social protection policy dialogue. These included:

- The Status and Determinants of Food Insecurity and Undernutrition in Poor Urban Areas (SDFU), covering three low-income areas in Jakarta, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The study was shared with partners including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs
- A regional study to examine the impacts of COVID-19 on markets and food systems in Jakarta and in seven other cities in the Asia region, to inform the analysis of The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. The study, which was reviewed with the Food Security Agency, will be disseminated with policy decision makers and other stakeholders in 2022
- Research with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to estimate the economic and dietary impacts of COVID-19 in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Myanmar. The study will be completed and disseminated in 2022.

Furthermore, WFP, the Food Security Agency and Statistics Indonesia conducted a feasibility study on the use of the WFP mobile data collection tool (mVAM) to assess and monitor food security in provinces of Eastern Indonesia. The tool allows remote and real-time monitoring of household food security and nutrition, and trends of food market prices. It also enables data collection from remote locations during emergencies, ensuring significant cost-savings. Based on the findings of the study, WFP and the Government plan to pilot mVAM in Eastern Indonesia in 2022.

Strengthened government capacity to include climate and multi-risk hazards into adaptive social protection system

Through the UN Joint SDG Fund joint programme on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) implemented with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), in 2021 WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance their Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA). Under the same collaboration, WFP commissioned the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre to review and refine existing methodologies, indicators, and criteria to improve targeting and interventions for population groups vulnerable to climate-related hazards and eligible for the support under ASP schemes.

With the endorsement from the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP integrated the WFP-developed PRISM into e-SIMBA. This integration will contribute to identifying and targeting the most vulnerable populations affected by a disaster and in need of social assistance, allowing the Ministry to prioritize assistance to those most in need. WFP and partners plan to pursue the utilization of the enhanced e-SIMBA in scaling up inclusive and adaptive social protection in 2022.

Evidence-based nutrition and food security policy recommendations

WFP in coordination with the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Health undertook the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, engaging a wide range of national experts and stakeholders. The analysis provided recommendations to improve access to and affordability of a nutritious diet across the country through existing government platforms and policy changes. These include, among others: i) increasing nutritious food affordability through nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes; ii) improving the supply chains of nutritious foods; and iii) strengthening the provision of nutrition education to vulnerable populations. WFP plans to support the Government to implement these policy recommendations in 2022.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

WFP together with line ministries identified several opportunities for Indonesia to share its expertise with and learn from other countries about early warning systems and evidence generation. In this context, WFP Indonesia started to collaborate with WFP Jordan to facilitate a knowledge exchange between the governments of Jordan and Indonesia, based on Indonesia's experience on the development of early warning systems and PRISM. WFP envisages to continue supporting this and similar exchanges in 2022.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1. WFP's FNG analysis highlighted adolescent girls, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women as the most vulnerable members of the households due to their high level of nutrient needs. Targeted interventions and

fortification were recommended to assist in meeting these needs and improving their nutrition. WFP emphasized the importance of keeping gender-sensitive indicators in the Government's SKPG and FSVA. WFP plans to strengthen its approach by mainstreaming a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective throughout the CSP.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence | 1 |

Strategic outcome 02: By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition



13 coordination mechanisms supported, including Government-led national/sub-national logistics clusters and Government-led technical working groups



More than 650 community volunteers for disaster response across Indonesia received training on logistics management including in pandemic situations



19 products developed, including guidelines and workplan for the national and subnational logistics cluster, and a logistics capacity assessment tool

Through Strategic Outcome 2 WFP supported the Government, other partners and communities to reduce the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition. This included work on national logistics and inter-cluster coordination, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and regional preparedness.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 57 percent of the 2021 requirements, primarily from the 2020 carried over resources and funding received in 2021, including from a WFP internal allocation. Despite the shortage, WFP achieved nine out of the 10 targeted outcome results. Using the virtual modality, WFP was able to exceed the targeted output on the number of people provided with technical assistance and training.

Support the COVID-19 response and supply chain management

In July-August 2021, Indonesia faced a severe second wave of COVID-19, with tens of thousands of daily cases and a high number of people who died after contracting the virus. The United Nations System and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported the Government in responding to the rise of cases. WFP provided technical assistance to the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) to coordinate with other members of the HCT and the private sector.

WFP, with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the World Health Organization (WHO), formed an Oxygen Task Force to coordinate on oxygen scarcity-related issues with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Industry, Indonesian Medical Device Manufacturers Association, Association of Medical Gas Installation Indonesia, and other NLC members. WFP advised on constraints around road weight limitations and, based on the Ministry of Industry forecasting, disparity of oxygen supply in certain areas compared to demand. WFP also co-led the Sub-Working Group on Logistics, supporting the Coordination Team for Strengthening Solidarity and Generosity Movement for Response to Corona Virus Disease 2019 and Other Disasters.

Technical Support to Strengthen Supply Chains

WFP, with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, facilitated a strategic dialogue on essential food and non-food supply chains during prolonged disasters, involving stakeholders from national and subnational levels and international partners. The strategic discussion resulted in key recommendations to ensure availability of essential goods, including establishing a multisector coordination platform on supply chain issues and strengthening partnerships to ensure supply chains are more resilient for supporting sustainable food systems. In 2022, WFP and the Coordinating Ministry will put in place joint plans to follow up on the recommendations.

Support to government-led national and sub-national systems

WFP's work at the national level included engagement in policy dialogue and technical assistance to enhance logistics coordination, particularly through the Government's penta-helix approach^[9]. This included:

- Finalization and utilization of the NLC annual workplan and supporting the finalization of the cluster's legal framework, as well as providing support in establishing the Central Java and South Sulawesi Provincial Logistics Clusters (PLCs) and their guidelines, as formalized through respective Governor Decrees
- Design and implementation of a mixed virtual and in-person national and subnational logistics cluster simulation exercise which portrayed a multi-hazard scenario (Mount Merapi erupting during the COVID-19 response), enabling the National Disaster Management Agency and Yogyakarta PLC to integrate lessons learned from this exercise into the logistics section of their contingency plans

- Enhancing the Logistics Information System of the National Disaster Management Agency by developing the Logistics Capacity Assessment tool and integrating it into InaLogPal, into which WFP also successfully advocated for the inclusion of information on existing subnational coordination mechanisms, the state of logistics preparedness and readiness, and logistics market capacity
- Coordination of private sector engagement for critical logistics services through the logistics cluster and Solidarity Movement.

At the subnational level, WFP supported government responses to disasters and demonstrated how to strengthen local capacities, through:

- Support to activating the PLCs in West Sulawesi and South Kalimantan following an earthquake and floods in January 2021, leading to timely distribution of relief items
- Support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish the displacement and protection cluster as a means to strengthen coordination mechanisms between subnational governments and local stakeholders in disaster management and facilitating advocacy sessions on the cluster to the subnational governments, which resulted in a draft action plan to accelerate provincial clusters across Indonesia
- Technical assistance to establish a Provincial Displacement and Protection Cluster in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), following the April 2021 Cyclone Seroja and eruption of Ile Lewotolok volcano, as WFP collaborated with members of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Capacity Building Technical Working Group supporting the establishment of this Cluster, which was recognized through a Governor Decree as a coordination platform for services to disaster affected people
- Coordinating, through the NLC, resource mobilization, including specialized transport to ensure last-mile relief item distribution, following the eruption of Mount Semeru in East Java, in December 2021.

WFP continued to work closely with the National Disaster Management Agency to strengthen the National Logistics and Equipment System (Sislogpalnas) and the establishment of regional hubs. WFP supported the Agency's prioritization plan for the establishment of hubs using the WFP-developed Emergency Logistics Response Plan, site assessment, design, technical specifications, and engineering criteria.

WFP also facilitated discussions among development partners to map their involvement in logistics emergency preparedness and deepen a common understanding of the hub development process. As agreed with the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP plans to facilitate a multi-partner coordination meeting in 2022, to strengthen the disaster-related logistics management system in Indonesia.

Strengthening Government-led CBDRM initiatives

Together with 19 development organizations, including RedR Indonesia and PREDIKT as co-coordinators, WFP helped establish the Capacity Building Technical Working Group and their annual workplan under the Ministry of Social Affairs-led Displacement and Protection Cluster. The working group coordinates the development of national standards and guidelines, as well as capacity strengthening of humanitarian workers and volunteers.

WFP contributed to the finalization of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Capacity Building Framework for community-based disaster volunteers (TAGANA), to enhance technical skills and knowledge in emergency preparedness and response. The Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP disseminated this framework among national and subnational stakeholders. In this context and to demonstrate how to strengthen local disaster preparedness and response capacity, WFP organized virtual training sessions for 652 TAGANA volunteers in NTT. WFP and other members of the Capacity Building Technical Working Group facilitated different sessions, including logistics and shelter.

WFP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies finalized modules on emergency response and incorporated them in the TAGANA e-learning platform for community volunteers. The Ministry of Social Affairs endorsed the content and disseminated the platform to all provincial Social Offices and TAGANA at the community level.

WFP and other partners, including UNOCHA and UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), helped finalize the national guidelines on Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster-Affected People. These guidelines provide direction for government and non-government stakeholders distributing cash-based transfers to those affected by disasters under an adaptive social protection system, one of the strategic priorities of the Government's National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

WFP, together with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and NDMA, mapped opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the context of disaster management. Following these dialogues, WFP prepared for a peer learning exchange for disaster-ready youth, both

women and men, with the Government of Bangladesh. This knowledge and experience exchange will take place in early 2022.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1. WFP emphasized principles of gender inclusivity in the competency-based capacity building framework for TAGANA and in the Government's Cash and Voucher Assistance Guidelines for disaster-affected people. WFP plans to strengthen its approach by mainstreaming a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective throughout the Country Strategic Plan programme cycle, including in Strategic Outcome 2.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|----------------------------|
| Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | 1 |

Strategic outcome 03: By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies



7 partners supported,
including: Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology



13 products developed, including:
nutrition education materials for primary school students and parents and rice fortification landscape analysis



2 virtual learning workshops conducted with the Government of Brazil on school nutrition and with the Government of Bangladesh on rice fortification

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia and engaged in policy dialogue to increase accessibility, affordability, and consumption of healthy diets to address all forms of malnutrition. This included a focus on enhancing nutrition-sensitive social protection and nutrition education.

WFP mobilized 78 percent of the funds required for Strategic Outcome 3 in 2021. This included funds carried over from 2020 and additional support from a WFP Headquarters-administered funding source. This year, WFP achieved three out of the five targeted outcome results including government endorsements of the nutrition education package materials for primary school-aged children, parents/caretakers as well as a guidance book for teachers on delivering nutrition messages to students, the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting for Indonesia, and the healthy school canteen guidelines. The shortage of funding in 2021 forced WFP to postpone its policy engagement and technical assistance to the national school health programme (UKS).

Support the Government to achieve the inclusion of fortified rice in social protection programmes

The Government plans to ensure access to fortified rice (post-harvest and bio-fortified) for poor and malnourished families by 2024 to address widespread micronutrient deficiencies. A solution at scale can be achieved by increasing access to and affordability of fortified rice through the staple food social protection programme (SEMPAKO) and retail markets. The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis and Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis (RFLA) informed WFP's work on rice fortification. The FNG analysis highlighted the unaffordability of a nutritious diet and its geographical disparities. The RFLA, launched in 2021 with the Government, mapped the current rice production and trade and provided the basis for developing a sustainable and financially feasible model of production and distribution of fortified rice in Indonesia through social protection programmes and the retail market. Representatives from the Government of Bangladesh took part in the launch event and shared their knowledge and experience on rice fortification. In 2022, WFP and the Government of Indonesia plan to pursue the establishment of a national technical working group on rice fortification, consisting of government agencies, academia, United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the inclusion of fortified rice in social protection programmes and retail markets.

Promote healthy diets among adolescents and primary school-aged children through strengthening government systems and programmes

WFP, the Ministry of Health, and other stakeholders, worked to enhance the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS) flagship platform. WFP and the Ministry developed and launched a digital social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaign via social media to improve knowledge and develop positive attitudes among adolescents to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. As the campaign was launched in the last quarter of 2021, it has not yet reached the full target audience. WFP and the Ministry will continue its expansion in 2022, increasing coverage.

Furthermore, together with the Centre for Data, Information and Technology of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP developed digital games, animations, e-books, and quizzes containing messages on healthy diets for primary school students, their parents, as well as a guidance book for teachers on delivering the nutrition messages to the students. This was part of a wider initiative to promote lifelong positive dietary behaviour change and the nutritional status of school-aged children during the first 8,000 days of life, by increasing access to nutrition education through the National School Health Programme (UKS). The innovative digital materials also supported the COVID-19 online distance learning process. The Ministry disseminated

the materials nationwide through the National School Health Programme via an e-learning platform^[10].

In 2021, WFP contributed to the formulation of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology operational guidelines for school reopening across Indonesia. WFP provided technical inputs specific to healthy canteens and diets for primary school-aged children. Furthermore, WFP produced a report on WFP's Policy Engagement and Technical Assistance to the National School Meal Programme (Progas) highlighting good practices and learnings from the private sector-(Cargill and evolve) funded support to the national programme. The report provided a basis for future endeavours to improve the nutritional status of primary school-aged children.

Support the establishment of plans to reduce child wasting prevalence in Indonesia

Indonesia's plan and roadmap in the context of the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting was endorsed in 2021, following technical assistance from UN agencies WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, and the World Health Organization (WHO) in formulating the documents.

The Global Action Plan on Child Wasting, Country Operational Roadmap 2021-2025 for Indonesia highlights priority actions, policy targets, and planned interventions across health, food, water and sanitation, and social protection with WFP focusing on social and behaviour change communication in the context of primary school education, social protection and food systems transformation towards affordable healthy diets. These are aligned with government priorities and programmes. The Government committed to implement the roadmap as one of the pathways to prevent and treat wasting in the country.

Food Systems Dialogues and the Rome-Based Agencies' work

In 2021, the UN system in Indonesia supported the government-led Food Systems Summit Dialogues at national and subnational level. The Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) - FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP provided support to the dialogue process in coordination with the Food Systems Dialogues' national co-conveners in the Ministry of National Development Planning. In the Indonesia Strategic National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation outcome document presented to the UN Food Systems Summit, Indonesia highlighted, among others, the need to focus on i) ending hunger, improving diets, promoting coastal and ocean-based food, ii) protecting and restoring natural resources, and iii) supporting resilient and local food systems.

Aligned to this national agenda, in 2021 the RBAs continued to work on the RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia. The plan was endorsed by the Government and the three agencies started to work on the development of a pilot project in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), a province in the eastern part of the country, among the most vulnerable to poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. The RBAs conducted a multi-disciplinary background study of food systems in the province, which will inform the development of joint engagement at the local and national level from 2022 onwards.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

WFP facilitated a knowledge exchange between the governments of Brazil and Indonesia on school health and nutrition programmes, particularly in the context of COVID-19. The exchange included a virtual event involving high-level representatives from several ministries and agencies from both countries. In 2022, WFP Indonesia with the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence plans to continue facilitating virtual exchanges on school health and nutrition, focusing on, among others: school nutrition-related policy frameworks; implementation of healthy school canteens; nutrition education curriculum; restriction of sodium, sugar and fat as well as processed food for children; and a combination of conditional cash transfers for school attendance to mothers of poor students with the delivery of a school health and nutrition programme.

In 2022, WFP will also pursue the continuation of knowledge exchange between the governments of Bangladesh and Indonesia on rice fortification and its inclusion in social protection programmes.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was partially integrated across all activities, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring of 1. WFP designed the digital SBCC campaign focusing on promoting consumption of healthy diets among adolescents, especially adolescent girls, to improve their nutrition and thus breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. In the materials WFP promoted gender equality on preparing meals in the family setting. WFP plans to strengthen its approach by mainstreaming a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective throughout the Country Strategic Plan programme cycle, including in Strategic Outcome 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition | 1 |

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Global evidence indicates that COVID-19 has been affecting men and women differently, disproportionately impacting women. Lockdowns and restrictions have put more burden on women, resulting in income losses for the many women engaged in the informal sector, and increased unpaid domestic workload and caretaker responsibilities for those attending to the elderly and children during school closures. It also resulted in increased domestic violence, including due to economic instability^[11].

COVID-19 has also exacerbated vulnerabilities in the context of food security and nutrition. A study conducted in selected low-income areas of Jakarta showed how the quality of the diets of mothers worsened during the pandemic^[12]. Dietary diversity and consumption of nutritious foods of women decreased in 2020 compared to 2018^[13]. This along with the decrease in purchasing power due to COVID-19^[14], especially for poor households depending on the income of women, further placed nutritious diets out of reach for the most vulnerable.

To provide an evidence base for decision-making for affordable healthy diets for all population groups, including during crises, WFP conducted a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. The analysis found that adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women are the most nutritionally vulnerable. They need to consume high levels of nutrient-rich foods, representing over 60 percent of the total household cost of a nutritious diet. The analysis recommended targeted interventions, including nutrition-sensitive social protection complemented by nutrition education.

Recognizing the specific needs of children and impacts of COVID-19 on them, WFP together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology developed gender-sensitive nutrition education materials for school-aged children. Among other topics, the materials promoted gender equality in the household, for example men's involvement in nutritious meal preparation.

WFP conducted a study to review the Government's Nutrition Surveillance System (SKPG) and Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) as decision-making tools to improve food security and nutrition, including during prolonged crises such as with COVID-19. The study found a correlation between the average length of schooling of women or girls over 15 years and household food security. It recommended that SKPG and FSVA continue using the average length of schooling for girls over 15 and stunting prevalence among children under-5 among the nine indicators to assess food security.

WFP and partners developed the competency-based capacity building framework for TAGANA volunteers of the Ministry of Social Affairs. This was part of WFP's support to the Ministry to strengthen TAGANA's disaster management capacity, including during pandemics. The framework emphasized the principle of inclusion in humanitarian assistance, such as gender inclusive practices in the provision of clean water, sanitation, and environmental health facilities. It also incorporated the competency for TAGANA volunteers in implementing a referral mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence. The framework has been shared with all provinces, and two particular provinces, namely East Nusa Tenggara and Banten, have adopted and implemented the framework.

Environment

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

Indonesia is home to 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 and natural hazards, in addition to increasing population pressure, urbanization, agricultural intensification and manufacturing are putting tremendous pressure on natural resources.

Situated on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is prone to natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions, as well as hydrometeorological hazards, namely drought, flooding, strong winds, and landslides. Hydrometeorological disasters made up 85 percent of all disaster events in Indonesia in 2021; some of them can be attributed to climate anomalies^[15].

In 2021 Indonesia submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) confirming its existing 2030 targets [16]. While not committing to a net zero target, the NDC explores scenarios for it. Additionally, it identifies strategies for adaptation to reduce vulnerability, manage climate-related risks, strengthen communities, and engagement of stakeholders. During the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in November 2021, the President of Indonesia requested developed economies to contribute more funds and share technology to support Indonesia's climate adaptation efforts. The President highlighted Indonesia's efforts to use its abundant natural resources as a key strategy in lowering carbon emissions. With other leaders, he pledged to end and reverse deforestation by 2030^[17].

In 2021 WFP continued to conduct monitoring of hydrometeorological hazards in close collaboration with the Government. The analyses were disseminated among stakeholders as high-quality evidence related to risks, predictions, and impacts of climate hazards to inform government policy and programmes focused on enhancing food security and nutrition.

Together with the other two Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in 2021, WFP provided inputs to the Food Systems Dialogues, ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021. In its strategic pathways to food systems transformation, the Government prioritised protecting and restoring natural resources as one of the strategies to adopt. The RBAs, following the endorsement of the RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 in Indonesia, initiated a food systems background study in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province, looking at agricultural, nutritional and environmental dimensions, in order to inform the development of a joint pilot project in support of sustainable and inclusive food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

In 2021, WFP also worked towards the development of a concept note for the Green Climate Fund to support Indonesia's efforts towards climate change adaptation. This would aim at strengthening the resilience of national and local systems for adaptation to higher climate variability and to the growing impacts of extreme weather events. In November 2021, WFP initiated a consultation process to inform the development of the concept note, that will continue in early 2022.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, WFP 2021; Analysing the COVID-19 Impacts on Food Security in Indonesia (presentation), WFP 2021.

Context and Operations

[2] Indonesia Basic Health Research 2018.

[3] Ibid, in Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, WFP 2021.

[4] The World Bank, 2021.

[5] Berita Resmi Statistik No. 84/11/Th. XXIV, 05 November 2021.

[6] WFP SDFU study report 2021.

[7] The World Bank Group, Indonesia Economic Prospect Report, December 2021, The World Bank Group

Partnerships

[8] Government of Indonesia, Government of Australia, Cargill, DSM, evolve, UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), UN Joint SDG Fund, WFP COVID-19 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF).

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome achieved: the Ministry of Social Affairs endorsed the integration of PRISM into the Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA).

Strategic outcome 02

[9] The penta-helix approach aims to foster collaboration between Government, civil society, private sector, academia or experts and mass media in disaster management.

Outcomes in SO2 achieved (in no specific order) were: 1) the National Logistics Cluster workplan was endorsed and utilized by the National Disaster Management Agency, 2) Provincial Logistics Cluster for South Sulawesi and Central Java were established, 3) Guidelines for South Sulawesi and Central Java Provincial Logistics Cluster were endorsed, 4) the Emergency Logistics Response Plan was utilized by the National Disaster Management Agency, 5) Technical Working Group on Capacity Building for TAGANA, was established under the Ministry of Social Affairs-led Displacement and Protection Cluster, 6) annual workplan for the TAGANA Capacity Building Technical Working Group was endorsed and utilized, 7) Capacity Building Framework for TAGANA was endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, 8) key recommendations to ensure availability of essential goods established together with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, 9) task force on Oxygen requirement during COVID-19 peak was established and activated within the National Logistics Cluster.

Strategic outcome 03

[10] Online platform of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, containing digital and interactive educational materials.

Progress towards gender equality

[11] LBH APIK. Siaran Pers Refleksi Hari Kartini. 2020. (<http://www.lbhapik.org/2020/04/siaran-pers-refleksi-hari-kartini.html>) AND Komnas Perempuan. Siaran Pers Hasil Kajian Komnas Perempuan Tentang Perubahan Dinamika Rumah Tangga dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19. 2020. (<https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/read-news-siaran-pers-hasil-kajian-komnas-perempuan-tentang-perubahan-dinamika-rumah-tangga-dalam-masa-pandemi-covid-19-3-juni-2020>).

[12] FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. Food security and nutrition in urban Indonesia: Evidence from a remote COVID-19 survey, 2021

[13] FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. Food security and nutrition in urban Indonesia: Evidence from a remote COVID-19 survey, 2021

[14] BPS

Environment


[15] Data as of 31 October 2021. National Disaster Management Agency in SINDO News, 2021; The Jakarta Post, 2021.

[16] The Government of Indonesia, 2021.

[17] The Government of Indonesia, 2021; BBC, 2021.

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 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 | 8 | |
| 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 | 106 | |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. | | | | - Root Causes | |
|--|---|------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities | | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 33 | 46 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 6 | 7 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 2 | 2 | |
| 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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | unit | 20 | 12 | |
| K: Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities | | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 11 | 12 | |
| M: Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities | | | | | |
| M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | unit | 2 | 2 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =25 | =3 | 1 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 02: By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | | | | - Resilience Building | |
|---|---|------------------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 02: Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 740 | 2,203 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 13 | 14 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 54 | 55 | |
| 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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | unit | 17 | 19 | |
| K: Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 233 | 235 | |
| M: Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | unit | 9 | 13 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 02: Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =25 | =10 | 9 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 03: By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies | | | | - Root Causes | |
|---|--|------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 257 | 360 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 6 | 7 | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 5 | 4 | |
| 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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | unit | 17 | 13 | |
| E*: Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook) | individual | 500,000 | 500 | |
| K: Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 9 | 9 | |
| M: Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | unit | 2 | 2 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|-----|----|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =25 | ≤5 | 3 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new) | Overall | 0 | =2 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP / Tania Barendz

Nutrition education material pilot in primary school, SDN 02 Ciloa, Kuningan,
West Java

World Food Programme

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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 2021 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. |
| SO 2 | By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition |
| SO 3 | By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| AAA1 | Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence |
| CSI1 | Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition |
| NPA1 | Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition |

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 | By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies | Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition | 621,814 | 207,538 | 487,262 | 257,709 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 621,814 | 207,538 | 487,262 | 257,709 |
| 5 | By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. | Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence | 833,212 | 366,543 | 2,113,210 | 1,151,050 |
| | By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | 642,460 | 556,441 | 368,633 | 303,051 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,475,672 | 922,984 | 2,481,842 | 1,454,101 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 496,962 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 496,962 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 2,097,486 | 1,130,522 | 3,466,066 | 1,711,810 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 633,313 | 421,000 | 678,317 | 440,463 |

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Total Direct Costs | | 2,730,799 | 1,551,522 | 4,144,382 | 2,152,273 |
| | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | 177,502 | 100,849 | 200,020 | 200,020 |
| | Grand Total | | 2,908,301 | 1,652,371 | 4,344,403 | 2,352,294 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

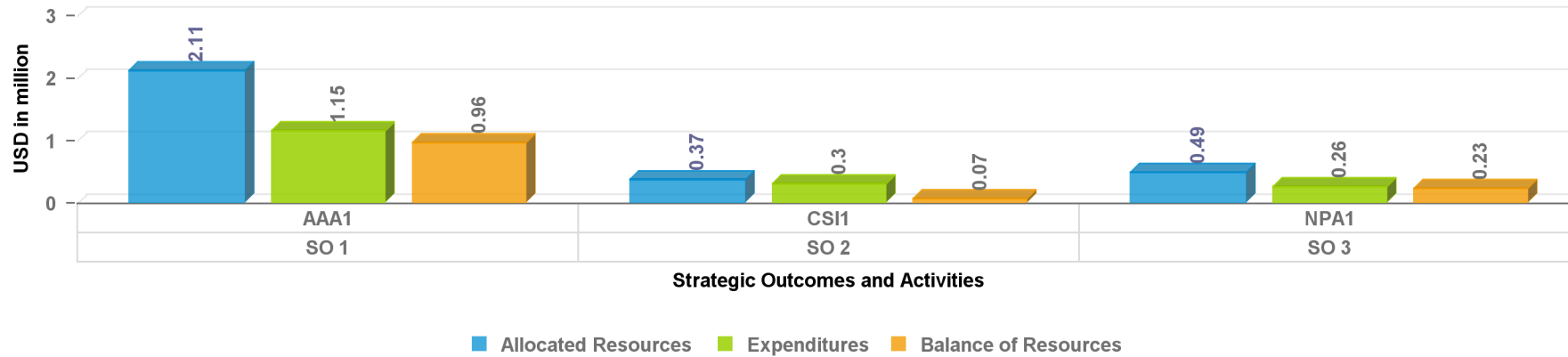
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. |
| SO 2 | By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition |
| SO 3 | By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies |

| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|--|
| AAA1 | Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence |
| CS1 | Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition |
| NPA1 | Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition |

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 2 | By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies | Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition | | | | | | |
| | | | 621,814 | 487,262 | 0 | 487,262 | 257,709 | 229,553 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 621,814 | 487,262 | 0 | 487,262 | 257,709 | 229,553 |

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 2021 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 5 | By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. | Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence | 833,212 | 2,113,210 | 0 | 2,113,210 | 1,151,050 | 962,159 |
| | By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition | 642,460 | 368,633 | 0 | 368,633 | 303,051 | 65,582 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,475,672 | 2,481,842 | 0 | 2,481,842 | 1,454,101 | 1,027,741 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 496,962 | 0 | 496,962 | 0 | 496,962 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 496,962 | 0 | 496,962 | 0 | 496,962 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 2,097,486 | 3,466,066 | 0 | 3,466,066 | 1,711,810 | 1,754,256 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 633,313 | 678,317 | 0 | 678,317 | 440,463 | 237,853 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 2,730,799 | 4,144,382 | 0 | 4,144,382 | 2,152,273 | 1,992,109 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 177,502 | 200,020 | | 200,020 | 200,020 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Grand Total | | | 2,908,301 | 4,344,403 | 0 | 4,344,403 | 2,352,294 | 1,992,109 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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