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# Indonesia

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>4</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	5
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>11</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	11
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>20</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	20
ENVIRONMENT	21
<b>Decree for Food Security</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>24</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	24
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	25

# Overview

In 2022, Indonesia continued to recover from the devastating effects of COVID-19 on the economy, food security, livelihoods, and nutrition. However, the impact of natural hazards, climate change, and global inflation disrupted food systems, affecting the lives of those at risk of food insecurity, especially adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women.

To address these, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance to support the Government's plan to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, as part of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025. This entailed improving evidence-based food security and nutrition analysis, as well as formulating recommendations to enhance food supply resilience, systems for climate and disaster risk management, and innovations to address malnutrition.

The Country Strategic Plan 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, WFP delivered results across all three CSP Strategic Outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs, National Food Agency and Statistics Indonesia to improve the quality of food security and nutrition evidence. This contributed to strengthening linkages between government systems and data platforms to mitigate the impact of natural hazards and climate change. Through advocacy, WFP played an integral role in the Government's issuance of a decree that ensures the use of Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas, an important tool for policymakers to identify vulnerable areas for government programmes.

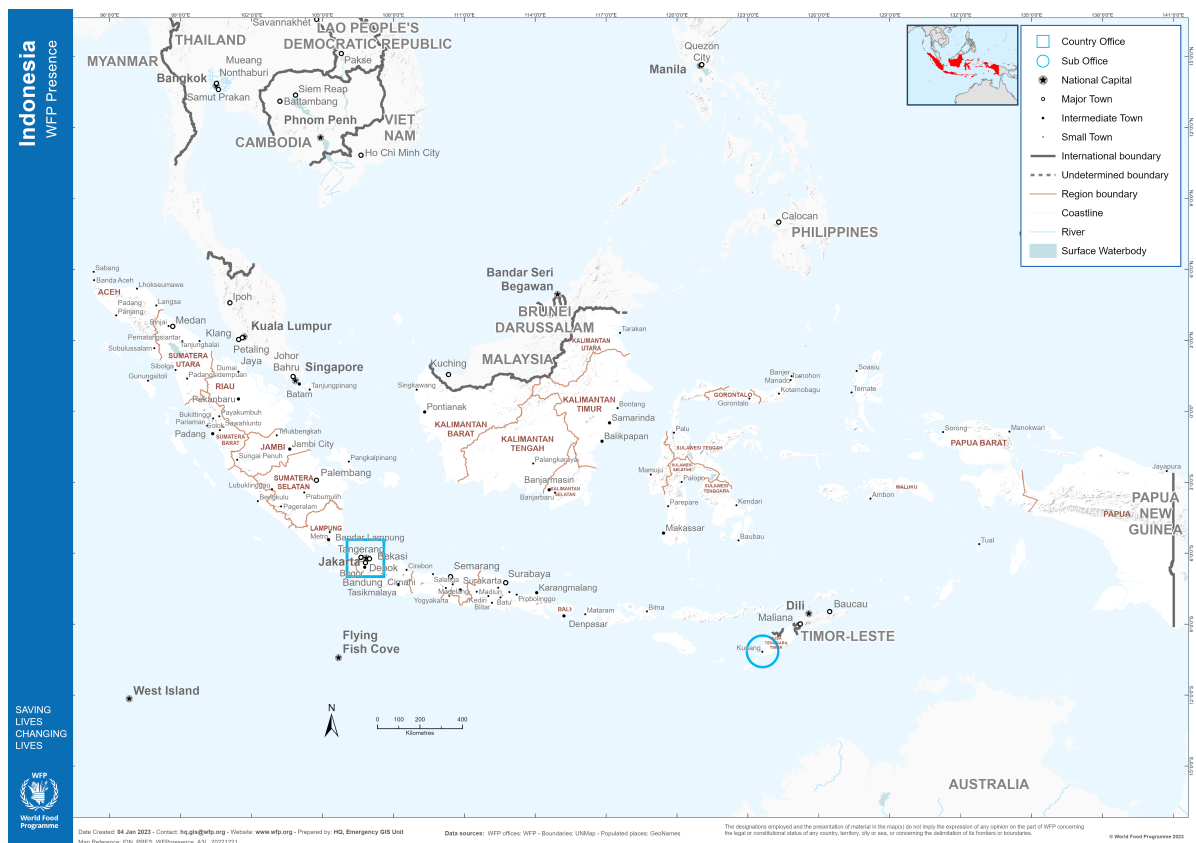
Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP closely collaborated with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. WFP convened stakeholders to identify opportunities to enhance the resiliency of food supply and expand access to and affordability of healthy diets for people most vulnerable to food insecurity. With WFP's advocacy, the National Disaster Management Agency and the Chamber of Commerce signed a memorandum of understanding, strengthening the regulatory framework for public-private partnerships for disaster preparedness and response.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to scale up the *#KerenDimakan* (Cool to Eat) digital campaign as part of a larger Healthy Living Community Movement. Jointly developed by the Ministry and WFP, the campaign aims to improve adolescents' knowledge and practices on healthy diets. In 2022, WFP and the Ministry of National Development Planning initiated the implementation of the workplan for Joint Activities on Rice Fortification 2022-2024. Furthermore, WFP, in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, co-hosted a strategic policy dialogue to establish a common understanding of nutrition for school-age children and identify strategies to enhance the implementation of the National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Aged Children and Adolescents.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP continued fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives. WFP facilitated an SSTC Peer Learning Event on Youth Engagement in Disaster Preparedness and Response between the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh. WFP Indonesia and WFP Jordan co-facilitated an SSTC virtual exchange on impact analysis and risk monitoring, with a focus on droughts. Subsequently, WFP facilitated a visit by the representatives of the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management of Jordan to Indonesia.

These results were made possible with contributions from the Government of Indonesia, UN Joint SDG Fund, the Government of Australia, WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund, WFP Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations partnering with the United Nations Children's Fund. WFP also continued its partnerships working with the private sector, with Cargill for strengthening nutrition for school-age children, with DSM for increasing affordability of fortified rice, and with the Asian Development Bank for scaling up access to post-harvest rice fortification. WFP Indonesia also received funding from Google.org, through WFP USA, which supports enhanced analytical capacity related to climate change risks.

# Context and operations



Indonesia has made considerable progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. In 2022, Indonesia experienced steady economic growth and made a partial recovery from COVID-19. The gross domestic product grew from 3.5 percent in 2021 to 5.4 percent in 2022 year-on-year.[1] The poverty rate also slightly improved, decreasing from 9.71 percent in September 2021 to 9.57 in September 2022.[2]

However, the country continued to face challenges, such as gender inequality, lack of access to healthy diets, natural hazards, and the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies). In 2022, 4.85 percent of households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity. The prevalence of undernourishment increased to 10.21 percent in from 8.5 percent in 2021, with a disproportionate prevalence among women and girls at 13.48 percent.

The latest Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) showed that 30.8 percent of children aged 0-59 months were stunted, a rate of very high public health significance according to the World Health Organization benchmarks.[3] Additionally, one in five primary school-age children and one in seven adolescents were overweight or obese. Despite a lack of data, evidence suggests that micronutrient deficiencies were widespread, especially among children aged 0-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The RISKESDAS reported a significant anaemia prevalence of 38.5 percent among children aged 0-59 months old, 26.8 percent among schoolchildren aged 5-14 years, 48.9 percent among pregnant women and girls, 32 percent among those aged 15-24 years, and 28 percent among people aged 55 years and older.

In 2022, the impact of the conflict in Ukraine revealed the fragility of food systems in Indonesia and highlighted the need to enhance sustainability and resilience. Food supply and demand were disrupted, particularly raw materials for the national food and non-food industries, such as palm oil, fuel, and fertilizers. As a result, rising food prices throughout 2022 significantly increased pressure on households' purchasing power.

Statistics Indonesia reported a seven-year record-high annual inflation rate of 5.9 percent in September 2022, mainly driven by a 30 percent increase in government-subsidized fuel prices. In response, the Government launched a series of social protection programmes to support families and producers most vulnerable to food insecurity. These included: (1) allocation and setting a ceiling price of subsidized fertilizers for smallholder farmers; (2) low-price packaged palm oil (Minyakita) and unconditional cash transfers for cooking oil targeting 20.5 million families and 2.5 million small-scale street vendors; and (3) unconditional cash transfers for fuel targeting 20.65 million families.[4]

Throughout 2022, Indonesia grappled with extreme climate events and natural hazards. La Niña contributed to more frequent extreme rainfall in several regions, disrupting the production of essential food commodities including chillies, shallots, and rice, which led to higher food prices. From January to October 2022, at least 3,514 natural hazards, largely comprised of extreme weather events, occurred, affecting over 5.4 million people.[5]

Since December 2021, Indonesia assumed the Group of Twenty (G20) Presidency and promoted the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger". The G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration in November 2022 committed to take urgent actions to prevent hunger and malnutrition; address food insecurity through ensuring accessibility, affordability, and sustainability of food for those in need; and increase the efficiency of food supply chains.

Indonesia's President Joko Widodo was appointed by the UN Secretary-General as one of six global champions of the UN Global Crisis Response Group (UN GCRG). The UN GCRG aims to avert the looming food, energy, and financial crisis stemming from the conflict in Ukraine. President Widodo travelled to the Group of Seven (G7) Summit, and to Ukraine and Russia in June and July 2022, respectively. WFP provided updates on the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on food and nutrition security globally and to the Indonesian Sherpa to the GCRG.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance to government partners to enhance the quality and utilization of data and analysis for better planning, targeting, and decision making of food and nutrition security interventions. This included the joint production of analytical products with the Government, including seasonal monitoring bulletins and economic and food price analyses. In addition, WFP continued to improve the regulatory framework for the utilization of the Government's Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas for subnational-level planning and enhancing systems and capacities for better climate risk analysis.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on strengthening partnerships to advocate for improved policies to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events and climate change. This entailed strengthening national and subnational coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response and food supply chain resilience, as well as assessing the feasibility of anticipatory action with the Government.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance to government partners to stimulate demand and consumption of healthy diets among adolescents and primary school-age children. WFP also partnered with the Government to scale up the availability and affordability of fortified rice for households most vulnerable to food insecurity. WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, and Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs.

## Risk Management

Funding shortfalls and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic were the main risks affecting the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan in 2022.

On funding constraints, WFP intensified resource mobilization efforts to obtain contributions from the Government of Indonesia, as well as regional and global funding mechanisms. This led to successfully accessing resources from WFP's corporate Emerging Donor Matching Fund to complement Government funding allocations to improve nutrition. WFP also successfully secured funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations through a regional partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund and with the Government of Australia through a global funding mechanism to support climate and resilience portfolio.

As cases of COVID-19 declined, WFP fully resumed work from the office in March 2022, in line with the Government guidelines and the United Nations Country Team's Standard Operating Procedures for COVID-19.

Nevertheless, WFP maintained the virtual modality for conducting training, workshops, consultations, and coordination to support government partners to increase participation.

# Partnerships

WFP expanded multisectoral partnerships with the Government of Indonesia, academia, civil society, International Financial Institutions, and United Nations (UN) agencies. This was essential to WFP's support towards the Government's efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

WFP expanded its donor base through consistent advocacy at the global, regional, and national levels. This included the Anticipatory Action Network, the Global Platform in Disaster Risk Reduction, and engagement in the UN Country Team.

WFP and the Government of Indonesia signed a General Agreement on the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025. The agreement formalizes collaboration and commitment to the implementation of the CSP, including the joint development of project documents and stipulating the annual cash contribution of the Government.

WFP also closely collaborated with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs. These are critical, as both ministries play integral roles in mitigating the impact of natural hazards and climate change, improving the resiliency of food supply chains, and addressing malnutrition in all its forms.

In 2021, the Government established the National Food Agency, replacing the Food Security Agency, a long-standing partner of WFP. The mandate of the Agency is to coordinate and regulate a wider national food policy, including food imports and availability of essential food commodities, previously under different ministries. WFP established its partnership with the Agency to produce and utilize data and analyses that would inform interventions for food-insecure regions and undernourished populations.

WFP continued strengthening its partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning to scale up rice fortification. WFP also continued collaborating with the Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology; Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency; National Disaster Management Agency; and Statistics Indonesia.

At the sub-national level, WFP partnered with the provincial governments of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Maluku, and Papua to strengthen capacity for the utilization of data and analysis for the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). To support the establishment and strengthening of Provincial Logistics Clusters, WFP partnered with the Central Java and West Java provincial governments.

WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund's resources strengthened national government partnerships by complementing budget allocations from the National Food Agency to enhance the FSVA methodology; and the Ministry of Health to enhance the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement through the national rollout of the #KerenDimakan innovative digital campaign to promote healthy diets.

Finally, WFP continued supporting the Government through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives. In 2022, WFP facilitated knowledge exchanges with Bangladesh on youth engagement in disaster management, and with Jordan on drought early warning system methodologies.

## Cooperating Partners

WFP and the Centre for Indonesian Policy Studies conducted a strategic dialogue with think tanks and research centres worldwide on food systems, to inform the joint communique of the Group of 20 (G20)'s Think20, the official engagement group of the G20.

Together with the Ministry of Health, WFP engaged with non-governmental organizations and civil society to develop a workplan for the scale-up of #KerenDimakan. WFP consulted with the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities to explore opportunities for disability inclusion across the CSP.

Furthermore, WFP and the Ministry of National Development Planning convened multisectoral experts for the development of a technical working group on rice fortification. WFP also partnered with Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Polytechnic to support the production of provincial FSVA's.

Through the UN SDG Joint Programme on Adaptive Social Protection, WFP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre to identify population groups vulnerable to climate-related risks, thresholds and triggers to benefit from social protection funds.

## United Nations and International Financial Institutions

In 2022, WFP continued UN collaboration to achieve collective outcomes for the SDGs, with the common vision to ensure that no one is left behind.

WFP co-chaired the Data, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning Working Group which focused on uniform data storage and use within the Government and implemented the UN Secretary-General's Strategy on Data. WFP also participated in UN Resident Coordinator's Office-led Disability Inclusion (DI) initiatives. These included an information and communications technology assessment and integrating DI into the monitoring and evaluation framework of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Following the conclusion of the Joint UN SDG Fund, WFP and UN Children's Fund secured funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. The agencies will continue supporting the Government to develop pathways towards adaptive social protection, through the enhancement of early warning systems.

The Rome-based Agencies the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and WFP continued providing technical assistance to the Government following the Food Systems Summit 2021 and planned the design of a joint pilot in East Nusa Tenggara on sustainable and inclusive food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

In 2022, to scale up access to and affordability of post-harvest fortified rice, WFP collaborated with the Asian Development Bank to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health.

### **Private Sector Partners**

Throughout 2022, WFP strengthened and established new private sector partnerships.

WFP continued its long-standing partnership with Cargill to inform multisector government programmes through the study on "Nutrition of School-Aged Children: Effects of COVID-19 and Opportunities for Enhancing the Nutrition Focus under the School Health Programme in Indonesia". The results of the study will inform the next phase of the Cargill - WFP partnership 2023-2025.

WFP continued as a key focus country within the global WFP - DSM partnership to support the scale-up of nutritious, affordable fortified rice through social protection and retail markets. In this context, WFP engaged with the National Research and Innovation Agency and fortified rice producers.

Through WFP USA, WFP secured funding from Google.org to support enhanced analytical capacity to respond to climate change risks affecting food security.

WFP thanks all donors for their support to the CSP.[1]

# CSP Financial Overview

In the first two years of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025, WFP received 57 percent of the total funding required for the five-year period. In 2022, the annual needs-based plan was fully funded through carried-over funding and newly mobilized resources. Contributions in 2022 were mobilized from regional- and global-level sources and a new private sector donor. Resourcing levels varied among the three Strategic Outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP mobilized over 100 percent of the required annual funding, including carried-over resources from the United Nations (UN) Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the multi-year WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) secured in 2021. The funding enabled the provision of technical assistance to enhance national food security and nutrition data collection processes, methodologies, and analyses. It also contributed to policy dialogue, ensuring data uptake and utilization to inform the Government's cross-sectoral interventions, including emerging adaptive social protection and anticipatory action programmes. New regional funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations in partnership with the UN Children's Fund allowed continuing the work on adaptive social protection.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP received over 100 percent of the total funding required for 2022. This includes resources from the Government of Australia and additional funding through the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee. WFP 1) strengthened the National Disaster Management Agency-led national and sub-national logistics cluster coordination, 2) facilitated high-level strategic dialogues on resilient food supply chains, and 3) conducted a study on the feasibility of anticipatory action implementation in Indonesia. WFP utilized carried-over resources from the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) COVID-19 Opportunity Fund to facilitate an SSTC Peer Learning Event on Youth Engagement in Disaster Preparedness and Response between the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP mobilized over 100 percent of the 2022 required funding, including private sector (Cargill and DSM), and carried over 2030 Fund resources. WFP continued its partnership with the Government to scale up rice fortification and contribute to evidence-building for improving the nutrition of school-age children. Through newly secured EDMF resources, WFP provided technical assistance to pilot and develop a workplan for the national rollout of #KerenDimakan, the innovative digital campaign to promote healthy diets with urban adolescents. However, as the resources were earmarked for social and behaviour change communication and rice fortification work, activities supporting the nutrition of school-age children and nutrition-sensitive social protection were underfunded.

In 2022, WFP secured an annual cash contribution from the Government of Indonesia as part of the jointly signed General Agreement for CSP. This will greatly support WFP Indonesia Country Office's operational costs.

WFP secured new funding from Google.org through WFP USA. This funding supports WFP's efforts to improve the Government's capacity to assess disaster risks, climate change and the impact on food security and nutrition. Funding will strengthen the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring and support livelihoods and resilience to climate change analysis project.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	705,724	705,725	1,947,593	584,304
SO03: 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	705,724	705,725	1,947,593	584,304
Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition	705,724	705,725	1,947,593	584,304
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,715,398	559,193	2,541,392	1,254,358
SO01: 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.	772,078	478,992	1,296,143	783,996
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	772,078	478,992	1,296,143	783,996
SO02: 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	943,320	80,201	1,245,248	470,361
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	943,320	80,201	1,245,248	470,361

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 680,751	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 2,421,123	 1,264,918	 4,488,985	 1,838,662
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 693,313	 418,000	 1,356,688	 566,260
Total Direct Costs	 3,114,436	 1,682,918	 5,845,674	 2,404,922
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 202,438	 109,389	 98,034	 98,034
Grand Total	 3,316,874	 1,792,307	 6,624,460	 2,502,957

# 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.**



**88** people received training and technical assistance, including on production and utilization of Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases



**20** training sessions conducted, including on Small Area Estimation methodology



**13** tools developed, including Seasonal Monitoring Bulletins and a tailored Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring for the Government

Indonesia faces a triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies), mainly due to challenges with affording nutritious diets. The increasing impacts of natural hazards and climate change also pose threats to people's livelihoods, food security, and nutrition.

To address these, the Government has invested substantial resources to develop national and sub-national data and information systems. Improved methodologies are needed to ensure the production and utilization of quality data to inform programmatic and policy decisions.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government in improving data analysis methodologies, enhancing capacities, and advocating for the utilization of evidence.

In 2022, WFP continued to implement Strategic Outcome 1 through two key activities: (1) production and utilization of food and nutrition security evidence to inform policy and strengthen the Government's surveillance systems and (2) enhancement of data availability and analysis for disaster- and climate risk management.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2022, and WFP achieved outcome results above the target. Most of the achieved 2022 results were built upon the activities initiated in 2021. WFP also had new activities, some of which swiftly generated results, such as the issuance of the Regent's Decree of Kupang District on the utilization of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for district government planning.

These were funded through the EMDF secured in 2021. Additionally, funds were secured from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations as part of a regional initiative to enhance systems to improve adaptive social protection. Finally, funding was secured from Google.org, through WFP USA, to support enhanced CO and Government ability to use data analysis and improved analytical capacity to respond to climate change risks.

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

A joint initiative of WFP and the Government since 2005, the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas provides critical data and analysis at national and sub-national levels to inform development planning and geographic targeting of food security interventions. The Government utilizes small-area estimation (SAE) methodology as part of the FSVA, to inform planning and understanding of food security concerns at the sub-national and sub-provincial levels. WFP facilitated an independent review of the SAE analysis and provided recommendations to improve the methodology, to enhance the analysis and accuracy of results. This reflects WFP's target to strengthen government capacities to use SAE where data collection is challenging, and populations are at risk of being left behind. In parallel, WFP continued supporting the National Food Agency, Statistics Indonesia, and Statistics Polytechnic to produce SAE datasets, which will inform the 2023 sub-national FSVA in 34 provinces. The assessment and recommendations will be finalized in early 2023.

With an aim to increase the use of FSVA data and analysis, WFP conducted a case study in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) to identify barriers and bottlenecks related to understanding, disseminating, and utilizing the provincial and district FSVA. The main impediments included a lack of awareness and a supporting legal framework.

With WFP's advocacy, the Kupang Regent of NTT issued **a decree to utilize FSVA for food security policies and programmes**. The Government of NTT, with WFP technical assistance, began to develop an online provincial FSVA

dashboard to support cross-sectoral collaboration, as mandated by the decree. The decree further calls for the formation of a technical working group to support FSVA utilization. In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to produce the national and provincial level FSVA through the delivery of two training sessions in Papua and Maluku.

Throughout 2022, WFP monitored the economic and food security situation in the country and produced two Food Price Monitoring Bulletins. They provide an analysis of the Indonesian macroeconomic landscape, including the impact of global food availability, prices, and disruptions engendered by the global food crisis and the conflict in Ukraine. The bulletins include data analysis of food prices at national and regional levels, as well as a summary of the government response. The analysis was complemented by a Jakarta urban area case study to understand the impacts of increased food prices on poor families.

### **Enhanced data availability and analysis for disaster and climate risk management**

WFP continued to strengthen government capacity to generate and utilize actionable data on vulnerability to and impacts of natural hazards, to inform planning and decision making in priority areas.

Since 2019, WFP has partnered with the Government to enhance its data ecosystem, platforms, and capacities for emerging anticipatory action (AA) and adaptive social protection (ASP). In 2022, WFP continued to engage with the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance its Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA), which is used to monitor the status of disaster preparedness and response activities. WFP supported the integration of data from the Ministry's Disaster Resilient Communities, Social Barn (Lumbung Sosial), and community-based disaster preparedness and volunteer (TAGANA) programmes into e-SIMBA, as well as the establishment of linkages with Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency's three early warning systems. These integrations provide information on contact persons for villages, food stock, and funding sources for emergency response and enable the identification of areas prone to climate-related hazards.

The study recommendations, disseminated amongst the Government and other stakeholders, included the utilization of 17 indicators to identify populations most vulnerable to food insecurity and how they may serve as the basis of cross-sector coordination to develop ASP.

Further supporting disaster and climate analysis, WFP continued to work closely with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysics Agency, the National Food Agency, the National Disaster Management Agency, and Statistics Indonesia to produce three joint Seasonal Impact Monitoring Bulletins. These assess and forecast the impacts of climate events on agriculture and food security. In 2022, for the first time, the bulletins were disseminated through government communication channels, reaching a wider audience, and informing interventions and preventive actions.

Finally, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning by 1) installing the Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) in the Ministry's Centre for Data and Information and 2) delivering two training sessions on its operationalization. PRISM provides climate risk data that can complement the Ministry's planning and implementation for sustainable food systems.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)**

WFP facilitated two SSTC events between representatives of the governments of Indonesia and Jordan: (1) a virtual knowledge exchange to support the national capacity strengthening in disaster risk reduction as well as emergency preparedness and response in Jordan; and (2) a study visit to Indonesia on early warning systems and their use at the central and sub-national level. Delegates from the Jordanian National Centre for Security and Crises Management visited government institutions in Jakarta and NTT.

### **Partnerships**

Conducting a case study on the barriers to disseminating and utilizing FSVA highlighted the need to conduct intensified advocacy with local partners. The successful establishment of a decree for the utilization of the FSVA for cross-sectoral planning in Kupang, NTT was attributable to close engagement and advocacy with the Government. WFP plans to continue this work in 2023, potentially replicating this model in other provinces. WFP also intends to explore FSVA dissemination and utilization strategies in other provinces to identify best practices and enhance this model.

### **WFP Gender and Age Marker**

Gender was partially integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 1. Women's perspectives were reflected in the urban case study conducted for the Economic and Food Security Bulletin, highlighting their role as decision makers for food purchases.

### **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 technical assistance activities on resilient supply chains and government-led national and subnational systems for disaster risk management



5 national coordination mechanisms supported, including: National Logistics Cluster, Provincial Logistics Cluster, and Humanitarian Country Team



3 tools produced, including: Provincial Logistics Cluster Guideline and the Humanitarian Country Team Contingency Plan

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued public-private partnerships for disaster risk management and explored opportunities to increase the resilience of food supply chains and implement anticipatory action to lessen the impact of disasters and climate change.

In 2022, WFP provided technical assistance and engaged in policy dialogue in three key activity areas: (1) the resilience of supply chains, (2) government-led national and sub-national systems for disaster risk management, and (3) anticipatory action and climate change adaptation.

Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded in 2022. Activities were funded by a combination of WFP internal allocation and contributions from partners. As in 2021, WFP achieved most of its target outcome results. Although the national resilient supply chains technical working group has not been established, the consensus was reached to move this forward in 2023.

### Technical support and policy dialogue for resilient supply chains

WFP and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs supported partners to advance policy discussions for resilient supply chains. This topic emerged from a strategic dialogue between WFP and the Coordinating Ministry in 2021, about the impact of COVID-19 on the supply of essential goods. WFP and the Coordinating Ministry conducted two strategic policy dialogues on resilient supply chains, convening government, the private sector, academia, and civil society. This resulted in a consensus to establish a national coordination platform to facilitate further strategic dialogue on supply chain issues. WFP plans to engage with stakeholders to establish this platform in the form of a technical working group.

WFP also partnered with the Coordinating Ministry to determine strategic pathways for future collaboration. This was done through a scoping exercise to identify areas where WFP can support the Government in efficient and resilient food supply chains to strengthen the national food system and improve access to healthy diets. WFP plans to finalize this exercise in 2023.

### Climate change adaptation and anticipatory action

In 2022, WFP consolidated its work on climate change adaptation and anticipatory action. Building on global and regional experience, WFP partnered with government agencies to enhance understanding of anticipatory action and assess the feasibility of implementation in Indonesia.

WFP and representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs visited five provinces to assess the local climate hazard risk profile and existing early warning and response mechanisms. WFP plans to finalize the results of this scoping exercise in early 2023 and inform anticipatory action.

Furthermore, WFP facilitated the participation of a representative from the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency in the 6<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Bangkok, Thailand. WFP and the Agency gained insightful knowledge on anticipatory action and shared progress and good practices from Indonesia, particularly on impact-based forecasting. This enabled close collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs on anticipatory action, with other partners within the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership.

### Support to government-led national and sub-national systems for disaster risk management

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen the government capacity and systems for disaster risk management through the National Disaster Management Agency-led National Logistics Cluster (NLC). With WFP's advocacy, the 2022 NLC workplan included the formalization of disaster risk management systems for public-private partnerships and institutional capacity strengthening of provincial logistics clusters (PLC).

WFP's advocacy contributed to the following milestones:

- Launch of NLC regulations under National Disaster Management Agency Regulation No. 6/2022. This will constitute the legal basis and guideline for NLC members' involvement in disaster management.
- Signing of a memorandum of understanding between the National Disaster Management Agency and the Chamber of Commerce for public-private logistics and supply chain partnerships.
- Implementation of the Central Java PLC preparedness and response operationalization guidelines, building on the results of the Central Java PLC assessment conducted by WFP and the NLC.
- Establishment of the West Java PLC by the National Disaster Management Agency. WFP advocated for the immediate activation of this PLC following the 5.7 magnitude Cianjur earthquake in November 2022.

Additionally, WFP assisted the National Disaster Management Agency with revising the national disaster management operational logistics regulations. This entailed providing inputs on the standardization of logistics and equipment terminology, as well as guidelines for a subnational logistics and equipment needs index.

WFP further supported the enhancement of national capacity and systems for disaster risk management through the National Displacement and Protection Cluster, led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. WFP, the Government, and UN agencies facilitated the Cluster Mid-Term Workshop and Command Post Exercise, to strengthen the coordination mechanism. This entailed developing the Cluster's Capacity Building Working Group's 2023 annual workplan and supporting the identification of national and sub-national Government Cluster focal points.

WFP also partnered with the National Displacement and Protection Cluster. This was to support the Ministry of Social Affairs in producing a position paper on Enhancing Understanding and Management of Disaster Risk in Humanitarian Contexts for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR). The GPDRR is recognized by the UN General Assembly as the main forum for disaster risk reduction.

WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Ministry's community-based disaster volunteers programme (TAGANA). With WFP's facilitation, the Ministry utilized the TAGANA competency-based curriculum framework, jointly developed with WFP, to train 120 TAGANA members from all over Indonesia. The training module included logistics planning and management in humanitarian settings based on the framework.

In 2022, the United Nations System and the Humanitarian Country Team finalized the Contingency Plan for disaster risk management. WFP provided logistical inputs by developing a Logistics Concept of Operations. The Plan will be tested in 2023.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)**

WFP facilitated an SSTC knowledge exchange between the Governments of Indonesia and Bangladesh on youth engagement in disaster preparedness and response. During the event, the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia shared about their TAGANA initiative and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh about their Cyclone Preparedness Programme. The governments also discussed opportunities for women's empowerment in disaster management and integration of the climate change dimension.

### **Partnerships**

In 2022, WFP expanded its partnerships with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs. This was instrumental in engaging in policy dialogues on resilient supply chains, affordable healthy diets, and anticipatory action.

In the context of anticipatory action, WFP also strengthened its collaboration with other UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations through the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership.

### **WFP Gender and Age Marker**

Gender was partially integrated across all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP reflected both women and men's perspectives on and responses to weather extremes and climate shock as part of the anticipatory action scoping exercise.

### **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



11 technical assistance activities to strengthen national rice fortification scale-up and improve nutrition of school-age children



8 tools produced including digitalized nutrition education materials and the Workplan for Joint Activities on Rice Fortification



More than 2 million adolescents reached through the pilot #KerenDimakan healthy diet campaign

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to support the Government to increase accessibility, affordability, and consumption of healthy diets to address all forms of malnutrition (undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies).

In 2022, WFP provided technical assistance and engaged in policy dialogue across three key activity areas: (1) supporting the Government to achieve the inclusion of fortified rice into social protection programmes and retail markets, (2) promoting healthy diets among adolescents and primary school-age children by strengthening government systems and programmes, and (3) food systems dialogue and implementation of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) Joint Country Strategic Plan on sustainable and inclusive food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

Strategic Outcome 3 was partially funded in 2022. Activities supporting the Government's scale-up of fortified rice and healthy diets campaign were fully funded through resources from the Global DSM-WFP partnership and Emerging Donor Matching Fund.

While a study on the effects of COVID-19 on the nutrition of school-aged children was funded by private sector partner Cargill, other activities supporting the nutrition of school-aged children were underfunded. These include strategic policy dialogue and building synergy between the School Health Programme (UKS) and Family Hope Programme (PKH)<sup>6</sup> as well as work on strengthening Government nutrition-sensitive social protection.

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

WFP continued to support the Government to scale up the availability and affordability of fortified rice. This partnership was coordinated through the 2022-2024 Workplan for Joint Activities on Rice Fortification and endorsed by the Ministry of National Development Planning.

Under the Workplan, WFP completed two studies to inform planning for post-harvest rice fortification scale-up. This included 1) a cost and supply chain analysis conducted with the Asian Development Bank, to identify bottlenecks and cost drivers in fortified rice production, supply chain, and marketing, and 2) a quality assurance and control study to assess the domestic capacity for fortified kernel production. The studies will be utilized by the Government and the national technical working group to inform policymakers and stakeholders on how to increase the affordability, availability, and quality of fortified rice.

In parallel, WFP and the Ministry co-hosted two expert consultations to advance the formation of a cross-sector national technical working group on rice fortification. WFP will continue to support the formation of the technical working group in 2023. This process included the engagement of 27 stakeholder agencies including government, academia, NGOs, and UN agencies.

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

In 2021, WFP and the Ministry of Health jointly launched #KerenDimakan (Cool to Eat), a public campaign to improve adolescents' knowledge and practices on healthy diets, as part of the Ministry's nationwide Healthy Living Community Movement (*Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat* or *GERMAS*).

In 2022, GERMAS adopted a digital approach. WFP and the Ministry conducted a pilot #KerenDimakan campaign in Bandung, the Greater Jakarta Area, and Surabaya, reaching over 2 million adolescent boys and girls through social media. In parallel, WFP and the Ministry conducted a series of studies to inform the campaign's design. This led to

incorporating a virtual talk show on healthy eating habits for adolescents that engaged with youth communities. Following the pilot, WFP and the Ministry initiated the development of a workplan for the 2023 national rollout of the *#KerenDimakan* campaign as part of GERMAS, which is informed by the campaign's pilot studies.

Additionally, WFP broadened its partnerships and engaged in strategic dialogue with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs on improved nutrition for school-age children. Through this, WFP was able to support cross-sectoral collaboration across ministries, in line with the newly launched National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Aged Children and Adolescents. For example, WFP initiated discussion on potential synergies between the School Health Programme (UKS) and the Ministry of Social Affairs' Family Hope programme (a national social protection programme) to improve the health and nutrition behaviours of parents and children while boosting the purchasing power of poor families to afford healthier food choices.

To document the post-pandemic nutrition situation of school-age children, WFP conducted a study in partnership with the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization - Regional Centre for Food and Nutrition. The study highlighted the need to strengthen cross-sectoral and cross-ministry collaboration, as well as increase policy and resource commitment for the nutrition of school-age children. Results were presented together with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs to government ministries and agencies as well as sister UN agencies, and academic and private sector stakeholders as the basis for strategic discussions on the way forward for 2023.

In addition, to strengthen nutrition education, WFP advocated for wider dissemination and enhanced utilization of nutrition education materials. WFP digitalized materials in partnership with the Centre for Data, Information and Technology of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. As a result, government partners made the materials accessible to the public through their online platforms. Through WFP's advocacy, the Ministry endorsed the nutrition education package materials by making them available on the Government's UKS website. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry to disseminate and discuss the materials through three sharing sessions - a podcast, talk show, and webinar.

WFP plans to continue to engage with the Government and other partners to work towards synergies for improving school-age children's nutritional status in 2023.

### **Food Systems and the Rome-based Agencies' collaboration**

WFP continued to engage in food systems policy dialogue, particularly in relation to the impact of global inflation on food security, as well as a follow-up to the Food Systems Summit 2021. WFP partnered with the Centre for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS) to deliver a virtual webinar on "Addressing the Triple Burden of Malnutrition Through the G20". WFP and CIPS provided inputs for the G20's Think20 joint communique, emphasizing how sustainable food systems can increase the affordability of healthy diets.

In collaboration with Rome-based Agencies' (RBAs), together with the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Food Systems Coordination Hub in Rome, Italy, WFP supported the Government in identifying actions for Indonesia's national pathways to food systems transformation ahead of the Food Systems Summit.

Planning of the pilot for the RBAs' Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 resumed at the end of 2022 through the pooling of resources. The RBAs plan to complete the pilot's design in 2023 based on the results of the food systems analysis in East Nusa Tenggara finalized in early 2022.

### **Partnerships**

In 2022, WFP partnered with a wide range of stakeholders, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB). WFP collaborated with ADB on the Cost Analysis and Supply Chain Study to support the Government scale-up of affordable and accessible post-harvest fortified rice. Beyond the study, WFP further leveraged shared interest to engage ADB in the development of the national post-harvest fortified rice technical working group. WFP will continue to engage with ADB and international financial institutions.

In 2022, WFP convened cross-sector expert meetings to support the formation of the national technical working group on rice fortification. While the process remains ongoing, the expert meetings have significantly advanced the development of a policy roadmap and pilot concept for the scale-up of post-harvest rice fortification.

### **WFP Gender and Age Marker**

Gender was partially integrated across all activities, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP and the Ministry of Health conducted a baseline study to inform the shaping of messages promoting healthy diets under *#KerenDimakan*, focusing on female adolescents. The study findings disaggregated dietary knowledge, attitudes, and practices among adolescent girls and boys.

## **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

Indonesia ranked 92<sup>nd</sup> out of 145 countries in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report, nine places higher compared to its 2021 ranking. The increased proportion of women in professional and technical occupations as well as legislative, senior, and managerial roles contributed to the improvement in Indonesia's gender parity rank.[1] Meanwhile, Indonesia was among the few countries where the gender parity for healthy life expectancy decreased in 2022. Additionally, women in Indonesia continued to experience wage inequality higher than the global average and made up a disproportionate 80.5 percent of the country's informal sector.

The 2022 World Economic Situation and Prospects Report indicated that global crises pose risks to countries' progress towards gender equality.[2] In Indonesia, increasing food prices threaten to exacerbate gender inequality in food and nutrition security. According to WFP's nutrition analysis of Indonesia, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women are some of the most nutritionally vulnerable members of households.[3] This is attributed to their need to consume high levels of nutrient-rich foods that represent over 60 percent of the total household cost of a nutritious diet.

Climate change may also exacerbate gender inequality through its impact on climate-sensitive livelihoods, such as agriculture. Women in Indonesia participate in all parts of the agricultural sector. Of the 22.5 million households engaged in agriculture in Indonesia, only 20 percent are female-headed.[4]

WFP partnered with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) to support the Government's plan to scale up the availability and affordability of fortified rice for all, including those most vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies, such as adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP further examined gender disparities in micronutrient deficiencies through the *#KerenDimakan* pilot campaign baseline study. Recognizing the higher prevalence of anaemia among adolescent girls, WFP and the Ministry of Health assessed female adolescents' knowledge, practices, and attitudes surrounding iron and folic acid supplements. It found that some adolescent girls did not understand the benefits of the supplement and were less likely to take them. The larger study further explored nutritional and dietary knowledge, attitudes, and practices of adolescent boys and girls. WFP and the Ministry of Health have used the study's results to shape messages promoting healthy diets. This included highlighting linkages between vegetable and fruit consumption to a stronger immune system.

Recognizing the increase in climate-related risks, WFP conducted a scoping exercise to inform the development of anticipatory action in Indonesia. The study included focus group discussions wherein data were collected on different perspectives and responses from men and women and on weather extremes and climate shocks.

Furthermore, the Economic and Food Security Bulletin highlighted the role of women as decision makers for food purchases and the impacts they face due to increased food prices.

# Environment

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

Indonesia is home to tremendous biodiversity across different ecosystems. While forests cover over 60 percent of the country,[1] it is among the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters, mainly due to deforestation, forest degradation, and peat fires. Destructive practices and natural hazards, in addition to increasing population pressure, urbanization, agricultural intensification, and manufacturing are placing enormous pressure on natural resources.

The Indonesian archipelago of 17,000 islands is situated on the Pacific Ring of Fire, which makes it particularly prone to natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. Indonesia's vulnerability is compounded by climate change, which impacts the frequency and severity of hydrometeorological hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones, and landslides. As of December 2022, hydrometeorological disasters made up 99 percent of all disaster events, some of which were attributable to climate anomalies.[2] This rate indicates a 14 percent increase compared to 2021.

In 2022, through engagement at the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) and the Group of 20 (G20), Indonesia confirmed its commitment towards addressing climate change and promoting a just climate transition. Moreover, under Indonesia's G20 presidency, the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministers agreed to support a list of environmental and climate issues, including strengthening policy strategies and governance of disaster risk management and reduction.

WFP continued to monitor hydrometeorological hazards in close collaboration with the Government. The analyses were shared with 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.

According to WFP and the Government's joint hydrometeorological bulletins, most provinces in Indonesia experienced more rainfall than average due to the rare occurrence of the Triple-dip La Niña, which is three consecutive years of La Niña phenomenon.[3] The incidence of hydrometeorological hazards such as extreme rainfall in some areas caused floods and disrupted agricultural production for several food commodities. This led to market price increases, especially for chilies and shallots between April and June. The La Niña phenomenon is still ongoing and forecasted to continue, despite a weaker effect until the end of the year. WFP will continue to provide monitoring and analytical support for the hydrometeorological hazards to inform government programming.

# Decree for Food Security



Despite progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Indonesia continues to face challenges with access and affordability to diversified diets. The National Food Agency (formerly the Food Security Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture) and WFP have jointly produced the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). FSVA provides a visualization of food insecurity that reflects complexity through the analysis of multidimensional indicators. It serves as an evidence base for food security, nutrition policymaking, and intervention targeting. In October 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture authorized "The Cooperation Agreement on Synergizing Support for the Eradication of Food-Vulnerable and Insecure Regions Programme". This was signed by ministries, and an agreement was made to use FSVA as a tool to target programmes.

East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is an archipelagic province in Eastern Indonesia characterized by a semi-arid climate. Of the 5.4 million people living in NTT, more than 20 percent live below the poverty line[1] and 38 percent of children aged 0-59 months are stunted.[2] In the 2021 FSVA, the National Food Security Agency classified 20 percent of sub-districts in NTT as vulnerable to food insecurity, which had significantly increased from three percent in 2021.

To strengthen these multi-sector efforts in NTT, in 2022, WFP and the provincial and district governments of NTT assessed barriers and opportunities surrounding FSVA utilization as a strategic tool for multisectoral food security interventions.

The assessment identified the absence of a legal framework for FSVA utilization in joint food security interventions as a key barrier. It also highlighted the importance of the regional planning processes and the Regional Development Planning Agency's leadership to enhance FSVA dissemination and cross-sectoral collaboration at provincial and district levels.

The findings were shared with the NTT provincial and district decision makers, and discussions were facilitated to identify follow-up actions. This led to a joint effort to develop a district-level legal framework by the Kupang District Government, Regional Development Planning Office, and WFP. As a result, in November 2022, a Regent's Decree forming the legal basis for FSVA utilization in the district was issued. This decree legally governs multisectoral collaboration on the FSVA's utilization for enhanced food security intervention planning, designing, and targeting.

Moving forward, WFP will continue joint work with the Government of NTT to ensure the implementation of the new decree and sensitize the local parliament on the FSVA's potential use. WFP will support the National Food Agency to replicate this process in other provinces.

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

[1] Indonesia Economic Prospects, World Bank, December 2022

[2] Statistics Indonesia, September 2022

[3] WHO Nutrition Landscape Information System (NLIS). <https://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/help.aspx?menu=0&helpid;=391> EN

[4] WFP Indonesia Economic and Food Price Bulletin – October 2022

[5] National Disaster Management Agency, December 2022

## Partnerships

[1] Government of Indonesia, Government of Australia, Cargill, DSM, UN Joint SDG Fund, WFP COVID-19 South-South and Triangular Cooperation Opportunity Fund, WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), Google.org

## Strategic outcome 03

[6] A national social protection programme

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum, July 2022.

[2] World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2022, United Nations, May 2022.

[3] Fill the Nutrient Gap, World Food Programme, November 2021.

[4] Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Indonesia, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, September 2019.

## Environment

[1] The State of Indonesia's Forests Towards FOLU Net Sink 2030, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, September 2022.

[2] Operations Control Centre Daily Report. <https://pusdalops.bnpb.go.id/2022/12/30/laporan-harian-pusdalops-bnpb-kamis-29-desember-2022/>. National Disaster Management Agency, December 2022.

[3] WFP Seasonal Bulletin – Impact Monitoring of Hydrometeorological Hazards July-September 2022, WFP, December 2022.

## Decree for Food Security


Photo: Focus group discussion with beneficiaries of the Government's Sustainable Food Yard Programme. ©WFP/Library

[1] 2022 National Socioeconomic Survey, Statistics Indonesia, January 2023.

[2] 2021 Indonesia Nutrition Status Survey, Ministry of Health, March 2022.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>							
WFP Strategic Goal :				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		11
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		287



## 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	86	88	
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	10	11	
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	20	20	
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	13	
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	22	22	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population of Indonesia, adults and children - <b>Location:</b> Indonesia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	=7	10	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	487	506	
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	13	
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	11	9	
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	7	3	
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	236	206	
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.LRP6: Number of public and private sector investments leveraged	instance	1	1	
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	5	5	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population of Indonesia, adults and children - <b>Location:</b> Indonesia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	=16	16	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	270	278		
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	18	11		
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	7	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	19	8		
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	2,554,829		
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	29	29		
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	3	5		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
<b>Target Group:</b> Population of Indonesia, adults and children - <b>Location:</b> Indonesia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	6	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	=2	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Maria Sinurat

Elementary school principal in East Nusa Tenggara with a nutrition education book

**World Food Programme**

<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 2022 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
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 2022 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	705,725	705,725	1,947,593	584,304
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>705,725</b>	<b>705,725</b>	<b>1,947,593</b>	<b>584,304</b>
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	772,078	478,992	1,296,143	783,996
	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	943,320	80,201	1,245,249	470,362
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,715,398</b>	<b>559,193</b>	<b>2,541,392</b>	<b>1,254,358</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	680,751	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680,751</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,421,123</b>	<b>1,264,918</b>	<b>5,169,737</b>	<b>1,838,662</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>693,313</b>	<b>418,000</b>	<b>1,356,688</b>	<b>566,260</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>3,114,436</b>	<b>1,682,918</b>	<b>6,526,425</b>	<b>2,404,923</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>202,438</b>	<b>109,390</b>	<b>98,035</b>	<b>98,035</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>3,316,875</b>	<b>1,792,308</b>	<b>6,624,460</b>	<b>2,502,958</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

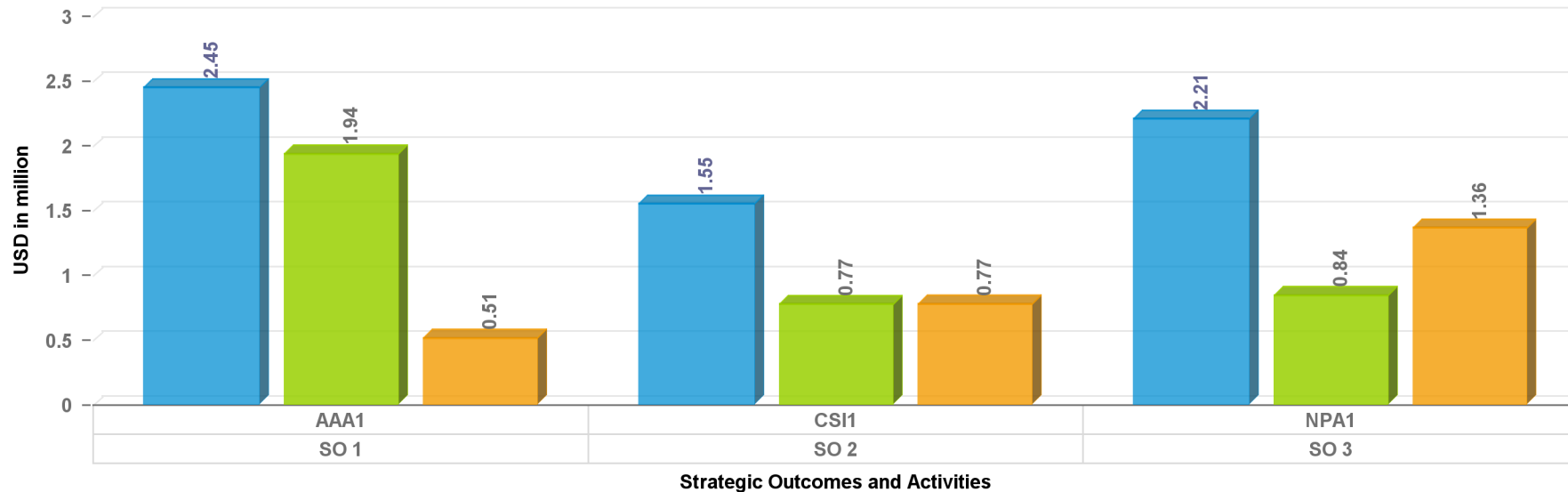
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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						
			1,327,539	2,205,302	0	2,205,302	842,013	1,363,289
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,327,539</b>	<b>2,205,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,205,302</b>	<b>842,013</b>	<b>1,363,289</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,605,290	2,447,194	0	2,447,194	1,935,047	512,147
	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	1,585,781	1,548,300	0	1,548,300	773,413	774,887
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,191,071</b>	<b>3,995,493</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,995,493</b>	<b>2,708,459</b>	<b>1,287,034</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	680,751	0	680,751	0	680,751
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>680,751</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680,751</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680,751</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,518,610</b>	<b>6,881,547</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,881,547</b>	<b>3,550,472</b>	<b>3,331,074</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,326,626</b>	<b>1,797,152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,797,152</b>	<b>1,006,724</b>	<b>790,428</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>5,845,236</b>	<b>8,678,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,678,699</b>	<b>4,557,196</b>	<b>4,121,502</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>379,940</b>	<b>298,055</b>		<b>298,055</b>	<b>298,055</b>	<b>0</b>

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 2022 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			6,225,176	8,976,754	0	8,976,754	4,855,252	4,121,502

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures