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# Indonesia

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

Indonesia continued its commitments towards achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. However, the impact of climate change, extreme weather events, agriculture sector disruptions and food inflation posed challenges to progress. These impacts most affected populations with climate-sensitive livelihoods and vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

To support the Government in achieving its SDG targets, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance through the Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 to: 1) improve evidence-based food security and nutrition analysis, 2) enhance approaches to food supply resilience, 3) support the institutionalization and capacity building for climate adaptation and disaster risk management systems, and 4) innovations to address malnutrition. 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. WFP delivered results across all three CSP Strategic Outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs, National Food Agency, Statistics Indonesia, and Statistics Polytechnic to improve the quality and utilization of data for food security, nutrition, and climate-induced hazard planning and programmes. This contributed to strengthened linkages between government systems and data platforms to address climate risks and the needs of populations vulnerable to food insecurity. With the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP further strengthened the Government's capacity to utilize data and information systems for disaster mitigation and social protection activities at the national and sub-national levels.

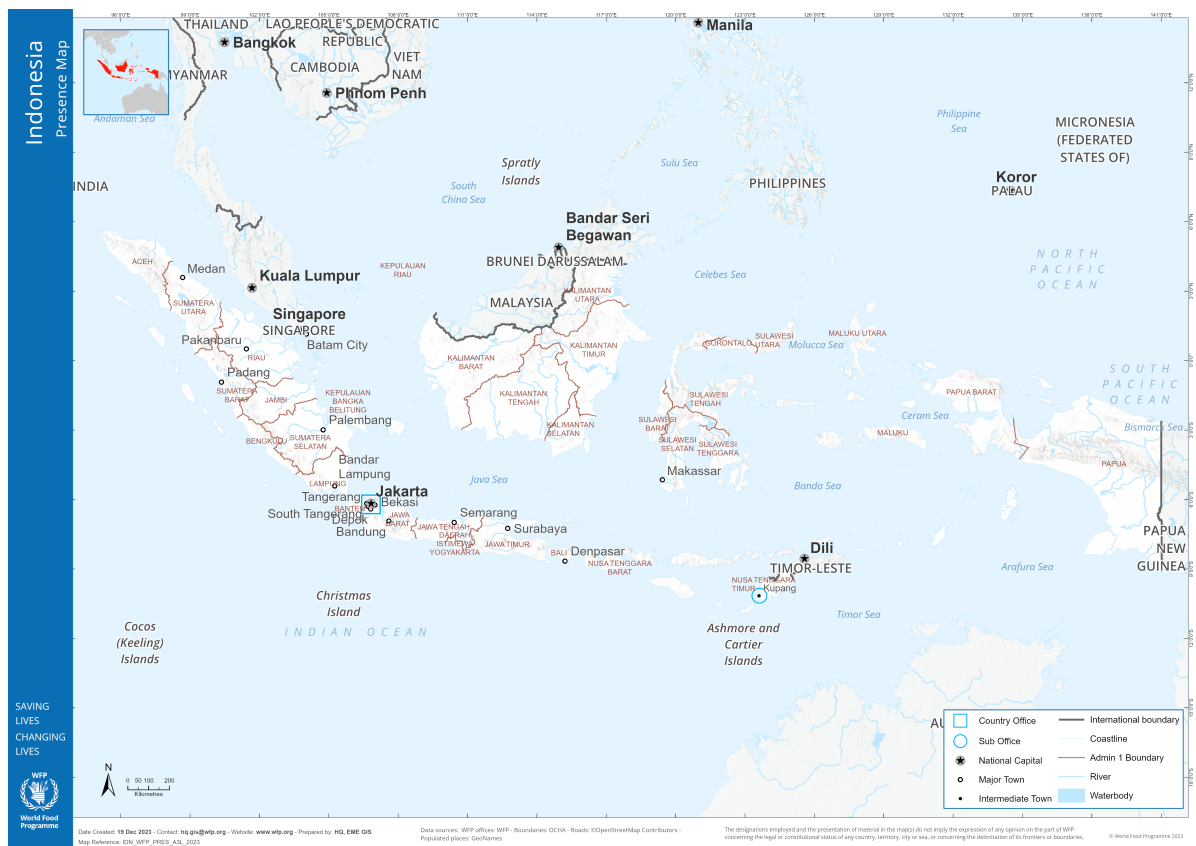
Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP closely collaborated with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs to support the institutionalization of anticipatory action for climate change and resilient supply chains. WFP achieved these targets by convening stakeholders and ensuring participative processes, resulting in the codification of commitment for anticipatory action and resilient supply chains in development plans. In partnership with the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP further advocated for and succeeded in formalizing and establishing subnational coordination mechanisms for disaster risk management and response.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, the success of WFP and the Ministry of Health's joint pilot of the #KerenDimakan (Cool to Eat) digital campaign resulted in the campaign's further expansion and integration into the Ministry's public health platforms. In 2023, WFP and the Ministry collaborated in reaching urban adolescents and youths and promoting healthy diets and lifestyles. Through a partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, WFP achieved significant regulatory milestones towards scaling up the availability and affordability of fortified rice, and the improvement of nutrition for school-aged children.

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP continued fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives. WFP facilitated an SSTC knowledge exchange visit on scaling up fortified rice through social protection programmes between the governments of Indonesia and Bangladesh. WFP Indonesia and WFP Philippines facilitated an SSTC knowledge exchange visit on early warning systems and the institutionalization of anticipatory action.

These results were made possible with contributions from the governments of Indonesia, Australia, Germany, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund, and Japan Association for WFP. WFP also continued its partnerships with the private sector: with Cargill in strengthening nutrition for school children, DSM-Firmenich towards increasing the affordability of fortified rice, Google.org in enhancing climate change risk analysis capacity, and with the Asian Development Bank in advocating for scaled-up access to post-harvest fortified rice.

# Operational context



Indonesia has made considerable progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. However, the country continued to face challenges, such as climate-induced hazards, gender inequality, a lack of disability inclusion, and a lack of access to healthy diets.

Amid these challenges, Indonesia regained its upper-middle-income status with a Gross National Income of USD 4,580 in 2023.[1] Indonesia also experienced steady economic growth, with its gross domestic product growing by 4.94 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2023.[2] This marks a slight decline in the growth rate, compared to the 5.4 percent year-on-year rate in 2022. The poverty rate in Indonesia slightly improved in 2023, decreasing from 9.54 percent in March 2022 to 9.36 percent in March 2023.[3]

Nearly 5,000 disasters stemming from environmental hazards and extreme weather events occurred in Indonesia in 2023 - a 39.2 percent increase from 2022. Of the disasters that occurred, most of them were attributable to climate anomalies. In this period, disasters affected over 8.7 million people - a 46 percent increase from 2022.[4]

2023 marked the end of a three-year La Niña climate anomaly that contributed to more frequent extreme rainfall in several regions, disrupting the production of essential food commodities. A 2023 study forecasted reduced global rice yields from impacts of El Niño on key rice-producing countries, including Indonesia.[5] In March 2023, the Government initiated a rice assistance programme for 21.3 million beneficiary families, with each family receiving 10 kg of rice over three months.

In mid-2023, El Niño conditions resulted in anomalous dry conditions as Indonesia experienced rainfall at rates below the long-term average. As the year progressed, these conditions resulted in crop failures and several regions experienced meteorological drought.[6] In August 2023, the year-on-year food inflation began to rise after months of steady decrease since February 2023.[7] In response to the foreseen impacts of El Niño on food security, the Government extended its rice assistance programme and further organized affordable food markets with key staples at subsidized prices.

Since December 2022, Indonesia assumed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Presidency and promoted the scale-up of cooperation and partnership in addressing climate change and environmental issues. This included the finalization of the Establishment Agreement of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change in Brunei Darussalam, and efforts for accelerated rural development and strengthened disability-inclusive development.

Additionally, Indonesia has emphasized the need for resilient infrastructure and innovation to strengthen disaster management and risk reduction efforts.

In 2023, the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies) persisted in Indonesia. Most recent data indicated that 21.6 percent of children aged 0-59 months were stunted, a rate of high public health significance according to the World Health Organization benchmarks.[8] Between 2022 and 2023, the number of districts categorized as food insecure decreased from 14 percent to 13 percent.[9] The Government continues towards its goal of reducing this figure to 12 percent by 2024. The prevalence of undernourishment also decreased, from 10.21 percent in 2022 to 8.53 percent in 2023.[10]

The Indonesian National Socio-Economic Survey (2019) indicates that over nine percent of the population or around 23.3 million people have some form of disability: over two percent of the population or 5.7 million people with severe disabilities.[11] Despite having ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and implementing related national laws, challenges persist in ensuring the accessibility of basic services such as those related to health, education, and food.

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, such as the seasonal monitoring bulletins and the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). WFP further supported the Government in improving the quality of sub-national FSVA through technical assistance to improve Small Area Estimation (SAE) methodology.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on strengthening partnerships to advocate for improved policies to mitigate the impact of disasters, extreme weather events, and climate change. This entailed 1) supporting the Government towards institutionalizing and testing anticipatory action modalities, 2) strengthening coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, and 3) supporting efforts towards food system transformation through resilient supply chains.

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 schoolchildren. WFP also partnered with the Government to scale up the availability and affordability of fortified rice to address micronutrient deficiencies in households most vulnerable to poor nutrition.

## Risk management

WFP's CSP in Indonesia is implemented through a country capacity strengthening (CCS) modality without operations. This requires multi-year funding to sustain in-country expertise and staffing for effective technical assistance and policy engagement. Whilst relevant, the existing staff capacity needs to be further aligned with the demands of implementing a fully CCS CSP. This, and the upcoming national elections, were the most significant risks.

In 2023, WFP continued its commitment to the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). To mitigate reputational and operational risks, WFP held refresher trainings on PSEA, including on reporting mechanisms. Additionally, WFP appointed a field office PSEA focal point.

WFP also reviewed the country office staffing structure and launched an organizational alignment to better position itself for effective and efficient future CCS-focused CSP implementation. Furthermore, WFP filled key vacancies, onboarding a new Head of Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management, and Head of Strategic Outcome 2.

The upcoming national elections have influenced government structures, and turnover in key Government personnel among key strategic partners. This has resulted in delayed achievement of some outcomes. The CO is mitigating this risk by continually emphasizing the institutionalization and sustainability of its activities. Furthermore, the CO has formalized government partnership agreements with the line Ministries.

The CO still confronts the critical challenge of the absence of confirmed funding beyond 2024. This uncertainty jeopardizes the sustainability of long-term staffing structures and programme continuity. To mitigate this risk, the CO will intensify efforts to explore alternative funding sources, cultivate stronger donor relationships, and implement cost-effective measures to ensure financial stability. Allocated funding from HQ to support activities such as the decentralized evaluation and the CSP evaluation will be vital to implement scheduled evaluations in 2024.

## Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP made a significant investment in rigorous reviews and assessments. This included the completion of the CSP mid-term review, SAE methodological review for food security analysis and SDGs, case study on FSVA uptake and utilization for Government decision making, national rice fortification quality assurance and quality check study, endline social and behavioural communication change campaign study, and joint WFP-Government scoping study to inform the design of the Government's anticipatory action policy framework.

Across these multiple analytic efforts, a common theme is the criticality of improving methodologies and systems to ensure that accurate data is used in real-time to drive evidence-based policymaking, resource allocation, and anticipatory measures to reduce the impact of natural hazards and climate change on food security and nutrition. This will require WFP to deepen partnerships with the academia, collaborate extensively with global experts, and continue to target its technical assistance towards strengthening existing systems within Indonesia. WFP is building its strategic partnership capacity for sustainable funding and innovative collaboration to expand system change to the sub-national level.

# Country Office Story

## Anticipatory Action in East Nusa Tenggara Province



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Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

In early 2023, the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency released an El Niño phenomenon warning in their annual Climate Outlook, indicating the probability of meteorological drought in East Nusa Tenggara province. In response to this early warning, the provincial government promptly declared an emergency alert to anticipate the negative impacts of drought through Governor Decree No. 172/Kep/HK/2023. This emergency status was initially issued from April to October 2023 but was extended until December 2023. The decree highlighted the potentially hazardous impacts of the extreme dry season and activated coordination and communication for mitigation efforts. This allowed the Government to minimize what could have been catastrophic impacts of El Niño on by taking the necessary actions to prepare for the needs of affected communities.

In 2023, WFP worked closely with the East Nusa Tenggara provincial government to enhance their capacity for readiness in responding to projected hazards, specifically drought, through the integration of anticipatory actions into disaster management processes. This integration was key in informing the Government's anticipatory action implementation.

"In the beginning of 2023, we received information from the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency that we will be facing El Niño," shares Daud, an East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Social Office staff. At the sub-national level, the Provincial Social Office is one of the government bodies with a mandate for early action, one of the pillars of anticipatory action. "After participating in several activities on anticipatory action for drought with WFP, we intensified our communication with the district governments to monitor rice prices. We observed that rice prices were rising as we entered the height of the El Niño season. As the market price of rice averaged IDR 17,000-18,000 (approximately USD

1.1-1.2) per kilogram, we advised the district government to promptly distribute government rice reserves."

This decision was founded on data from an assessment based on the early warning. The Provincial Social Office recorded a distribution of over 490,000 kg of rice from the government rice reserves to nearly 28,000 households and over 87,000 beneficiaries in 11 affected districts. Targeting was further informed by the Ministry of Social Affairs' Integrated Social Welfare Data, which allowed the distribution to focus on social welfare services and social assistance beneficiaries. This action successfully minimized the impact of drought on food security by addressing potential rice price increases caused by drought-induced harvest failures.

"We realize that the increase in rice prices is happening throughout Indonesia because of the reduced rice production which has been affected by El Niño." In 2024, WFP will continue to monitor the El Niño phenomenon and hydrometeorological hazards in Indonesia, as well as their potential impacts on food security and nutrition, through Seasonal Monitoring Bulletins. WFP will further continue strengthening national and subnational anticipatory action institutionalization and implementation to strengthen resilience against climate change and climate-induced hazards in Indonesia.



# 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.**



Government staff in **three provinces** (total population: 14.7 million) with enhanced capacity for disaster management data resulting from WFP support.



**Two national coordination mechanisms** on climate events and food security strengthened with WFP support.

Despite having made great strides towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger, Indonesia continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition stemming from challenges in the affordability of nutritious diets. Additionally, impacts of environmental hazards and climate change increasingly pose critical threats to people's livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. Food insecurity persists in Indonesia: 13 percent of districts are categorized as food insecure.[12] Through a study conducted with OHANA, a national organization for people with disabilities, WFP found that people with disabilities faced barriers to accessing food assistance, with many of them never receiving any form of social protection despite eligibility.

The Government has invested substantial resources to develop national and sub-national data and information systems on food security and climate-induced disasters. However, regional disparities remain, and the implementation of improved methodologies remains a critical gap. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance the data, analysis, and regulatory frameworks supporting the utilization of quality evidence for food security, nutrition, and disaster and climate risk programmatic and policy decision making.

In 2023, WFP continued to implement Strategic Outcome 1 through: (1) enhancing Government production and utilization of food security and nutrition evidence to inform policy and programmes, and (2) enhancing data availability and analysis for disaster and climate risk management.

Strategic Outcome 1 was nearly fully funded against the 2023 implementation plan, enabling WFP to achieve most output and outcome targets. Most of the funds were secured in previous years, including a contribution from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund secured in 2021. Additionally, activities were funded through funds secured in 2022 from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) as part of a regional initiative to enhance systems for improved adaptive social protection; and Google.org through WFP USA to support government data analysis utilization and analytical capacity to respond to climate change risks.

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

WFP continued to provide technical assistance on increasing government capacity to generate and utilize data on climate hazard vulnerabilities and impacts for decision-making in priority areas.

WFP continued engagement with the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance its Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA) for monitoring disaster preparedness and response. This involved integrating data on early warnings, disaster risk indices, and field resources to increase emergency response readiness and identify climate hazard-prone areas. WFP further strengthened the capacity of the Ministry's staff at the national and sub-national levels to utilize e-SIMBA for operations and social protection activities in partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning and UNICEF.

Capitalizing on concurrent work on climate change adaptation, WFP provided technical assistance in reviewing the Government's flood early warning systems and enhancing data and analysis for climate risk management and food security in Indonesia. This provided a stronger basis for early warning systems that can be translated into anticipatory action.

WFP continued to work with government partners to produce four joint Seasonal Impact Monitoring Bulletins in 2023. The bulletins assessed and forecasted the impacts of climate events on agriculture and food security. WFP continued supporting bulletin dissemination efforts through government communication channels to reach a wider audience and

inform interventions and preventive actions.

### Food security and nutrition evidence contributing to government decision making

Since 2005, The Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) has been a joint WFP-Government initiative that provides critical data and analysis at national and sub-national levels to inform development planning and geographic targeting of food security interventions.

WFP continued to strengthen this initiative through a review of the small area estimation (SAE) methodology the Government uses for sub-national FSVA. The review resulted in recommendations to improve the methodology for enhanced analysis and accurate results to better inform government policy making and resource allocation. This reflects WFP's target to strengthen the Government's capacities to use SAE where data collection is challenging, and populations are at risk of being left behind.

WFP also supported the government partners to produce SAE datasets, which will inform the 2023 sub-national FSVA in 34 provinces. Through the Government-led National FSVA Technical Working Group, WFP provided technical assistance on the development of the 2023 national FSVA report.

WFP built evidence on the barriers to subnational FSVA dissemination and utilization through a case study in West Kalimantan province. The study found that the FSVA was utilized by local governments to inform food security programmes and interventions. However, similar to findings from the 2022 case study in East Nusa Tenggara province, cross-sector utilization remained lacking. Furthermore, the case study identified differing priorities across offices at the sub-national level as the main factor impeding cross-sector utilization of the FSVA. WFP plans to consolidate findings from the case studies to inform efforts in 2024 to enhance FSVA utilization for food security decision-making at the sub-national level.

### Partnerships and Lessons Learned

Through technical assistance and capacity strengthening, WFP has complemented the Government's long-term commitment and significant budget allocations to improving data and analysis for climate risk management and food security in Indonesia.

In 2023, recognizing the substantial investment made for the FSVA, WFP and Government counterparts focused on strengthening its methodology and utilization, addressing two critical areas. First, although food security and vulnerability data is available at the sub-national level, it is under-utilized in informing Government programmatic targeting and resource allocation. Second, as global expertise evolves, methodology applied for SAE expertise is critical to ensuring data quality and validity.

WFP aims to continue advocating for and providing technical assistance on data disaggregation, including on disability, and analysis contributing to enhanced adherence to the principles of Leaving No One Behind. In addition to government partners, WFP will also engage the UN Data, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Group in these efforts.

### 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 - Partially integrates gender and age |

## 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



**Provincial Logistics Clusters** established in **three provinces** (total population 57.4 million) with WFP's support



**Four national policies and plans** integrated with **anticipatory action and resilient supply chain** principles through WFP support

Indonesia, one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, has made tremendous progress towards disaster and climate risk management. However, these risks persist for the nation's population, infrastructure, economy, food security and nutrition. Furthermore, although vulnerabilities among groups such as persons with disabilities and pregnant and breastfeeding women in disasters are highlighted in national and subnational regulations, implementation remains lacking.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to enhance government capacities to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change. Through technical assistance and policy dialogue WFP sought to: (1) advance anticipatory action and climate change adaptation institutionalization, (2) enhance Government-led national and sub-national systems for disaster risk management, and (3) support government capacity strengthening for resilient supply chains and food systems transformation.

Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2023 implementation plan. Resources were secured from Google.org, the Government of Australia, and the Government of Germany for anticipatory action readiness.

### Climate change adaptation and anticipatory action

In 2023, WFP achieved its target to enhance understanding of anticipatory action and its feasibility in Indonesia through convening stakeholders, providing technical assistance and engaging policy dialogue with government partners. This included the joint WFP-Government feasibility assessment conducted across five provinces, generating evidence to inform national and sub-national development plans.

Through convening multi-sector consultation processes, WFP enabled the deepening of stakeholder engagement, promoted government ownership, and supported the defining of anticipatory action within the Indonesian context by building on existing government systems. WFP capacity strengthening investments included the facilitation of a South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) knowledge exchange between the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines. This resulted in learning and knowledge exchange on early warning systems and the institutionalization of anticipatory action into national governance, legal structures, and funding and coordination mechanisms.

WFP in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs convened the First National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action - a key milestone in the collective effort to institutionalize anticipatory action at the national level. This catalytic platform enabled stakeholder collaboration - including those of WFP and partners to strengthen the Government's support and recognition of anticipatory action, integration of its principles into early warning systems and funding mechanisms, and critical to minimizing the impact of disasters. These efforts will be continued in 2024, leading to the development of national anticipatory action guidelines and frameworks.

Utilizing evidence generated through a joint feasibility study, WFP partnered with provincial governments to test the integration of anticipatory action into existing government systems.

In East Nusa Tenggara (population: 5.5 million), WFP in partnership with the local government revised the provincial drought contingency plan, embedding anticipatory action principles and food security measures. With WFP technical assistance, the local government developed a Concept of Operations on mobilizing efforts in anticipation of drought in the province. These efforts catalysed and strengthened action in the province; in response to the El Niño-induced drought early warning, the Government implemented rice assistance that reached nearly 28,000 households and over 87,000 people, most of them being social welfare service and social assistance beneficiaries.

In Yogyakarta (population: 3.7 million), WFP and the local government initiated the development of a provincial contingency plan, aiming to integrate anticipatory action principles and strengthen existing disaster risk management mechanisms.

In West Kalimantan (population: 5.5 million), WFP supported the strengthening of early warning tools for anticipatory action through technical assistance to enhance flood modelling in agricultural areas. WFP and government counterparts also integrated anticipatory action principles into the national Climate Field School curriculum, a programme that annually reaches over 1,000 participants and community facilitators each year.

WFP further engaged government partners and global experts on food security and climate risks to conduct a Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR+) study in 22 districts in the East Nusa Tenggara Province. This exercise focused on vulnerable communities, generating evidence of the effects of climate change on livelihoods and food security. WFP collaborated with the Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Task Force to facilitate policy dialogue advocating for evidence-based planning around climate impacts on food security and livelihoods. These efforts resulted in the utilization of the preliminary CLEAR+ results to inform the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045.

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

WFP continued to strengthen government capacity and systems for disaster risk management through the National Disaster Management Agency-led National Logistics Cluster (NLC). Following the launch of the landmark 2022 National Disaster Management Agency Regulation formalizing NLC members' involvement in disaster management, WFP provided technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency to draft the implementation guideline to support its operationalization. The guideline details NLC organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, and functional areas. WFP and the Agency ensured participative development of the guideline through tabletop exercises, engaging national and sub-national disaster risk management stakeholders. This guideline will be key for the continued operation of the NLC.

Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance that resulted in the development of the 2024-2029 NLC Roadmap and its further alignment with the National Disaster Management Agency's Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan.

WFP and the Government achieved their advocacy objective of a legal framework for sub-national disaster risk management coordination mechanisms, including Provincial Logistic Clusters (PLC), with the launch of National Disaster Management Agency Technical Guidance No.02/2023 on the creation of sub-national logistic clusters. WFP further advanced government institutionalization of these coordination mechanisms by supporting the establishment of PLCs in Jambi (population: 3.7 million), Banten (population: 12.3 million), and East Java (population: 41.4 million) provinces.

### **Systems transformation for resilient supply chains**

In 2023, WFP in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs identified key areas for collaborative support to government efforts towards enhancing supply chain resilience for food system transformation and expanded access to healthy diets. This was achieved through sustained policy dialogue and the finalization of a scoping study, both initiated in 2022. The study identified opportunities to optimize food supply chain operations and development, considering recent and emerging global shocks. WFP and the Government successfully catalysed consensus among key stakeholders on the importance of food supply chain adaptation mechanisms and data-driven approaches for their planning and information. This builds on existing national and sub-national government initiatives that track the supply chains of foods for healthy diets. Furthermore, WFP expanded its partnership with the National Food Agency through knowledge transfer of the study. WFP and government partners will continue to pursue the development of food supply chain adaptation mechanisms for a strengthened and more resilient national food system.

Informed by the study and in partnership with the Government, WFP advocacy further catalysed the inclusion of supply chain resilience into the Government of Indonesia inputs for the 2023 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Statement on Food Systems. This integrated WFP and the Government's work into the larger ASEAN regional effort on building and planning for food systems with long-term resilience.

### **Partnerships and Lessons Learned**

With the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, WFP was able to convene high-level stakeholders to further anticipatory action and resilient supply chain agendas. This partnership enabled WFP to effectively advocate for including anticipatory action principles and supply chain adaptation into the Long-Term National Development Plan 2025-2045 and the 2023 ASEAN Statement on Food Systems.

In 2023, WFP conducted a country capacity strengthening (CCS) review to assess the effectiveness of WFP CCS support across the Asia and the Pacific region. In Indonesia, the review focused on WFP's decades-long efforts in institutional capacity strengthening of the NLC. Findings showed that these efforts were enabled by long-standing partnerships and continued investment in disaster management, leading to the implementation of sustainable joint interventions and system-level changes.

The approaches applied for supply chain and climate change adaptation and anticipatory actions are innovative in how they map and identify opportunities for implementation and resource mobilization at national and sub-national levels. These approaches will similarly require access to global and regional expertise, flexibility to respond to changing needs and political landscapes, and sustained funding. In 2023, WFP responded to emerging needs at the sub-national level for the implementation of anticipatory action mechanisms. With technical expertise and flexible project implementation, WFP was able to provide critical support for the government of East Nusa Tenggara during the El Niño-induced early warning drought state in the province.

WFP remains uniquely positioned to assist the Government in advancing its food policy agenda, as capacity gaps persist in systematically achieving policy coherence for food and nutrition security in Indonesia. WFP focused on existing government systems and long-standing partnerships and strategic collaboration with the Government will continue to be key in addressing these gaps. WFP will continue adhering to the principles of Leaving No One Behind, including through active partnership and engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities, ensuring meaningful policy dialogue. WFP will also continue to strive for improved gender sensitivity and disability inclusion data analysis and utilization.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE                       |
|--|---|
| <p><b>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</b></p> | <p><b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b></p> |

## 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



**12 national organizations** and International Financial Institutions represented in the **SSTC learning** visit to Bangladesh on fortified rice.



**Four regulations, guidelines, and national coordination mechanisms** strengthened to address all forms of malnutrition through WFP support.

As Indonesia continues its progress towards achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger, challenges persist. Indonesia continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition wherein undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, adolescent girls, school-aged children, and children aged 0-59 months are at an increased risk of malnutrition. Through a study conducted with OHANA, an organization for people with disabilities, WFP found low nutrition knowledge among people with disabilities and their families, especially if they lacked access to formal education. Furthermore, regional disparities persist, with rural regions and communities rendered vulnerable by uneven development and poverty disproportionately affected by malnutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to support the Government in increasing the accessibility, affordability, and consumption of healthy diets to address all forms of malnutrition.

In 2023, WFP provided technical assistance and engaged in policy dialogue to (1) support government efforts to achieve the inclusion of fortified rice into social protection programmes and retail markets and (2) promote healthy diets among adolescents and primary school children by strengthening government systems and programmes.

Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded against the 2023 implementation plan, including through the Emerging Donor Matching Fund and multi-year funds from private sector partner DSM-Firmenich secured in past years. In 2023, WFP secured new funds from private sector partners Cargill and the Japan Association for WFP.

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

WFP, in partnership with government and non-government entities, accelerated progress towards large scale availability of fortified rice. Through advocacy, evidence generation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) exchange WFP and partners laid the foundation for modeling fortified rice distribution channels. Progress, with an emphasis on Government ownership, has been possible through the Rice Fortification Technical Working Group (TWG). Through facilitating its establishment and operationalization, WFP has been able to convene stakeholders to enhance existing Government systems and capacities.

In 2023, WFP achieved two significant advocacy objectives. Firstly the National Food Agency Regulation No. 2/2023 on Rice Quality and Labelling Standards was released. This regulation expands the grades of rice eligible for fortification, effectively lowering the cost and increasing affordability and availability of domestically produced fortified rice.

Second, WFP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) jointly established consensus among stakeholders on the criticality of scaled-up rice fortification to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. This was achieved through joint policy engagement and leveraging evidence generated under activities with government and other stakeholders, including the joint WFP-ADB fortified rice cost analysis and a WFP-led study on the Rice Value Chain in Indonesia. The evidence generated highlighted actionable points to ensure the feasibility of fortified rice scale-up, including the expansion of rice grades for fortification and tailoring fortification for the micronutrient needs of the Indonesian population. The consensus further supported joint advocacy for the inclusion of fortified foods, including fortified rice, into the next National Medium- and Long-Term National Development Plan. This will allot political prioritization and sustain efforts for affordable fortified rice scale-up over the next two decades.

Complementing improvements in the policy and regulatory environment, WFP in partnership with the Government identified potential fortified rice distribution channels through existing social protection programmes providing access to affordable staples for low-income populations. These include the National Food Agency's Government Food Reserve Programme, and subnational programmes such as the Jakarta Province's Affordable Subsidised Food Programme. These assessments will inform a pilot project on fortified rice in social safety nets planned for 2024.

These achievements were further bolstered by the emerging partnership between WFP and the National Food Agency and engagement with a larger, multi-year, multi-agency initiative to establish national standards for fortified rice. WFP and the Agency finalized and began to implement a joint 2023-2024 workplan to support government efforts in developing further guidelines on fortified rice production. In late 2023, WFP and the Agency facilitated the first national expert consultation on rice fortification guidelines through the Rice Fortification TWG. WFP plans to continue these efforts in 2024.

Through facilitating an SSTC visit to Bangladesh, WFP shared knowledge on the Government of Bangladesh's inclusion of fortified rice into social protection programmes among the government, private sector, academia, and institutional financial institution partners. Learnings from the visit will inform decision making on policies for national fortified rice standards, public-private partnerships for accelerating rice fortification scale-up, and generating fit-for-purpose evidence on the inclusion of fortified rice into social protection programmes.

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

Following the 2022 piloting of the joint WFP-Ministry of Health *#KerenDimakan* (Cool to Eat) digital campaign to improve adolescents' (13-19 years old) knowledge and practices on healthy diets, the Ministry has further integrated this campaign into two of its national public health digital platforms - *Ayo Sehat* (Be Healthy) and *Satu Sehat* (One Health). WFP's technical assistance helped strengthen government efforts to promote healthy diets through digital channels. These integrations will expand the reach of the campaign, including the 1.2 million users and audience of the *Satu Sehat* mobile application and social media platforms. The campaign's continuation has been incorporated in the 2023-2024 joint workplan and launched in mid-2023 by WFP and the Ministry. Aligned with national priorities, the campaign will shift to focus on preventing non-communicable diseases among adolescents and young adults (13-24 years old).

In parallel, WFP continued engagement with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs to improve nutrition for school-aged children under the National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Aged Children and Adolescents (RAN PIJAR). WFP's facilitation of cross-sector collaboration in 2022 and 2023 resulted in formal appointment into the national RAN PIJAR implementation team, where WFP joins eight government entities and the World Health Organization. WFP will continue to strengthen multi-sector coordination for the expansion of access to quality health and nutrition services through school- and family-based approaches.

WFP continued policy engagement for synergy between the School Health Programme and the Ministry of Social Affairs' Family Hope Programme (PKH) for Integrated Primary School Nutrition (IPSN). This synergy aims to improve the health and nutrition behaviours of parents and children while boosting the purchasing power of poor families to afford healthier food choices. WFP and the Ministry explored the integration of nutrition education materials jointly developed by WFP and government, UN, and private sector partners in 2021 into existing PKH modules utilized by programme cadres and beneficiaries. WFP and the Ministry will continue to pursue these synergies in 2024, focusing on nutrition education message delivery strategies and wider stakeholder engagement.

WFP and the National Food Agency expanded their partnership through WFP's appointment into the national team supporting a new Agency-led food and nutrition surveillance intervention for 25,000 primary schoolchildren in ten districts. WFP provided technical assistance on drafting technical guidelines for the initiative, including by leveraging its experiences with the 2016-2019 National Nutrition Programme for School Children to facilitate learning.

At the sub-national level, WFP engaged government partners to begin laying the foundation for district-level IPSN model trials. The model will build upon existing government-led school-based nutrition programmes for schoolchildren, adding a critical educational component for parents and caregivers and bolstering synergy between school- and family-based nutrition education. WFP, in partnership with national and district governments, will continue to refine and jointly implement this model.

### **Partnerships and Lessons Learned**

The Government of Indonesia has invested significantly into addressing malnutrition; and the strengthening of existing Government efforts is central to the implementation strategy to achieve Strategic Outcome 3. This is reflected in WFP's exploration of and engagement with existing government coordination mechanisms to identify entry points for multi-sector efforts to address all forms of malnutrition. These mechanisms include the Rice Fortification TWG and the National Team for the Implementation of RAN PIJAR. With WFP's technical assistance, both platforms were able to convene key stakeholders and catalyse evidence-based policy dialogue that advanced collective efforts to address malnutrition. Additionally, through deepening partnerships with the ADB and jointly advocating for the scale-up of fortified rice, WFP emphasized the relevance of this priority across sectors.

WFP will continue engaging with existing initiatives to support government efforts to scale up fortified rice and promote healthy diets and lifestyles. This includes engagement with the multi-sector platform for large-scale food fortification (LSFF), into which WFP will continue to draw upon its partnership with the Government to scale up rice fortification and advocate for the integration of the Rice Fortification TWG. With the Ministry of Health, WFP will

continue to enhance digital approaches to promoting healthy diets and lifestyles through the *Satu Sehat* mobile application. This will include drawing upon UN-wide disability inclusion initiatives on digital communications, enhancing the accessibility of related information and messages for all.

**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 - Partially integrates gender and age |



# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Indonesia ranked 87<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries in the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, which is an improvement of five places higher compared to its 2022 ranking.[14] The increased percentage of women in ministerial positions, percentage of girls enrolled in elementary school, and wage equality contributed most to Indonesia's gender parity rank. Despite these improvements, inequalities persist. In 2023, women made up nearly 39 percent of the labour force, but over 80 percent of the workers are in the informal sector. This is notwithstanding that rates of school enrolment for girls are higher than those for boys, particularly in urban areas. Women have a higher life expectancy at birth, yet high maternal mortality rates persist, as does gender-based violence, including child and forced marriage.

In 2023, Indonesia faced climate change-induced anomalies that resulted in flooding and a prolonged drought in various parts of the country. Climate change has potentially exacerbated gender inequality through the impacts of weather anomalies on climate-sensitive livelihoods and food security. Women in Indonesia participate in all parts of the agricultural sector and 4.5 million households engaged in agriculture are female-headed.[15]

Climate anomalies have also threatened to exacerbate gender inequality through adverse effects on food security and nutrition. According to WFP's nutrition analysis of Indonesia, adolescent girls, pregnant, and breastfeeding women and girls are some of the most nutritionally vulnerable members of households.[16] 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. Throughout 2023, year-on-year food inflation consistently rose, rising to 6.9 percent year-on-year by November. This has been linked to the impact of climate anomalies on food production. In response, the Government has implemented social assistance efforts to mitigate climate impacts on food security and nutrition, including an extended rice assistance programme for 21.3 million families.

Recognizing the increase in climate-related risks, Indonesia can enhance resilience and adaptation measures by integrating gender-inclusive strategies into climate risk management. Ensuring equitable access to resources, supporting women's leadership, and fostering community participation can bolster resilience against climate hazards and their impact on food security. Implementing anticipatory actions that consider gender dynamics not only safeguards women's rights but also contributes to overall sustainable development and climate change resilience in Indonesia.

In its efforts to address climate change through the institutionalization of anticipatory action, WFP has been driven by evidence generated from a feasibility assessment on the implementation of anticipatory action in Indonesia. The assessment included focus group discussions wherein women and men shared different experiences with and responses to weather extremes and climate shocks. WFP has and plans to continue to use a gender-sensitive approach to guide these efforts, including by ensuring women's meaningful participation in data collection for evidence generation and policy dialogue.

Complementing Government efforts to mitigate food security and nutrition crises, WFP continues to partner with the Ministry of National Development Planning, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, and the National Food Agency to support the availability and affordability of fortified rice for all. These efforts will continue to highlight the significance of scaled-up rice fortification for those most vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies, such as adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP Indonesia did not have any direct beneficiaries in 2023, hence there is no information to be shared in this section.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The Indonesian archipelago is situated on the Pacific Ring of Fire, making it particularly prone to 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 and floods. As of December 2023, hydrometeorological disasters made up over 62 percent of all disaster events, some of them attributable to climate change.[17]

In 2023, WFP continued to monitor and analyse hydrometeorological hazards in close collaboration with the Government. Analyses were disseminated among stakeholders as high-quality evidence related to risks, predictions, and impacts of climate hazards to inform government decision making on food security and nutrition.

Following the triple-dip La Niña climate anomaly in 2022, some provinces in Indonesia continued to experience more frequent extreme rainfall into early 2023. Agriculture for food staples were impacted, including chillies. Up to 20 percent of chili crop failures were attributed to extreme weather. As the year progressed, global and national concerns of the El Niño phenomenon and accompanying drought increased. The Government estimated that 45 percent of rice paddy cultivation areas in Indonesia would be at risk of drought. By the end of 2023, the Government estimated that climate anomalies would significantly impact rice production, potentially reducing production by 650,000 mt, equivalent to an over 2 percent decrease compared to 2022.[18] The prolonged dry season and delayed onset of the rainy season could continue to negatively impact rice production into 2024.

In 2023, WFP partnered with government and cooperating partners to generate evidence and build coordination to respond to the effects of climate change on livelihoods and its potential impacts on food security and nutrition, focusing on communities most at risk of being impacted by climate change. WFP and partners were able to readily leverage this evidence and coordination to respond to drought early warnings in East Nusa Tenggara province. WFP complemented these initiatives by strengthening the regulatory framework for climate change adaptation through partnership with the Government for the institutionalization of anticipatory action. WFP will continue to support the national and sub-national governments to strengthen climate change adaptation and anticipatory action in Indonesia.

Through the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Indonesia reaffirmed its commitment to global efforts for emissions reduction and climate change response. This included Indonesia's target of Forest and Other Land Uses (FOLU) Net Sink by 2030. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry launched a national FOLU Net Sink 2030 which aims to achieve FOLU targets through sustainable forest management and conservation programmes. The national FOLU programme emphasizes interconnectedness between forestry and resilient food supplies, recognizing the significant impact land-use decisions have on both sectors.

In 2023, WFP complemented these efforts by strengthening government commitment and coordination for supply chain resilience. This resulted in evidence generation for and consensus on the importance of food supply chain adaptation mechanisms for food systems transformation. WFP will continue these efforts with the Government in 2024.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Indonesia has made considerable progress towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger. In 2023, the prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 10.21 percent in 2022 to 8.53 percent.[19] Although still of high public health significance according to World Health Organization benchmarks, the rate of stunting has steadily decreased over the past few years. However, a triple burden of malnutrition - wherein undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist - persists. Furthermore, existing evidence suggests that micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, especially among children aged 0-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Regional disparities also persist, with communities rendered vulnerable by uneven development and poverty shouldering a disproportionate burden of malnutrition.

The Indonesian Government places a strong emphasis on food security and nutrition as reflected in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024. WFP has continued to strengthen government efforts to address food security and malnutrition by addressing enabling determinants of nutrition, focusing on government capacity, political will, and the policy and regulatory conditions that enable good nutrition.

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. WFP remains a steadfast advocate of promoting healthy diets among adolescents and primary school-aged children through existing government systems and programmes. These efforts complement the Government's prioritization of nutrition during the first 1,000 days and advance the government's progress towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

Through its partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP has bolstered government capacity to promote better nutritional choices among adolescents and youth as part of a joint digital social and behaviour change communication campaign for healthy diets and lifestyles. Through partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, WFP continued to advance nutrition for primary school-aged children through strengthening the multi-sector implementation of the National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Aged Children and Adolescents. WFP also continued its policy engagement on building synergies between school-based nutrition and social protection programmes. These linkages aim to improve the nutritional behaviours of parents and children, while boosting the purchasing power of poor families that enable them to afford more nutritious food choices.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP has also contributed to the improvement of the regulatory environment for the Government's priority of scaled-up affordable fortified rice. Alongside government partners across sectors, WFP catalysed the release of the National Food Agency Regulation No. 2/2023 on Rice Quality and Labelling Standards. This regulation will ultimately increase the affordability and availability of domestically produced fortified rice, a key approach to addressing micronutrient deficiencies in Indonesia.

In parallel, WFP aims to continue complementing the enhanced regulatory landscape for affordable fortified rice by continuing to strengthen nutrition integration into the supply chain of fortified rice and subnational social protection programmes. This will be done through advocacy for improved political will amongst partnerships with the Government, international financial institutions, and private sector fortified kernel producers, and the national platform for Large-Scale Food Fortification.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP has strengthened the Government's efforts towards food systems transformation and expanding access to healthy diets through capacity strengthening for resilient supply chains. WFP and government partners across sectors reached consensus on the criticality of food supply chain adaptation mechanisms to the resilience of supply chains for nutritious diets. This has enhanced the related policy engagement landscape with an actionable, commonly agreed-upon priority towards achieving nutritious diets for all.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP has supported the government in enhancing the availability and quality of nutrition data and analysis. Through a review of the small area estimation (SAE) methodology utilized by the government methodologies for food security and nutrition data, WFP strengthened the Government's institutional capacity for these efforts. Along with other UN agencies, WFP engaged with government partners to strengthen Government-UN cooperation mechanisms to strengthen the broader national statistics system that enable the availability and quality of nutrition data and analysis.

# Partnerships

In 2023, WFP continued to strengthen and expand partnerships with UN agencies, cooperating partners, and the private sector. 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.

Following the General Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and WFP in December 2022, WFP and the Government have further formalized their collaboration to implement the WFP Indonesia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025. WFP and the Ministry of Health established a partnership agreement focusing on expanding joint work to promote healthy diets and lifestyles through the *#KerenDimakan* campaign. Furthermore, WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency formalized joint efforts to strengthen and implement disaster risk management systems. In 2024, WFP aims to finalize partnership agreements with the National Food Agency for rice fortification scale-up and improving the utilization of quality food security and nutrition data and analysis; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to strengthen nutrition education for schoolchildren; and the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency to improve data utilization in climate-related policymaking.

WFP intensified collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning, providing policy recommendations for the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan and by extension, the 2025-2045 National Long-Term Development Plan. WFP further sustained joint efforts with the Ministry for scaled-up available and affordable fortified rice. WFP stewardship on rice fortification aims to support government design of large-scale rice fortification initiatives crucial to addressing micronutrient deficiencies in the population.

With the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, WFP continued to support government led national platforms for supply chain resilience, disaster risk management, nutrition for school-aged children, and rice fortification. WFP further deepened this partnership for collective efforts towards institutionalizing anticipatory action into national systems.

WFP deepened its partnership with the National Food Agency since its inception in 2022. This included partnership for 1) generating and utilizing quality data to inform food security and nutrition policies and programmes, 2) resilient supply chains for food system transformation, 3) improved fortified rice affordability and availability, and 4) improved nutrition for school-aged children. This reflects a strategic expansion for WFP to align with the Agency's core objectives of bolstering national food sovereignty and security.

WFP Emerging Donor Matching Fund's resources continued to strengthen national government partnerships, complementing National Food Agency budget allocations to enhance the data and methodology of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) Through these resources, WFP also sustained partnership with Statistics Indonesia and Statistics Polytechnic to generate quality data for the 2023 national FSVA. These resources also supported WFP and the Ministry of Health in expanding digital approaches to promoting healthy diets and lifestyles.

Finally, WFP continued supporting the Government through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives. In 2023, WFP facilitated knowledge exchanges between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Bangladesh on scaling up rice fortification, and the Government of the Philippines on early warning systems and institutionalizing anticipatory action into national systems.

WFP continued to engage cooperating partners in generating evidence for CSP implementation. WFP and OHANA, a national organization for persons with disabilities, finalized a study analyzing the Indonesian disability policy and data landscape. The study identified opportunities for WFP and the UN in Indonesia to enhance disability inclusion. WFP and Saraswati, a development organization, conducted a Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience, generating evidence for decision-making for climate change and induced impacts, especially on vulnerable populations and their livelihoods and food security. WFP further engaged with experts from academia and professional alliances to enrich efforts with the Ministry of Health on expanding the digital promotion of healthy diets and lifestyles.

WFP continued to strengthen its private sector partnerships. WFP expanded its long-standing partnership with Cargill to strengthen the nutrition of schoolchildren through multi-sector coordination and building synergy between existing school-based and social protection programmes. Under the global WFP-dsm-firmenich partnership, WFP continued to support the scale-up of nutritious, affordable fortified rice through social protection and retail markets. WFP also continued engagement with the National Research and Innovation Agency and fortified rice producers through the Rice Fortification Technical Working Group.

WFP deepened its partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards strengthening government systems for the scale-up availability and affordability of fortified rice. WFP and the ADB leveraged a joint study to advocate for the inclusion of fortified rice into retail markets and government social protection programmes, and government maintenance of fortified rice demand. Furthermore, through an SSTC visit to Bangladesh, WFP, the ADB, and the World

Bank gained insights that further informed collaboration on policy development to accelerate the scale-up of rice fortification in Indonesia.

Lastly, with support from Google.org, WFP continued its collaboration to support enhanced government analytical capacity to respond to climate change risks affecting food security.

WFP thanks all donors for their support.

## Focus on localization

WFP was able to strengthen Indonesia's resilience against food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate risks through prioritizing the enhancement of government capacities and policies. In close collaboration with the national and sub-national government, this involved integrating anticipatory action principles and healthier diets for schoolchildren in national and sub-national policymaking and development planning, triggering transformative changes across various provinces and districts.

WFP further empowered informed decision-making on food security, nutrition, and disaster management by strengthening government analysis and regulatory structures through its technical expertise. WFP implemented sub-national engagement in West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, and Yogyakarta provinces.

Leveraging partnerships and expertise, WFP conducted comprehensive studies such as CLEAR+ in East Nusa Tenggara, and its supply chain scoping study, both contributing to essential evidence for mitigating the impact of natural hazards and climate change. WFP also partnered with district governments in Pasuruan, Tana Toraja, and Kupang to pilot Integrated Primary School Nutrition models, enhancing children's nutrition.

This localization approach is critical in the complexities of decentralized government system, in a country as vast as Indonesia. National policy dialogue and strengthening is essentially tested at the sub-national level. Thus, results are utilized to further inform budget allocation, regulatory reform and policy improvements.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to co-chair the Data, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning Working Group with UNFPA, focusing on Government-UN cooperation for a strengthened national statistics system and upholding principles of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB). This included efforts for strengthening small area estimation methodology and its implementation for SDG data.

WFP continued to engage with UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)-led disability inclusion initiatives, including through knowledge sharing on a disability inclusion scoping study and its recommendations on human rights-based approaches to enhance UN agencies' commitment to LNOB. WFP further increased internal awareness on disability inclusion through all-staff trainings.

In 2023, WFP and UNICEF achieved targets of enhancing government disaster data systems for evidence-based natural disaster risk management and response, including through existing social protection systems. This was made possible through jointly secured funds from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, to sustain support to the Government on adaptive social protection.

Under UN RCO coordination, WFP led a joint proposal with UNICEF and UNFPA to support the Government towards meeting SDG targets by improving the availability, quality, accessibility, and usability of well-disaggregated data for decision-making, planning, and local-level resource mobilization. The proposal builds on the agencies' existing initiatives and systems, and government programmes and priorities.

In 2023, WFP co-launched the Together We Say No campaign with IOM, in partnership with Translators Without Borders and the RCO-led PSEA Country Network. The campaign is part of WFP's commitment to advance protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and aims to increase the accessibility of relevant communication materials for frontline workers.

Following the First National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action, WFP and government partners formalized the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group and elected UN OCHA as the coordinating agency. WFP will continue to support the enhanced collaboration of the working group.

# Financial Overview

In the first three years of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025, WFP received 67 percent of the total funding required for the five-year period. In 2023, the annual needs-based plan was fully funded through carried-over funding and newly mobilized resources. This resulted in fully or nearly fully resourced Strategic Outcomes. Contributions in 2023 were mobilized from internal regional- and global-level sources and the private sector.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP mobilized over 69 percent of the required annual funding, including carried-over resources secured in 2021 and 2022. The funding enabled WFP to continue enhancing national food security and nutrition data collection processes, methodologies, analyses, and utilization for decision-making. It also contributed to the enhancement of government disaster mitigation information systems and capacity strengthening to generate data for planning and responding to climate hazard impacts.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP received over 100 percent of the total funding required for 2023, including resources secured in 2022. These funds enabled WFP to continue strengthening government-led national and sub-national logistics clusters, including the establishment of three new Provincial Logistics Clusters. With these funds, WFP also continued to engage in high-level policy dialogue to bolster government commitment for resilient supply chains and food systems transformation. Furthermore, these funds enabled WFP to enhance capacity and coordination for and government ownership of anticipatory action initiatives that enable resilience at the national and subnational levels in the face of climate change.

























As of end of 2023, WFP exceeded its 2023 funding requirements for SO 3, with significant multi-year private sector contributions. These resources have enabled WFP to strengthen its partnership with the Government towards the scale up of rice fortification, and multi-sector initiatives to improve the nutrition of school-aged children. In addition, funds supported WFP to further institutionalize social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches into government systems to improve adolescents' knowledge and practices on healthy diets. These resources will further go towards supporting WFP to achieve SO 3 in the coming years; and be leveraged to mobilize additional resources to cover the existing funding gap of nearly 40% of the SO 3 funding requirements for the final two years of the CSP.

WFP also secured the annual cash contribution from the Government of Indonesia as part of the General Agreement for Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 jointly signed with the Government in 2022. The annual contribution continues to be an important resource for WFP Indonesia Country Office's operational costs.

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

|   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition  | 670,463          | 670,240             | 2,065,174           | 645,506     |
| 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 | 670,463          | 670,240             | 2,065,174           | 645,506     |
| Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition  | 670,463          | 670,240             | 2,065,174           | 645,506     |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building   | 1,510,463        | 1,297,540           | 1,801,695           | 1,120,733   |
| 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.  | 644,963          | 644,300             | 620,785             | 317,946     |
| 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   | 644,963          | 644,300             | 620,785             | 317,946     |
| 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   | 865,500          | 653,240             | 1,180,909           | 802,787     |
| 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   | 865,500          | 653,240             | 1,180,909           | 802,787     |



|                                |   |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Non-SDG Target                 |  0           |  0           |  618,634     |  0           |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  2,180,927   |  1,967,780   |  4,485,504   |  1,766,240   |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC)     |  730,249     |  643,000     |  1,371,722   |  647,427     |
| Total Direct Costs             |  2,911,176   |  2,610,780   |  5,857,226   |  2,413,667   |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC)   |  189,226   |  169,700   |  90,302    |  90,302    |
| Grand Total                    |  3,100,402 |  2,780,480 |  5,947,528 |  2,503,969 |

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] World Bank Country and Lending Groups, World Bank, July 2023. <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

[2] Indonesia's economic growth in Q3-2023 4.94 percent (y-on-y), Statistics Indonesia, 6 November 2023. <https://www.bps.go.id/en/pressrelease/2023/11/06/2000/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-iii-2023-tumbuh-4-94-persen-y-on-y-.html>

[3] Indonesia Poverty Profile in March 2023, Statistics Indonesia, 17 July 2023. <https://www.bps.go.id/en/pressrelease/2023/07/17/2016/profil-kemiskinan-di-indonesia-m>

[4] National Disaster Management Agency, January 2024. <https://gis.bnpb.go.id/arcgis/apps/sites/#/public/pages/bencana-besar-tahun-2023>

[5] Juan Cao, Zhao Zhang, Fulu Tao, Yi Chen, Xiangzhong Luo, Jun Xie. Forecasting global crop yields based on El Nino Southern Oscillation early signals, *Agricultural Systems*, Volume 205, 2023.

[6] WFP Seasonal Bulletin – Impact Monitoring of Hydrometeorological Hazards April-June (Q2) 2023, World Food Programme, 14 August 2023.

[7] Food Security Update, World Bank, 14 December 2023. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/40ebbf38f5a6b68bfc11e5273e1405d4-0090012022/related/Food-Security-Update-XCVII-December-14-23.pdf>

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

[9] 2023 FSVA Results: Areas Vulnerable to Food Insecurity Reduced, NFA Strengthens Food Crisis Preparedness Actions, National Food Agency, 13 December 2023.

[10] Prevalence of Undernutrition (Percent), 2023, Statistics Indonesia, 18 January 2024.

[11] 2019 National Socioeconomic Survey, Statistics Indonesia, November 2019.

## Strategic outcome 01

[12] 2023 FSVA Results: Areas Vulnerable to Food Insecurity Reduced, NFA Strengthens Food Crisis Preparedness Actions, National Food Agency, 13 December 2023.

[13] Referring to C.4.g.3 and C.5.g.6 Detailed Indicators: This overachievement is related to the number of participants in workshops for e-SIMBA. e-SIMBA was designed and developed to be used by MoSA's technical staffs. The ministry later extended the e-SIMBA functionality to support the TAGANA (the Disaster Preparedness Cadets) operations at the sub-national level. Therefore, WFP expanded the trainings for Social Offices' representatives coming from 34 provinces.

[GAM-M] Gender was partially integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP ensured women's perspectives in the FSVA dissemination and utilization case study, highlighting the experiences among women farmer recipients of a programme informed by the FSVA.

## Strategic outcome 02

[GAM-M] Gender was fully integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 2, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP has ensured gender disaggregated data collection and analysis in the evidence used to address climate change through the institutionalization of anticipatory action. These data and analyses highlighted the different experiences with responding to climate-induced hazards among women, female-headed households, and people with disabilities.

## Strategic outcome 03

[GAM-M] Gender was partially integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code 1. In its support of government efforts to scale up rice fortification, WFP continues to highlight that scaled-up rice fortification may address micronutrient deficiencies, which remain especially prevalent among adolescent girls and pregnant women.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[14] Global Gender Gap Report 2023, World Economic Forum, 20 June 2023.

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

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

## Environmental sustainability

[17] National Disaster Management Agency, January 2024. <https://gis.bnpb.go.id/arcgis/apps/sites/#!/public/pages/bencana-besar-tahun-2023>

[18] Affected By El Nino, Rice Production In 2023 Potentially Reduces By 650,000 Tons, Voice of Indonesia, 16 October 2023. <https://voi.id/en/economy/320307>

## Nutrition integration

[19] Prevalence of Undernutrition (Percent), 2023, Statistics Indonesia, 18 January 2024.

# Figures and Indicators

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| <b>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.</b> |  |                                 |                 |         | <b>Root Causes</b> |  |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| <b>Other Output</b>   |  |                                 |                 |         |                    |  |
| <b>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</b>            |  |                                 |                 |         |                    |  |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs        |  |                                 |                 |         |                    |  |
| CSP Output 01: Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation                        |  |                                 |                 |         |                    |  |
| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                    | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual             |  |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels   | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities                 | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 8       | 7                  |  |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels   | C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported                                    | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 2       | 2                  |  |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger   | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 96      | 169                |  |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs   | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided  | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 10      | 10                 |  |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs   | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized   | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 9       | 11                 |  |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening  | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed   | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number          | 11      | 9                  |  |

### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

**Target Group:** Population of Indonesia, adults and children - **Location:** Indonesia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** National data & analytics (CCS)

|   |         |   |     |    |   |                          |
|---|---------|---|-----|----|---|--------------------------|
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥25 | ≥2 | 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 |        |
|---|---|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Other Output  |   |   |                 |                     |        |
| 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 |   |   |                 |                     |        |
| Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened   |   |   |                 |                     |        |
| CSP Output 02: Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change   |   |   |                 |                     |        |
| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity                              | Unit of measure | Planned             | Actual |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels   | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities                              | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 254                 | 252    |
|   |   |   | Number          | 50                  | 50     |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels   | C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported   | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 5                   | 6      |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger   | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives              | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 656                 | 1,166  |
|   |   |   | Number          | 146                 | 146    |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs   | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided   | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 12                  | 15     |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs   | C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government                           | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS) | Number          | 1                   | 1      |
|   |   |   | Number          |                     |        |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs   | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized  | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 7                   | 14     |
|   |   |   | Number          | 7                   | 8      |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening  | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed  | Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)   | Number          | 14                  | 4      |
|   |   |   | Number          | 8                   | 8      |
| G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action  | G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions       | %               | 50                  | 66.67  |

#### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 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> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS) |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support                            | Overall | 0        | ≥25            | ≥13         | 11             | 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**

**Other Output**

**Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels  | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities                 | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 30      | 41     |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels  | C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported                                    | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 3       | 3      |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger      | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 541     | 589    |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided  | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 17      | 15     |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government              | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 1       | 1      |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 6       | 3      |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 15      | 10     |

**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 | 2023 Target | 2023 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> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support                  | Overall | 0        | ≥25            | ≥5          | 8              | WFP programme monitoring |

## Cross-cutting Indicators



## Protection indicators

| Protection indicators   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Missing  | Meeting        | Approaching | Approaching    | WFP programme monitoring |

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

| Accountability indicators  |         |                 |                |                 |                 |                          |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level  |         |                 |                |                 |                 |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline        | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target     | 2023 Follow-up  | Source                   |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Approachin<br>g | Meeting        | Approachin<br>g | Approachin<br>g | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP/Erik Nugroho

Interview with female farmer during the Anticipatory Action Scoping Study

**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 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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 | Activity Code     | Country Activity Long Description   |
| SO 1 | SPS1              | 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  |
| SO 2 | EPA1              | 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  |
| SO 3 | 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 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures     |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2.2   | 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  | 670,464          | 670,240             | 2,065,174           | 645,507          |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>    |   |  | <b>670,464</b>   | <b>670,240</b>      | <b>2,065,174</b>    | <b>645,507</b>   |
| 17.9  | 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                                     | 644,963          | 644,300             | 620,786             | 317,946          |
|   | 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 | 865,500          | 653,240             | 1,180,910           | 802,787          |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |  | <b>1,510,463</b> | <b>1,297,540</b>    | <b>1,801,695</b>    | <b>1,120,733</b> |
|   | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 0                   | 618,635             | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>  |   |  | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>            | <b>618,635</b>      | <b>0</b>         |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>                                |   |  | <b>2,180,927</b> | <b>1,967,780</b>    | <b>4,485,504</b>    | <b>1,766,240</b> |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>                                    |   |  | <b>730,249</b>   | <b>643,000</b>      | <b>1,371,722</b>    | <b>647,427</b>   |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>   |   |  | <b>2,911,176</b> | <b>2,610,780</b>    | <b>5,857,227</b>    | <b>2,413,667</b> |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>                                  |   |  | <b>189,226</b>   | <b>169,701</b>      | <b>90,302</b>       | <b>90,302</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  |   |  | <b>3,100,403</b> | <b>2,780,481</b>    | <b>5,947,529</b>    | <b>2,503,970</b> |

This donor financial report is interim

  
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

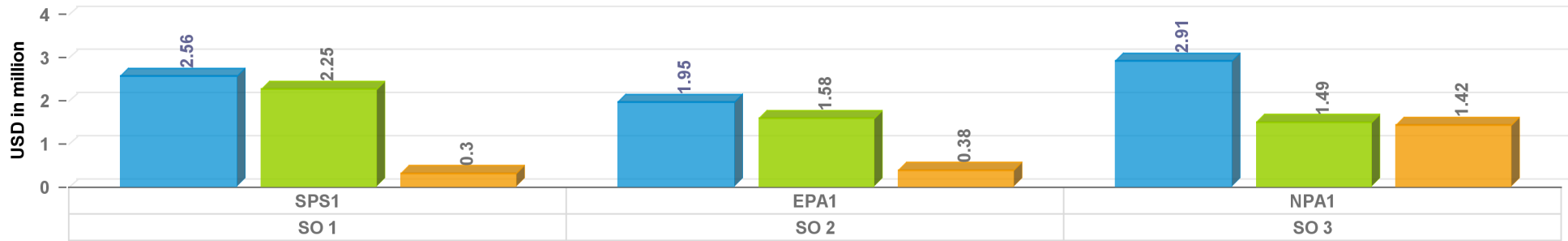
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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 | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description  |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 1 | SPS1          | 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                                     |
| SO 2 | EPA1          | 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 |
| SO 3 | 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 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 2.2   | 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  | 1,998,003        | 2,907,187               | 0                      | 2,907,187           | 1,487,520        | 1,419,667            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>    |   |  | <b>1,998,003</b> | <b>2,907,187</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>2,907,187</b>    | <b>1,487,520</b> | <b>1,419,667</b>     |
| 17.9  | 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                                     | 2,250,253        | 2,555,832               | 0                      | 2,555,832           | 2,252,993        | 302,840              |
|   | 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 | 2,451,281        | 1,954,322               | 0                      | 1,954,322           | 1,576,200        | 378,122              |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |  | <b>4,701,534</b> | <b>4,510,154</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>4,510,154</b>    | <b>3,829,193</b> | <b>680,962</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 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target                           | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific        | 0                | 618,635                 | 0                      | 618,635             | 0                | 618,635              |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>           |                   |                              | <b>0</b>         | <b>618,635</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>618,635</b>      | <b>0</b>         | <b>618,635</b>       |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b> |                   |                              | <b>6,699,537</b> | <b>8,035,977</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>8,035,977</b>    | <b>5,316,713</b> | <b>2,719,264</b>     |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>     |                   |                              | <b>2,056,875</b> | <b>2,378,446</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>2,378,446</b>    | <b>1,654,151</b> | <b>724,295</b>       |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>            |                   |                              | <b>8,756,412</b> | <b>10,414,423</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>10,414,423</b>   | <b>6,970,864</b> | <b>3,443,559</b>     |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   |                   |                              | <b>569,167</b>   | <b>504,533</b>          |                        | <b>504,533</b>      | <b>504,533</b>   | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                   |                   |                              | <b>9,325,579</b> | <b>10,918,956</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>10,918,956</b>   | <b>7,475,396</b> | <b>3,443,559</b>     |

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