



Indonesia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- As systemic challenges and shocks persist while Indonesia progresses towards SDG 2, WFP remains strategically positioned to support the Government in strengthening national mechanisms against immediate, emerging, and long-term food security and nutrition challenges.
- Through corporate expertise and partnerships, WFP has complemented the recently-elected administration in its commitment to SDG 2, including by enhancing the Government's new, free nutritious meals programme -- slated to be one of the largest free meals program globally.
- Through piloting innovative approaches within existing subnational mechanisms for national scale-up, WFP bolsters the government's efforts to address the diverse food security and nutrition needs across Indonesia.

The Government of Indonesia has maintained its commitment to achieving sustainable development goal (SDG) 2: zero hunger and SDG 17: partnerships for the goals. This commitment is reflected in the Government's national medium-term development plan 2020-2024 and the 2005-2025 national long-term development plan.

To support the Government in achieving its SDG and national targets, WFP engaged in policy dialogue and provided technical assistance through its country strategic plan (CSP) 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) advance innovations to address malnutrition. The CSP aligns with the Government's 2020-2024 medium-term national development plan and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework 2021-2025 for Indonesia. WFP has further engaged in the development of the 2025-2029 medium-term national development plan and the 2025-2045 national long-term development plan, continuously ensuring alignment between WFP's activities and the government's priorities.

WFP delivered results across all three CSP strategic outcomes. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP partnered with the national food agency and the Ministry of Social Affairs to improve the quality and utilization of data for food security, nutrition, and climate and disaster risk management plans and programmes. This contributed to the strengthened linkages between government systems and data platforms to address climate risks and the needs vulnerable populations, including those in the 12 percent of districts across Indonesia classified as food insecure.

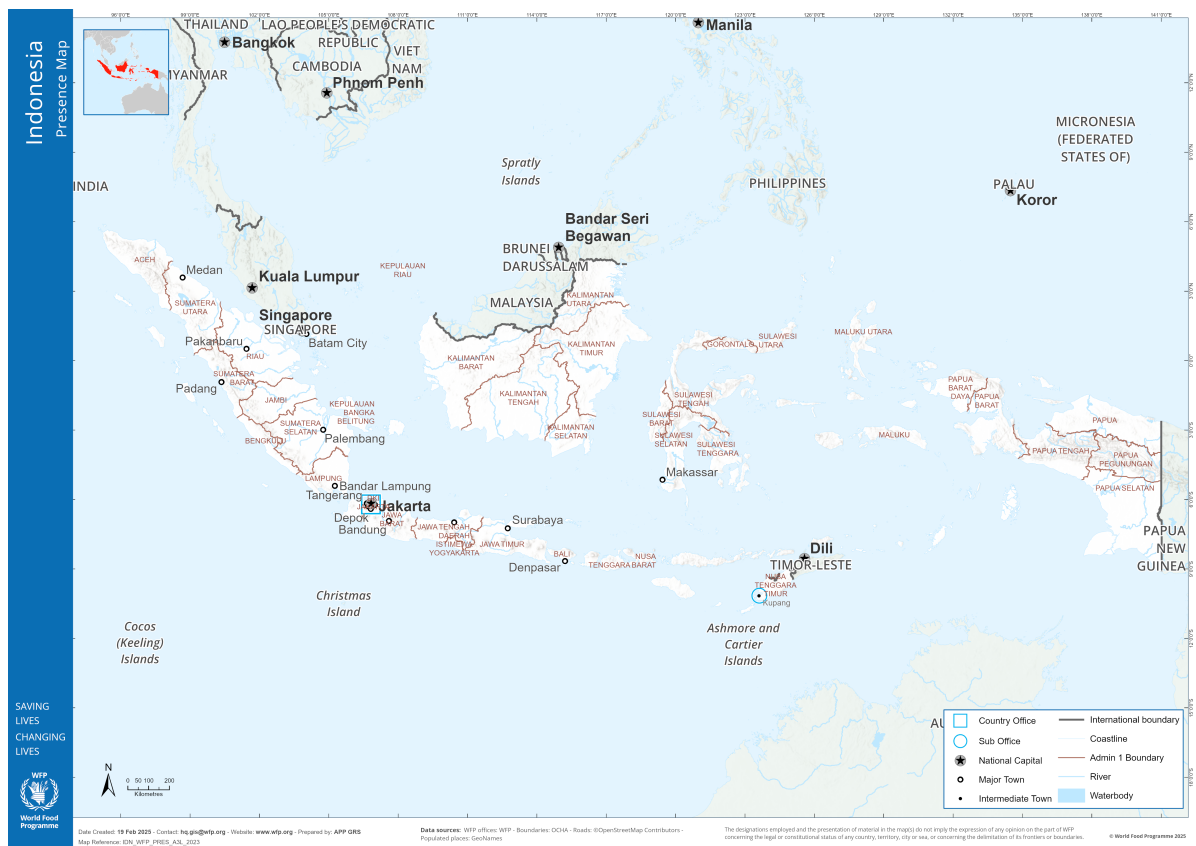
Under strategic outcome 2, WFP partnered with the National Disaster Management Agency to strengthen institutional capacity for anticipatory action integration and disaster risk management. WFP delivered results at national and subnational levels, achieving key outcomes in streamlining the humanitarian supply chain and logistics policies and advancing the formalization and application of anticipatory action approaches. In the provinces of Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara, WFP and partners advanced the institutionalization of anticipatory action-informed contingency and development plans. This has effectively resulted in enhanced disaster management and climate risk management systems for the 15 million people living in these provinces and provided scalable anticipatory action institutionalization models for other regions.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued supporting the government in its stewardship of scaling up rice fortification and promoting healthy diets among adolescents and schoolchildren through existing programmes and policies. WFP and partners supported the establishment of the large-scale food fortification (LSFF) coordination forum. Through the platform, WFP and partners facilitated the establishment of the Indonesian national standard for fortified rice kernels. This new standard added uniform safety and quality assurance dimensions to Indonesia's regulations on fortified rice kernels. WFP launched a joint digital campaign with the Ministry of Health to promote healthy diets and lifestyles, aiming to reach one million adolescents and young adults across Indonesia. Finally, WFP supported the enhancement of nutrition for schoolchildren through technical assistance to an upcoming integrated primary school models pilot and the Government's new free nutritious meals programme, the latter intending to reach 78.3 million schoolchildren.

In line with sustainable development goal 17, WFP facilitated south-south and triangular cooperation for knowledge exchange and learning on disaster risk management between the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines. The visit sought to assess and examine policies on deploying mobile food kitchens for emergency preparedness and response. WFP will continue to support strengthening disaster preparedness and response in the region.

These results were made possible with contributions from the Governments of Indonesia, Australia, France, Germany, and Ireland, as well as the emerging donor matching fund and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. In partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, WFP continued to advocate for scaled-up access to fortified rice. WFP continued its partnerships with the private sector: with Cargill and both corporate and individual donors through the Japan Association for WFP to strengthen nutrition for school-aged children; dsm-firmenich to increase the affordability of fortified rice; and Google to enhance climate risk analysis capacity.

Operational context



Indonesia faced a pivotal year in 2024. The nation held presidential and legislative elections in February 2024 and subnational elections in September 2024, reshaping the country's leadership and governance for the years ahead. In the same year, Indonesia reached the end of two major national development plans: the national medium-term development plan 2020-2024 and the 2005-2025 national long-term development plan. As government priorities and structures underwent changes, the Government of Indonesia sustained its commitment to achieving sustainable development goal (SDG) 2: zero hunger and other goals.

Indonesia has made considerable progress towards the SDG 2: zero hunger. Since 2020, Indonesia has reduced its stunting rate from 27.7 percent to 21.5 percent in 2023, representing a reduction of stunting for 1.4 million children under five.[1][2] Indonesia has also decreased the percentage of districts vulnerable to food insecurity from 13.6 percent in 2020 to 12 percent in 2024, respectively.[3] This marks the commendable achievement of one of Indonesia's food insecurity reduction goals set in its 2020-2024 medium-term national development plan. This progress is aligned with Indonesia's economic growth. After regaining its upper-middle-income status in 2023, Indonesia maintained this status in 2024 with a gross national income of USD 4,870 per capita.[4] Indonesia's gross domestic product growth remained resilient and increased by five percent year-on-year as of late 2024.[5] As of March 2024, 9.03 percent of the population lived in poverty - a decrease from 9.36 percent in March 2023.[6]

Looking forward, Indonesia aims to continue its pursuit of SDG 2: zero hunger as part of its upcoming national development plans. Following the election of Mr. Prabowo Subianto as President of the Republic of Indonesia in early 2024, the Government announced the realization of the president's campaign promise of a national free nutritious meals programme. The programme aims to reach 82.9 million children under five, schoolchildren, and pregnant and breastfeeding women by 2029.[7] This programme, set to launch in January 2025, will be one of the largest school meals initiatives in the world.

As Indonesia made progress towards food security and nutrition, challenges persisted. Indonesia continued to face a triple burden of malnutrition wherein undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist. Adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children aged 0-59 months also remained vulnerable to malnutrition due to their especially high need for costly, nutrient-rich foods.[8] People with disabilities also continued to face significant barriers to food security and nutrition attainment in Indonesia, including related to accessing the nutrition education and food assistance for which they are eligible. Regional disparities in food security and nutrition also remained across

the vast, decentralized archipelago. Although nationally decreasing in percentage, areas vulnerable to food insecurity remained concentrated in eastern Indonesia and frontier, outermost, underdeveloped, border and island regions.[9] This same area was home to a disproportionate number of the 112 districts and cities (21.8 percent) nationally reporting a stunting prevalence above 30 percent in 2024. This prevalence rate is of the highest public health significance according to the World Health Organization's benchmarks.

Further compounding these challenges, climate risks and natural hazards posed tangible and imminent threats to food security and nutrition in Indonesia, especially among those already rendered vulnerable by existing systemic challenges such as adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children aged 0-59 months, and people with disabilities. In 2024, Indonesia ranked as the country second most prone to disasters, stemming from gaps in adaptive capacities and high vulnerability and exposure to shocks.[10] Over 2,100 natural hazards occurred in Indonesia within 2024 - 99 percent of them stemming from hydro-meteorological hazards and extreme weather events, affecting over 6.3 million people.[11]

In 2024, climate risks such as the then-ongoing El Niño called for forecasts of high food insecurity in the Asia-Pacific region.[12] In Indonesia, these shocks triggered droughts that led to significant crop failures. This impacted rice production, which declined by 10 percent year-over-year since 2023, while rice prices rose by 10 percent year-over-year.[13] At the same time, extreme weather triggered floods across Indonesia's main rice-growing regions, affecting thousands of hectares of paddy fields and disrupting rice processing and distribution. In February 2024, rice prices surpassed government-set retail price ceilings, reaching IDR 18,000 (USD 1.10) per kilogram. Impacted by these shocks, food inflation peaked in March 2024 at over eight percent year-on-year - the highest rate Indonesia has seen since 2022. This rate lowered to under three percent by the end of 2024.

Amidst a dynamic, transitional period, WFP sustained the institutional capacity and regulatory support essential to strengthening the existing national mechanisms against immediate, emerging, and long-term challenges to food security and nutrition. Through strategic outcome 1, WFP provided technical assistance to bolster government production and utilization of data and analysis to inform food security, nutrition, and disaster risk mitigation interventions. This included efforts with the government to refine the food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA) methodology and enhance existing early warning platforms with flood forecasting capabilities.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on strengthening partnerships to advocate for improved policies to mitigate the impact of natural hazards, extreme weather events, and climate risks through (1) supporting the Government in institutionalizing and implementing anticipatory action approaches and (2) strengthening coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP provided technical assistance to government partners to stimulate the demand and consumption of healthy diets among adolescents and primary schoolchildren. WFP, in partnership with the Government, continued concerted efforts to scale up the availability and affordability of fortified rice to address micronutrient deficiencies in households most vulnerable to poor nutrition.

Risk management

In February 2024, Indonesia held presidential elections; and by March 2024, Mr. Prabowo Subianto was elected as President of the Republic of Indonesia. President Subianto's commitments to a national nutritious meals programme and food security are well aligned with the SDGs and WFP Indonesia's country strategic plan 2021-2025. However, the subsequent significant government restructuring and reprioritization led to shifts in leadership. This resulted in a dynamic that, at times, delayed, limited, and called for substantive changes in government engagement with stakeholders, including WFP. As WFP in Indonesia operates exclusively through a country capacity strengthening (CCS) modality, these challenges imbued WFP's engagement with the Government with some uncertainty as national structures and priorities were evolving on large scale. WFP mitigated these risks by emphasizing the institutionalization and sustainability of its activities. Furthermore, WFP formalized work plans with line ministries through partnership agreements, securing sustained collaborations through emerging and future changes in the Indonesian context.

Approaching the last year of the current CSP, WFP aims to sustain programme continuity and address the challenge of long-term, flexible funding. To do so, WFP will continue to intensify efforts in diversifying funding sources, optimizing the use of corporate multilateral funds, and implementing cost-efficiency measures in its operations.

Lessons learned

Adaptability to Changing Contexts. National elections significantly impacted government priorities, structures, and personnel, requiring WFP to remain flexible and responsive to evolving needs. WFP proactively aligned with emerging government priorities to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness. WFP's deliberate effort towards institutionalizing new ways of working and formalizing partnerships with government entities helped to mitigate risks associated with the changing political environments, reallocation of government resources and high turnover of government personnel. In 2024, WFP in Indonesia established the strategic engagement unit, which brought renewed attention and resource allocation to respond to the complexities of government partnerships and the changing context. This enabled WFP to remain agile and adaptive.

Better Cross Sector Collaboration. Operating under the CCS modality, WFP strives to ensure that programmes are evidence-based, results-oriented, efficient, and capable of addressing complex challenges. WFP continues to align its programming with country-specific needs to maximize impact, foster accountability, and ensure relevant and sustainable solutions. Successful collaboration depends on effective communication with the stakeholders and partners, which serves as the foundation for shared understanding and coordinated efforts. WFP is working on developing its digital communication channels and an overall effective communication system that enables timely and impactful engagement.

Strengthening M&E; Capacity

Since 2013, WFP has supported the Government of Indonesia, specifically the National Disaster Management Agency, to establish and to strengthen its national and sub-national logistics clusters. Under the CSP (2021-2025), the scope has expanded to focus on governance, institutional capacity, policy coherence, and sustainability mechanisms, including technical assistance, to assess the impact of the logistics clusters.

In 2024, WFP focused its technical assistance and transfer of expertise on assessing the National Disaster Management Agency's current system to inform the design of the agency's monitoring and evaluation of its logistics cluster framework. Activities included convening and consulting with stakeholders, drafting specific terms of reference, and improving data collection and analysis methods. Those activities provided actionable recommendations for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of the national and sub-national logistics clusters in 2025.

In July 2024, the Indonesia country office (CO) submitted a proposal to WFP's office of evaluation (OEV) that would support the CO's efforts to enhance the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency in monitoring and evaluating its programs, particularly those supported by WFP. The proposal outlined the CO's plan - which included hiring a national expert, developing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and implementing change management processes - to ensure the successful adoption of this framework. These activities were critical in strengthening agency's ability to effectively monitor and evaluate its initiatives, thereby improving program outcomes and accountability. The success of this initiative will serve as a model that can be replicated or adapted across other government-led projects, including school-based programs. The agency's enhanced M&E capabilities might foster a sustainable impact that extends beyond the immediate scope of this project, including the possibility of replication to other Government institutions.

With the support of OEV, WFP launched its monitoring and evaluation framework development initiation workshop in Bandung, West Java, in December 2024. Representatives from the national and twelve sub-national National Disaster Management Agency offices, which have formed logistics clusters, participated in the workshop. The workshop aims to identify existing monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms at national and sub-national levels. Those tools and mechanisms are important to understanding the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of logistics clusters in disaster preparedness and responses across Indonesia. The event also served as a platform to assess implementation, identify challenges and opportunities, and formulate strategies for sustainable logistics coordination.

The workshop produced a mutual understanding to accelerate the establishment of logistics clusters in other disaster-prone areas. The discussion also led to area-specific action plans from sub-national logistics clusters to develop and improve their monitoring and evaluation system for better planning, programming, and replication. WFP, under the national evaluation capacity development initiative, will help the National Disaster Management Agency to achieve those objectives by providing technical assistance, knowledge exchange and relevant trainings.

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.



USD 920 million in national budgets addressing food security informed by WFP technical assistance for improved FSVA methodology



25,000 disaster response volunteers benefitting from WFP enhancement of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Disaster Management Information System

While having made significant strides towards SDG 2: zero hunger, Indonesia continues to face challenges to ensure food security and nutrition for all. This is exacerbated by challenges stemming from the impacts of environmental hazards and climate risks. Food insecurity persists in Indonesia, with 12 percent of districts and cities categorized as food insecure.[14] Areas most vulnerable to food insecurity remain concentrated in eastern Indonesia as well as frontier, outermost, underdeveloped, border and island regions.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance 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. This complements the considerable resources the Government has invested to develop national and subnational data and information systems for food security and climate and disaster risk reduction. In 2024, this was achieved through (1) enhancing Government capacity for and institutionalization of the 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 fully funded against the 2024 implementation plan, enabling WFP to achieve most output and outcome targets. These resources include funding secured from multilateral and private sector sources.

Food security and nutrition evidence contributing to government decision making

WFP provided the Government with technical assistance to enhance national capacity and regulatory systems for the production and utilization of food security data and analyses. In 2024, the WFP and the National Food Agency, relying on national and global expertise, initiated methodological refinement of the food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA). This key food security planning tool has been a joint venture between the Government and WFP since 2005. The improvement in indicators resulting from this technical assistance strengthened identification and understanding of the triple burden of malnutrition, which enabled the Government to make evidenced-informed decisions to improve policies, programmatic implementation, and monitoring related to food security and nutrition outcomes across Indonesia. This includes the allocation of two national budgets addressing food security with a combined value of over USD 920 million: the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions' food security fund and the food sector special allocation fund under the Ministry of Agriculture.[15][16] Through informing policy and programmatic decision-making, the improved FSVA methodology will strengthen the government's targeting, reach, and support of populations most vulnerable to food insecurity at national and sub-national levels.

In February 2024, WFP and partners in East Nusa Tenggara province facilitated the launch of the governor's decree formalizing FSVA production and utilization in the province. This decree effectively strengthened the FSVA's position as a tool to guide and support efforts aimed at improving food security in the province, enhancing data and analysis-driven policy and programme development. This is a significant achievement for the province, where 19 percent of the sub-districts are food insecure.[17]

Enhanced data availability and analysis for disaster and climate risk management

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to improve the Ministry's disaster management information system, a platform for monitoring disaster preparedness and response. In February 2024, WFP and the Ministry concluded a training of trainers series to enhance the platform's utilization in the provinces of

Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Nusa Tenggara, representing a total of 15 million people. Through the training series, WFP and the Ministry increased the readiness of local governments and community-based disaster preparedness volunteers (*Taruna Siaga Bencana, TAGANA*) by enhancing their capacity to utilize data within the platform on early warning, disaster risk indices, and emergency response resources.

In partnership with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysics Agency, WFP enhanced the quality of existing early warning data and systems. This has included technical assistance for the enhancement of short-term hydrological forecasting functions within SIGNATURE, one of the agency's meteorological platforms. WFP has also provided technical assistance on increasing government capacity to generate and utilize climate data on flood forecasting for decision-making in priority areas with the agency. Aligned with WFP's ongoing work on climate risk adaptation, this support improved climate risk data and analysis needed to build stronger early warning systems for anticipatory action. WFP further expanded technical assistance for developing early drought warning products to support the National Disaster Management Agency's work on anticipatory action.

Partnerships and Lessons Learned

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP has worked closely with national and subnational partners to strengthen, implement, and institutionalize food security and disaster risk management tools like the FSVA and the Ministry of Social Affairs' disaster management information system. In doing so, WFP has employed an approach that addresses both the technical enhancement requirements for these tools, as well as the institutional capacity and regulatory environment that will enable their sustained, purposeful utilization. This approach is inherent to WFP in Indonesia's systems-focused country capacity strengthening modality and has proven critical in a decentralized context such as Indonesia.

In 2024, WFP and partners worked to enhance the FSVA methodology in tandem with policy dialogue that strengthened the FSVA's utilization at the subnational level. This approach addressed both the need for a more accurate tool and contributed to an enabling environment to facilitate its utilization to reach those most vulnerable to food insecurity. With the Ministry of Social Affairs' disaster management information system, WFP improved the prospects of the platform's use at the subnational level through its training of trainers series. This effectively closed the loop of technical assistance for the platform's enhancement. Moving forward, WFP will continue to use tandem approaches that improve the quality and robustness of food security and disaster risk management tools, while ensuring their sustainability within existing systems.

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



15 million people supported by WFP's **Anticipatory action** implemented within government systems in three provinces.



Two provinces saw the establishment of **Provincial Logistics Clusters**, strengthening disaster risk management for 8.3 million people, with WFP support.

Indonesia, one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, has made considerable progress towards disaster and climate risk management. However, risks persist for the nation's economy, infrastructure, population, food security, and nutrition. Furthermore, climate adaptation and disaster risk management capacities, policies, and resources vary across the decentralized archipelago, contributing to varying institutional readiness and implementation.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provided technical assistance, generated evidence, and engaged in policy dialogue to strengthen the Government's capacity to mitigate the impact of environmental hazards and climate risks. This was achieved through advancing the implementation and institutionalization of anticipatory action and climate risk adaptation. In parallel, capacity was strengthened for Government-led national and subnational systems for disaster risk management.

Strategic outcome 2 was fully funded against the 2024 implementation plan. This included carried-over funds and resources from new partnerships for anticipatory action and climate change adaptation.

Climate risk adaptation and anticipatory action

In partnership with the Government at the sub-national level, WFP advocated for integrating anticipatory action approaches and models into existing government systems. Through this technical assistance approach WFP generated evidence to support the government's synchronized implementation of anticipatory action with existing disaster management policies and practices, and adaptive and shock responsive social protection systems. As a result, stakeholders and policy decision makers reached consensus on the national operational definition of anticipatory action within the Indonesian Government system as "action in response to early warning" (aksi merespon peringatan dini or AMPD). This consensus and the subsequent codification of the operational definition in the National Disaster Management Agency regulation no. 2/2024 marked a significant achievement in ensuring a synchronized anticipatory action approach at national and subnational levels. In 2025, WFP will continue to strengthen partnerships through the national anticipatory action working group, to scale up "action in response to early warning" principles and approaches and expand the potential impact to new provinces within Indonesia's decentralized governance system.

WFP partnered with provincial governments to test the integration of anticipatory action into existing government systems, expanding on piloted models established in 2023 in the provinces of Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara. These provinces cover a population of 15 million people across three major Indonesian islands and were determined through a joint assessment of anticipatory action feasibility completed with the government. The testing of models and the results achieved at the provincial and district levels now provide the foundation for evidence-based integration of the anticipatory action system at the national level.

In Yogyakarta, WFP and the provincial government finalized the development of a provincial contingency plan and operational guidelines for tropical cyclones, integrating anticipatory action principles for strengthened disaster risk management mechanisms. This included defining early action triggers for national authorities to declare an emergency and initiate response with national resources, even before the impact of the disaster can be felt by the population. Further strengthening anticipatory action in the province, WFP successfully advocated for the operational guideline and contingency plan to be turned into legislation through a Governor's Decree.

In West Kalimantan, WFP and government counterparts continued to support anticipatory action by mainstreaming anticipatory approaches into the national climate field school curriculum, and by building local sensitization and training of trainer models for wider implementation. The climate field school is a national government programme that equips over 1,000 farmers and community facilitators annually with the knowledge and skills to manage agricultural resources and adapt their practices to climate variability. In 2024, WFP and partners focused on enhancing farmer

groups' capacity for applying climate information and early warnings for agricultural practices, taking early action, and accessing funding for climate risk mitigation through the climate field school curriculum.

In parallel, WFP partnered with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency and the provincial crop protection unit to advocate for local government committees' sensitization on anticipatory action protocol development. Through this initiative, WFP and partners aim to connect the community-level capacity enhanced by the climate field school with anticipatory action protocols that can secure pre-impact, early-action funding.

In East Nusa Tenggara, drought conditions persisted and were exacerbated by climate anomalies. In response, WFP and government partners advanced the integration of anticipatory action into the provincial contingency plan for drought. In 2024, the local government endorsed the plan and swiftly informed a declaration of emergency based on early warning for the province from June to December 2024, enabling access to on-call funds for early action in anticipation of drought.[18] WFP and the provincial Disaster Management Agency have developed a methodology to select districts in which similar anticipatory action institutionalization models can be cascaded down from the province level. This can unlock additional locally dedicated resources, such as village funds (dana desa). The local government is planning to pilot these models in selected districts in 2025.

In parallel, WFP and the East Nusa Tenggara Province climate task force achieved the integration of the findings on food security and climate risks from the 2023 consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience (CLEAR+) study into the East Nusa Tenggara 2025-2045 long-term provincial development plan. This will inform the formulation of provincial development plans, programmes, and resource allocation towards improved livelihoods and food security among populations most vulnerable to the impact of climate risks. In 2025, WFP and partners will strive towards advancing the utilization of evidence from CLEAR+ results into the medium-term provincial development plan and development plans across climate-sensitive districts.

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

In 2024, WFP maintained its strategic position in Indonesia by providing logistics expertise, strengthening partnerships between national disaster management actors, and supporting the institutionalization of key disaster risk management governance features.

In continued support of institutional capacity strengthening for disaster risk management, WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency consolidated the agency's humanitarian supply chain and logistics policies into one cohesive disaster response logistics and equipment management system policy. This consolidation enables effective and efficient disaster response by enabling the mobilization of the entire chain of logistics and equipment management for disaster response through one streamlined policy.

At the sub-national level, WFP provided technical assistance supporting the government's goals of strengthening disaster risk management systems through the establishment and enhancement of provincial logistics clusters (PLC). PLCs serve as platforms in which logistics services can be coordinated to timely and efficiently fulfill the needs of those impacted by disasters. These clusters have a crucial role in emergency response in a disaster-prone island nation such as Indonesia. In 2024, WFP contributed to the government's ambition to establish PLCs serving 8.3 million people in two provinces, Aceh and Central Kalimantan. Recognizing the continued importance of PLCs, WFP and partners advocated for, and successfully facilitated, the inclusion of logistics clusters as one of the priorities in the National Disaster Management Agency's upcoming 2025-2029 national disaster management plan. WFP plans to continue to provide support through advocacy and leverage its expertise in cluster coordination mechanisms to strengthen national disaster resilience and response capacity.

In support of strengthened disaster preparedness and response in the region, WFP facilitated knowledge exchange and learning on disaster risk management between the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines through a south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC) visit to Indonesia. The visit sought to assess and examine policies on the deployment of mobile food kitchen solutions within the broader topic of emergency preparedness and response.

Partnerships and Lessons Learned

WFP has partnered with the government to complement and amplify progress made on managing disaster and climate risks in Indonesia. A key feature of this partnership includes analysis of existing local systems to address disaster and climate risks and identifying opportunities for enhancement. This approach has bolstered local systems institutionally and their implementation.

Through the provincial logistics clusters (PLC), WFP and partners have strengthened networking, collaboration and cooperation between local actors in mapping and mobilizing resources for disaster risk management and emergency response. By facilitating their establishment, WFP and partners support the creation of a multi-sector platform through which the provincial budget can be utilized for disaster mitigation and response. The establishment of PLCs further serves as models that provincial governments can replicate at the district level to further strengthen local coordination for facing natural hazards, extreme weather and other emerging risks. Strengthening district governance facilitates the

mobilization of critical support and resources from cluster members and ensures a more effective and timely response to disasters.

WFP and partners have further advanced climate adaptation and anticipatory action at the subnational level through enhancing existing local disaster and climate risk management systems in Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara. In doing so, WFP and partners have focused on enhancing provincially tailored plans and local government ownership, which is essential to the sustainability and effectiveness of these measures. As a result, these plans have established a foundation for effective anticipatory action, including through securing budget allocations for early action, a positive sign for a possible future scale-up of anticipatory action approaches.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



10 Memoranda of Understanding and a Regent's Decree signed in two districts on cross-sector synergy for Integrated Primary School Nutrition models



82.9 million people to be reached by 2029 through **WFP technical assistance** provided this year to the national Free Nutritious Meals programme.

Indonesia continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition wherein undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist.[19] Regional disparities persist and disproportionately impact populations in eastern Indonesia and frontier, outermost, underdeveloped, border and island regions rendered vulnerable by uneven development.

In the face of these challenges, Indonesia has continued its commitment towards achieving SDG 2: zero hunger. In the 2024 presidential elections, President Prabowo Subianto was swept to victory due in part due to the pledge of a national free nutritious meals programme, targeting primary and secondary schoolchildren, children aged 0-59 months, and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Set to launch in January 2025, this programme will be one of the largest school meals initiatives in the world.[20]

The significant policy shifts and allocation of financial and human resources towards the "free nutritious meals" programme are well aligned with strategic outcome 3. However, these changes required WFP in Indonesia to adapt and scale up the way it implemented strategic outcome 3 in 2024. In constant engagement with the Government, WFP provided technical assistance and engaged in policy dialogue to (1) promote healthy diets and lifestyles among primary school children, adolescents, and young adults by strengthening government systems and programmes, (2) support government efforts to achieve the inclusion of fortified rice into social protection programmes and retail markets, and (3) support the design of the free nutritious meals programme. This further enhanced the capacity of the Government to increase accessibility, affordability, and consumption of a healthy diet.

Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded against the 2024 implementation plan, including through multi-year funds from multilateral and private sector partners. In 2024, WFP also mobilized resources from newly formed partnerships to improve schoolchildren's nutrition.

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

WFP and partners provided technical assistance for the planning and early design processes leading up to the launch of the new national free nutritious meals programme, including by drawing from global and regional expertise and lessons learned from supporting school-based nutrition interventions in Indonesia. Through a national supply chain optimization workshop, WFP and the Ministry of National Development Planning jointly facilitated the sharing of good practices from other countries with national authorities on optimizing supply chains and sourcing strategies for school-based nutrition interventions - including those in remote, hard to reach, and rural areas. Further aiming to bolster the new programme, WFP and partners advocated for Indonesia to join the global school meals coalition and succeeded in facilitating and affirming the Government's pursuit of coalition membership. Being part of the global school meals coalition will help Indonesia to access resources from coalition members, share lessons learned, and adopt best practices. WFP will continue supporting the government in preparing for and facilitating implementation of the free nutritious meals programme.

Furthermore, WFP continued its efforts to advance nutrition for school-aged children in partnership with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. This included technical assistance for the implementation of the national action plan for Improving the welfare of school-aged children and adolescents (RAN PIJAR) through piloting integrated primary school nutrition (IPSN) models. The IPSN model aims to build and foster a holistic approach to nutrition for school-aged children that enriches existing government-led school-based nutrition programmes with family-based nutrition education and linkages with community stakeholders, such as healthcare providers.

At the sub-national level, WFP prepared for IPSN model implementation pilots in the districts of Pasuruan, Kupang and Tana Toraja. These districts represent the diversity of Indonesia's geography and decentralized structures, each with a prevalence of undernutrition rate between 9 and 17 percent, which is above the national average of 8.53 percent.[21] In 2024, WFP deepened its partnerships at the sub-national level leading to institutionalization of mechanisms for implementation of models. This was achieved through formalizing Memorandums of Understanding and decrees linking health and education entities to provide nutrition services to 1,500 primary schoolchildren in ten primary schools across the district. In Pasuruan district, WFP and partners facilitated the launch of a regent's decree that formalized a multi-sector team to support the IPSN model pilot. This district-level team mirrors the national team for improving the welfare of school-aged children and adolescents created under RAN PIJAR and is comprised of stakeholders from the nutrition, education, and health sectors. WFP and partners will continue efforts to advance preparations for the IPSN model pilots, which are slated to begin in 2025.

Building on the success of the joint digital social and behavioural change campaign in 2021-2022, keren dimakan (cool to eat), WFP and the Ministry of Health prepared for a second campaign promoting healthy diets and lifestyles among urban adolescents and youth in the provinces of Jakarta, West Java, and East Kalimantan. Named si paling megang (fire yourself up), the campaign aims to promote healthy diets and lifestyles among adolescents and young adults (13-24-year-olds). This is aligned with national priorities on preventing non-communicable diseases. Throughout 2024, WFP and the Ministry generated evidence on youth knowledge and behaviours regarding healthy diets and lifestyles and utilized this to inform the development of the campaign's strategy and content. In December 2024, WFP and the Ministry launched the digital campaign, which has been integrated into the Ministry of Health's ayo sehat (be healthy) online platform. WFP and the Ministry will continue to collaborate on the campaign in 2025.

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

In 2024, WFP continued to strengthen coordination and regulations, contributing to the government's goal of large-scale availability of fortified rice. WFP supported the establishment and operationalization of the large-scale food fortification (LSFF) coordination forum, which was formalized in a decree by the Minister of National Development Planning. The decree acknowledges the LSFF coordination forum's contributions in shaping the policy recommendations, evidence, and advocacy needed to achieve effective and sustainable national food fortification. The government subsequently appointed WFP to the LSFF secretariat, which is responsible for coordinating rice fortification efforts through the forum. WFP's support to the LSFF coordination forum builds and expands on cross-sector collaborations developed in prior years, including the rice fortification technical working group now absorbed into the LSFF coordination forum, and solidifies WFP's convening role between rice fortification stakeholders and key policymakers. Through this forum, WFP and partners aim to build evidence and jointly advocate for the large-scale availability of fortified rice, including through social protection programmes that can reach those most vulnerable to malnutrition.

Following the successful advocacy to expand the grades of rice eligible for fortification in 2023, WFP and partners worked to advance their advocacy towards regulating fortified rice kernel standards. This resulted in the launch of the Indonesian national standard for fortified rice kernels, developed jointly by WFP, the National Standardization Agency, and other partners. First of its kind in Indonesia, this new national standard regulates the production and labelling of fortified rice, enriching existing policies and regulations on fortified rice with safety and quality assurance dimensions. WFP, the National Standardization Agency, and other partners plan to continue collaborating towards the enactment of the new national standard in 2025.

Partnerships and Lessons Learned

Multi-sector engagement continues to be key for WFP and partners' efforts to address malnutrition. WFP and partners' contributions to scaling up fortified rice and supporting the development of the free nutritious meals programme in particular reflect this.

WFP and partners' support for the establishment of the LSFF coordination forum marked a critical step in fostering cross-sector collaboration and aligning efforts toward the scaling up of fortified rice. For WFP, this support marked a continuation of its commitment to convene rice fortification stakeholders and enable their direct engagement with key policymakers, as was done through the rice fortification technical working group in previous years.

Multi-sector engagement was also key in enabling WFP's swift response to the technical assistance needs of the new free nutritious meals programme. By leveraging its role as secretariat of the global school meals coalition, WFP was able to expand support for the programme through global partnerships. This entailed engagement with new partners spanning school meals coalition Member States, the private sector, and other stakeholders. WFP aims to continue maintaining its strategic advantage in multi-sector engagement by fostering and expanding its partnerships to address all forms of malnutrition in Indonesia.

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	2 - Fully integrates age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Indonesia ranked 100th out of 146 countries in the 2024 global gender gap report, which tracks gender parity globally across economic, educational, health, and political dimensions.[22] In 2024, women made up 38.9 percent of the labour force and a disproportionate 81.9 percent of the informal labour force; the latter marks a 1.7 percentage point increase compared to 2023. Although women in Indonesia have a higher life expectancy at birth, they continue to experience high maternal mortality rates and gender-based violence. With a rate of 173 deaths per 100,000 live births, Indonesia has the third highest maternal mortality rate among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states.[23] As of 2024, one in every four women and girls (15-64 years old) in Indonesia had ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence.[24]

Climate risks have potentially exacerbated gender disparities through the impacts of weather anomalies on climate-sensitive livelihoods, including those related to agriculture. Women and girls in Indonesia participate in all parts of the agricultural sector and are at an increased vulnerability to the impact of climate shocks.

Twenty-eight percent of all working women and girls in Indonesia work in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries, making up 38 percent of the labour force in these industries.[25] WFP's approach to addressing the impact of climate risks on vulnerability is driven by an evidenced-based approach embedded in the consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience (CLEAR+) study. This study included focus group discussions wherein women and men shared different experiences with, and responses to, extreme weather and climate risks.

In partnership with provincial governments, WFP tested the integration of anticipatory action into existing government systems and achieved the institutionalization of early action, including in the form of contingency plans and operational guidelines. In Yogyakarta province, WFP and the local government finalized a provincial contingency plan and the anticipatory action operational guidelines for tropical cyclones. This plan and guideline define early action triggers for authorities to declare an emergency and initiate response with national resources even before the impacts of the disaster are felt by the population, especially those most vulnerable. The contingency plan addresses the protection of vulnerable groups within early action, including against gender-based violence. The operational guidelines further bolster the contingency plan's consideration of vulnerable groups and instructs data disaggregation by gender, age, and disability in calculating the number of people that will be potentially impacted in emergencies informed by early action triggers.

WFP will continue using a gender-sensitive approach to guide these efforts, including by ensuring women's meaningful participation in evidence generation and policy dialogue. In 2025, WFP will work towards further enhancing climate resilience and adaptation measures by working with government and stakeholders to integrate gender-sensitive strategies into climate risk management. This entails fair access to resources, supporting women's leadership, and fostering community participation to bolster resilience against climate hazards and their impact on food security.

The triple burden of malnutrition further increases challenges of social norms and structural barriers in Indonesia. In 2024, food price inflation peaked in March at over 8 percent year-on-year, the highest national rate recorded since 2022.[26] In this context, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women are especially vulnerable. According to WFP's nutrition analyses, these groups are the most nutritionally vulnerable members of households due to higher nutrient requirement to maintain health and nutrition. Meeting the needs of girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women can represent 60 percent of the total household cost of a nutritious diet.[27] Existing evidence further suggests that micronutrient deficiencies, including anaemia, are especially widespread among these groups. In addition, evidence also indicates that overweight and obesity prevalence is higher among women and girls in Indonesia. Recent studies have also indicated that this is linked to a higher likelihood of developing non-communicable diseases (NCD) and NCD multi-morbidity.[28][29]

In its efforts to address all forms of malnutrition, WFP has considered differences in knowledge, practices, and attitudes among women, men, boys, and girls on healthy diets and lifestyles. In preparation for the joint digital campaign *si paling megang* (fire yourself up) launched in December 2024, WFP and the Ministry of Health conducted a formative

study to inform the campaign's strategies. The study found differences among male and female respondents on trusted health promoters and perceived barriers to healthy diets and lifestyles, with female respondents being more likely to trust healthcare professionals and cite lack of information as a barrier. WFP and the Ministry of Health will use the study's results to shape the campaign's messages.

Without gender-sensitive policies and programmes on climate adaptation, food security, and nutrition, existing gender disparities will persist and may even intensify. In support of Indonesia's equitable achievement of sustainable development goal 2: zero hunger, WFP will continue providing technical assistance that is purposefully attuned to the different needs and vulnerabilities among women, men, boys, and girls.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Through the country strategic plan 2021-2025, WFP in Indonesia aims to achieve its strategic outcomes with a human-rights-based approach that addresses disability inclusion and gender disparities, the latter including advocacy for the prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Aligned with the 2021-2025 United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework, WFP is further committed to equitable development through adherence to principles of leave no one behind (LNOB).

The 2019 Indonesian national socio-economic survey indicated that over nine percent of the Indonesian population, or around 23.3 million people, have some form of disability, and over two percent of the population, or 5.7 million people, have severe disabilities.[30] While Indonesia has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and implemented related national laws, challenges persist in ensuring the accessibility of basic services such as those related to health, education, and food. Through a study conducted in 2023 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. Additionally, although vulnerabilities among persons with disabilities in disasters are highlighted in some national and subnational regulations, gaps remain and challenges persist in their implementation.

In 2024, WFP continued its commitment to advancing disability inclusion, most markedly achieving results within its work on integrating anticipatory action into existing subnational government systems. In Yogyakarta province, WFP facilitated the launch of a provincial contingency plan and the anticipatory action operational guidelines for tropical cyclones. This plan and guideline define early action triggers for authorities to initiate response with national resources even before the impacts of the disaster are felt by the population, especially those most vulnerable and including persons with disabilities. The guideline calls for data disaggregation by disability in calculating the number of people that will be potentially impacted in emergencies informed by early action triggers. In East Nusa Tenggara Province, WFP facilitated the integration of the consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing a resilience study (CLEAR+) into the provincial long-term development plan 2025-2045. As the CLEAR+ study included data and analyses on the experiences of persons with disabilities in the face of climate risks, the inclusion of the study in the provincial long-term development plan 2025-2045 marks the institutionalization of disability inclusion-sensitive evidence as a basis for development planning within this period.

In its continued support for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP, the UN resident coordination office, and UN sister agencies UNICEF and IOM, held PSEA sensitization sessions in East Nusa Tenggara Province with the provincial women's empowerment and child protection office. These sessions highlighted the role of civil servants in East Nusa Tenggara in SEA prevention and catalysed the government's commitment to PSEA through the establishment of PSEA focal points and issuance of a circular against gender-based violence in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

WFP aims to continue providing technical assistance on data disaggregation and analysis, including on disability, and advances advocacy that maintains a human-rights-based approach and enhances the embodiment of the principles of leave no one behind.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In 2024, Indonesia was ranked as the world's second most disaster-prone country.[31] In the same year, over 2,100 disasters occurred in Indonesia: 99 percent of them stemmed from hydro-meteorological hazards and extreme weather events, affecting over 6.3 million people.[32] Hazards stemming from climate risks contributed to droughts and floods that led to significant crop failures and disrupted supply chains, including for staple crops.[33]

Considering the emerging and future impacts of climate risks, WFP partnered with the government to advance anticipatory action and climate risk adaptation institutionalization and implementation. In 2024, WFP and its partners catalysed consensus at the national level on the definition of anticipatory action and its codification. Henceforth known as "action in response to early warning" (aksi merespon peringatan dini or AMPD), this national definition of anticipatory action was developed from existing climate risk response efforts in Indonesia and multi-stakeholder agreement on the criticality of anticipatory action principles.

In East Nusa Tenggara province, WFP and its partners achieved the integration of results from a consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience study (CLEAR+) conducted in 2023 into the East Nusa Tenggara 2025-2045 long-term provincial development plan. The CLEAR+ study provided data informing responses to the effects of climate risks on livelihoods and its potential impacts on food security and nutrition, focusing on communities most at risk of being impacted by climate risks.

During the 29th United Nations climate change conference, Indonesia emphasized its strong support for the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) and its significance.[34] The NCQG represents a commitment of up to 300 million USD of funding for climate action in middle-income countries, including Indonesia, by 2035. In 2024, Indonesia's increased appetite for climate risk adaptation and mitigation budgeting at the global stage was reflected through results achieved by WFP and partners at the subnational level, again in East Nusa Tenggara province. With WFP support, the provincial government developed and launched a provincial drought contingency plan in response to persistent drought conditions, which enabled access to an on-call budget for early action and response. WFP and the provincial Disaster Management Agency set the foundation for the Government to pilot similar institutionalization models at the district level in the province in 2025. Replication at the district level can unlock additional, locally-dedicated resources, such as village funds. WFP will continue to support the national and subnational governments to strengthen climate risk adaptation and anticipatory action in Indonesia.

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. From 2020 to 2023, Indonesia reduced its stunting rate from 27.7 percent to 21.5 percent, representing a reduction of stunting for 1.4 million children under five.[35] At the same time, undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies coexist and persist. Existing evidence suggests that micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, especially among children aged 0-59 months, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.[36] Inequities persist with people with disabilities and communities in eastern Indonesia and frontier, outermost, underdeveloped, border and island regions shouldering a disproportionate burden of malnutrition. Compounding the triple burden of malnutrition, extreme weather and climate risks continue to pose significant threats to food security, livelihoods, and nutrition across Indonesia.[37]

Complementing Indonesia's commitment and progress towards achieving SDG 2: zero hunger, WFP has continued to strengthen government efforts to address malnutrition, focusing on the government capacity, political will, and policy and regulatory conditions that enable better nutrition.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported the government in enhancing the availability, quality, and utilization of data and analysis to inform government policies and programmes targeting nutrition. This has included focusing on enabling interventions to target and reach those most in need. With the National Food Agency, WFP has refined the food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA) methodology, a key food security planning tool, to include indicators that will more accurately portray the overall condition of food security and nutrition across Indonesia. This refinement has included the retention of stunting rate as a nutrition-sensitive indicator, and the addition of prevalence of undernutrition (POU) and expected food pattern (*pola pangan harapan*, or PPH) score as nutrition-sensitive indicators. The latter measures the sufficiency of energy consumption overall and among different food groups.

WFP continued its years-long policy dialogue efforts in the eastern Indonesia province of East Nusa Tenggara to support the institutionalisation of enhanced evidence-based decision-making for food security and nutrition. This resulted in the release of a decree by the Governor of East Nusa Tenggara codifying the production and utilization of provincial FSVA for programme targeting, including those that address food security and nutrition needs. This marks a significant step in the improvement of the regulatory environment for nutrition in the province.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP strengthened the Government's efforts on climate risk adaptation towards the food security needed for nutrition attainment. These efforts have yielded especially significant results at the subnational level. In West Kalimantan province, WFP and its government counterparts enhanced farmer groups' capacities to apply climate information and early warnings to agricultural practices. In East Nusa Tenggara province, WFP and government partners responded to persistent drought conditions by advancing the integration of anticipatory action into the provincial contingency plan for drought. These advances in anticipatory action implementation bolster the prospects of early action to mitigate the impact of climate risk-induced agricultural disturbances on food security and 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 maintained its role as a strategic advocate by providing technical assistance to bolster the promotion of healthy diets among adolescents and primary school-aged children by, among other things, increasingly integrating fortified foods into existing government systems and programmes.

Through its partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP has enhanced government efforts to promote better nutritional choices among adolescents and youth through a new joint digital social and behaviour change communication campaign for healthy diets and lifestyles. The campaign was launched on social media in December 2024.

WFP has further supported the design and planning of the national free nutritious meals programme. Aiming to reach 82.9 recipients by 2029, including 78.3 million schoolchildren, the programme will be one of the largest school meals initiatives in the world.[38]

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. In 2024, WFP supported efforts to establish, institutionalize, and operationalize the large-scale food fortification (LSFF) coordination forum. This forum serves as a platform for stakeholders and decision-makers to develop policy recommendations and evidence to address malnutrition through effective and sustainable national food fortification. Through this forum, WFP and partners have already achieved a key outcome of establishing the Indonesian national standard for fortified rice kernels. This new national standard will regulate the production and labelling of fortified rice, enriching the current regulatory environment with safety and quality assurance dimensions.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP strengthened existing and built new partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, cooperating partners, and the private sector. WFP sharpened its focus at the subnational level, thus deepening partnerships with province and district governments across the programme portfolio. This strategic focus was essential to WFP's support of the Government's efforts towards sustainable development goal (SDG) 2: zero hunger and SDG 17: partnerships for the goals.

In early 2024, the current President of the Republic of Indonesia was swept to victory on the promise of strong economic growth, food self-sufficiency and a national meals programme. The latter was announced as a free nutritious meals programme targeting 82.9 million children under five, schoolchildren, and pregnant and breastfeeding women between 2025 and 2029. Responding to this commitment, WFP rapidly mobilized resources and technical support for the Government's emerging plans. This has resulted in a diverse set of new partnerships.

Leveraging its role as secretariat of the global school meals coalition, and its expertise on school feeding programmes, WFP expanded partnerships with the coalition's co-chairs - the Governments of Brazil, Finland, and France - and hosted donor discussions with the Governments of Australia, the United States of America, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The latter led to dialogue on establishing a multistakeholder forum to support the free nutritious meals programme. Additionally, with support from the French Government, WFP provided technical recommendations to the government on the new programme's design and its nutrition and supply chain programmatic components. With this support, WFP also engaged with the National Nutritional Agency, a new governmental agency formed in August 2024 mandated to implement the free nutritious meals programme.

Furthermore, WFP advocated for Indonesia to join the school meals coalition and successfully facilitated Indonesia's commitment to pursue membership. WFP also coordinated a visit from the Rockefeller Foundation, a key coalition partner, to explore potential collaborations aimed at supporting the free nutritious meals programme.

As an upper-middle income country and Group of 20 (G20) member, Indonesia aims to become a donor to global humanitarian efforts. WFP engaged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indonesia AID to realize this aspiration, facilitating the purchase of high energy biscuits to support humanitarian response in Afghanistan and Ethiopia. Facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WFP shared on its humanitarian work - including its responses in Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, and Sudan - with national stakeholders. As a result, national stakeholders gained new insights to inform Indonesia's plans for contributing to international humanitarian and development efforts through philanthropy and innovative financing.

At the national level, WFP finalized the expansion of the existing joint WFP-Government work plan for rice fortification across multiple programmatic areas under the National Food Agency's authority. This includes WFP's technical assistance and policy dialogue to scale up the availability and affordability of post-harvest fortified rice and enhance the use of quality food security and nutrition data and analysis. Additionally, WFP advanced agreements with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to strengthen nutrition education for schoolchildren.

In East Nusa Tenggara province, WFP's technical assistance and policy dialogue contributed to the launch of the Governor's decree codifying the production and utilization of the provincial food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA) for planning food security interventions. This marks the government's second commitment to FSVA production and utilization in the province after a similar Regent's decree facilitated by WFP in the district of Kupang in 2022. Furthermore, WFP partnered with the provincial government to formalize anticipatory action through a provincial contingency plan, enabling the government to unlock funds for early action in anticipation of drought. Within the province, WFP also partnered with the Kupang district government to advance nutrition for schoolchildren by bolstering the enabling environment for an upcoming Integrated Primary School Nutrition model pilot.

WFP supported the Government through south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC), facilitating an SSTC visit between the Government of the Philippines and the Government of Indonesia for knowledge exchange and learning on disaster risk management, focusing on mobile food kitchen solutions for emergency preparedness and response. Additionally, WFP engaged with the Ministry of State Secretariat to promote Indonesia's leadership in advancing development goals through knowledge-sharing and technical cooperation.

WFP strengthened its private sector partnerships in 2024. WFP fostered its partnerships and leveraged funding with and from Cargill and the Japanese private sector through the Japan Association for WFP to strengthen the nutrition of schoolchildren; and with dsm-firmenich to support the scale-up of nutritious, affordable fortified rice through social protection and retail channels. WFP also partnered with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to strengthen government systems for the scale-up availability and affordability of fortified rice. Lastly, with support from Google, WFP sustained its work on enhancing government analytical capacity to respond to climate risks affecting food security.

WFP thanks all donors for their support.

Focus on Localization

The localization approach remains critical for Indonesia's decentralized government system and diverse food security and nutrition needs. In consistent engagement with the Government, WFP established and institutionalized national and sub-national platforms that support the coordination, design and implementation of models to inform national policies and regulations. This enabled WFP and partners to capture local knowledge, lessons learned, and evidence to inform the strengthening and expansion of national decrees, policies and regulations, thus ensuring sustainability. WFP empowers national and subnational stakeholders to play a central role in achieving sustainable progress towards the SDGs.

In the provinces of West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, and Yogyakarta, WFP and government partners continued to support the institutionalization of locally tailored anticipatory action measures, including by optimizing regulations, local plans and protocols for unlocking existing early action funding.

WFP also strengthened its collaborations with the district governments of Kupang, Pasuruan, and Tana Toraja to design and plan Integrated Primary School Nutrition (IPSN) model pilots. Through scoping missions, WFP and its partners gained insights into the local contexts, stakeholder landscape, and nutrition and nutrition education needs in the districts. WFP, in partnership with national and district governments, will continue to refine the models for each selected district.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP co-chaired the Data, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group with UNFPA, focusing on strengthened data systems that uphold principles of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB). This included continued efforts to explore the application of Small Area Estimation (SAE) methodology for SDG data. WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA secured funds for a joint programme supporting 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 joint programme, funded by the Joint SDG Fund, will be implemented in 2025.

As part of the UN Country Team, WFP and sister UN agencies prepared for a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Indonesia, slated to cover the period of 2026-2030. This included an evaluation of the current UNSDCF 2021-2025 and the development of a Common Country Analysis. Keeping in alignment with government goals, these efforts will inform the new UNSDCF and set the future priorities for the UN's work in Indonesia.

As part of the UN Resident Coordinator Office-led Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Country Network, WFP, UNICEF, and IOM PSEA held sensitization sessions in East Nusa Tenggara Province with the Provincial Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office. These sessions focused on the role of civil servants in East Nusa Tenggara in SEA prevention and response and were attended by 95 officials from 31 government offices and institutions. As a result, these sessions catalysed government commitment to PSEA through the establishment of PSEA focal points and issuance of a circular against gender-based violence in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Financial Overview

By the fourth year of WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2021-2025, WFP has received over 90 percent of the total funding required for the five-year period. In 2024, the annual needs-based plan was fully met through carryover funds and newly-mobilized resources. This resulted in fully resourced strategic outcomes.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP received 100 percent of the total funding required for 2024. This 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 the capacity to generate data for planning and responding to climate hazard impacts. As of December 2024, 60 percent of 2025 funding for strategic outcome 1 still needs to be mobilized.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP received over 100 percent of the total funding required for 2024. This enabled WFP to continue strengthening the institutionalization, capacity, and coordination needed to bolster government anticipatory action initiatives that enable resilience to climate risks at the national and subnational levels. As of December 2024, 63 percent of 2025 funding for strategic outcome 2 still needs to be mobilized.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP received over 100 percent of the total funding required for 2024, including multi-year contributions secured in previous years. This has enabled WFP to continue strengthening the institutionalization and government implementation of social and behaviour change communication and integrated primary school nutrition approaches to improve adolescents' and primary school-aged children's nutrition. This has enabled WFP to maintain its partnerships with the Government towards the advocacy for rice fortification.

As part of the general agreement for the country strategic plan 2021-2025 jointly signed with the Government of Indonesia, WFP continued to receive an annual cash contribution from the Government—a valuable resource for ensuring the operation and continuous support of the WFP Indonesia country office.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	779,700	922,250	2,142,925	851,883
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	779,700	922,250	2,142,925	851,883
Activity 03: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition	779,700	922,250	2,142,925	851,883
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,598,395	1,468,817	1,978,259	1,401,074
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.	702,748	659,567	634,373	393,063
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	702,748	659,567	634,373	393,063
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	895,647	809,250	1,343,886	1,008,011
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	895,647	809,250	1,343,886	1,008,011

Non-SDG Target	0	0	292,679	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,378,095	2,391,067	4,413,864	2,252,957
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,024,915	699,250	1,431,228	747,773
Total Direct Costs	3,403,010	3,090,317	5,845,091	3,000,730
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	221,196	200,871	81,912	81,912
Grand Total	3,624,206	3,291,188	5,927,003	3,082,642

Data Notes

Operational context

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Annex

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
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						
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	6	6	
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	85	88	
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	9	6	
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	3	2	
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	8	5	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≤3	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤1	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤1	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤8	≤2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤1	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	≤14	=0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤11	≤2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤1	=0	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	Forecast-based	Number	85	87
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	37	38
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	Forecast-based	Number	4	4
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	Forecast-based	Number	428	574
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	415	433
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	Forecast-based	Number	8	8
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	17	18
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Forecast-based	Number	5	5
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	7	7
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	Forecast-based	Number	4	6
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	%	83.33	83.33

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≤8	≤5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤2	≤2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤2	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤10	≤3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤4	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	≤69	≤10	12	11	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤46	≤10	12		WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall		≤30	≤5	7		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	57	69
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	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	568	591
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	13	14
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	4	4
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	20

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population of Indonesia, adults and children - Location: Indonesia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≤3	≤1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤16	≤6	7		WFP programme monitoring

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤14	≤7	5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤4	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	≤22	≤2	3	8	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤28	≤10	8		WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤4	≤1	2		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

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WFP with farmer in West Kalimantan

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

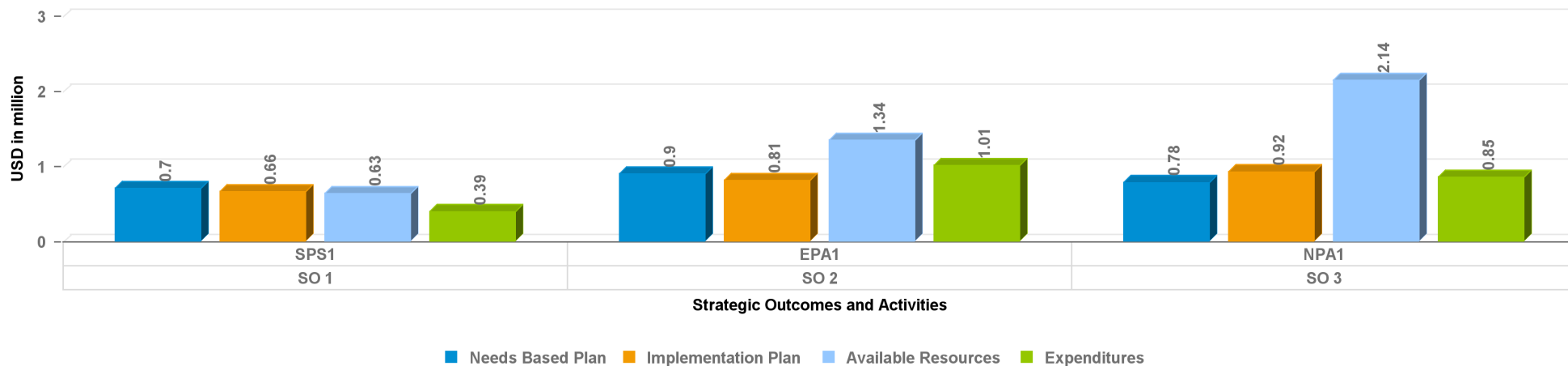
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	779,700	922,250	2,142,925	851,883
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			779,700	922,250	2,142,925	851,883
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	702,748	659,567	634,373	393,063
	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	895,647	809,250	1,343,886	1,008,011
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,598,395	1,468,817	1,978,259	1,401,074
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	292,679	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	292,679	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,378,095	2,391,067	4,413,864	2,252,957
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,024,915	699,250	1,431,228	747,773
Total Direct Costs			3,403,010	3,090,317	5,845,091	3,000,730
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			221,196	200,871	81,912	81,912
Grand Total			3,624,206	3,291,188	5,927,003	3,082,643



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

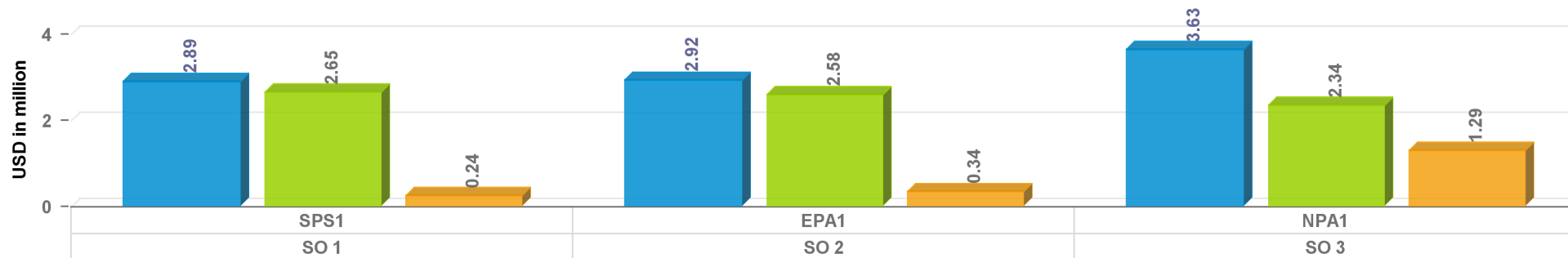
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	2,777,703	3,630,446	0	3,630,446	2,339,403	1,291,043
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,777,703	3,630,446	0	3,630,446	2,339,403	1,291,043
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	2,953,001	2,887,365	0	2,887,365	2,646,056	241,310
	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	3,346,929	2,920,086	0	2,920,086	2,584,211	335,875
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,299,930	5,807,451	0	5,807,451	5,230,267	577,184

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

Annual Country Report

Indonesia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	292,679	0	292,679	0	292,679
Subtotal SDG Target			0	292,679	0	292,679	0	292,679
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,077,632	9,730,576	0	9,730,576	7,569,670	2,160,906
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,081,790	3,085,379	0	3,085,379	2,401,924	683,455
Total Direct Costs			12,159,422	12,815,955	0	12,815,955	9,971,594	2,844,361
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			790,362	586,445		586,445	586,445	0
Grand Total			12,949,785	13,402,400	0	13,402,400	10,558,039	2,844,361

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures