

COUNTRY CONTEXT



population
270
million

77TH
out of 125 countries
2024 GHI scores

middle-income
country since
2010 and a
member of the
Group of Twenty

200,000+
climate
related
disasters



2ND

in 2023
WRI ranking

gini coefficient
has decreased
from 0.384 in 2018
to 0.379 in 2024



21.5%
stunting
(% of children < 5)

8.5%
wasting
(% of children < 5)

stunting and wasting among children under 5
in Indonesia are among the highest in region

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on three strategic outcomes

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 (USD 3.6 MILLION, 33%)

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 (USD 4.06 MILLION, 37%)

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 (USD 3.4 MILLION, 30%)



CSP budget **11** USD million* | **75%** funded

*(excluding DSC and ISC)

January **2024**

EVALUATION

December **2024**

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

CSP STRUCTURE



The CSP design was informed by existing evidence



WFP effectively adjusted its programmatic focus to respond to changing context and needs



The CSP interventions are strongly aligned with national priorities

COUNTRY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING (CCS)



Absence of strategic documentation guiding the operationalization of the CCS pathways



CSP interventions demonstrate strong alignment with the priorities of relevant government partners



WFP successfully adapted its subnational programming to reflect growing interest in capacity strengthening beyond the national level

EVIDENCE GENERATION AND USE



There is currently no strategic framework to support relationship building or to document CCS achievements



Limited capacity to track broader impacts in government systems hinders consistent documentation of results

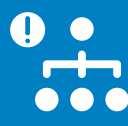
HUMAN RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS



Under-resourcing created a cascade effect on both CSP performance and staffing profiles which delayed results



Efficiency was greatest in trainings and workshops, and lowest in tools and products



CCS skills among WFP staff were significant bottlenecks for CSP implementation

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



CSP has made progress in ensuring government integration of cross-cutting themes particularly concerning nutrition-sensitive programming



Environmental sustainability emerged as an increasingly important focus in WFP's work, particularly considering Indonesia's climate-related challenges



Protection and accountability to affected populations were not prominently treated in the CSP



WFP PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

SO1: Key achievements included improvements to the national Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas, strengthened data linkages across Government systems, enhanced data generation and utilization



SO2: Key achievements included strengthened capacity of the national agency and early warning models for subnational systems



SO3: Nutrition promoted a healthy school model and curriculum and advocated for fortified rice inclusion in social protection programmes

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE



The multi-sectoral interventions for CCS undertaken at sub-national level provided opportunities for long-term WFP engagement



Anticipatory action activities have helped foster collaborative approaches among diverse stakeholders within government



The Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas has been instrumental in developing methodologies at the sub-national level

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

WFP to remain strategically focused on country capacity strengthening through frameworks adapted to upper-middle income countries

2

WFP to ensure the collection of required expertise to implement a CCS CSP

3

WFP to develop a coherent partnership agenda to support the diversity partnership arrangements

4

WFP to align next CSP with government processes, balancing flexibility and a structured framework

5

WFP to adapt systems to highlight CCS, strengthen linkages, track impact, and enhance knowledge management

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