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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Indonesia (2012-2016)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Indonesia, Republic of (ID)

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Indonesia is a lower middle-income country with a population of 255 million people. It achieved the Millennium Development Goal 1 by halving the percentage of its population living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) projected that undernourishment would decline from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992 to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016.

In 2000–2015, Indonesia's economy grew by an average of 5.3 percent per year to become the largest in Southeast Asia. In the face of a global downturn, Indonesia's economy proved relatively resilient in 2015–2016 compared to other countries reliant on commodities largely because of strong domestic consumption.

Indonesia ranked 72nd of 118 countries on the 2016 global hunger index of the International Food Policy Research Institute, behind Cambodia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. According to the Global Nutrition Report, Indonesia is on track to meet the World Health Assembly target on exclusive breastfeeding but is behind schedule on three targets: stunting (37.2 percent), wasting (12.1 percent) and over-weight (11.9 percent) among children under five.

The Gini coefficient rose from 0.31 in 2003 to 0.40 in 2016, representing a heightened income inequality. The proportion of people living in poverty declined from 18.2 percent in 2002 to 10.9 percent in 2016. Food price stabilisation through food-based social assistance programmes and other cash transfers were the main factors for the decrease in poverty in 2016. Poverty rates among households headed by men fell faster and further than those for households headed by women.

Progress in human development has been slower than economic development. Indonesia ranked 110th of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. Although Indonesia is approaching its target of 100 percent enrolment in primary education, with 92 percent of boys and 93 percent of girls enrolled in 2012, girls have significantly higher drop-out rates than boys, especially at the secondary level. Reasons for this include early marriage, and financial and cultural constraints.

Indonesia ranks 110th of 155 countries on the gender inequality index. Despite economic growth there are significant gaps with respect to gender equality in the areas of health, education, employment, and involvement in decision-making processes, with women in rural regions suffering greater disparity than women in urban areas.

Poverty, coupled with high food prices in the market place and limited infrastructure, hindered access to food, especially in remote areas. According to the World Bank, Indonesian rice prices are 50 to 70 percent higher than those in Thailand or Viet Nam, a heavy burden for the 92 percent of Indonesians who are net purchasers of rice.

Indonesia's food systems are frequently disrupted by natural disasters. The country experienced 2,342 natural disasters in 2016, the highest number of events in the last 14 years. Malnutrition is prevalent everywhere but is worst in areas with limited infrastructure and access to schools, markets and hospitals. Households reliant on subsistence agriculture or living in slums with poor sanitation have the highest rates of malnutrition.

Indonesia has acted rapidly to implement the 2030 Agenda and set national targets and indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Indonesia National Medium-Term Development Plan (2015–2019) focuses on: i) human development, including nutrition; ii) primary sector development, including food sovereignty; and iii) poverty alleviation and development in remote areas.

To achieve food sovereignty, the Government aims to: i) reinforce food security through increased production; ii) stabilise prices; iii) improve the quality of food consumption and nutrition by promoting balanced diets; iv) mitigate the effects of disasters on food security; and v) improve farmer welfare.

The Food Law institutionalises the right to food and the state's obligation to provide sufficient, safe and nutritionally balanced food for all people at all times. Food security policies have previously focused on food production aiming to achieve self-sufficiency. The state-owned enterprise *Perum Bulog* is tasked with stabilising the price, availability and accessibility of rice, and for distributing subsidised rice to the poor. Import restrictions have also been used to regulate supply of rice. In 2016, a Presidential Decree gave *Perum Bulog* an expanded mandate to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of nine other commodities (corn, soybeans, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour, red shallots, chilies, beef, chicken and eggs).

A 2013 Presidential Decree launched the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and a multi-stakeholder task force of 13 ministries. The Donor and United Nations Country Network on Nutrition (DUNCNN) was established in 2014 to support the Government in comprehensively addressing nutritional outcomes; WFP Indonesia has played an active role in this coordination mechanism. In response to the National Medium-Term Development Plan, the National Food Security Agency has developed a comprehensive strategic policy framework and national action plan to improve food security and nutrition. Dietary diversity is recognised as important for health and nutrition, but policies until recently have focused on the production of staple foods rather than diversity in diets and nutritional balance.

Recent initiatives such as the Presidential Directive to unify and harmonise the multiple social assistance transfer programmes into a single electronic card-based system have presented the relevant government ministries with opportunities to improve food security and nutritional outcomes through the social protection system. WFP has been requested by the Government to advise on how to monitor the food supply chain under the electronic commodity voucher programme (*E-Warung*) in the last quarter of 2016 and to conduct a cost of diet study in the first quarter of 2017.

The 2007 Disaster Management Law establishes the right to assistance (food, health, water and sanitation) in a disaster. The latest National Medium-Term Development Plan includes an expanded network of emergency response facilities to enable more effective and efficient emergency preparedness and more agile emergency responses to reduce delays in providing assistance. The Government has engaged WFP for technical support for this initiative. A feasibility assessment for the implementation of cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers was conducted by WFP in 2015.

The United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) for 2016–2020 is aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan and supports the Government on: i) poverty reduction, equitable sustainable

development, livelihoods and decent work; ii) equitable access to social services and social protection; iii) environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks; and iv) improved governance and equitable access to justice. At the request of the Government, the United Nations will provide policy advice, capacity development and knowledge sharing. Other United Nations agencies active in food security and nutrition include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank portfolios also contribute significantly to agriculture, rural development and nutrition.

WFP's primary partner in Indonesia remains the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning. In accordance with WFP's Partnership Strategy, a wide range of actors were involved in all WFP programmes. WFP's operationally oriented national partners include the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the National Disaster Management Authority, the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, together with each of the sub-national line service agents. WFP also cooperates with other United Nation agencies, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement secretariat, private sector entities, academia, and national and international civil society organizations.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP aims to help the Government optimise its considerable investments in food security, nutrition and disaster risk reduction by offering technical advice, capacity development and advocacy based on international best practices. Particular emphasis was directed to strengthening the capacity of different national institutions, with a view to: coordinating and analysing vulnerability to food insecurity and incorporating that information into policy; implementing food assistance programmes that are nutrition-sensitive within the evolving social protection system in Indonesia; and preparing for timely and effective emergency responses that reduce the human and development losses caused by disasters.

Country programme 200245 (2012-2015), approved budget USD 42 million: focused on developing national capacities in: i) mapping, monitoring and analysis of food insecurity and vulnerability; ii) disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change; iii) reduction of undernutrition.

Country programme 200914 (2016-2020), approved budget USD 15 million: supported the Government: i) in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes; ii) in promoting balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight; iii) in improving the efficiency and nutrition impact of national social protection programmes; and iv) in enhancing emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The Country Programme (CP) 200245 was operationally closed in February 2016 and financially closed in June 2016. The country programme was significantly underfunded in the period 2012–2016 with private sector donors accounting for the largest portion of funding. In 2016, the United States of America was the the largest donor with private sector contributions being second.

With official development assistance to Indonesia declining rapidly, funding for WFP was primarily sought from the Government of Indonesia and the private sector. The Ministry of Development Planning confirmed the Government's willingness to discuss the co-financing of high-priority United Nations activities. Some progress was made in this regard in 2016 but a legal mechanism has yet to be approved that would enable the Government to fund WFP's activities. In the interim, the Government has committed to: i) providing substantial counterpart funding to cover government expenditure associated with WFP activities; and ii) seek funds from traditional development partners for WFP's costs associated with the joint activities.

WFP Indonesia continued to prioritise partnerships with the private sector. These were the main sources of funding for the 2012-2015 country programme and continued to be significant in the new 2016–2020 Country Programme. Capitalising on the burgeoning role of the private sector in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness, WFP has consolidated partnerships to gain access to expertise, networks, data, and, human and financial resources from local and multinational corporations.

WFP seeks USD 14.8 million over the five-year period, 2016–2020, to assist the Government in meeting its National Development Plan target of reducing the number of people who are severely food-insecure by 11 million. In 2016 the Country Programme 200914 received approximately 75 percent of the funds required for 2016, considering direct contributions and trust funds allocated to the country office. Some activities were not funded at all, while others received funds later than required. Together with delays in the signing of the Country Programme Action Plan, this resulted in some targets not being achieved as planned during 2016.

In 2015, the country office was one of the eight pilot countries to complete a Food Security & Nutrition Review, a Country Strategic Plan, and Financial Framework Review. It was also one of the first WFP country offices to implement a new organizational structure designed for the Integrated Road Map, including the newly established business support unit. All of these changes contributed to a streamlined structure suitable for a country programme focused on capacity development and augmentation.

In 2016, the country office implemented compressed working hours to enable flexible work arrangements in support of a better work-life balance and thereby maintain staff performance, productivity and efficiency. The country office's newly established business support unit rolled out an online system to enhance efficiency and transparency in the recruitment process and introduced the Global Equipment Management Systems (GEMS) to optimise asset management.

In terms of cost saving, the country office reduced staff costs by over 50 percent compared with 2015. Small savings were realised through negotiations with local government partners for free office space in Kupang and Papua, and renegotiation of terms with the internet service provider lowering those costs by 10 percent compared with 2015.

The country office developed and issued a standard operating procedure for non-cash electronic payments to external partners. The physical access control for entry to the office has been improved, introducing fingerprint reader validation as individuals open the primary and secondary access doors. This measure is intended to reduce the risk of unwanted intrusions and provide a safe and secure workplace.

Achievements at Country Level

Indonesia's ability to forecast and monitor the impact of natural disasters and extreme weather was enhanced as a result of WFP's technical assistance and capacity strengthening. With WFP's support, a working group coordination mechanism was established among government agencies to produce quarterly food security monitoring bulletins on potential risks and effects of weather extremes. WFP supported this working group by providing technical expertise in the collection, analysis and presentation of data on the impact of disasters, resulting in strengthened capacity to monitor and respond to the food security situation in affected areas. The resulting map-based food security dashboard, called VAMPIRE, provides for near real-time monitoring of drought and food security, and has recently

been integrated in the Executive Office of the President.

Building on WFP's experience, the Government of Indonesia decided to scale up school meals to 38,500 students in four districts in 2016, and three additional districts in Papua elected to continue providing school meals using their own funds after WFP phased out its support. Further, based on WFP's successful implementation of the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) prototype pilot in the Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Papua Provinces, WFP was approached by the Ministry of Education and Culture to help revitalise the national school meal programme. WFP has been involved in the design and formulation of operational guidelines, training modules and monitoring instruments. The cash transfer modality that WFP used in the pilot was also adopted by the Government.

WFP began cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs to improve the nutritional impact of national social protection schemes and ensure robust supply chains and monitoring. The Presidential Decree in April 2016 requested a review of all social safety net programmes with the aim of combining all social assistance transfers into one single card to improve transparency and efficiency and to promote financial inclusion of the poor. WFP's expertise on the cost of diet study was welcomed by the Government as a tool to establish whether a nutritious diet can be achieved given the foods available at local markets and if such a diet is affordable based on actual household food expenditure patterns. This information would then be effectively used by the Government to improve the nutrition sensitivity of the social safety net programmes, for example, by providing an evidence base to justify increasing the food commodity voucher value, identify better beneficiary targeting strategies, and expanding the range of food commodities that can be accessed with commodity vouchers. Upon request, WFP also conducted an initial rapid assessment of the food supply chain for the cashless electronic wallet for the food purchases programme, *E-Warung KUBE*, aiming to improve its supply chain and nutritional impact.

WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority, in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, completed the identification of the six most suitable locations for response facilities. The National Disaster Management Authority also mobilised additional resources on behalf of WFP to help formulate the National Logistics Master Plan with the ultimate objective of reducing Indonesia's disaster risk index. With technical support from WFP, Yogyakarta Province established the first provincial logistics cluster with all its activities being financed from the sub-national government budget.

Supply Chain

Under the Country Programme 200245, WFP purchased processed foods from local suppliers in line with the advice of the Government of Indonesia to prioritise local food production. Local purchases offered advantages such as shorter delivery periods and lower handling costs. Most commodities were purchased in Java Island and dispatched to WFP operational areas in eastern Indonesia. To ensure the quality of food, an inspection was performed at the supplier warehouses and commodities were stored in special containers for protection and security. The containerised commodities were then moved by multi-modal transport, via sea and road, to the WFP warehouse in eastern Indonesia. Starting in 2016, no food has been purchased and/or distributed in the country.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

As a result of previous reviews of WFP's role in Indonesia, after comprehensive consultations with the Government as well as the WFP regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific, and WFP Headquarters in Rome, WFP Indonesia discontinued direct food distributions at the end of 2015. It was agreed that food distribution would be done only in case of a Level 3 emergency response; therefore, WFP has shifted its focus in the country to policy advice, capacity development and knowledge sharing to support the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness. 2016 was the first year WFP Indonesia implemented this recommendation as part of the new country programme. It did so following a significant staff re-profiling and restructuring exercise. By the end of 2016 WFP Indonesia was receiving requests from the Government and partners, for more sophisticated technical assistance and capacity development, and its staff were more confidently providing these services.

In 2016, WFP commissioned an independent research institute to conduct the final evaluation of the prototype pilots - the mother and child nutrition (MCN) and local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programmes implemented between 2012–2015. The evaluation of the MCN programme concluded that stunting was lower in the sub-districts where the programme operated, although it was not possible to attribute this outcome to WFP's intervention alone. The programme had a positive effect on exclusive breastfeeding, dietary diversity, and the proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet. The evaluation of the LFBSM programme concluded that anaemia was lower in the schools where the programme operated. The evaluation also noted improved school attendance and concentration

during class as well as correct hand-washing practices in these schools.

The evaluation of the MCN programme resulted in the following recommendations for future similar programmes:

- More consistent communications, deliberate involvement of other sectors (e.g., agriculture), consideration of locally available foods, and increased coordination.
- Training and messaging could be improved by being tailored to specific types of sub-groups through a heavier focus on interpersonal communication, and delivered in local languages and through pictures/visual images in recognition of lower literacy rates.
- Strong coordination at all steps of the supply chain is important for ensuring timely delivery of food rations and should be coupled with clear communications to beneficiaries.
- Continuation of integrated support by various sectors to address poverty, household food insecurity, and the high burden of disease.

The evaluation of the LFBSM programme resulted in the followings recommendations:

- Strengthening awareness about the importance of micronutrient-rich plants through promoting green school gardens so as to integrate the school cooperation and healthy school canteen programmes.
- Improving activities intended to promote health and nutrition should use local languages and involve the teachers and parents' associations.
- Involving the schoolchildren, teachers and parents' associations as well as the women's welfare associations to create a variety of recipes. Health centre staff should be involved in calculating the nutrient content of the recipes.
- Increasing awareness by introducing regular incentives for the cooks as compensation for their time and workload.
- Increasing the size of budget allocations provided by local governments, particularly to provide fresh food items, to provide cooks with incentives, and provide cooking facilities to lessen the burden on communities.
- Strengthening coordination between health offices at all levels to continue the distribution of deworming tablets intended to improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren.

WFP has advocated for the incorporation of these recommendations into ongoing programmes being implemented by the Ministries of Health and Education. Advocacy directed at the national level aims to promote a national policy dialogue, while in sub-national locations where prototypes were piloted during 2012–2015 the advocacy is intended to influence operational considerations such as encouraging local governments to allocate sufficient budget in support of their commitment to the programmes.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The purpose of WFP's Country Programme (CP) 200245 was to support the Government to achieve food and nutrition security for all Indonesians.

The three strategic components of the CP were designed to address the following project objectives:

- monitoring, analysing, mapping and addressing food insecurity;
- disaster preparedness and response in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action; and
- reducing undernutrition to below critical levels.

Under this country programme, WFP worked with the Government of Indonesia to design and test scalable prototypes, with a focus on food and nutrition security analysis, disaster risk management and reducing malnutrition. While the CP was due to end in 2015, a no-cost extension-in-time for two months (January–February 2016) was approved for the CP to allow for the completion of capacity development activities and ensure a smooth transition from CP 200245 to CP 200914.

WFP worked with the Government on food and nutrition security, analysis including emergency needs assessments. The collaboration also included the preparation of quarterly monitoring bulletins and specific focus analyses for monitoring the effects of El Niño on food security; more recent plans were made to expand the monitoring to include other disasters such as floods. These activities were aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 3: reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority sought to enhance the speed, effectiveness and efficiency of national and provincial disaster responses by strengthening the logistics capacity of the Government. The strategy included a portfolio of interconnected projects and activities for capacity development and operational support to the national and provincial disaster management authorities. The projects and activities were structured according to four main pillars: planning, training, operational logistics and response support. These activities also contributed to WFP Strategic Objective 3.

WFP worked with the Government to improve care practices and facilitate access to specialised nutritious foods to reduce stunting among children aged 6–23 months and to reduce wasting among pregnant and lactating women through the primary health care system, as part of a prototype project in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). The school meals activities supported the revitalisation of the national school meals programme by providing a prototype for a sustainable programme using food purchased from local farmers. Additional objectives of WFP's school feeding activities were to improve attentiveness, enrolment and attendance in supported schools. These activities contributed towards WFP Strategic Objective 4: reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	6,193,956
Direct Support Costs	13,096,768
Food and Related Costs	19,056,840
Indirect Support Costs	2,741,990
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	823,715
Total	41,913,269

Project Activities

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the three components of the Country Programme (CP) 200245 were designed to support the Government's capacity to:

- monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity (component 1, Strategic Objective 3);
- prepare for and respond to disasters and adapt to climate change (component 2, Strategic Objective 3) and
- reduce undernutrition below critical levels (component 3, Strategic Objective 4).

Actual programme activities, including the food and cash tools employed under this CP, ended in December 2015. The extended period of two months in 2016 was used to complete a smooth hand-over to respective government partners and attend to programme closure matters.

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3).

Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.

WFP and the Government jointly launched four Provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA) between December 2015 and May 2016. In addition, advocacy and utilisation workshops were held in each provincial capital and were well-attended by government representatives. The online interactive versions of all FSVAs were made publicly available. Users can now navigate through the wealth of data collected by FSVAs and to examine specific locations of interest to understand the food and nutrition situation.

Additional food security analysis and monitoring activities were made possible including the re-establishment of the Food Security Monitoring Bulletin (FSMB) in Indonesia with an initial focus on drought, and a household survey investigating the impact of drought in eight districts. The second FSMB focusing on the impact of El Niño was published in late January 2017 while the report on household drought impact survey was published in late February 2017.

An excellent relationship has been maintained with the National Disaster Management Authority since 2012. WFP rendered its expertise in providing strategic support to develop a national network of humanitarian response facilities across Indonesia, as mandated by the National Medium Term Development Plan. Training sessions were conducted for stakeholders at national and sub-national levels covering topics such as logistics technical training, training of trainers, incident command system training, disaster management training, and logistics management training.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger (SO4).

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels.

WFP closed the mother and child nutrition (MCN) and the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programmes in December 2015. Independent evaluations of these programmes were subsequently completed. WFP has supported the Ministry of Education and Culture in the launching of the pilot national school meal programme (PROGAS) covering 38,500 students in 146 primary schools, by providing training sessions and advocacy to strengthen the scale of the programme. WFP meal recipes, implementation guidelines, and monitoring tools were modified and adopted for PROGAS implementation. WFP also supported the development of behaviour change communication materials and nutritional education modules.

In 2016, WFP engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Social Affairs to identify the potential areas for technical cooperation, initially on improving the nutritional outcomes of the Government's food-based social assistance programmes. Subsequent discussions expanded the scope of cooperation to include providing advice on commodity choices and monitoring of the food supply chain for the voucher programme under which beneficiaries can purchase rice and other food items at subsidised rates.

Operational Partnerships

WFP worked with the United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator contributing to the development of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2016-2020. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP spearheaded a United Nations focus group on El Niño to monitor the evolving situation and coordinate support from United Nations agencies. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP co-chaired the United Nations Working Group on Nutrition and remained an active member of the Donor and United Nations Network for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. In addition, WFP collaborated closely with United Nations Global Pulse on the use of data and innovation for development. Through the latter's local office, Pulse Lab Jakarta, WFP tested the feasibility of using innovative techniques to monitor food prices in rural Indonesia through pilot studies in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) and Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) provinces.

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3).

Activity: Technical Assistance.

WFP worked with various counterparts within the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the national capacity at the central and sub-national levels; in the areas of food security analysis, WFP worked with the Food Security Agency within the Ministry of Agriculture, on disaster preparedness with the National Disaster Management Authority and on nutrition, with the Ministry of Health. The principal government counterpart for policy and programming for the Country Programme 200245 was the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. The Central Statistics Bureau, the National Aeronautics and Space Institute, and the Bureau of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, remained important partners for food security monitoring and analysis.

The strong partnership between WFP and the National Disaster Management Authority contributed to improved institutional learning and knowledge management, and expanded emergency logistics mechanisms through the initiation of Indonesia's national network of humanitarian response facilities. WFP supported the development of two provincial logistics capacity assessments and emergency logistics response plans contributing to improved emergency preparedness and response and strengthened government capacity at the sub-national level.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger (SO4).

Activity: Technical Assistance.

In early 2016, as part of the hand-over of the school meals programme, WFP through its sub-offices in Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur provinces provided extensive coaching and capacity development to teachers, farmers' groups and local government counterparts to enhance their ability to run the school meals programme independently. Topics included nutrition, school gardens, health and hygiene, storage and food safety. WFP also worked closely with the local government on planning and budgeting, financial reporting, monitoring and coordination.

Performance Monitoring

During the extension-in-time period of the Country Programme from 31 December 2015 to 29 February 2016, WFP staff members visited the mother and child nutrition (MCN) and the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programme sites in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Papua provinces. These field visits during the hand-over of the programmes were jointly conducted to support government partners as they assumed the management of the programmes. The visits were also to gauge whether training provided and the tools to be used were adequately understood by the government counterparts and school teachers. As WFP had completed all food and cash transfers for these programmes in 2015, there were no further activities in January-February 2016. With no food distribution or cash transfer activities during this extension period, and based on discussions with WFP senior management, the latest follow-up values for the outcome indicators were not measured. Information on outcome indicators was captured in the standard project report (SPR) for 2015.

In the data tables within this report, the outcome indicators were inconsistent with expectations for the various reasons explained below.

The percentage of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) improved by 7 percent, as of the follow-up date. However, the percentage of households headed by women with poor FCS rose in NTT province, while the same indicator for households headed by men remained almost unchanged. This can be attributed to the small number of households headed by women covered in the survey, and therefore is not a true indication of proportional change.

The percentage of households headed by men with borderline FCS improved, while that for households headed by women remained relatively stable (also indicative of the small sample size). These results collectively illustrate a general overall improvement in the FCS of these beneficiary communities.

Similar conclusions can be drawn for a stabilised Coping Strategies Index (CSI) which showed significant progress towards the target, consistent with the timing of the survey which was during the lean season indicating an improved coping capacity within the sample of beneficiaries.

The proportion of children who consumed a minimum acceptable diet showed poor progress towards the target of 70 percent, and this was attributable to inclusion error, small sample size, or an overly ambitious target being set for the particular location. Reductions in the prevalence of acute malnutrition and stunting were consistent with trends towards the target although the change was small in magnitude.

Only marginal increases in enrolment were expected from the school meals programme data, as primary school enrolment is already considered high in Indonesia (though eastern Indonesia records somewhat lower than the national average). The average annual rate of change in the number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools was roughly the same as for boys, pointing towards gender parity in the school meals programme.

Other cross-cutting indicators were measured, indicated progress consistent with programme targets. In some cases, data collection proved challenging because of poor accessibility of some locations, which resulted in indicator data sets being incomplete or not collected.

With WFP's transition from direct food assistance to strengthening the capacity of the Government and providing technical assistance, the country office developed monitoring tools to identify capacity gaps and monitor institutional capacity development activities. The monitoring of these activities is the responsibility of the Government and WFP. To assist in articulating WFP achievements in strengthening government capacity, WFP Indonesia adopted the country capacity strengthening matrix and the theory of change principle for all components. Using the five paths of the country capacity strengthening matrix (policy and legislative framework, institutional effectiveness and accountability, strategic planning and financing, programme design and delivery, and sustainability and continuity), WFP planned its technical assistance in a more detailed and sequential manner. This approach provided a strong basis for WFP to measure and claim its contributions to changes in national capacity.

In early 2016, the country office faced the challenge in introducing baseline values for outcome indicators at a time when corporate guidelines regarding outcome measurement for capacity development were under review and revision. Metrics such as the National Capacity Index (NCI) and the Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Index (EPCI) were deemed not practical. In 2017, WFP will continue to explore other methodologies/options for determining a baseline, such as the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) for the school meals programme, as well as for the EPCI.

Results/Outcomes

In the extension period covering the first two months of 2016, the Country Programme (CP) achieved the following results:

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3).

Outcome: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened.

Activity: Technical Assistance.

WFP's food security monitoring bulletin, published in late January 2016, attracted strong interest from government and development partners. Findings from the bulletin opened doors for dialogue with government institutions including the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Vice President's National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction.

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration used the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) to refine geographic targeting and justify budget allocations when identifying the 15 most vulnerable districts for implementation of the Government's Village Resilience Movement. Notably, the atlas was

introduced into the situation room of the Office of the President where it was used to inform policy on nutrition and food security and as an early warning tool in planning responses to drought.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger (SO4).

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at national, regional and community levels.

Activity: Technical Assistance.

The final independent evaluations of the mother and child nutrition (MCN) programme and the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programme were conducted in early 2016 in line with the closure of the Country Programme 200245. Both evaluations provided useful insights.

The MCN programme covered 17 sub-districts of Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) district with programme activities integrated into local health systems. Throughout the implementation period, food rations fortified with micronutrients were provided to approximately 6,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 11,500 children aged 6–23 months. The study found that 86.4 percent of PLW received fortified biscuits and 98.3 percent of children aged 6–23 months received fortified blend foods at least once. These percentage figures refer to the actual number of beneficiaries in relation to the planned figures, which were based on the number of registered eligible beneficiaries according to the data from health posts.

The study found a lower (67.9 percent) prevalence of stunting among beneficiary children aged 18–35 months compared to those in non-programme areas (74.8 percent). This age group was selected in recognition of the fact that the youngest participants should have received fortified food for at least 12 months in order for an observable effect on stunting to be evident. Thus the beneficiaries of this programme who were aged 6-23 months during the implementation period, were aged 18-35 months at the time of the evaluation.

Regarding knowledge, attitudes, and practices concerning infant and young child nutrition, the evaluation found that food and nutrition outcomes were better on the whole among the beneficiaries of the MCN programme. For example, most respondents understood the importance of health and nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life. Improvements in converting knowledge into practice were also noted. For example, regarding the practice of introducing complementary foods, 79.8 percent of MCN beneficiaries introduced complementary foods in a timely manner, compared to a lower rate of 68.7 percent within the non-MCN group.

The LFBSM evaluation study found higher attendance and lower drop-out rates in LFBSM schools compared with non-programme schools. The study also found that students in LFBSM schools were reportedly more active in responding to teacher's questions during classes, and lower prevalence of anaemia among LFBSM schoolchildren. While this evaluation did highlight some areas for improvement, overall the LFBSM programme was recommended for scale-up in this and other contexts where school meals can be used as an effective entry point for improving the health of vulnerable populations.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2012, WFP conducted a gender rapid assessment on gender issues in food and nutrition security in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province. The assessment found that gender inequalities are embedded in the social values and daily life practices of the people of NTT. The inequalities derived mainly from the misinterpretation of cultural traditions that contribute to women's subordination to men evidenced by their weak decision-making roles with regards to food and nutrition issues. As a result, women were especially vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition. This assessment informed the programme on the importance of empowering women to make free and informed choices for their family. The nutrition education components in the mother and child nutrition (MCN) and the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programmes were thus tailored to support women in decision-making processes that would positively affect the nutritional well-being of the family.

WFP attempted to address gender equality through strategies embedded in its MCN programme by involving men in behaviour change communication (BCC) strategies around food and nutrition security; involving girls (especially adolescent girls) as targeted beneficiaries; and ensuring that fortified and adequate nutrient-dense food were consumed by pregnant and lactating women and children, with special emphasis on children. The evaluation found that a high proportion of men and women were exposed to behaviour change messages, which was important, to enhance their decision-making roles for the nutritional well-being of the family.

WFP addressed gender challenges through its LFBSM programme by advocating with parents and local community leaders for equal rights for girls and boys to participate in educational activities. During implementation of the programme, WFP designed and distributed posters and flipcharts that promoted gender equality. Under LFBSM, segregated data based on gender was collected and analysed during baseline and endline studies. The LFBSM programme also provided job opportunities for women in the cooking groups.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP Indonesia has a strong commitment to give account to, take account of, and be held to account by the people and the institutions it seeks to assist. The country office helped to shape the way WFP would contribute corporately to the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its Integrated Road Map.

During the initial sensitisation sessions for the mother and child nutrition (MCN) and the local food-based school meal (LFBSM) programmes prior to implementation, WFP shared the approach used for targeting with communities and local government representatives. WFP communicated directly with beneficiaries under its MCN and LFBSM programmes so that they were well-informed about entitlements. Communications about entitlements were also carried out by cooperating partners and local community leaders. As an additional means of informing beneficiaries of their entitlements, WFP staff shared contact information—office address and phone numbers—to be used if they wished to confirm entitlements or register concerns or complaints.

In Kupang, WFP together with the Provincial Food and Drugs Board and the provincial and district food security offices developed strict procedures for the local procurement of maize and mung beans. Starting at the farm gate all the way to the school, steps were put in place to safeguard the supply chain. Training was provided to farmers, cooperatives, and government field and extension workers on how to monitor the supply chain, each with their own role. Training on food safety and quality was also provided, with focus on important aspects such as cleaning, sorting, drying, monitoring moisture levels, sample testing, packaging, weighing, transporting, and storing. The procedures developed were handed over to government partners for their use as they expand the school meals programme.

As part of its work with the National Disaster Management Authority, WFP supported the Government to improve accountability and protection for populations affected by natural disasters through (i) humanitarian logistics technical training and the training of trainers on the supply chain, and (ii) technical assistance on the establishment of national and provincial logistics clusters, including the development of a scenario-based emergency logistics response plan for Java and Sumatra.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover photo: ©WFP/WFP Sub-Office in Papua

Training for a cooking group in WFP-supported local food-based school meal programme.

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Indonesian capacity to mo				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
JAKARTA RAYA, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
Comp.2-Enhance Indonesian capacity in di				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey</i>	=20.30	27.10	29.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	<31.80	31.80	22.70	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	>41.10	41.10	48.30	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=32.90	43.90	57.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=18.80	25.10	26.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	<16.50	34.10	32.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	<31.60	31.60	22.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Baseline HH survey, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Baseline hh survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	>22.00	22.00	10.70	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	>43.00	43.00	51.30	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=7.80	7.80	8.00	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	-	86.30	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, HH Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	-	75.00	-
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Baseline and Follow-up Surveys</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP survey, HH survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	100.00	-
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.05, WFP survey</i>	=10.00	0.00	30.00	-
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>JAKARTA RAYA, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=1.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.3-Enhance Indonesian capacity to re				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	95.00	-
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, BCM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, BCM Data Papua</i>	=12.00	-	18.00	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>50.00	-	95.00	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	17.00	-
Prevalence of underweight among targeted children under 2 (weight-for-age as %)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2012.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<21.30	22.00	25.10	-
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 2 (weight-for-height as %)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=9.90	10.70	7.00	-
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2012.10, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=49.70	51.80	47.00	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	-	1.80	-
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	-	1.90	-
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>90.00	-	94.00	-
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>INDONESIA, Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>90.00	-	91.00	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]				
INDONESIA, <i>Project End Target: 2016.02, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=3.00	-	2.00	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Indonesian capacity to mo				
The project has activities to raise awareness of how gender equality goals can increase effectiveness of WFP interventions (yes/no)				
JAKARTA RAYA, <i>Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=1.00	-	-	-
Comp.2-Enhance Indonesian capacity in di				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=50.00	30.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=60.00	100.00	-	-
Comp.3-Enhance Indonesian capacity to re				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
INDONESIA, <i>Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	30.00	49.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
INDONESIA, <i>Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	84.00	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Enhance Indonesian capacity in di				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.03</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.03</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.03</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.03</i>	=100.00	99.70	-	-
Comp.3-Enhance Indonesian capacity to re				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>INDONESIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>INDONESIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.02, Base value: 2016.02, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Enhance Indonesian capacity to mo		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=50.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>JAKARTA RAYA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=100.00	-
Comp.2-Enhance Indonesian capacity in di		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>JAKARTA RAYA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=50.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=100.00	-
Comp.3-Enhance Indonesian capacity to re		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=50.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=551.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.02</i>	=100.00	-