INDONESIA
COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2016–2020)

Reissued for technical reasons (English only)

Informal Consultation

21 September 2015

World Food Programme
Rome, Italy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Impressive economic growth over the past decade has halved the percentage of Indonesia's population living in extreme poverty, but malnutrition, climate change and natural disasters challenge the attainment of food security and improved nutrition for all.

Food sovereignty and nutrition are central to the National Medium-Term Development Plan for
2015–2019, and the Government seeks WFP's support for two of its five policy directions – improving nutrition and the quality of food, and mitigating the effects of disasters on food security.

This Country Strategic Plan (2016–2020) sets out WFP's proposed support for the Government in reducing the prevalence of severe food insecurity[1] by focusing on three Strategic Results:

1. An evidence-based approach will prioritize the most vulnerable people and regions with a view to reducing severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year.
2. Consumers will be encouraged to adopt balanced diets through nutrition campaigns and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.
3. Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.

The first Strategic Result is aligned with Strategic Objective 3, the second is drawn from Strategic Objective 4, and the third corresponds to Strategic Objective 1, Goal 3. The three Strategic Results will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

The Country Strategic Plan is based on a strategic review of food security and nutrition carried out by a national research institute. It incorporates feedback from the Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners, and was designed in accordance with the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework.

The Government, the strategic review and the country portfolio evaluation (2009–2013) recommended that WFP should discontinue direct food distributions, except in a Level 3 emergency response, focusing instead on policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing to support the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

[1] The Ministry of Agriculture targets a 1 percent per annum reduction in severe food insecurity from 19 percent in 2013 to 12 percent in 2020. The estimated number of people is 11 million per year, based on WFP's calculation, which took into account projections by the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics.

COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Context

1. Indonesia – population 250 million, the fourth largest in the world – is a lower middle-income country ranked 108th of 187 in the 2014 human development index and 22nd of 76 in the 2014 global hunger index. It achieved Millennium Development Goal 1 by halving the percentage of its population living in extreme poverty and hunger. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) projects that undernourishment will decline from 19.7 percent between 1990 and 1992 to 7.6 percent between 2014 and 2016. Most indicators of economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive, but malnutrition – particularly stunting – is still widespread.

2. Indonesia's economy grew by an average 5.5 percent between 2000 and 2014 to become the largest in southeast Asia; the Gini coefficient of income inequality rose from 0.31 in 2003 to 0.41 in 2013. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported that the proportion of people living in poverty declined from 18.2 percent in 2002 to 10.9 percent in 2014, but the rate of poverty reduction slowed from 7 percent in 2007 to 5 percent in 2013. Poverty rates among households headed by men fell faster and to lower levels than among those headed by women. In 2013, 28 million people still lived in poverty.

3. The pace of economic development is not matched by progress in human development: in 2014 only 1.1 percent of gross domestic product was spent on health and 1.2 percent on social protection, less than other countries in the region. The 2013 basic health survey reported that a third of the population has no access to safe drinking water or sanitation.

4. The population is expected to reach 306 million by 2035. Between 2013 and 2020 the working-age population will increase by 14.8 million, enabling significant economic growth. The Central Bureau of Statistics anticipates that by 2035, 66.6 percent of Indonesians will live in urban areas, compared with 49.8 percent in 2010.

5. Indonesia is approaching its target of 100 percent enrolment in primary education. In 2012 the figure was 92 percent for boys and 93 percent for girls. But there are significant gender gaps in drop-out rates, especially at the secondary level, with girls more likely to drop out than boys. In remote rural areas 6.8 million children, mostly of secondary school age, are out of school.[2]

6. Indonesia's gender inequality index places it 103rd of 187 countries. Gender equality is promoted, and measures to empower women include those in the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Maternal mortality, child marriage and unequal access to productive assets, however, affect the nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable women, men, boys and girls.

[2] National Socio-Economic Survey, 2012.

7. Net official development assistance (ODA) to Indonesia decreased from USD 1.0 billion in 2009 to USD 53.3 million in 2013, but grant ODA was steady at USD 1.4 billion over the same period.[3] The Government has indicated that it will co-finance activities that address its development priorities and will adopt more equal partnerships with development agencies. The Government is seeking a mechanism for making direct contributions to United Nations programmes in Indonesia, although at present there is no legal means to do so.

Food and Nutrition Security

8. Indonesia's score in the global hunger index of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) fell from 16.1 in 2000 to 10.3 in 2014; Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam reduced food insecurity faster and to lower levels.

9. WFP assists the *Badan Ketahanan Pangan* (BKP; Food Security Agency) of the Ministry of Agriculture in producing a food security vulnerability atlas. In 2015, 58 of 398 rural districts were found to be highly vulnerable to food insecurity, but overall food security improved between 2009 and 2015 as shown in various indicators of food and nutrition security. This progress may stagnate if the challenges of access to food; malnutrition; and vulnerability to climate-related hazards are not addressed.

Access to Food

10. Agricultural production is increasing in line with Indonesia's objective to become self-sufficient in rice, corn, soybeans, beef and sugar. So far only rice production has increased sufficiently to meet domestic demand. But many poor people cannot access diverse nutritious diets.

11. Various socio-economic factors affect food security and nutrition: these include the slowing rate of poverty reduction, increasing income inequality, population growth, urbanization and the rising participation of women in the workforce. Access to food is challenged by poverty and volatile food prices, especially in poor and remote areas. Most Indonesians, including 60 percent of subsistence farmers, buy their food in markets.

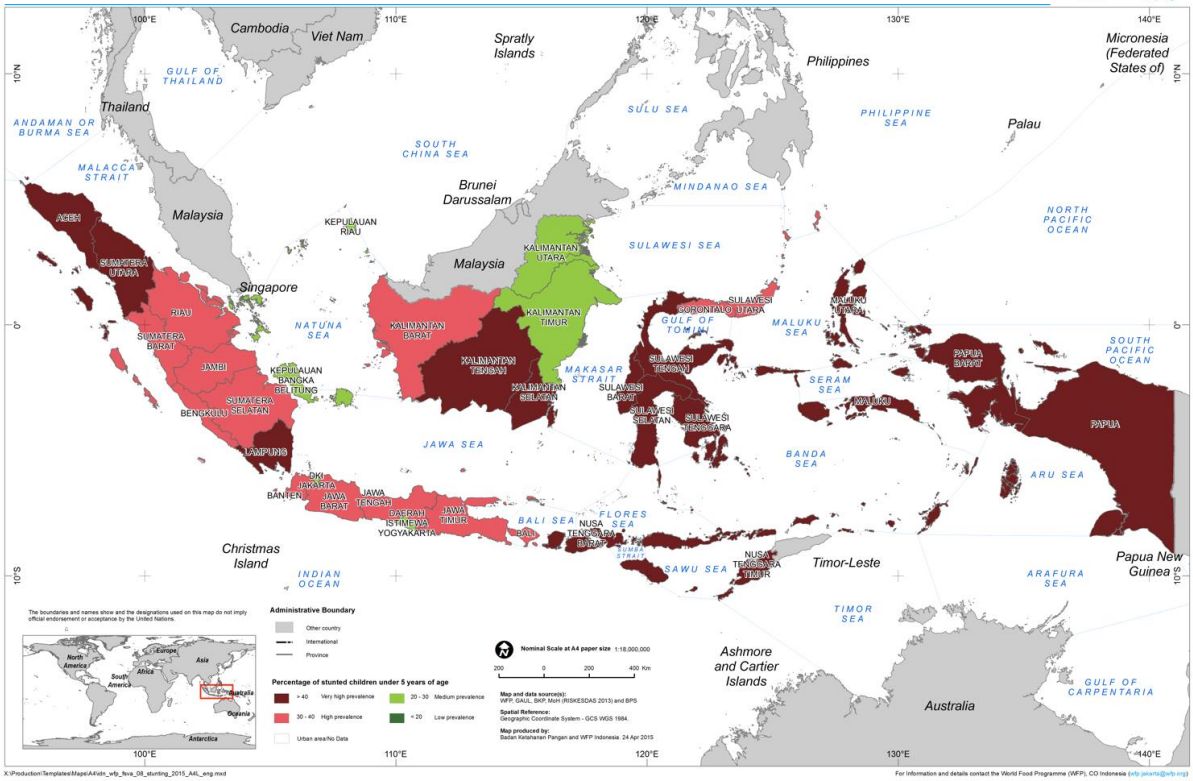
12. The cost of transport significantly increases prices, particularly in remote areas, reducing poor households' capacity to purchase nutritious food. Poor people can usually meet basic calorie requirements, but not all of their nutritional needs. A 2013 cost-of-the-diet study by WFP and the Ministry of Health showed that only 25 percent of households in South Central Timor could afford to meet their nutritional needs compared with 80 percent in Surabaya in East Java.

[3] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. See: http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/geographical-distribution-of-financial-flows-to-developing-countries-2015_fin_flows_dev-2015-en-fr#page187

13. Over the last decade the proportion of income spent on food has decreased in line with economic growth. On average purchases of cereals fell, but expenditure on processed foods increased. By 2013 most households were buying processed foods, reflecting the increasing importance of the private sector in food security and nutrition, from local food producers to national and multinational companies. The trend towards processed food is prevalent among affluent households, reflecting urbanization and women's participation in the workforce; it is also a factor in the rapid increase in the proportion of overweight and obese people. Food consumption is diversifying slowly: the national dietary diversity score rose from 75.7 in 2009 to 81.4 in 2013.[4]

Nutrition

Map 1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old



14. The 2013 basic health survey revealed a nutrition crisis: among children under 5 the prevalence of underweight increased from 18.4 percent in 2007 to 19.6 percent in 2013, and the prevalence of stunting rose from 36.8 percent to 37.2 percent in the same period; prevalence among girls was 36.2 percent and boys 38.1 percent. Wasting decreased from 13.6 percent in 2007 to 12.1 percent in 2013, but remains serious according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The prevalence of wasting among boys was 13.3 percent, and among girls 11.5 percent. In 2014, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that rates of overweight and wasting were almost the same among children under 5. In the same period the prevalence of overweight and obesity[5] among people over 15 increased from 18.8 percent to 26.6 percent; among men it rose from 13.9 percent

[4]A metric developed by the Food Security Office to assess dietary diversity: 0 = no food diversification; 100 = ideally diverse diet.

[5] The Basic Health Survey data considers body mass index of 25.0–26.9 as overweight and ≥ 27.0 as obese.

in 2007 to 19.7 percent in 2013 and among women from 14.8 percent to 32.9 percent. And 23 percent of women of reproductive age were anaemic.

15. Malnutrition is prevalent everywhere; stunting is worst in Nusa Tenggara Timur and West Sulawesi. Nutritional status is lowest in rural areas with limited infrastructure and access to sanitation, schools, markets and hospitals. Rural households tend to be poorer than urban households. They often rely on subsistence agriculture, with limited consumption of diverse foods. Urban households also suffer from malnutrition, probably as a result of limited access to clean water and sanitation, especially in slums.

16. The 2013 basic health survey reported stunting rates of 29 percent even in the richest quintiles. Underweight is prevalent among children under 5 in all income groups, and the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults has increased for all income groups.

Smallholder productivity, income, and sustainable food systems

17. The sustainability of food systems is determined by the ways in which food is produced, processed, transported, marketed and consumed, and challenged by demographic growth, urbanization, changing diets, natural disasters, water security, land and natural resource management, agricultural labour supply, environmental degradation and climate change.

18. Agriculture occupies 39 percent of the working population, but its share of gross domestic product declined from 24 percent in 1980 to 14.4 percent in 2012. Most farmers are smallholders, but the number has declined by 16 percent – 5 million households – in the last ten years.

19. Poverty is concentrated in rural areas: 14.3 percent of rural people live below the poverty line compared with 8.3 percent of people in urban areas. Millions of small farmers, farm workers and fishers are unable to benefit from economic growth because they are isolated from agricultural extension services, markets and financial services. Women are more vulnerable to poverty as a result of gender inequalities in income distribution, access to credit, control over property and natural resources, and access to livelihoods.

20. Indonesia's location at the junction of three tectonic plates increases the risk of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. The depletion of forest resources and the corresponding increase of greenhouse gas emissions are concerns, and climate change increases the risk of floods, droughts and sea-level rise. *Bantuan Langsung Sementara Masyarakat* (BNPB) ; National Disaster Management Agency reported that between 2000 and 2014, 1.6 million ha were degraded by drought, and 1.3 million ha damaged by flooding. The 2009 Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap reported that climate change could reduce crop yields of rice by between 20.3 percent and 27.1 percent, maize by 13.6 percent, soybeans by 12.4 percent and sugarcane by 7.6 percent.

21. Agricultural land decreased by 436,630 ha – 1 percent – between 2008 and 2012, mainly in irrigated wetlands and through the conversion of food cropland into non-food or non-agricultural land. Water is abundant: only 17.9 percent of the total annual water supply of 691.3 billion m^3 is used, but many areas are prone to drought and lack access to potable water.

Government Frameworks

22. The National Long-Term Development Plan (2005–2025) focuses on development, self-reliance, justice, democracy, peace and unity. The plan is implemented through mid-term *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional*; National Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMNs). The 2015–2019 RPJMN focuses on: i) human development,

including nutrition; ii) primary sector development, including food sovereignty; and iii) poverty alleviation and development in remote areas. It coordinates activities among stakeholders and government structures through national action plans on issues such as nutrition and climate change.

23. The Government has made food sovereignty a development priority. The RPJMN accordingly focuses on: i) reinforcing food security through increased production; ii) stabilizing prices; iii) improving the quality of food consumption and nutrition by promoting balanced diets; iv) mitigating the effects of disasters on food security; and v) improving farmers' welfare.

24. Development policy is governed by regulations such as the Food Law, which institutionalizes the right to food and the state's obligation to provide sufficient, safe and nutritionally balanced food for all people at all times. It defines food sovereignty as the right of the state and the nation to determine their food policies independently. Act no. 24 of 2007 on disaster management establishes people's right to assistance such as food, health, water and sanitation in a disaster. Act no. 36 of 2009 governs nutrition. Presidential Decree no. 42, signed in 2013, launched the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and a multi-stakeholder task force of 13 ministries.

25. Food-security policies focus on food production to achieve self-sufficiency. The state logistics agency helps to stabilize the price of rice, which tends to be higher than in international markets; import restrictions also regulate supply. There is increasing recognition of the importance of dietary diversity, but staple foods receive most support.

26. Social protection is a government development priority. The national poverty rate fell from 16.7 percent in 2004 to 10.9 percent in 2014. Social assistance schemes related to food security and nutrition include:

- The *Beras untuk Rakyat Miskin* (Subsidized Rice Delivery Programme; Raskin), which supports 15.5 million households to purchase 15 kg of subsidized rice per month to enable them to spend money on other necessities;
- the Family Hope Programme, which provides conditional cash transfers based on household characteristics with a view to alleviating poverty and improving health and education outcomes; coverage is being scaled up from the 2014 level of 3.2 million people;
- Meals for schoolchildren, introduced in 1996; government funding ended in 2010 and it is currently funded by local governments in cooperation with organizations such as WFP;
- the National Community Empowerment Programme, which provides poor communities and fishing and farming groups with grants for projects;
- the Sustainable Home-Yard Food Garden programme, which seeks to increase production of vegetables to improve dietary diversity, reaching 1 million people; and
- the Village Food Resilience Programme, which targets areas vulnerable to food insecurity, offering alternative livelihood options; it aims to reach 4,000 villages.

27. Food and nutrition security is handled by the Food Security Council chaired by the President: it advises on policies governing the supply and distribution of food, food reserves, food diversification and food quality. Operational management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and BKP.

28. Regional and international initiatives involving Indonesia include the Millennium Development Goals, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Integrated Food Security Framework, and the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve. As a co-chair of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Indonesia helped to define the Sustainable Development Goals.

Responses of the United Nations and other Partners

29. The United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) for 2016–2020 focuses 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.

30. The United Nations system is adapting to changes in Indonesia's development priorities. The UNPDF is aligned with the RPJMN, with activities limited to policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing. Direct provision of food assistance will be discontinued.

31. Other United Nations agencies active in food security and nutrition include FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF and WHO; their work is aligned with the UNPDF. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank portfolios relate to agriculture, rural development and nutrition.

32. The country office collaborates with UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, FAO and WHO in its current country programme (CP), and is negotiating collaborations with the United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia (UNORCID), UN-Women and the United Nations Population Fund for the next portfolio.

33. As bilateral development partners, Australia, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States of America have supported food security, nutrition and disaster risk reduction.

WFP's Contribution to National Response and Lessons Learned

34. WFP has worked in Indonesia since 1964. Its 2012–2015 CP 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; and iii) reduction of undernutrition. WFP developed prototypes for school meals and mother-and-child nutrition products, and provided technical assistance, knowledge transfer, and capacity development for interventions in food-insecure areas.

35. The 2012–2015 CP provided lessons such as:

- the need for consultation, partnership and alignment with government policies and programmes at the national and sub-national levels;
- the importance of directing limited resources to activities that enhance institutional capacities;
- the need to be proactive and flexible, and to adapt to the changing requirements of the Government and partners for services; and
- the need to seek government and private-sector partnerships and financing to achieve common objectives and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of responses.

36. The country programme was, however, hampered by funding shortfalls: approximately 40 percent of the required budget was received. This had negative effects on beneficiary numbers, programme delivery and WFP's reputation.

37. A country portfolio evaluation of WFP's operations between 2009 and 2013 and its 2012-2015 country strategy recommended that the country office implement its work in two categories: institutional capacity development and prototypes, with a focus on developing evidence-based strategies that can be scaled up by national public and private-sector agencies. The evaluation also recommended that direct distributions of food be discontinued except in the event of a Level 3 emergency.

Gap Analysis

38. The 2014 strategic review of food security and nutrition in Indonesia, commissioned by WFP and carried out by the SMERU Research Institute, identified seven gaps to be addressed:

i) Misalignment between policy and programme design resulted in competition for limited resources and reduced effectiveness. Food self-sufficiency policies and projects, for example, focused on increasing staple food production without addressing food diversification and nutrition; nutrition policy concentrated on health services without reference to food.

ii) Limited geographic coverage of interventions: budgets for food and nutrition security are held by the ministries of agriculture, social affairs and health and the National Disaster Management Agency. Between 2010 and 2013 the estimated budget allocation for food security and nutrition accounted for only 1.75 percent of the national budget, with resulting limitations of coverage; many programmes were still in the pilot phase or were implemented unevenly.

iii) Missed opportunities to address nutrition. National social protection programmes could help to improve nutrition outcomes, but this aspect is insufficiently exploited. Raskin and the Family Hope Programme could simultaneously improve households' access to food and social services if they were more nutrition-sensitive.

iv) Government officials, extension workers and the public have limited knowledge about food security and malnutrition, especially stunting. The small number of dedicated staff and inadequate training and communication skills impede the achievement of targets.

v) Weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms that focus on administrative reporting but rarely measure impacts or improve programme implementation.

vi) Weak institutional arrangements: there is no effective institutional base for food and nutrition security that addresses availability, access and utilization across sectors and administrative entities, so it is difficult to hold institutions and leaders accountable.

vii) Insufficient focus on behaviour change and education. Communication is inadequate: government officials often lack knowledge about food security and malnutrition, and understand it only in terms of rice production; communities and beneficiaries receive insufficient information, and awareness campaigns and training have not changed their behaviour. The media have not been used enough for food and nutrition messaging.

39. The strategic review recommended investment in institutions, improved programme design and implementation and promotion of education for food security and nutrition. It suggested six medium-term measures:

i) establish institutions at the central and local levels with a mandate for food and nutrition security, and enforce accountability;

ii) increase the budget for food security and nutrition, and enhance the quantity and quality of service providers;

iii) make social safety nets and disaster response and preparedness sensitive to nutrition, and improve targeting and efficiency;

iv) prioritize vulnerable districts with programmes for immediate alleviation of food and nutrition insecurity;

v) promote awareness-raising and education across all sectors of society; and;

vi) create a system whereby communities and public and private sector organizations collaborate on joint projects.

WFP'S STRATEGIC ORIENTATION IN INDONESIA, 2016–2020

40. This Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is based on the strategic review, consultations with government partners and lessons learned from the CP evaluation. In accordance with recommendations from these, WFP's policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing will be embedded in government structures to achieve sustainable outcomes.

41. The CSP will run from 2016 to 2020 in alignment with the 2015–2019 RPJMN and the 2016–2020 UNPDF.[6] A mid-term review at the end of 2017 will indicate required adjustments and whether sufficient funds are available.

Direction, Focus and Intended Impacts

42. WFP will support the Government's target of achieving food sovereignty and reducing severe food insecurity by 1 percent per annum. Its evidence-based food-security programmes will prioritize the most vulnerable people and places, nutrition-sensitive social protection and communication campaigns will address malnutrition and emergency preparedness will mitigate the effects of disasters on food security.

43. WFP will support the Government's prioritized activities with technical advice, capacity development and advocacy. This CSP enhances the evidence base for prioritizing groups at risk of food insecurity and designing optimum programmes (Strategic Result 1), adopts nutrition-sensitive approaches to development (Strategic Result 2) and enhances Government's preparedness for emergencies (Strategic Result 3).

44. Through this CSP, the country office will support the Government in achieving its targets related to food security and nutrition in the 2015–2019 RPJMN and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

45. The activities listed below will incorporate analysis of gender, nutrition and disaster risk factors. In line with lessons learned, consultations and evaluations, WFP will implement capacity development based on stakeholder analysis. WFP's approach will leverage the private sector as a partner in food security and nutrition programmes.

[6] The 2015–2019 RPJMN is not final until parliamentary endorsement in the first quarter of 2015. Because United Nations country strategies and programmes are derived from the plan, there is a time lag between the year in which the plan commences and approval of United Nations assistance documents.

Strategic Result 1: An evidence-based approach will prioritize the most vulnerable people and regions with a view to reducing severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year.

46. The Government seeks cooperation with WFP on RPJMN policy directions iii) improve the quality of food consumed and nutrition by promoting balanced diets, and iv) mitigate the effects of disasters on food security. WFP can also help with direction v) improve farmers' welfare by focusing on farmers' knowledge, irrigation and post-harvest facilities.

47. The National Plan on Climate Change Adaptation prioritizes food security through "adjustment and development of a farm enterprise system that is resilient to climate change and variation."

48. Strategic Result 1 will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 target 2.4[7] with a view to improving the incomes, productivity and sustainability of smallholder farmers. Proposed activities will be coordinated with the National Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and other stakeholders in alignment with national and local government policies on food security.

Activities

⇒ *Support the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes*

49. The RPJMN goals for food security and nutrition require analytical capacity in the Government and processes to monitor progress. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping unit has been working since 2000 with the BKP to provide technical advice and training at the national and provincial levels to improve data analysis.

50. WFP will produce its food security and vulnerability atlas, and will help the BKP to adopt improved methods for monitoring food-security trends and food prices and to enhance early-warning systems. It will provide policymakers with evidence-based information upon which to base decisions on food security and nutrition.

51. This activity will build capacities to enable the Government to report on SDG indicators and will be the basis for the design, location and tracking of WFP's activities.

⇒ *Increase smallholder farmers' resilience to climate change*

52. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adaptation fund has approved a USD 6 million grant for a joint four-year project by the Government and WFP in Nusa Tenggara Barat province, which is highly vulnerable to food insecurity,[8] to: i) improve the capacities of local governments to reduce risks associated with rainfall variability and mitigate the effects on community livelihoods and food security in alignment with government food-security programmes; and ii) secure the livelihoods and food security of up to 18,000 smallholder farmers against rainfall variability, droughts and floods linked to climate change.

[7] By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

[8] Upon the suggestion of the Ministry of National Development Planning, expansion to additional districts and/or smallholders in line with the National Action Plan for Climate Change will be explored, pending approval of this change by the Adaptation Fund.

53. The project will be aligned with government programmes designed to improve the management of Lombok's agro-ecosystems by communities, local governments, civil society and the private sector. It will explore the feasibility of drought insurance and community warehouses with receipt systems to reduce post-harvest losses; particular attention will be paid to waste management and sustainable use of inputs such as fertilizer.

54. The participatory multi-stakeholder approach will emphasize the inclusion of women, minorities and disadvantaged groups. Particular attention will be paid to data disaggregated by sex and age for baseline surveys of agricultural productivity, income and nutritional status with a view to measurement of outcomes and possible replication in other districts.

55. WFP will provide technical advice and fund management for the BKP at the national, provincial and district levels and for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund. It will collaborate with FAO's Farmer Field Schools for conservation agriculture and with IFAD and UNORCID. Organizations such as Islamic Relief will also be involved to minimize duplication and maximize synergies.

56. As required by the adaptation fund, the grant will be managed through a WFP trust fund separate from country programme resources.

Strategic Result 2: Consumers will be encouraged to adopt balanced diets through nutrition campaigns and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.

57. The RPJMN aims to reduce the percentage of stunted children under 2 from 32.9 percent to 28 percent by 2019, building on Presidential Decree no. 42 of May 2013 that led to the launch of the SUN movement and the establishment of a high-level task force of 13 ministries and United Nations agencies, including WFP.

58. The Ministry of National Development Planning has requested WFP and UNICEF to enhance the SUN secretariat as it compiles annual reports on nutrition status across the country in support of the first 1,000 days of nutrition from conception to age 2.

59. Strategic Result 2 contributes to SDG 2 Target 2.2 – by 2030, end all forms of malnutrition. The activities are as follows:

Activities

⇒ *Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight*

60. High rates of wasting and stunting – the former was 12.1 percent among children under 5 in 2013, the latter 37 percent – are coupled with increasing overweight and obesity, particularly among women. This double burden of malnutrition can be found in both the poorest and wealthiest quintiles suggesting that behaviour has a significant role in nutritional status in addition to income, access to food, health and sanitation.

61. The Second International Conference on Nutrition reaffirmed that "empowerment of consumers is necessary through improved and evidence-based health and nutrition information and education to make informed choices regarding consumption of food products for healthy dietary practices." Its three recommendations on nutrition education and information included: "Conduct-appropriate social marketing campaigns and lifestyle change communication programmes to promote physical activity, dietary diversification, consumption of micronutrient-rich foods such as fruits and vegetables, including traditional local foods and taking into consideration cultural aspects, better child and maternal nutrition,

appropriate care practices and adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding, targeted and adapted for different audiences and stakeholders in the food system."

62. The National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2011–2015 prioritizes "... food consumption behaviour change, with particular attention to diversified local-based food." It is being revised, but the activity is expected to continue.

63. The strategic review of food security and nutrition in Indonesia emphasized the need for a change in attitude towards balanced nutrition, and noted that WFP has a comparative advantage in terms of establishing collaboration with the Government, the private sector and communities. WFP therefore proposes to work with the Ministry of Health and United Nations and private-sector partners on a campaign to encourage consumption of balanced nutritious diets in groups such as adolescent girls and women, who have a major role in household nutrition.

64. The campaign will be based on the revised diet guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health and WHO and directed by a committee of representatives of the Government, the United Nations, the SUN business network and the media. Potential conflicts of interest will be managed through mechanisms provided by the Government and SUN.

65. The SUN business network could identify a market research firm to ensure optimum messaging and media selection to target particular demographic groups. Such professional marketing expertise would be effective in changing consumption habits. The campaign will use multiple communication channels such as social media and the entertainment industry, as well as women's and religious groups to make a balanced diet attractive.

⇒ *Improving the efficiency and nutritional impact of national social protection programmes*

66. In view of the need highlighted in the strategic review for more effective social-protection programmes in terms of improving the nutritional status of their recipients, WFP will help to improve the nutritional benefits of the national Meals for Schoolchildren programme and other programmes, as determined by the Government. In 2015 the ministers of education and health decided to revitalize school feeding and invited WFP to advise the Government on roll-out of the programme.

67. The 2012–2015 country programme tested an innovative prototype called Local Food-Based School Meals. Recipes were designed to satisfy local preferences, with micronutrient powders added to address deficiencies in iron and vitamins. Food was purchased from local farmers, providing assured demand for their crops and opportunities to increase productivity. Schools were encouraged to establish gardens to grow nutrient-rich fruit and vegetables, and hygiene and nutrition education were incorporated into teaching programmes.

68. WFP will advocate a strategy to enable food-insecure districts to adopt the Local Food-Based School Meals approach, supported by monitoring and reporting systems. On the basis of the model it developed in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces, WFP would help the Government to establish school meals programmes and to monitor the effects on pupils' well-being and academic performance, and on local economies.

69. Building on a UNICEF pilot, the Ministry of Social Affairs has expressed interest in leveraging the Family Hope Programme to improve nutritional outcomes for the 3.5 million households it reaches.

70. Raskin, the only food-based social safety net, provides 15 million vulnerable people with 15 kg of subsidized rice per month to support household incomes and improve access to nutritious food. Following the President's order in June 2015 to reassess Raskin, the Government may draw on WFP's experience with food-based social protection to optimize targeting by using food-security mapping, distribute fortified rice, provide for the special nutritional needs of vulnerable recipients and mainstream nutrition education to increase awareness of dietary diversity and sound feeding, care and hygiene practices.

Strategic Result 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.

71. In view of the high risk of natural disasters, the RPJMN has mainstreamed disaster risk reduction and recognizes the need for adaptation to climate change.

72. Strategic Result 3 will contribute to SDG 2 Target 2.1 – By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, and Zero Hunger Challenge 1 – 100 percent access to food at all times.

Activity

⇒ *Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of strategically located logistics hubs*

73. At the request of the BNPB, WFP will advise on the design and location of six logistics hubs as part of the RPJMN and will provide training and technical support for the management and technical teams. It will also support the Government in designing humanitarian supply networks based on the hubs, advising on warehouse management, mobile storage and operational capacities and transport. It will assist BNPB and its provincial and district-level counterparts in assessing logistics capacities and establishing an inventory system for emergency equipment and relief items.

74. Given the poor nutritional status of many people, disaster response must take nutritional needs into account to ensure that outcomes are sustainable. WFP's support for the Government could include advice on in-kind, cash, voucher and electronic systems to ensure that nutritious food can be obtained during emergencies; the choice of modality will depend on the functionality of affected markets and the preferences of beneficiaries.

75. In line with its mandate in the global logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters, WFP will undertake emergency preparedness and response planning to ensure that it can support the Government's relief work in the event of a Level 3 emergency. It will continue to work with non-governmental and religious organizations to build capacities and preparedness.

OPERATIONALIZING THE PLAN

Approach

76. This CSP is guided by the following principles:

77. *Analysis and evidence-based engagement.* WFP will use its comparative advantage in analysis to build a common understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity and nutrition. Reports, studies, atlases and datasets will be shared as public goods in line with WFP's support for transparency and open-data initiatives, with data-protection and privacy caveats. This will be done in collaboration with the Food Security Office and other stakeholders to provide a robust basis for programming and policy development.

78. *Technical assistance, not aid.* In line with the Government's request to the United Nations, the CSP will involve policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing with a view to enhancing government systems, institutions and programmes that address hunger sustainably.

79. *Focus on nutrition.* WFP's support will be designed and implemented in a way that maximizes positive nutritional effects.

80. *Mainstreaming gender.* The CSP will include a focus on gender analysis and the role of women in all its elements to ensure that interventions take into account the different needs of men and women.

81. *Disaster risk reduction.* In the light of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, each activity will integrate disaster risk reduction elements.

82. *Synergy.* The Strategic Results and activities will prioritize synergies. Strategic Result 1, for example, will help to develop the nutrition information systems needed to support the SUN secretariat's annual report, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. Activity 2 will increase the production and consumption of nutritious foods among small-scale farming families. Activity 3 promoting balanced diets will reach schoolchildren through Activity 4.

83. Operational innovations include a multi-stakeholder partnership to promote the consumption of healthy balanced diets as part of the SUN movement. It will be based on the latest evidence from research and interventions addressing malnutrition and will pioneer techniques for influencing the dietary choices of particular demographic groups.

84. Changes in WFP's operating model include the cessation of direct food distributions, greater engagement with the Government and partnerships with the private sector involving more than financial support.

Partnerships

85. In accordance with WFP's Partnership Strategy, a wide range of actors will work to deliver these Strategic Results. WFP's primary partner is the Government. Its country programme action plan will be signed by the Ministry of Development Planning, and each activity will be accompanied by a project agreement with the ministry or ministries concerned – the Coordinating Ministry for Human Welfare and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and BNPB. These bodies have worked together on the Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia, which informs this CSP, and on subsequent consultations on WFP's proposed portfolio of cooperation.

86. Under Strategic Result 1, WFP will cooperate with the BKP and will seek technical cooperation with FAO, IFAD, UNORCID and the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Pulse data initiative.

87. Under Strategic Result 2, WFP will cooperate with: i) the ministries of health, education and development planning; ii) the SUN secretariat and business network and the SUN donor and United Nations network, which includes UNICEF, WHO, FAO and bilateral development partners; and iii) local, national and international civil society and media organizations. The Ministry of Social Affairs may ask for WFP's assistance following the review of Raskin in 2017.

88. Under Strategic Result 3, WFP will continue its collaboration with BNPB at the national and provincial levels. Coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the ASEAN Humanitarian Agency, the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction and the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance will minimize duplication. WFP will continue to support the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.

Implementation Arrangements

89. This CSP builds upon WFP's previous programmes, with enhanced involvement in capacity development at the national, provincial and district levels to be guided by an overall strategy.

90. WFP will need to be flexible and able to respond to government needs as they arise in a context of rapid development. It will draw on expertise from Headquarters and the regional bureau as needed.

91. The country office will require further restructuring in the last quarter of 2015 to ensure that its staff are technically capable to engage with government counterparts and the private sector. It may be helpful to tap into Indonesia's diaspora, particularly people working in academia, consulting firms and agribusiness, to benefit from up-to-date advice and best practices.

RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

92. This CSP is based on a minimum budget of USD 20 million over five years. A mid-term review at the end of 2017 will determine whether funds are available for the programme to continue. Resources will be sought from the Government and the private sector.

93. Table 1 indicates the cost for each Strategic Result.

TABLE 1: INDICATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET (*USD thousands*)

	Year 1 (2016)	Year 2 (2017)	Year 3 (2018)	Year 4 (2019)	Year 5 (2020)	Total
Strategic Result 1	2 168	1 952	1 971	1 909	500	**8 500**
Strategic Result 2	1 500	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	**5 500**
Strategic Result 3	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	**6 000**
TOTAL	**4 868**	**4 152**	**4 171**	**4 109**	**2 700**	**20 000**

94. The resource mobilization strategy for this CSP takes into account the funding constraints in middle-income countries, and Indonesia in particular. Net ODA declined from USD 1.05 billion in 2009 to USD 53 million in 2013, though grants were steady at USD 1.4 billion. WFP's 2012–2015 country programme received only 40 percent of its USD 45 million budget.

95. Private-sector donors contributed the largest portion of funding to the 2012–2015 country programme – USD 5 million of the USD 18 million (see Table 2). Contributions were mainly for school feeding, mother-and-child nutrition programmes and advocacy for policies for scaling them up.

TABLE 2: CONTRIBUTIONS TO WFP INDONESIA, 2012–2015 (*USD thousands*)

Donor	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Australia	0	0	928	0	**928**
Indonesia	0	2 820	0	0	**2 820**
Japan	689	550	710	0	**1 949**
Private sector	2 828	908	1 025	454	**5 215**
United States of America	0	1 250	694	500	**2 444**
World Bank	550	0	0	0	**550**
Multilateral and carry-over	911	0	3 139	0	**4 050**
TOTAL	**4 978**	**5 528**	**6 496**	**954**	**17 956**
2012–2015 requirements	11 187	10 949	11 268	11 155	**44 559**

96. The Government's support for WFP's operations includes a commitment to provide USD 2.8 million for landside transport, storage and handling and other local costs as part of the 2012–2015 CP action plan, but a procedural irregularity prevented transfer of the full amount. The Ministry of Development Planning has confirmed the Government's willingness to discuss co-financing of high-priority United Nations activities. WFP will implement only the activities that the Government is willing to support financially. A legal mechanism is being sought to enable the Government to fund WFP's activities, but in the meantime the Government will: i) provide substantial counterpart funding with a commitment to cover government expenditures for a project receiving WFP funding; and ii) seek funds from traditional development partners for WFP's portion of the joint activities. Activities will be prioritized and implemented pending the availability of government and complementary external funding.

97. The exception to this is Activity 2, which has been financed with a USD 6 million grant from the Adaptation Fund. Activity 3, the communications campaign to promote good nutrition, is contingent on commitments by private donors.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

98. A baseline study will be completed and M&E mechanisms will be established to measure the effects of the CP with a view to adjusting it as needed and revising activities on the basis of evidence acquired during implementation.

99. The CP evaluation found that WFP's corporate reporting mechanisms do not fully capture progress in capacity development, so with support from the regional bureau and Headquarters the country office will develop an M&E plan based on WFP's Strategic Results Framework to monitor institutional capacity-development activities and measure long-term effects.

100. Resources will be budgeted in the CP for performance management and M&E. Outcome, output and process indicators will be disaggregated by gender when possible and factored into analyses.

RISK MANAGEMENT

101. The following risks and mitigating actions have been identified.

102. *Programmatic*. Experience during the 2012–2015 CP showed that statistical studies, particularly of nutrition, must be closely supervised to enable WFP and the Government to draw conclusions from the implementation of projects. To mitigate this risk, partnerships with international institutions will be sought, and WFP's technical staff will be involved in all stages of design, data-collection, analysis and reporting.

103. *Institutional.* There is a risk that the CP will not be sufficiently resourced to be viable. Two mitigation stages are proposed: i) a legal basis for the Government to co-finance WFP activities will be established in the first 24 months; and ii) WFP will implement only activities that receive counterpart funding from the Government or jointly mobilized resources from external sources until the legal issue is resolved.

104. *Context.* WFP's collaboration with the Government to improve emergency preparedness and response mitigates the risks associated with natural disasters. WFP is also monitoring its preparedness for a Level 3 response. Because El Niño may cause food price fluctuations during the CP, WFP is working with the Food Security Office to enable a rapid response to potential effects on food security. No direct food distributions are foreseen, so the effects on WFP's operations will be limited.

105. *Security*. There has been no significant change in the security environment, which remains calm.

ANNEX I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

RPJMN, 2015–2019

The three development dimensions are: i) human development, including health-related nutrition; ii) primary sector development, including food sovereignty; and iii) territorial and equity dimensions targeting poverty alleviation and development in remote areas.

The RPJMN is implemented through sectoral action plans to coordinate activities among stakeholders and government offices; these include national action plans for food and nutrition (National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition), climate change adaptation (National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation) and disasters (National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction).

Food security in the RPJMN has five objectives: i) increase production; ii) stabilize prices; iii) improve farmers' welfare; iv) mitigate the effects of climate change on food security; and v) improve dietary diversity.

Nutrition is a policy direction in the RPJMN Accelerate Nutrition Improvement programme; the targets are: i) reduce the prevalence of underweight from 19.6 in 2013 to 17 in 2019; and ii) reduce stunting among children under 2 from 32.9 in 2013 to 28 in 2019.

Disaster risk reduction in the RPJMN includes: i) internalization of disaster risk reduction at the national and sub-national levels; ii) reduction in vulnerability to disasters; iii) increase in the disaster management capacities of the Government, local governments and civil society; this includes the development in each region of logistics hubs to enable access to remote areas.

UNPDF outcomes

Outcome 1: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work. Focus areas: i) agriculture, industrial development and food security; and ii) social protection for poverty reduction.

Outcome 2: Equitable access to social services and social protection. Focus areas: i) social protection – insurance, social security; ii) multi-sector response to malnutrition; and iii) education.

Outcome 3: Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks. Focus areas: i) climate change mitigation; ii) disaster management.

SDG 2 targets

2.1: by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2: by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

2.4: by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

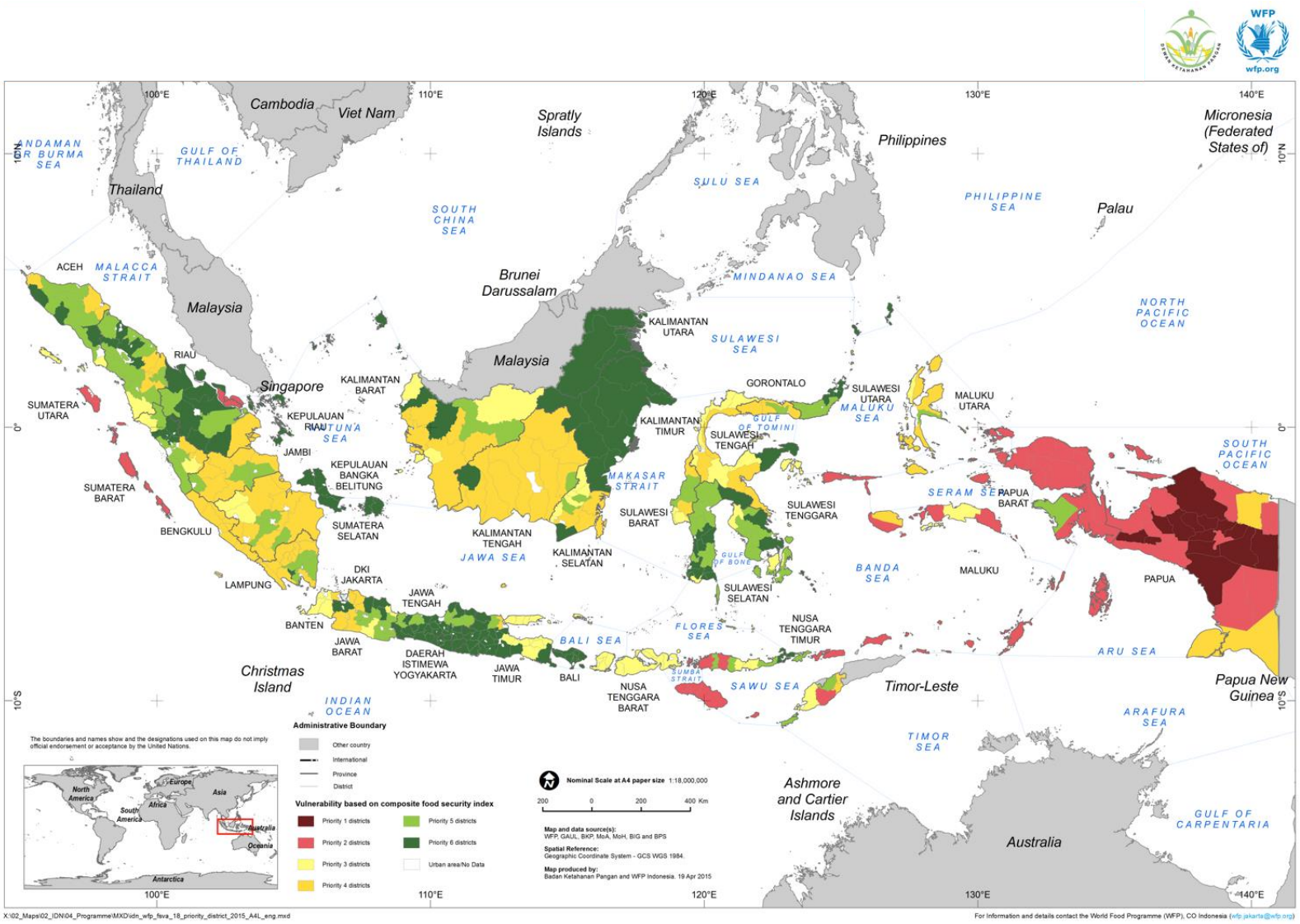
Strategic Result 1: An evidence-based approach will prioritize the most vulnerable people and regions with a view to reducing severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year.

Outcome 1.1: The Government's capacity to collect and analyse data on food security and nutrition is improved, and used to design and implement optimum policies and programmes (CSP-specific outcome).	**Assumptions** BKP continues to allocate funds for monitoring food-security trends, particularly food prices.
Outcome 1.2: Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened. Linked outputs: B, F, G, J and M (current SRF outcome 3.3).	
Outcome 1.3: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels. Linked outputs: H and I (current SRF outcome 3.2)	

ANNEX I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Strategic Result 2: Consumers will be encouraged to adopt balanced diets through nutrition campaigns and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.	
Outcome 2.1: Consumers are empowered to choose a balanced diet through a nutrition communication campaign that addresses Indonesia's double burden of undernutrition and over-nutrition (CSP-specific outcome).	**Assumptions** The SUN movement continues to promote the first 1,000 days concept; the SUN donor, United Nations and business networks make financial contributions. The ministries of health and education allocate funds to revitalize school feeding.
Outcome 2.2: The efficiency and nutritional effects of national social-protection programmes, particularly the national school meals programme, is enhanced (CSP-specific outcome).	
Outcome 2.3: Ownership and capacity enhanced to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at the regional, national and community levels. Linked outputs: E, F, L and M (current SRF outcome 4.3).	
Strategic Result 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to disasters.	
Outcome 3.1: Indonesia's national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response are enhanced through the establishment of a network of logistics hubs (CSP-specific outcome).	**Assumptions** BNPB allocates funding to design, construct and manage the six regional logistics hubs.
Outcome 3.2: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies. Linked outputs: D (current SRF outcome 1.4).	

ANNEX II: Vulnerability to Food Insecurity 2015



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ASEAN	Association of Southrast Asian Nations
BKP	*Badan Ketahanan Pangan*; Food Security Agency
BNPB	*Bantuan Langsung Sementara Masyarakat*; National Disaster Management Agency
CP	country programme
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
ODA	official development assistance
Raskin	*Beras untuk Rakyat Miskin*; Subsidized Rice Delivery Programme
RPJMN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional*; National Medium-Term Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling-Up Nutrition movement
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNORCID	United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
WHO	World Health Organization