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Indonesia country strategic plan (2021–2025)

Duration	1 January 2021–31 December 2025
Total cost to WFP	USD 15,828,623
Gender and age marker*	3

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

Indonesia is an upper-middle-income country with a population of over 267 million. A member of the Group of Twenty, it is among the world's 10 largest economies by purchasing power parity. Indonesia has made steady progress in human development and poverty reduction, but challenges remain: the prevalence of stunting and wasting are among the highest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, rates of overweight and obesity are increasing and micronutrient deficiencies are assumed to be high. Inequality in economic development, food security, nutrition and access to services persists across the different regions of the country, as does gender inequality. Indonesia is also exposed to the impacts of frequent disasters.

At the time of writing, in August 2020, Indonesia was heavily affected by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), with an increase in cases and an impact on health and development. The crisis risks reversing decades of progress and exacerbating underlying inequality. The economic impacts of COVID-19 are far-reaching,¹ with Indonesia's unemployment rate forecast to increase from 5.3 percent in 2019 to 7.5 percent in 2020.

¹ World Bank. 2020. *World Bank East Asia and Pacific Economic Update, April 2020: East Asia and Pacific in the time of COVID-19*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33477>.

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This country strategic plan is aligned with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for Indonesia for 2021–2025 and the Government’s 2020–2024 medium-term development plan and was informed by key stakeholder consultations and the findings of the evaluation of the country strategic plan for 2017–2020. It contributes to Strategic Results 2 and 5 of WFP’s Strategic Plan (2017–2021) and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 through three strategic outcomes:

- *Strategic outcome 1:* By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- *Strategic outcome 2:* By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition.
- *Strategic outcome 3:* By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies.

WFP’s primary partner is the Government, with its relevant coordinating and line ministries. WFP will work within the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework with all relevant partners, including international financial institutions, donors, national and international research institutions, local, national and international civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, paying attention to inclusion and diversity.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Indonesia country strategic plan (2021–2025) (WFP/EB.2/2020/7-A/4) at a total cost to WFP of USD 15,828,623.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Indonesia is an upper-middle-income country with a population of over 267 million, the fourth most populous country in the world. A member of the Group of Twenty, it is among the world's 10 largest economies by purchasing power parity. With 1,128 recognized ethnic groups, Indonesia is home to an estimated 50–70 million indigenous people (or “people belonging to customary law communities”, the term preferred by the Government of Indonesia).²
2. The country continues to make steady progress in human development and poverty reduction, with an increase in its Human Development Index ranking from 0.696 in 2015 (110th) to 0.707 in 2019 (111th).³ From 2014 to 2019, the poverty rate decreased from 11.0 percent to 9.4 percent⁴ and the Gini coefficient from 0.414 to 0.390.^{5,6} Less than 5 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty.⁷ According to Statistics Indonesia, in March 2019 9.6 percent of women and 9.2 percent of men were in a condition of poverty.
3. Gender inequality remains a significant factor in limiting opportunities for advancement in poverty reduction and sustainable development. Men's per capita gross national income based on purchasing power parity is almost double that of women (USD 13,391 vs USD 6,668).⁸ Only 52 percent of women participate in the formal labour force, compared to 83 percent of men, notwithstanding that rates of school enrolment for girls are higher than those for boys, particularly in urban areas. Although their representation is increasing, women still hold fewer than 20 percent of the seats in parliament. Women have a higher life expectancy at birth, yet high maternal mortality rates persist, as does gender-based violence, including child and forced marriage.
4. The prevalence of stunting and wasting among children under 5 in Indonesia is among the highest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Rates of overweight and obesity are increasing and rates of micronutrient deficiencies are assumed to be high across all age groups. Regional inequality in economic development, food security, nutrition and access to services persists. As overall poverty and inequality decrease, identifying those at risk of being left behind is important. It is estimated that every percentage point drop in gross domestic product results in additional stunted children. The United Nations common country analysis for Indonesia (CCA) identifies women and girls, older people, people with disabilities, people living in remote areas and children as the groups most at risk.
5. In terms of natural hazards, Indonesia is positioned on the “ring of fire” and thus exposed to impacts from earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. The country has also witnessed an increase in climate-related events such as floods, droughts and storms.

² International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. 2020. Indonesia. <https://www.iwgia.org/en/indonesia.html>.

³ United Nations Development Programme. 2020. Human Development Data. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>.

⁴ Statistics Indonesia, BPS. 2020. <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/23/184/1/persentase-penduduk-miskin-menurut-wilayah.html>

⁵ Statistics Indonesia, BPS. 2020. <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/23/98/1/gini-rasio.html>

⁶ Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency. 2019. Voluntary National Review 2019. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708_Final_VNR_2019_Indonesia_Rev3.pdf.

⁷ United Nations. 2019. Indonesia common country analysis.

⁸ United Nations. 2019. Indonesia common country analysis.

6. A comprehensive institutional focus on disaster risk reduction resulted in increased capacity of national institutions to prepare and respond, as evidenced by a 24 percent reduction in the Indonesia disaster risk index from 2015 to 2018. However, climate change is expected to worsen the impact of disasters.⁹
7. The overall security risk throughout Indonesia is assessed as low. The United Nations is generally recognized and accepted.
8. Official development assistance constitutes a small fraction of anticipated financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Net official development assistance declined from USD 1.7 billion in 2010 to USD 233 million in 2017.¹⁰ Domestic financing for the SDGs is relatively low, and the Government is working to increase revenues and explore innovative financing, including blended financing involving the public and private sectors.⁹ Indonesia is also making use of gender-responsive budgeting to ensure that the collection and allocation of public resources is carried out effectively and contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment.
9. In 2020, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak has been evolving rapidly and is expected to have a significant impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WFP is supporting the coordination of government logistics operations and the strengthening of social protection programmes through enhanced vulnerability targeting. Through its co-leadership, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), of the Food Security sector of the Multisector Response Plan, WFP regularly produces information and analyses of the effects of COVID-19 on food security. Together with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP supports the development of a roadmap for monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on food systems. WFP and its partners are also assisting the Government's expansion of social protection schemes as part of the national COVID-19 pandemic response, including through grants from the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund. WFP will continue to focus on enhanced vulnerability targeting in order to strengthen the capacity of national social protection programmes to adapt to the challenges posed by COVID-19.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

10. The CCA conducted in 2019 serves as the common analysis underpinning the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2021–2025 and consequently the work of United Nations entities in Indonesia.
11. The CCA shows that progress in poverty reduction has been considerable, although not equally or equitably distributed. Pursuant to its commitment to "leave no one behind", Indonesia is increasing investment in social protection. The Family Hope Programme (PKH), a conditional cash transfer¹¹ programme for poor families, was expanded from 2.8 million families in 2014, with an allocation of USD 320 million, to 10 million families in 2018, with an allocation of USD 1.3 billion. The disaster relief social protection scheme known as JADUP increased from USD 500,000 in 2019 to USD 5 million in 2020. The food staples programme (SEMBAKO¹²) became a digital food assistance and voucher programme during the period

⁹ Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency. 2019. Voluntary National Review 2019. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708_Final_VNR_2019_Indonesia_Rev3.pdf.

¹⁰ World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <https://data.worldbank.org/>.

¹¹ World Bank. 2012. *PKH Conditional Cash Transfer: Social Assistance Program and Public Expenditure Review 6*.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/845441468258848819/pdf/673090WP00PUBLOBackground0Paper0060.pdf>.

¹² Previously called Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai (BPNT)

2017–2019, expanding from 1.3 million to 15.6 million beneficiary households.¹³ These schemes are moving towards adapting to the risks associated with climate and humanitarian crises, although a gender-specific focus is yet to be integrated.

12. In 2019 Indonesia ranked 62nd of 113 countries on the Global Food Security Index, an improvement compared to its ranking of 65th in 2018; however, it is still behind other ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia (28th), Thailand (52nd) and Viet Nam (54th).¹⁴
13. Health and education outcomes have improved and are on track, although some health indicators are improving somewhat slowly; for example, there are documented gaps in women's and adolescents' access to sexual and reproductive health services, and there are concerns about the quality of education. Substantial investment in health systems, including insurance, social protection and education, reflect strong prioritization of human development.
14. The CCA notes improvements in women's overall status in society. The country's Gender Development Index ranking is in the range of "medium equality" between men and women and has improved slightly, rising from 0.923 in 2010 to 0.937 in 2018. The Gender Inequality Index ranking declined to 0.451 in 2018 (from 0.486 in 2010), with Indonesia ranking 103rd of 162 countries. Progress has also been made in gender equality in education: the net enrolment rate for 2019 was slightly higher for girls than for boys for all school levels (primary to university).¹⁵ The prevalence of child (primarily girl) marriage only decreased by 3.5 percentage points over the past decade, however, and a systematic and integrated effort is needed to achieve the SDG target. Among people age 20–24, a higher proportion of women were married before the age of 18 (11 percent) compared to men (1 percent).¹⁶ Despite their key role in food systems, women still experience unequal access to and control over resources and are disproportionately affected by crises.
15. Indonesia is strongly committed to achieving the SDGs. National development planning, through the country's national medium-term development plan for 2020–2024 (RPJMN), is aligned with the SDGs and some of the SDG targets. Voluntary national reviews conducted in 2017 and 2019 reflect Indonesia's progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress towards SDG 2 targets

16. Two SDG 2 indicators are included in the national roadmap to the SDGs and are prioritized in the RPJMN: the proportion of the population that experiences food insecurity at moderate or severe levels based on the food insecurity experience scale and the prevalence of stunting in children under 5.
17. *Access to food:* Indonesia achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving the percentage of its population that is undernourished. The prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 16.5 percent in 2011 to 7.9 percent in 2018.¹⁷ According to the RPJMN, the Government plans to reduce it to 5 percent by 2024. Based on the food insecurity experience scale, the proportion of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity decreased

¹³ MicroSave Consulting. 2019. BPNT operations assessment. https://www.microsave.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/190201_BPNT-REPORT_Final_.pdf.

¹⁴ <https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Index>.

¹⁵ Statistics Indonesia. 2019. *Potret Pendidikan Statistik Pendidikan Indonesia 2019*. <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2019/11/29/1deb588ef5fdbfba3343bb51/potret-pendidikan-statistik-pendidikan-indonesia-2019.html>.

¹⁶ United Nations Children's Fund and Government of Indonesia. 2020. *Child Marriage in Indonesia Factsheet*. <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/reports/child-marriage-in-indonesia>.

¹⁷ Statistics Indonesia. 2019. *National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS)*. <https://www.bps.go.id/site/pilihdata>.

- from 8.7 to 6.9 percent from 2017 to 2018.^{18,19,20} In the context of the SDGs, Indonesia aims to reduce this to 4.7 percent in a business-as-usual scenario, or to 3.3 percent with additional interventions.²¹
18. Indonesia is making progress towards zero hunger. Progress may stagnate, however, if the challenges of limited food access, malnutrition, persistent gender inequality, climate change and vulnerability to natural hazards are not addressed. The fraction of the population at risk of hunger declined from 9.1 percent (2011–2013)²² to 8.3 percent (2016–2018).²³
 19. This situation reflects some improvement in the affordability and availability of nutritious food. A 2017 WFP study on diet cost in Indonesia found that food availability in local markets was generally not a barrier but that a nutritious diet was still unaffordable for about a third of the population, with regional disparities.²⁴
 20. *End malnutrition*: The triple burden of malnutrition is a growing concern, with high stunting and wasting rates coexisting with increasing rates of overweight and obesity and assumed high rates of micronutrient deficiencies. Most of the wasted and stunted children in Southeast Asia live in Indonesia.²⁵ The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 dropped to 30.8 percent in 2018 from 36.8 percent in 2007. The prevalence of wasted children under 5 was 10.2 percent in 2018, down from 13.6 percent in 2007.²⁶ Despite these positive trends, stunting and wasting rates are still classified as high by the World Health Organization (WHO).
 21. Lack of access to nutritious food, lack of knowledge among parents and caregivers, lack of access to sanitation and clean water, limited access to health facilities and gender inequality are among the factors influencing child stunting and wasting.²⁷
 22. The percentage of the population that is overweight and obese, with obesity affecting women more than men, is an emerging concern and is associated with high levels of consumption of processed food and limited physical activity. In 2018, the rate of overweight and obese adults was already significant, at 35.4 percent, with obesity alone at 21.8 percent. The prevalence of children 5–12 years old who are overweight (10.4 percent of boys, 11.2 percent of girls) and obese increased to 20 percent in 2018 from 18.8 percent in 2013. The proportion of children over 5 who consume fewer than the WHO-recommended five portions of vegetables and fruits per day is 94.5 percent.²⁸

¹⁸ Statistics Indonesia. 2018. *National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS)*. <https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2018/08/07/1551/prevalensi-penduduk-dengan-kerawanan-pangan-sedang-atau-berat-berdasarkan-pada-skala-pengalaman-kerawanan-pangan-2017.html>.

¹⁹ Statistics Indonesia. 2019. *National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS)*. <https://www.bps.go.id/site/pilihdata>.

²⁰ Gender and age disaggregated data for the food insecurity experience scale and prevalence of undernourishment is not available for 2018.

²¹ Ministry of National Development Planning. 2019. *Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A highlight*. <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/reports/roadmap-sdgs-indonesia>.

²² von Grebmer, K. and others. 2014. *2014 Global Hunger Index: The challenge of hidden hunger*. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/download/all.html>.

²³ von Grebmer, K. and others. 2019. *2019 Global Hunger Index: The challenge of hunger and climate change*. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/download/all.html>.

²⁴ WFP. 2017. *The Cost of the Diet Study in Indonesia*. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/indonesia-cost-diet-study>.

²⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2019. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019: Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns*. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf>.

²⁶ Indonesia Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) for 2007 and 2018. The data for 2018 indicate that the prevalence of stunting is 29.7 percent among girls and 31.7 percent among boys.

²⁷ United Nations Indonesia. 2019. *Common country analysis*.

²⁸ Indonesia Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) for 2013 and 2018.

23. Other nutrition concerns persist. Anaemia among pregnant women and girls increased from 37.1 percent in 2013 to 48.9 percent in 2018.²⁹ In 2013, the prevalence of anaemia was nearly 55 percent in children age 6–23 months and ranged from 10.6 to 15.5 percent in children age 2–12.^{30, 31} Although there are indications of other significant micronutrient deficiencies, their prevalence is not known due to a lack of recent data.
24. *Smallholder productivity and incomes*: In 2017 agriculture accounted for 13.1 percent of gross domestic product and employed 29.7 percent of the labour force,³² approximately 38 million people, making it the second largest source of employment. Women represented 37 percent of the agricultural labour force.³³ Women are involved in all agricultural activities but experience marginalization and discrimination, with limited access to resources, services and decision making positions.³⁴ According to 2018 data women hold 24 percent of agricultural land and men, 76 percent.³⁵
25. Smallholder farmers represent 93 percent of farmers and produce the bulk of the staples. They face several challenges, including meeting the needs of a growing population and a growing middle class and limited access to finance, tenure rights, services and markets, as well as climate change impacts. There are about 16 million poor people in rural areas, representing 13.2 percent of the rural population.^{36, 37}
26. *Sustainable food systems*: Indonesia faces challenges in food security and nutrition³⁸ related to import dependency for some foods; a low-quality diet among middle-lower-income people; and the triple burden of malnutrition. Although the prevalence of chronic food insecurity has declined, it is exacerbated in remote areas by poor economic access, logistical barriers and food production failures caused by a lack of resilience to shocks and a lack of integrated and fragmented policies on food security, nutrition and poverty, including in terms of gender-responsiveness.
27. The middle class represents at least 52 million people, and its consumption has grown by 12 percent annually since 2002, accounting for about half of total household consumption.³⁹ The growing middle class and the increased rate of urbanization are having effects on dietary patterns and food demand.

²⁹ Indonesia Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2018.

³⁰ Sandjaja S. and others. 2013. *Food consumption and nutritional and biochemical status of 0.5–12-year-old Indonesian children: the SEANUTS study*. British Journal of Nutrition, 110, S11–S20. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/british-journal-of-nutrition/article/food-consumption-and-nutritional-and-biochemical-status-of-0512-year-old-indonesian-children-the-seanuts-study/B32D928C39070C6EBEFF414BBBE1632>.

³¹ No significant difference between genders or areas of residence was observed in the study.

³² Asian Development Bank. 2019. *Policies to Support Investment Requirements of Indonesia's Food and Agriculture Development during 2020–2045*. <https://www.adb.org/publications/indonesia-food-agriculture-development-2020-2045>.

³³ International Labour Organization. 2017. ILOSTAT Database Country Profile, Indonesia. https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer47/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_TEMP_SEX_ECO_NB_A.

³⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2018. *Small Family Farms Country Factsheet*. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8881EN/i8881en.pdf>.

³⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2019. *Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Indonesia*. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6110en/ca6110en.pdf>.

³⁶ Asian Development Bank. 2019. *Policies to Support Investment Requirements of Indonesia's Food and Agriculture Development during 2020–2045*. <https://www.adb.org/publications/indonesia-food-agriculture-development-2020-2045>.

³⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2018. *Small Family Farms Country Factsheet*. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8881EN/i8881en.pdf>.

³⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, Government of Indonesia. 2013. *National Nutrition Strategy Paper of Indonesia*.

³⁹ World Bank. 2019. *Aspiring Indonesia – Expanding the Middle Class*.

28. Domestic rice prices are higher than in global and regional markets. The annual average per capita rice consumption slightly increased from 96 kg per capita in 2013 to 97 kg in 2018;⁴⁰ and rice constitutes a large part of the diet, particularly for low-income and rural people.⁴¹
29. Indonesia will have to meet increased demand for food, as it is expected that the population will surpass 310 million by 2045⁴² and that per capita food consumption will increase at least until then.⁴³
30. Climate change is expected to worsen and affect agricultural production, including through a rise in the number of climate-related hazards. Households headed by women may be the worst hit, as women control fewer resources.
31. A holistic, inclusive and equitable approach to food systems and their sustainability is required to meet the growing demand for food. Enhanced, consolidated early-warning systems for disasters are needed, along with adaptive, inclusive and gender-responsive social protection, including for smallholders, and tailored climate risk financing solutions.

Progress towards SDG 17 targets

32. Sustained financing is critical to achieving all the SDGs. The Government is implementing fiscal reforms to increase domestic revenue while also pursuing innovative, more inclusive and greener solutions. In 2018, an SDGs financing hub was established in the Ministry of National Development Planning to reduce gaps and mobilize innovative financing sources.
33. Indonesia is increasingly investing in connectivity and communication infrastructure, recognizing the importance of information technology and the media. There is still an information technology access gap that needs to be addressed for women and girls, particularly in rural areas.
34. Policy dialogue and technical assistance remain relevant for the establishment and fine-tuning of legislative frameworks and the use of innovative approaches, technologies and methodologies in food security and nutrition data generation and analysis, early warning systems, adaptive strategies and efforts to address malnutrition in all its forms. North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation remain important, as do partnerships with the private sector and civil society.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

35. In line with the 2030 Agenda, the Government has placed inclusive, transformative and sustainable development at the centre of its national planning framework. National priorities have been set in a number of areas, as outlined in the RPJMN and reflected in the UNSDCF, including the reduction of high levels of stunting among children under 5 and regional inequalities. While overall poverty is decreasing, well over half the population is vulnerable, which perpetuates widespread gender and regional inequality. Securing access to healthy and nutritious food, water and sanitation for all (SDGs 2, 5 and 6) is critical.
36. Despite improvements in the past decade, fundamental issues remain. In addition to high rates of stunting, wasting and anaemia, overweight and obesity are increasing and, related to this triple burden of malnutrition, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases. The Government has implemented a policy directive on malnutrition and the provision of food

⁴⁰ BKP, 2019 <http://bkp.pertanian.go.id/>

⁴¹ Asian Development Bank. 2019. *Policies to Support Investment Requirements of Indonesia's Food and Agriculture Development during 2020–2045*. <https://www.adb.org/publications/indonesia-food-agriculture-development-2020-2045>.

⁴² Ministry of National Development Planning, Statistics Indonesia, United Nations Population Fund. 2018. *Indonesia Population Projection 2015–2045*. <https://indonesia.unfpa.org/en/publications/indonesia-population-projection-2015-2045-0>.

⁴³ WFP. 2018. *Modelling the Future of Indonesian Food Consumption*. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2018-modeling-future-indonesia-food-consumption>.

through several initiatives, including accelerating the improvement of community nutrition, stabilizing food prices and improving the quality of food available and consumed. Gaps remain in healthcare, access to food and adequate child nutrition, including the nutrition of school-aged children.⁴⁴ Special attention is required to ensure that customary law communities, particularly in remote areas, and women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children are able to exercise their right to food. Detailed evidence is required to inform policies and effect change.

37. The fundamental cause of food insecurity is the day-to-day lack of access to safe and nutritious food sufficient to meet the dietary needs for an active and healthy life for a large segment of the population – for women in particular, given persistent gender inequalities, and especially for women of reproductive age and young children. Limited consumption of diversified foods often leads to an overconsumption of energy-rich, highly processed food. This is partly the result of supply side issues associated with production and availability, the cost of staple foods, food preparation practices, the availability of clean water and sociocultural practices. Limited technical assistance for raising awareness of how to reduce malnutrition also plays a role. All forms of malnutrition put a massive health, education and economic brake on the country's progress. Conditional and unconditional social protection schemes, while well-developed and expanding, are not equitable or gender-responsive, and there is room for improvement in terms of implementation.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

38. In terms of SDG 2, the Ministry of National Development Planning has identified the following strategic priorities:⁴⁵
- guaranteeing the fulfilment of basic food needs for low-income households and disaster-affected communities;
 - improving the quality of food and nutrition consumption and safety;
 - improving food security early warning systems; and
 - strengthening advocacy, campaigning and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for nutrition improvement.
39. The 2019 CCA identified five drivers of change in Indonesia:
- demographics – the need to take advantage of the demographic dividend, including increased investment in human capital;
 - economic transformation and industry 4.0⁴⁶ – sustained growth through a stable policy and fiscal environment and investments in a number of areas, including research, digital transformation, data, education and skills;
 - environmental sustainability – issues relating to harnessing and protecting natural resources through sustainable development, including agriculture, and investment in climate-change resilience and disaster preparedness;

⁴⁴ Salimar, Setyawati B. and Irawati A. 2016. *Energy and protein deficit of school-age children (6–12 years old) for nutrition planning program [PMTAS] of eight regions in Indonesia*. *Penelit Gizi Dan Makanan*. 39(2): 111–118. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/223568-besaran-defisit-energi-dan-protein-pada.pdf>. The 2016 study showed that 83.9 percent of primary-school-aged children had energy-deficient diets and 64.4 percent had severely energy-deficient diets.

⁴⁵ Ministry of National Development Planning. July 2019. *Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A highlight*. <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/reports/roadmap-sdgs-indonesia>.

⁴⁶ Industry 4.0 designates the fourth industrial revolution, referring to the growing trend towards automation and data exchange in technology and processes within the manufacturing industry.

- gender – the need to ensure the equal participation of women, men, girls and boys in all social, economic and political areas throughout the country; and
 - poverty and inequalities – addressing regional disparities in key areas of development.
40. The country strategic plan (CSP) evaluation conducted in 2019 made four strategic-level recommendations:
- *Increase policy-level engagement.* WFP needs to strengthen its focus at the policy level, including through increased investment in staffing, analytical tools and evidence-based products focused on the national strategic decision making level.
 - *Build on successful activities from the 2017–2020 CSP,* including vulnerability analysis and mapping support for the Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for the Impact of Regional Events (VAMPIRE) and Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas, an expanded scope for emergency preparedness work and work on slow-onset climate change impacts and climate change adaptation.
 - *Conduct a systematic and in-depth analysis and review of government partnerships.* The review would map relationships across all relevant ministries and agencies; assess the technical, operational and strategic aspects of the relationships; and identify new areas for collaboration.
 - *Integrate into the next CSP a role for direct engagement* in an area of technical comparative advantage such as logistics coordination or data collection.
41. In the Indonesia CSP for 2017–2020, funding for nutrition was limited to school feeding, a study on the costs of a nutritious diet and an effort to influence the food consumption patterns of adolescents, with gaps in addressing stunting and other forms of malnutrition. A nutrition scoping mission was undertaken in 2019 to identify WFP focus areas in nutrition. The following focus areas were identified through consultations with government and other stakeholders:
- *nutrition-sensitive social protection,* including improving the quality and effectiveness of social protection programmes with regard to nutrition outcomes, integrating post-harvest micronutrient-fortified rice into food-based social protection programmes, supporting school feeding programmes at the local and national levels and developing a nutrition-sensitive emergency response;
 - *SBCC* for targeted populations, including adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls, schoolchildren and parents and caregivers of young children, through select channels, including social protection systems; and
 - *nutrition evidence,* including intensified and disaggregated nutrition data in existing vulnerability analyses, a “fill the nutrient gap” study, a cost of malnutrition study and advocacy for a representative national survey on micronutrient deficiencies.
42. This CSP takes into account the lessons learned from the CSP for 2017–2020, which indicate that WFP should build on its vulnerability analysis and disaster risk management capacity strengthening interventions while strengthening its work to address malnutrition in all its forms.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

43. This CSP is aligned with the RPJMN through the UNSDCF. The UNSDCF for Indonesia, one of the first such frameworks globally and the first in the Asia-Pacific region, outlines four strategic priorities:⁴⁷
- i) People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination.
 - ii) Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value -added and inclusive economic transformation.
 - iii) Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender-sensitive.
 - iv) Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGs.
44. This CSP is aligned with strategic priorities 1, 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF, which are based on a theory of change exercise conducted in mid-2019 and informed the development of the UNSDCF. An internal WFP theory of change for this CSP was developed in January 2020. Building on years of its well-received engagement with the Government and other partners, including in a catalytic role, WFP will, through this CSP, further enhance its policy dialogue and technical assistance related to food security and nutrition analysis, disaster and climate risk management and support in the prevention of stunting and in the reduction of other forms of malnutrition, primarily in the context of social protection.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

45. The CSP is informed by focus group discussions with key government stakeholders in the second half of 2019 and consultations on specific thematic areas in 2020 to ensure alignment with high-level government priorities and relevant line ministries.
46. United Nations partners and local donor representatives were consulted through bilateral discussions to ensure complementarity and were supportive of the activity portfolio. The UNSDCF process and a joint plan for the Rome-based agencies ensure alignment of the CSP with WFP's United Nations partners in Indonesia.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

47. This CSP retains the focus on supporting the Government through policy-level engagement and technical assistance to achieve the SDGs.
48. The CSP will contribute to the RPJMN goals of strengthening economic resilience for quality growth, upgrading human resource qualifications and increasing disaster and climate change resilience. In line with the Government's priorities of increasing availability of and access to and consumption of good-quality food, WFP will continue to support Indonesia with reliable and relevant evidence for food security and nutrition decision making. WFP will ensure a participatory approach throughout its programming process, including consultation with various stakeholders, men and women and different age groups. WFP will

⁴⁷ United Nations. 2020. *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Indonesia 2021–2025*. <https://un.or.id/publications/322-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-unsdcf-2021-2025>.

promote the empowerment of women and gender equality as a key means of increasing food security and nutrition for all.

49. This direction is also adopted in the UNSDCF. Both the CSP and the UNSDCF use the RPJMN as the roadmap for sustainable development in Indonesia.

3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

50. In line with the RPJMN, WFP will support the Government in achieving its goals in three interconnected policy focus areas and addressing gaps to attain SDG 2. Strategic outcome 1 will contribute to enhanced evidence that can inform efforts to reduce food insecurity and improve nutrition in a manner that leaves no one behind; strategic outcome 2 will contribute to efforts to achieve a “disaster-ready state”; and strategic outcome 3 will contribute to efforts to achieve healthy human resources. The outcomes are interlinked; in particular, strategic outcome 1 will provide evidence to inform the other two.

Strategic outcome 1: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition

51. The achievement of the SDGs and the other two strategic outcomes of this CSP will require increased attention to regional disparities and to those left behind. WFP will support the Government with innovative ways of collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data, disaggregated by age, sex, gender, disability and other relevant characteristics, to identify the most vulnerable people and regions for evidence-based policy dialogue aimed at leaving no one behind.
52. WFP will assist with capacity strengthening and data collection and analysis for mitigating disaster and climate change impacts on food security and nutrition. WFP will also strengthen gender analysis competencies among technical government counterparts.
53. This strategic outcome contributes to SDG target 17.9 and WFP Strategic Result 5.

Focus area

54. The focus area for this strategic outcome is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

55. This strategic outcome aligns with and contributes to outcomes 1, 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF.
56. It aligns with the RPJMN by contributing to several priorities, particularly the Food Security Agency (BKP) priority project.

Expected output

57. This strategic outcome will be achieved through one output:
- Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation.

Key activity

Activity 1: Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence

58. *Support for the BKP-led Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas through an enhanced methodology and communication of results.* The methodology enhancements aim to better capture and communicate food security conditions, supporting government planning and targeting capacity for the implementation of food security programmes. WFP will also work with the government on strengthening its capacity to use small-area estimation for subpopulations or geographic areas when primary data collection is challenging.

59. *Enhancement of impact-based forecast analysis.* WFP will continue to support VAMPIRE, an advanced forecast and vulnerability analysis platform providing real-time information for early action, to complement and augment currently existing technologies. VAMPIRE is used by government partners and is a key component of adaptive social protection. WFP will also use analysis and forecasting tools to identify the multiple impacts of pandemics on food security.
60. *Support for adaptive social protection systems.* WFP will use innovative methods to support government policymakers in their efforts to transform existing social protection transfers into an adaptive and inclusive social protection system. WFP will support the Ministry of Social Affairs in generating evidence to be used to reduce the impact of climate-related and other disasters on vulnerable individuals and communities. Impact assessment and vulnerability risk monitoring will be integrated for better targeting and response, including in relation to gender, age and disability.
61. *Strengthened communication of risks to food security and nutrition.* WFP will produce food security monitoring bulletins, considering seasonal factors and based on varied needs, to illustrate the risks to food security and nutrition posed by various hazards. WFP will also strengthen national and subnational government capacity to regularly monitor risks to food security and nutrition.
62. *Analysis of climate change impacts.* WFP will assist the Government at the national and subnational levels in designing and targeting policies and programmes related to climate change adaptation through the use of analytical approaches. This includes the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR+), which is aimed at increasing understanding of the impact of climate change on the food security and nutrition status of individuals and groups.
63. *Enhanced analytical quality.* WFP will work with key stakeholders to ensure and improve the quality of its in-house analyses and to conduct joint data collection and analyses. The fill the nutrient gap study will identify levels and barriers linked to affordability, accessibility and consumption of healthy diets. Identifying the social and economic cost of the triple burden of malnutrition will facilitate further understanding of the cost of stunting and quantify the cost of overweight, obesity and anaemia. WFP will advocate a micronutrient survey to establish the prevalence and causes of micronutrient deficiencies.
64. Throughout the various areas of work efforts will be made to systematically integrate gender, age and disability and to identify the groups of people most at risk of being left behind.

Partnerships

65. WFP will deepen its partnerships with the Ministry of National Development Planning and key government agencies in the sectors of food security, nutrition, statistics, meteorology, disaster preparedness and environmental management. WFP will work with key partners on complementing the existing government disaster management monitoring platforms to enhance shock-responsive social protection programmes. WFP will also work with reputable universities and national and international research institutes.
66. WFP will continue to engage with FAO and IFAD on food security and nutrition analysis in urban and rural contexts, including through the Rome-based agencies' joint plan for Indonesia. WFP will work with other United Nations partners, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, and with the United Nations Secretary General's Global Pulse data initiative, Pulse Lab Jakarta.
67. Through South-South cooperation WFP will pursue opportunities to engage in technical assistance and policy dialogue in the areas of food security and nutrition forecasting and analysis, including as an enabler and connector.

Assumptions

68. The expectation that the strategic outcome will be achieved through the output is based on the assumptions that the data are reliable; that data disaggregated by sex, gender, age and other key markers are available at all levels; that innovative data sources and methodologies are accepted by key stakeholders; and that the conclusions drawn are accepted by WFP's partners.

Transition and handover strategy

69. WFP engages in policy dialogue and provides technical assistance on analytical capacities with a view to sustainably enhancing capacities so that high-quality information is available to government systems, institutions and programmes and government institutions can continue the analysis at the national and subnational levels to inform policy.
70. Through close cooperation with research institutions and think tanks, WFP will conduct relevant studies on factors and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. The results of these studies and analyses will contribute to a robust basis for designing and developing effective and equitable policies and programmes. As the Government increasingly takes on the analysis of food security and nutrition challenges, WFP expects, through 2030, to focus increasingly on analytical enhancements and innovations.

Strategic outcome 2: By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacity to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition

71. Indonesia is one of the countries most exposed to disasters, including pandemics, and is already experiencing climate change impacts. Under this CSP, WFP will strengthen its policy engagement with the overall aim of contributing to the necessary systems of a disaster-ready state.
72. WFP will support the Government in enacting policies and reforms that incorporate effective strategies for reducing the impact of disasters and climate change; in implementing disaster risk management policies, including sufficient financing for resilience activities; and in working to strengthen the capacity of individuals and communities to cope with disasters and climate change through innovative risk transfer approaches such as adaptive social protection and insurance.
73. Gender, age and disability will be integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring of the activity, with attention paid to protection considerations, reflective of the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.
74. This strategic outcome contributes to SDG target 17.9 and WFP Strategic Result 5.

Focus area

75. The focus area for this strategic outcome is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

76. This strategic outcome aligns with and contributes to outcomes 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF.
77. This outcome is aligned with the RPJMN, focusing on strengthening resilience with regard to disasters and supporting climate risk management and long-term adaptation efforts. The key areas of engagement are aligned with the work of various ministries and the national strategy on disaster risk management.

Expected output

78. This strategic outcome will be achieved through one output:
- Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change.

Key activity

Activity 2: Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition

79. *National coordination in disaster preparedness and response.* WFP will engage in policy dialogue with and provide technical assistance to the Government. This includes the review of national disaster management laws and policies (a process coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and the provision of training and technical assistance to key government partners on disaster preparedness and response.
80. *Adaptive social protection.* WFP will support improvements to the adaptive social protection system aimed at achieving effective, efficient, equitable and inclusive targeting, transfer, disbursement and use. This includes policy engagement on beneficiary information management, internal data-sharing systems and targeting criteria and support for sustainable financing for social protection. WFP will work with key stakeholders to strengthen social protection programmes aimed at addressing the impact of natural hazards, climate change and pandemics. WFP will continue to advocate that the needs of the most vulnerable and their specific protection concerns be incorporated into the design and implementation of social protection programmes.
81. *Subnational and community-based disaster management.* As part of an integrated approach to risk management, WFP will provide technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs to support the development of policies that will enhance subnational disaster risk management. This will also build on lessons from community-level studies on disaster resilience. WFP will explore insurance as a means for communities, smallholders and households to manage risks and finance activities, promote investment and build resilience and well-being. Other activities for subnational and community-based disaster management will include developing provincial disaster risk reduction strategies, incorporating the empowerment of women and youth through, for instance, encouraging their participation and leadership in emergency and preparedness committees.
82. *Climate change adaptation.* Based on increased understanding of the long-term impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition, including gender perspectives, WFP will focus on enhancing national and local access to timely, reliable information to provide “last-mile” climate services. Along with strengthened analysis, WFP will explore with the Government opportunities to engage in forecast-based financing and other anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate impacts of extreme weather events.
83. *On-demand support.* WFP will work closely with the Government in the event of a major disaster and provide technical support to national authorities, subnational responders and coordination mechanisms.

Partnerships

84. WFP will support disaster management and social protection work jointly with other United Nations humanitarian and development partners, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and provincial and district government counterparts.
85. WFP will support the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Villages, provincial and district disaster management agencies and other provincial and district government counterparts.
86. Through South-South cooperation, WFP will pursue opportunities to engage in technical assistance and policy dialogue in the areas of disaster risk reduction, adaptive social protection and climate change adaptation, including as an enabler and connector.

Assumptions

87. The expectation that strategic outcome 2 will be achieved through the output is based on the assumptions that cross-ministerial coordination at the national and subnational level is effective; that disaster management institutions are financially stable; and that there is a willingness to strengthen the integration of gender, age and disability. There will also need to be continued support for and investment in inclusive social protection schemes.

Transition and handover strategy

88. In addition to the RPJMN and UNSDCF, WFP will align its work with the relevant line ministries' strategic plans. Throughout the CSP, the overall aim of the disaster-related activities is to further invest in policy-level engagement to support a disaster-ready state, allowing for the phase-out of these activities at the end of this CSP. WFP will engage in policy-level dialogue, support the Government in accessing resources and invest in climate change adaptation mechanisms that promote inclusion and equality.

Strategic outcome 3: By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies

89. Malnutrition remains an area of concern. Stunting in children under 5 means that they do not reach their full potential: there are implications for cognitive development, productivity, susceptibility to non-communicable diseases later in life and the risk of intergenerational transmission. Populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to healthy diets and promote positive behaviours that lead to the prevention of stunting and other nutritional deficiencies.
90. As stunting rates are uneven across Indonesia, the enhanced targeting and vulnerability analysis for social protection schemes under activity 1 will also contribute to nutrition outcomes. Improvements to adaptive social protection systems and nutrition guidelines for emergency responses also link to nutrition outcomes. Particular consideration will be given to the impact of child and adolescent malnutrition on the achievement of SDG goals.
91. This strategic outcome contributes to SDG target 2.2 and WFP Strategic Result 2.

Focus area

92. The focus area for this strategic outcome is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

93. The strategic outcome aligns with and contributes to outcomes 1, 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF.
94. It aligns with the RPJMN, in particular the goals of human resource development and accelerated reduction of mortality and stunting rates; with the five-year plan of the Ministry of Health on accelerating public health nutrition improvement; and with the 2018 national strategy to accelerate stunting prevention.

Expected output

95. This strategic outcome will be achieved through one output:
- Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people.

Key activity

Activity 3: Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition

96. *Support for stunting prevention.* Stunting was declared a priority area in 2017 and is now addressed through the 2018 national strategy to accelerate stunting prevention. The 2019 WFP nutrition scoping mission, conducted in consultation with the Government, identified a role for WFP in providing technical assistance to PKH facilitators on SBCC related to health, nutrition and education, including underlying gender dimensions.⁴⁸
97. The SEMBAKO programme does not have facilitators, but there is significant overlap in PKH and SEMBAKO beneficiaries (families that fall below a poverty threshold are beneficiaries of both programmes). SEMBAKO beneficiaries who also receive enhanced PKH SBCC may have improved nutrition outcomes under the SEMBAKO programme, particularly families with children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
98. *Targeted SBCC through select channels.* WFP will support the delivery of targeted SBCC through national platforms such as the Healthy Living Community Movement, called GERMAS. The target groups include adolescent girls and boys and the general public.
99. *School feeding.* WFP will provide policy advocacy and technical assistance at the national level on school feeding. WFP will support the development of a broad policy on inclusive school feeding, in line with the WFP global school feeding strategy for 2020–2030.
100. *Rice fortification.* Inclusion of post-harvest fortified rice in social protection programmes and as a commercially available option for consumers has been identified as a cost-effective means of addressing micronutrient deficiencies.⁴⁹ WFP will contribute through policy advice and technical assistance to private and public sector pilot programmes. To that end, WFP will conduct a detailed landscape analysis and convene stakeholders to identify opportunities for the inclusion of fortified rice in existing social protection schemes.
101. *Nutrition-in-emergency guidelines.* WFP will provide assistance for the development of guidelines for nutrition in emergencies, improving the quality of public kitchens established in the immediate aftermath of crises and incorporating needs of specific age groups. This is especially important for nutritionally vulnerable groups.

Partnerships

102. WFP expects to enter into strategic and policy-level partnerships with the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction at the Vice President's Office, the National Team for Acceleration of Stunting Prevention and the National Logistics Agency.
103. WFP is exploring partnerships with Nutrition International, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, SNV Netherlands Development Organization, DSM⁵⁰ and civil society entities.
104. Through South–South cooperation, WFP will pursue opportunities to provide technical assistance and contribute to policy dialogue in the areas of stunting prevention, SBCC and school feeding, including as an enabler and connector.

⁴⁸ WFP may also assess whether transfer value and market supply allow access to locally available nutritious foods that provide a healthy diet for all stages of the lifecycle.

⁴⁹ This builds on a 2019 expert mission to assess the feasibility of introducing rice fortification and the 2019 nutrition scoping mission.

⁵⁰ DSM is a Netherlands-based global company specializing in nutrition, health and sustainable living. www.dsm.com.

Assumptions

105. The expectation that the strategic outcome will be achieved is based on the assumption that there will be sustained national focus on nutrition and continued government investment in targeted and inclusive social protection schemes at scale.

Transition and handover strategy

106. The transition strategy is related to the degree to which WFP's input can be integrated into existing government programmes and priorities. WFP aims to enhance programmes in a sustainable manner, necessitating strengthened integration of gender and other cross-cutting priorities.
107. For school feeding, the transition involves the development of a national strategy and policy, which will require discussion and a learning process. The development process will be reviewed throughout the term of this CSP.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

108. Food and cash-based transfers are not envisaged under this CSP.
109. Table 1 indicates the number of people who could benefit from the proposed activities. The benefits would be indirect. Many of these beneficiaries are expected to overlap, including beneficiaries of emergency preparedness mechanisms and social protection.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY^{a,b}		
Strategic outcome	Activity	Beneficiaries^c
1	1. Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence.	4.5 million, all adults and all children (based on the decrease in the prevalence of undernourishment shown by RPJMN data)
2	2. Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition.	60 million, all adults and all children (populations living in disaster-prone areas)
3	3. Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition	25.5 million primary-school-age children 80 million adults and children (SEMPAKO and PKH beneficiaries)

^a These are estimated numbers of people benefiting from, and participating in, specific social protection programmes such as PKH and SEMBAKO, as well as estimated numbers of undernourished people.

^b As of May 2020 the Government of Indonesia had expanded the beneficiary base and increased the disbursement amounts of the PKH and SEMBAKO programmes in response to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.

^c These populations will benefit indirectly from the activities under this CSP.

4.2 Transfers

110. WFP will support government stakeholders through policy dialogue and technical assistance with a view to sustainably contributing to the enhancement of government systems, institutions and programmes related to SDG 2 and SDG 17. WFP will engage by generating evidence, providing analytical products and proposing policy changes, making use of its corporate experience and partnerships with research institutes and think tanks.
111. WFP will use its analytical capacity, both in-country and through corporate resources, to invest in creating a common understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP will facilitate North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation in the areas outlined under each activity. WFP will provide support to ensure that quality data is available for use by the Government to formulate evidence-based policies and will foster the engagement and participation of various stakeholders including communities, civil society and the private sector, acknowledging that their engagement in designing, delivering and benefitting from national food security and nutrition programmes is critical to achieving sustainable results.
112. WFP will promote gender-equitable and gender-transformative approaches to reducing inequality and contributing to women’s empowerment, which are necessary to achieve SDG 2.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

113. WFP plans to further increase staff capacity for policy dialogue with the Government. For Indonesia, as one of the first countries to transition to a CSP focused solely on policy and technical engagement, a key lesson has been the need to strengthen resources dedicated to evidence generation and policy dialogue. It is also expected that technical support in thematic areas will be needed from reputable international research institutions and WFP headquarters. Investment in gender and protection expertise will continue. In addition, pursuing non-traditional sources of financing, including from climate funds and international financial institutions, will require dedicated staff.

4.4 Partnerships

114. In accordance with WFP’s partnership strategy, the collaboration of a wide range of actors will be sought to ensure delivery of the strategic outcomes. WFP’s primary partner is the Government, with its relevant coordinating and line ministries and agencies. These include the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Villages, the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency and the National Disaster Management Agency. WFP will explore partnerships with other ministries, including the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection.
115. WFP will work under the UNSDCF with all relevant partners, particularly with FAO and IFAD under the Rome-based agencies’ joint plan, the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). WFP will also work with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat, the SUN business network, national and international research institutions and national and international civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations.
116. WFP will continue to advocate funding from the Government of Indonesia to support office costs and technical engagement, endeavour to build long-term partnerships with international financial institutions and government entities with regard to investment and continue to apply for funds in partnership with United Nations agencies through the United Nations Joint SDG Fund and the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery

Multi-Partner Trust Fund, among others. In addition, WFP will pursue partnerships with government donors and interested private sector companies. South–South cooperation and partnerships will be further strengthened throughout all activities.

117. WFP will work through its regional bureau to further strengthen the partnership with ASEAN for regional collaboration.
118. WFP will seek to strengthen the participation of women and girls in all activities, in collaboration with entities specialized in gender equality, to support partners in paying attention to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

119. WFP will monitor the implementation of the CSP through the existing monitoring and evaluation structure, with a dedicated staff based in the Indonesia country office supported by WFP headquarters. The activities will align with WFP’s Revised Corporate Results Framework (2017–2021) including CSP-specific evidence needs using Corporate Results Framework and other indicators.
120. Emphasis will be on ensuring that progress and achievements related to policy impact and institutional capacity strengthening are measured and captured using a long-term development approach. Attention will be paid to monitoring the evolution and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through corporate mechanisms as well as through the joint mechanisms included in existing adaptive social protection programmes.
121. CSP resources will be budgeted for gender, protection and disability data collection and analyses to ensure that specific concerns and vulnerabilities are captured, in alignment with the CCA gender analysis and as part of the gender-responsive monitoring.⁵¹ Performance management and monitoring and evaluation activities will also be funded.
122. The CSP will run from 2021 to 2025, in alignment with the UNSDCF and the RPJMN. It will be subject to a mid-term review, a decentralized evaluation⁵² and a CSP evaluation.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

123. *COVID-19 pandemic.* Since March 2020 a number of measures, including physical distancing, restriction of movement and closure of non-essential businesses, have been enforced in Indonesia due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia’s unemployment rate is forecast by the International Monetary Fund to increase from 5.3 percent in 2019 to 7.5 percent in 2020.⁵³ The social and economic effects of the crisis could reverse decades of progress in reducing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition and exacerbate underlying inequality, particularly gender inequality. Achievement of the objectives foreseen by the CSP and UNSDCF will be affected should the pandemic conditions persist into 2021–2025. WFP will continue to monitor the effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic and apply lessons learned to prepare for a potential second wave of infections.
124. *Misalignment with government priorities.* Government priorities may shift during the implementation of this CSP, which could decrease the relevance of the proposed interventions. Changes in government focus may reduce the effectiveness and sustainability

⁵¹ United Nations Indonesia. 2019. Gender Report for the Common Country Analysis

⁵² The decentralized evaluation would focus on Activity 3, stunting prevention and/or SBCC. Opportunities to conduct joint Government evaluations will be explored.

⁵³ International Monetary Fund. 2020. *Transcript of April 2020 Asia and Pacific Department Press Briefing* <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/04/16/tr041520-transcript-of-april-2020-asia-and-pacific-department-press-briefing>.

of policy dialogue and technical assistance. WFP will mitigate this risk through continued coordination and advocacy with key stakeholders.

125. *Insufficient skills.* The proposed interventions require specific skills in the areas of policy dialogue and high-level government relationship management. Insufficient funds could result in an inability to attract and retain specialized staff. WFP will ensure that the staffing structure in the country office reflects the requirements in terms of policy-level and technical assistance engagement.
126. *Funding.* Indonesia is an upper-middle-income country with very few donors who contribute to multilateral organizations through sustained multi-year funding. Policy engagement and technical assistance, the results of which sometimes materialize only in the long term and in some cases may not be attributable directly to WFP, require stable, predictable investments. WFP will continue to coordinate activities through the UNSDCF and seek funding from existing donors (particularly in the area of disaster management), the joint SDG fund, international financial institutions and the private sector.
127. *Discrepancies in provincial- and district-level impact of WFP-supported tools.* Disparities in regional development and the geographic remoteness of vulnerable areas may limit the impact of food security, nutrition, social protection and disaster and climate risk management policies. WFP will continue to advocate with key line ministries and stakeholders for the reflection and integration of central-level policies at the provincial level.
128. *Lack of available analysis.* There is a risk that disaggregated data, particularly for sex, gender and age, are not available for analysis. There is also a need for data and analysis to be accepted by key stakeholders. WFP will advocate disaggregated data collection and will work with research institutions to ensure that analyses and studies are undertaken and that any products are peer-reviewed and adhere to scientific standards.

Operational risks

129. *Risk of natural hazards and pandemics.* A major disaster may require the full attention of government and other partners, slowing the pace of some of the planned policy engagement and technical assistance. This would also require sustained cross-ministerial government response mechanisms. The ability of WFP and partners to reach vulnerable communities and monitor programme implementation is significantly affected due to the risks posed by the pandemic as well as the precautionary measures put in place in response to it. WFP will work closely with the Government, the national cluster system and the humanitarian country team to support disaster response coordination.

Fiduciary risks

130. The security situation has so far been stable. WFP will maintain security risk prevention and mitigation capacity through compliance with United Nations in-country security risk management and WFP security assistance mission recommendations. Segregation of duties in the WFP country office is ensured. The country office will continue to liaise with corporate oversight and compliance mechanisms to ensure that appropriate standards of accountability and delegation of authority are applied.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

131. Accountability and protection mechanisms will be incorporated into WFP's support for nutrition-sensitive and adaptive social protection, including the promotion and advocacy of monitoring mechanisms for government-administered programmes and the promotion of inclusive and equitable approaches.
132. WFP's activities will be climate-smart. Through strategic outcomes 1 and 2, increased focus will be put on climate risk information, adaptive strategies and resilience building.

133. WFP will promote a human-rights-based approach and will ensure that accountability and protection mechanisms are incorporated into its support for nutrition-sensitive and adaptive social protection, including through the promotion and advocacy of social inclusion and beneficiary data protection for government-administered programmes. WFP will screen activities for their impact on gender relations and support advocacy for the prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.
134. In the context of enhancing the disaster and climate change resilience of the Government, other partners and communities, WFP will work to ensure that the abilities and opportunities of disadvantaged and excluded persons, including the economically poor, minority groups, women and people living with disability, are developed and their dignity recognized.
135. Respect, protection and observation of human rights principles will be emphasized in all activities and by all WFP employees. Gender equality and women's empowerment will continue to be central to all activities.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)						
Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1	1 155 303	1 057 726	916 878	1 070 984	950 650	5 151 542
2	890 813	1 292 324	1 230 394	1 364 963	1 041 458	5 819 952
3	862 185	966 824	953 130	1 188 259	886 729	4 857 129
Total	2 908 301	3 316 875	3 100 403	3 624 206	2 878 838	15 828 623

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

136. The CSP for 2017–2020, budgeted at USD 13 million for a period of three years and ten months (about USD 3.4 million per year), was approximately 60 percent funded. The CSP for 2021–2025 calls for USD 15.8 million, or USD 3.2 million per year, representing a lower annual cost.
137. Funding for the CSP will be sought from partners including the Government of Indonesia. WFP will invest in partnerships with government entities, international financial institutions, the joint United Nations SDG fund, global funds for climate change adaptation and multi-partner trust funds, capitalizing on United Nations partnerships, particularly with the other Rome-based agencies. WFP will also explore corporate social responsibility funds and opportunities with Global Compact partners, especially Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union, and the private sector.
138. Adequate financial resources will be sought for, and to the extent possible allocated to, activities across the CSP intended to contribute to gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition. Untied funding will be directed first to activity 3 because the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition is a national priority and a precondition for long-term human and economic growth and development.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INDONESIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2021–2025)

Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 3: By 2025 populations at risk of multiple forms of malnutrition benefit from increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours on healthy diets and prevent stunting and other nutritional deficiencies

Outcome category: Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

The achievement of the strategic outcome assumes sustained national focus on nutrition and on continued government investment in targeted and inclusive social protection schemes at scale

Outcome indicators

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South–South and triangular cooperation support

Activities and outputs

3. Undertake policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for healthy diets as a means of preventing all forms of malnutrition (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Increased national capacity to design and implement programmes that enhance access to and promote positive behaviours with regard to healthy diets for targeted people (C: Capacity development and technical support provided; E: Social and behaviour change communication delivered; K: Partnerships supported)

Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic outcome 1: By 2025 the Government and other partners have enhanced capacity to generate and apply high-quality evidence as a basis for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

Achieving the strategic outcome with this output assumes that data are reliable; disaggregated data are available at all levels and by sex, gender, age and other key markers; innovative data sources and methodologies are accepted by key stakeholders; and the conclusions drawn are accepted by partners.

Outcome indicators

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening

Activities and outputs

1. Provide policy engagement, technical assistance and advocacy for government and other partners to enhance attention to, and the use of, food security and nutrition evidence (AAA: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities)

Government and other partners benefit from high-quality food security and nutrition data and analysis that facilitates improved policy formulation and implementation (C: Capacity development and technical support provided; K: Partnerships supported)

Strategic outcome 2: By 2025 the Government, other partners and communities have enhanced capacities to mitigate the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Nutrition sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions:

Achieving the strategic outcome with this output assumes effective cross-ministerial coordination at national and subnational level and financial stability of disaster management institutions, along with willingness to strengthen the integration of gender, age and disability. There will also need to be continued support to and investment in inclusive social protection schemes.

Outcome indicators

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening

Activities and outputs**2. Enhance partnerships, policy engagement and technical assistance to the Government, other partners and communities to reduce risks and the impact of disasters and climate change on food security and nutrition (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)**

Government, other partners and communities benefit from enhanced capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and climate change (C: Capacity development and technical support provided; K: Partnerships supported; M: National coordination mechanisms supported)

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)				
	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	
Focus area	Root causes	Resilience building	Root causes	
Transfer	3 157 961	3 377 940	2 982 162	9 518 062
Implementation	448 288	684 637	404 865	1 537 790
Adjusted direct support costs	1 230 880	1 402 168	1 173 657	3 806 705
Subtotal	4 837 128	5 464 744	4 560 684	14 862 557
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	314 413	355 208	296 444	966 066
Total	5 151 542	5 819 952	4 857 129	15 828 623

Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BKP	Food Security Agency (in the Ministry of Agriculture)
CCA	common country analysis
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
PKH	Family Hope Programme
RPJMN	national medium-term development plan for 2020–2024
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEMBAKO	Staple Food Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
VAMPIRE	Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for the Impact of Regional Events
WHO	World Health Organization