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Country Programmes

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Country Programme Indonesia 200914 (2016–2020)

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Summary

Economic growth over the past decade has halved the percentage of Indonesia's population living in hunger and extreme poverty. Achieving food security and improved nutrition for all Indonesians is possible, particularly if the Government's capacity to address malnutrition, adapt to climate change and prepare for disasters is augmented.

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

WFP's Country Strategic Plan for Indonesia is based on a strategic review of food security and nutrition by a national research institute, incorporating feedback from the Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners. The Government, the strategic review and the country portfolio evaluation (2009–2013) recommended that WFP discontinue direct food distributions, except in a Level 3 emergency response, and focus on policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing to support the Government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

With the aim of reducing the number of severely food-insecure people by 11 million, the country programme will implement four activities to achieve three strategic results.

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.

- Activity 1: Support the Government in collecting and analysing food security and nutrition data for optimum policies and programmes (Strategic Objective 3/Strategic Result 1).

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

- Activity 2: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight.
- Activity 3: Improve the efficiency and nutrition impact of national social protection programmes.

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

- Activity 4: Enhance emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs.

The country programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4 and Sustainable Development Goal 2. It was designed in accordance with the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework.

Draft decision*

The Board approves country programme Indonesia 200914 (2016–2020) (WFP/EB.1/2016/6/2), for which the total cost to WFP is USD 14.8 million.

* 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.

Programme Rationale

1. Indonesia is a lower-middle-income country with a population of 250 million people. It is ranked 110th of 188 countries in the 2015 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 by 2015. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) projects that the prevalence of undernourishment will decline to 7.6 percent in 2014–2016, from 19.7 percent in 1990–1992. Most indicators of economic growth, life expectancy and education are positive, but malnutrition – particularly stunting – is still widespread.
2. In 2000–2014, Indonesia's economy grew by an average of 5.5 percent per year to become the largest in Southeast Asia; inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient also rose from 0.31 in 2003 to 0.41 in 2013. In 2014, 28 million people lived in poverty. The proportion of people living in poverty declined from 18.2 percent in 2002 to 10.9 percent in 2014, but the rate of reduction declined from 7 percent in 2007 to 5 percent in 2013.¹ Poverty rates among households headed by men fell faster and further than those in households headed by women.
3. Progress in human development has been slower than economic 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. One third of the population has no access to safe drinking-water or sanitation.²
4. Indonesia is approaching its target of 100 percent enrolment in primary education, with 92 percent of boys and 93 percent of girls enrolled in 2012, but girls have significantly higher drop-out rates than boys, especially at the secondary level. Reasons include early marriage, financial and cultural constraints. In remote rural areas, 6.8 million children, mostly of secondary school age, do not attend school.
5. Indonesia ranks 110th of 155 countries in the gender inequality index.³ Maternal mortality, child marriage and unequal access to productive assets affect the nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable women, men, boys and girls. Gender equality is promoted, and measures to empower women include those in the new commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. Net official development assistance (ODA) decreased from USD 1.0 billion in 2009 to USD 53.3 million in 2013; grant ODA was steady at USD 1.4 billion over the same period. The Government is working towards more equal partnerships with development partners. It has indicated that it will contribute to activities that address its development priorities and is seeking a legal mechanism for making direct contributions to United Nations programmes in Indonesia. If this is not possible by the end of 2017, WFP will need to re-evaluate the feasibility of its presence in the country.

Food and Nutrition Security

7. Indonesia's score in the global hunger index of the International Food Policy Research Institute fell from 16.1 in 2000 to 10.3 in 2014; Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam reduced food insecurity faster and to lower levels.
8. 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. This progress may stagnate if the challenges of food access, malnutrition and vulnerability to climate-related hazards are not addressed.

¹ Central Bureau of Statistics.

² Ministry of Health. 2014. Basic Health Survey, 2013. (*Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas)* in Bahasa Indonesian); available at <http://terbitan.litbang.depkes.go.id/penerbitan/index.php/blp/catalog/book/64>

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Report 2015. Work for human development. Briefing notes for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report. Indonesia. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/IDN.pdf

Access to Food

9. Indonesia aims to become self-sufficient in rice, corn, soybeans, beef and sugar. Efforts to increase production are under way, but the current El Niño phenomenon demonstrates that agriculture and livelihoods are still vulnerable to extreme weather.
10. Poverty and volatile food prices hinder access to food, especially in remote areas. Most Indonesians, including 60 percent of subsistence farmers, buy their food in markets. A 2013 comparative study by WFP and the Ministry of Health on the cost of a nutritious diet showed that only 25 percent of households in Timor Tengah Selatan district could afford to meet their nutritional needs, compared with 80 percent in Surabaya in East Java.
11. Over the last decade, the proportion of income spent on food has decreased, but expenditure on processed foods increased, 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 consumption of processed food is partly a result of increased urbanization and women's participation in the workforce and is 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.
12. 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; the prevalence of stunting rose from 36.8 percent to 37.2 percent in the same period – 36.2 percent for girls and 38.1 percent for boys. Wasting decreased from 13.6 percent in 2007 to 12.1 percent in 2013 – 13.3 percent for boys and 11.5 percent for girls – but remains serious according to the World Health Organization (WHO). At the same time 12 percent of children under 5 were overweight, and the percentage of people over age 15 who were overweight or obese increased steeply from 18.8 percent to 26.6 percent. Almost one quarter of women of reproductive age were anaemic.
13. Malnutrition is prevalent everywhere but is worst in areas with limited infrastructure and access to schools, markets and hospitals. Households reliant on subsistence agriculture or living in slums with poor sanitation have the highest rates of malnutrition.
14. 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; the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults has increased for all income groups.

Smallholder Productivity, Income, and Sustainable Food Systems

15. Agriculture is the main occupation of 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.
16. 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, farmworkers and fishermen 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.
17. Indonesia's food systems are frequently disrupted by natural disasters. The country has experienced an average of one major disaster every month since the 2004 tsunami, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis; climate change has increased the risk of floods, landslides, droughts and the rising sea level. The 2009 Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap reported that climate change could reduce rice yields by 20 percent, maize by 13.6 percent, soybeans by 12.4 percent and sugarcane by 7.6 percent. The Government has responded well to these challenges but aims to further strengthen its preparedness for and response to disasters in order to minimize their impact on food security and development.⁴

⁴ A four-year project has been approved by the Adaptation Fund to address climate change in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province. This project will be managed under a separate trust fund.

18. Agricultural land decreased by 1 percent between 2008 and 2012, mainly through the conversion of food cropland into non-food or non-agricultural land. While water is abundant, many areas are prone to drought and lack access to potable water.

Government Frameworks

19. The National Long-Term Development Plan (2005–2025) focuses on development, self-reliance, justice, democracy, peace and unity. The plan is implemented through National Medium-Term Development Plans that coordinate activities among stakeholders and government structures. The 2015–2019 plan focuses on: i) human development, including nutrition; ii) primary sector development, including food sovereignty; and iii) poverty alleviation and development in remote areas. To achieve food sovereignty the Government aims to: i) reinforce food security through increased production; ii) stabilize prices; iii) improve the quality of food consumption and nutrition by promoting balanced diets; iv) mitigate the effects of disasters on food security; and v) improve farmer welfare.
20. The Food Law institutionalizes the right to food and the state's obligation to provide sufficient, safe and nutritionally balanced food for all people at all times. The 2007 Disaster Management Law establishes the right to assistance such as food, health, water and sanitation in a disaster. A 2013 Presidential Decree launched the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and a multi-stakeholder task force of 13 ministries. WFP, together with FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, actively support this effort.
21. Food-security policies focus on food production so that the country can achieve self-sufficiency. The state logistics agency helps to stabilize the price of rice, which is approximately 80 percent higher than international prices, and to distribute subsidized rice to the poor. Import restrictions also regulate supply. Dietary diversity is increasingly recognized as important for health and nutrition, but policies still focus mostly on production of staple foods.

Responses of the United Nations and other Partners

22. 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.
23. The UNPDF is aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan, and at the Government's request, will provide policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing. Direct provision of food assistance will be discontinued unless required for a large-scale humanitarian emergency.
24. Other United Nations agencies active in food security and nutrition include FAO, 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.
25. The country office collaborates and coordinates with UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), FAO and WHO, and discussed the new country programme (CP) activities with them in detail to ensure complementarity.

WFP's Contribution to National Response and Lessons Learned

26. WFP has worked in Indonesia since 1964. CP 200245 (2012–2015) 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.

27. Lessons learned from CP 200245 include the need to:
- consult, partner and align with government policies and programmes;
 - allocate scarce resources to activities that enhance institutional capacities;
 - adapt to the changing requirements of the Government and partners; and
 - seek government and private-sector partnerships to achieve common objectives and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of responses.
28. The CP was hampered by funding shortfalls: only 40 percent of the planned budget was received, which had negative effects on beneficiary numbers, programme delivery and WFP's reputation.
29. A country portfolio evaluation of WFP's operations between 2009 and 2013, and its 2012–2015 country strategy, recommended that the country office focus on developing evidence-based strategies that could be scaled up by public and private-sector entities. The evaluation also recommended that direct distributions of food be discontinued except in the event of a Level 3 emergency.

Programme Priorities and Partnerships

30. WFP will support the Government to reach targets related to food security and nutrition in the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 2. Four activities will contribute to achieving three strategic results:

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 (Strategic Objective 1)

Activity 1: Support the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes

31. Achieving the National Medium-Term Development Plan goals for food security and nutrition requires greater analytical capacity and processes to monitor progress. The country office's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit and the Food Security Agency have been collaborating since 2000 to improve data analysis at the national and provincial level.
32. WFP will help the Food Security Agency improve its monitoring of food-security trends and food prices and to enhance early-warning systems. It will provide policymakers with up-to-date evidence upon which to base decisions on food security and nutrition.
33. This activity will enhance the Government's reporting on SDG indicators and will inform targeting and monitoring of WFP interventions.

Strategic Result 2: Consumers will be encouraged to adopt balanced diets through nutrition campaigns and nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes (Strategic Objective 4)

34. The National Medium-Term Development Plan aims to reduce the percentage of stunted children under 2 from 32.9 percent to 28 percent by 2019.
35. The Ministry of National Development Planning has requested WFP and UNICEF to contribute to the S U N Movement Secretariat's compilation of annual reports on actions taken in every province in support of the first 1,000 days from conception to age 2.
36. Strategic Result 2 contributes to SDG 2 Target 2.2 – to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The activities include:

Activity 2: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight

37. High rates of wasting 12 percent and stunting 37 percent among children under 5⁵ are coupled with increased 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

⁵ 2013 figures

- sanitation. A 2012 WFP gender rapid assessment in Nusa Tenggara Timur province found that gender inequalities are embedded in social values and daily life. Women have weak control over assets and decision-making within households, including over food security and nutrition.
38. The National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition prioritizes food consumption behaviour change, with particular attention to diversified local food.
 39. 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”.⁶ One of its three recommendations on nutrition education and information was: “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.”⁷
 40. 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 collaboration with the Government, the private sector and communities. WFP will 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, women, and men who have a major role in household nutrition.
 41. 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.
 42. A market research firm will ensure optimum messaging and media selection to target particular demographic groups. Professional marketing expertise will provide evidence-based approaches to effect changes in consumption habits. A gender-sensitive approach will be advocated and adopted. The campaign will use multiple communication channels such as social media, the entertainment industry, and women’s and religious groups to make a balanced diet attractive.

Activity 3: Improving the efficiency and nutritional impact of national social protection programmes

43. In view of the need highlighted in the strategic review for social-protection programmes to improve the nutritional status of their recipients, WFP will help enhance 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.
44. The 2012–2015 CP 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 was incorporated into teaching programmes.
45. 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 will help the Government to establish school meal programmes and to monitor the effects on pupils’ well-being and academic performance, and on local economies.

⁶ Second International Conference on Nutrition. 2014. *Conference Outcome Document: Rome Declaration on Nutrition*. Rome, FAO and WHO. ICN2 2014/2.

⁷ Second International Conference on Nutrition. 2014. *Conference Outcome Document: Framework for Action*, Recommendation 21. Rome, FAO and WHO. ICN2 2014/3 Corr.1.

46. Building on a UNICEF pilot, the Ministry of Social Affairs has expressed interest in leveraging social protection schemes such as the Family Hope Programme to improve nutritional outcomes for the 3.5 million households it reaches.
47. 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 and provide for the special nutritional needs of vulnerable recipients, for example through rice fortification and other measures 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 (Strategic Objective 1)

48. In view of the high risk of natural disasters, the National Medium-Term Development Plan has mainstreamed disaster risk reduction and recognizes the need for adaptation to climate change.
49. 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.

Activity 4: Enhance national and sub-national emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of strategically located logistics hubs

50. At the request of the National Disaster Management Agency, WFP will advise on the design and location of six logistics hubs as part of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 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 the National Disaster Management Agency and its provincial and district-level counterparts in assessing logistics capacities and establishing an inventory system for emergency equipment and relief items.
51. 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 how to ensure that nutritious food can be obtained during emergencies, exploring electronic, cash-based or in-kind transfers. The choice of modality would depend on market viability and the preferences of beneficiaries, including gender-sensitive considerations.
52. In line with its leadership of 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.

Partnerships

53. 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, and its CP action plan will be signed by the Ministry of National Development Planning. 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, the Ministry of Education and the National Disaster Management Agency. These bodies have worked together on the Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia, which informs this CP, and on subsequent consultations on WFP's proposed portfolio of cooperation.
54. Under Strategic Result 1, WFP will cooperate with the Food Security Agency and will seek technical cooperation with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Pulse data initiative.
55. Under Strategic Result 2, WFP will cooperate with: i) the ministries of health, education and development planning; ii) the SUN movement Secretariat, the SUN Business Network, and the SUN Donor and United Nations Network; and iii) local, national and international civil society and

media organizations. The Ministry of Social Affairs may ask for WFP's assistance to improve nutritional outcomes of the social protection programme.

56. Under Strategic Result 3, WFP will continue its collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency at the national and provincial levels. Coordination with the humanitarian country team, OCHA, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Humanitarian Agency and the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance will minimize duplication. WFP will continue to support the national logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.

Programme and Risk Management

57. This CP builds upon WFP's previous programmes, with enhanced involvement in capacity development at the national, provincial and district levels.
58. WFP will need to be flexible 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.
59. The country office restructured in the last quarter of 2015 to ensure that it had the technical capacity to engage with government counterparts and the private sector. It will seek connections to Indonesia's diaspora, particularly people working in academia, consulting firms and agribusiness, to benefit from updated advice and best practices.
60. This CP is based on a minimum budget of USD 15 million over five years. A mid-term review at the end of 2017 will determine whether the programme can continue. The resource mobilization strategy takes into account the funding constraints in middle-income countries, and especially Indonesia; resources will be sought from the Government, its development partners and the private sector. WFP's CP 200245 (2012–2015) received only 40 percent of its USD 42 million budget, and private-sector donors contributed the largest portion of that funding – USD 5 million of the USD 16 million. Contributions were mainly for school feeding and mother-and-child nutrition programmes.
61. The Government made a financial contribution to the previous CP 200245 (2012–2015) action plan. The Government has confirmed its willingness to finance high-priority development assistance; WFP will implement only the activities that the Government supports 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 projects 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 depending on the availability of government and complementary external funding.

Risks

Programmatic

62. Experience during the CP 200245 (2012–2015) showed that statistical studies, particularly of nutrition, must be closely supervised to enable WFP and the Government to draw conclusions from project implementation. 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.

Institutional

63. There is a risk that the CP will not be sufficiently resourced to be viable. Changes in the government or high turn-over of government staff, particularly at the subnational level could reduce the effectiveness of capacity development.
64. Two mitigation measures are proposed: i) a legal basis for the Government to contribute to WFP activities will be established in the first two years; and ii) WFP will implement only activities that receive funding.

Context

65. 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. El Niño and other factors may cause food price fluctuations during the CP; WFP is working with the Food Security Agency 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.

Security

66. There has been no significant change in the security environment, which remains calm.

Monitoring and Evaluation

67. A baseline study will be completed and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established to measure the effects of the CP. The CP will be adjusted as needed on the basis of evidence acquired during implementation.
68. The CP will run from 2016 to 2020 in alignment with the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan and the 2016–2020 UNPDF. A mid-term review at the end of 2017 will indicate required adjustments and whether sufficient funds are available.
69. The CP evaluation 2009–2013 found that WFP's corporate reporting mechanisms do not fully capture progress and achievements in capacity development. With support from the regional bureau and Headquarters, the country office will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan based on the Strategic Results Framework. WFP and the Government will assess the need for institutional capacity-development activities and measure long-term effects on national capacity and response capacity.
70. Resources will be budgeted in the CP for performance management, monitoring and evaluation. Where possible, output indicators will be disaggregated by gender and factored into analyses.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN	
	Value (USD)
Capacity development and augmentation	10 436 226
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ¹	3 372 500
Total direct project costs	13 808 726
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²	966 611
TOTAL WFP COSTS	14 775 336

¹ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	1 160 000
General service staff	507 500
Subtotal	1 667 500
Recurring and other	
Capital equipment	50 000
Security	220 000
Travel and transportation	275 000
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring ¹	100 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3 372 500

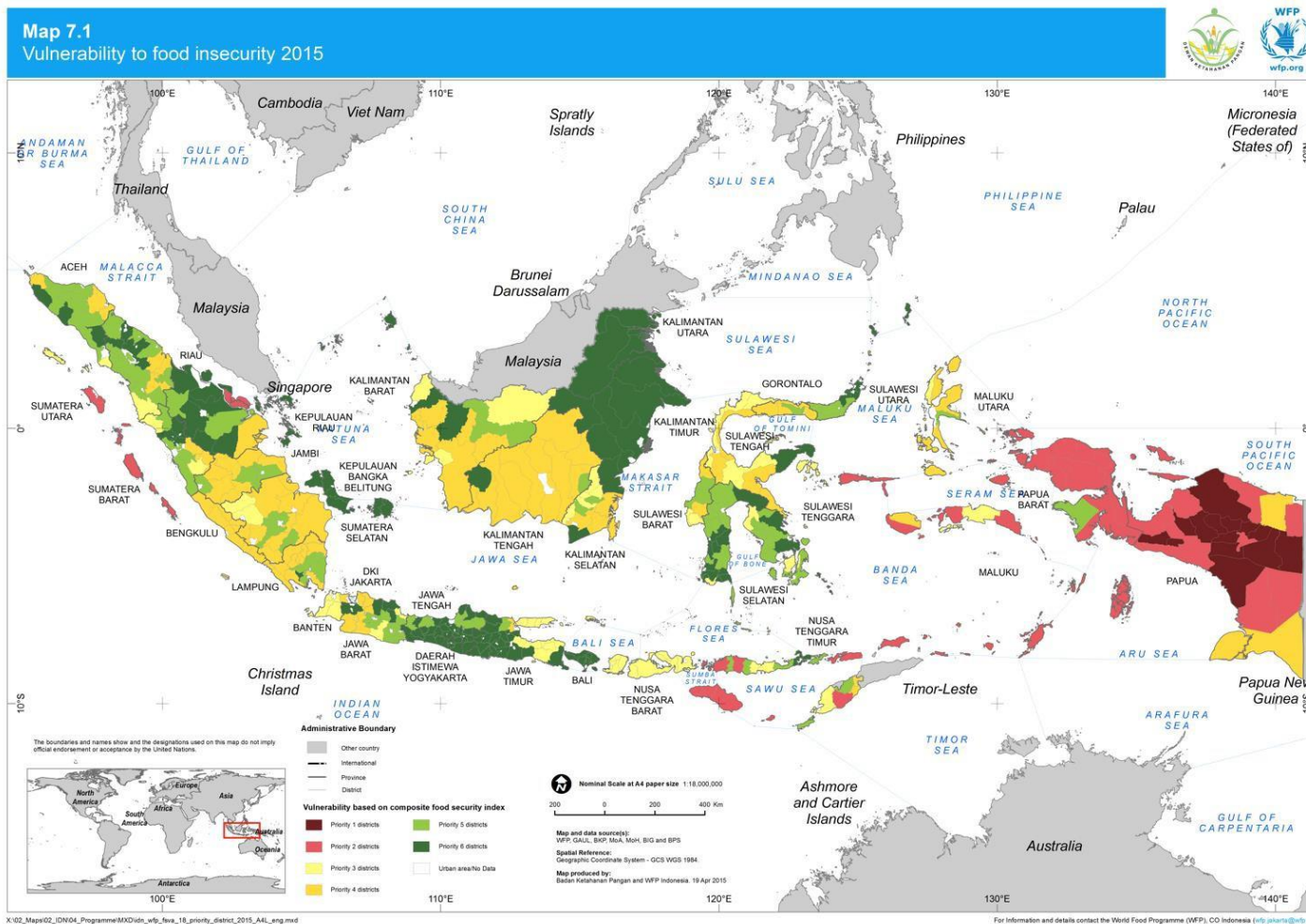
¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	Government counterparts are sufficiently stable and continue to increase commitment to food and nutrition security.
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index	The National Disaster Management Agency allocates funding to design, construct and manage the six regional logistics hubs.
Output 1.1 Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training Number of logistics hubs established	The National Disaster Management Agency allocates funding to design, construct and manage the six regional logistics hubs.
Output 1.2 Project-specific Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Disaster management training remains a priority for national and local governments.
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Outcome 3.1 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened	NCI: National Capacity Index	Support from government counterparts continues at the same or increased levels.
Output 3.1 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	Government counterparts are sufficiently stable and continue to increase commitment to food and nutrition security.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels	NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index	The SUN movement continues to promote the first 1,000 days concept. The ministries of health and education allocate funds to revitalize the national school feeding programme.
Output 4.1 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems, including food security information systems	Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type	
Output 4.2 Project-specific National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	The Ministry of Social Affairs allocates fund for pilot programmes.
Output 4.3 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding	Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	
Output 4.4 National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place	Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition-sensitive Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – nutrition, school feeding, safety net Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	The Government provides strong recognition of WFP's expertise.

ANNEX III

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

CP	country programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	official development assistance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition [movement]
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
WHO	World Health Organization