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no-objection basis*



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME INDONESIA 200245 (2012–2015)



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with a population of 237 million. It ranks 108th of 169 countries in the 2010 human development index. Following remarkable socio-economic and political progress since the return to democracy in 1998, Indonesia is now a lower-middle-income country, a G20 member, the largest economy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and one of Asia's most decentralized democracies.

Despite notable advances, development has been uneven. Food insecurity and undernutrition are persistent challenges, particularly in eastern provinces, where stunting and wasting figures are alarmingly high. Regional disparities in terms of human development and resources are exacerbated by low technical and administrative capacity at the provincial and local levels.

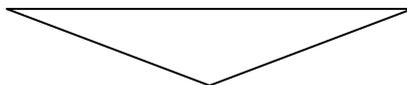
Indonesia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters – earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. Climate change is a major threat for the future in that droughts, floods and mudslides are expected to worsen and exacerbate chronic food insecurity, and emergency responses will repeatedly draw on national financial resources.

Country programme 200245 (2012–2015) reflects Indonesia's dynamic transformation from low-income to middle-income status and the challenges of ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people escape the cycle of hunger and undernutrition as the country progresses economically. The country programme also reflects the shift in WFP's role from direct operational engagement to capacity building and the empowerment of government and communities to address hunger and nutrition challenges.

Over the four years of country programme 200245, WFP's direct food assistance will reach 417,000 beneficiaries. The focus is primarily on eastern areas in view of the alarming undernutrition figures and capacity gaps. WFP will help the Government to reduce undernutrition to below critical levels, giving priority to the first 1000 days from the womb to 2 years of age. By increasing the emphasis on capacity development, country programme 200245 aims to benefit millions of food-insecure people in the coming years. WFP will enhance government and community capacities to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity in disaster preparedness and response components, which will proceed on a twin-track approach whereby WFP will respond directly to immediate food and nutrition needs in the most vulnerable groups while investing in capacity development that foster local ownership and sustainability, leverage strategic partnerships and build on successes.

Country programme 200245 is designed to complement government priorities on the basis of consultation at the national and provincial levels. The objectives are aligned with the five-year Medium Term Development Plan, the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework – which is equivalent to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework – the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Road Map and Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Indonesia 200245 (2012–2015) (WFP/EB.2/2011/8/5), for which the food requirement is 16,586 mt at a cost of US\$20.3 million for a total cost to WFP of US\$44.6 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people. It has more than 17,000 islands lying across three time zones and 300 ethnic groups that speak 250 languages. It is an emerging lower-middle-income country¹ ranking 108th of 169 countries in the 2010 human development index. Since the 1997 Asian financial crisis, Indonesia has maintained stable economic growth: gross domestic product per capita is currently US\$2,695.² It completed its third democratic election in 2009.
2. But progress and economic growth are unevenly distributed, and challenges in service delivery and governance remain.³ The poverty rate fell in 2009 from 16.7 percent to 14.2 percent, but 43 percent of the population live on less than US\$2 per day; the 4 percent poverty rate in Jakarta must be viewed against the 40 percent rate in some eastern provinces. Although "big bang" decentralization has brought decision-making closer to the people, it has also highlighted technical and administrative capacity gaps, especially in less-developed provinces. Limited capacity in decentralized government hampers the effectiveness of service delivery and the development impact of public-sector investment.
3. Indonesia's location on the "ring of fire" makes it one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world: in 2010, it ranked second in the world in terms of vulnerability to extreme weather and geophysical events. On average, 1 million people are affected by disasters annually.⁴
4. Indonesia's main challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are reducing hunger and undernutrition, providing safe drinking water and basic sanitation, addressing deforestation and containing the spread of HIV.⁵
5. As Indonesia's economy grows, official development assistance is decreasing. In 2008, it accounted for only 0.28 percent of gross national income; food aid deliveries fell from 885,000 mt in 1998 to 10,000 mt in 2009. WFP distributed 200,000 mt in 2005 as a response to the Aceh tsunami.
6. In line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, in 2009 the Government signed the Jakarta Commitments calling for national ownership in defining aid systems, a shift from a donor/recipient relationship to equal and innovative partnerships, increased focus on capacity development and results orientation embedded in national programmes.

Food and Nutrition Security

7. Rice is the staple food for most Indonesians; maize, cassava and sweet potatoes are important for some population groups, particularly in eastern provinces. Cereal production has been increasing since 2007 and availability at the national level is adequate. Rice production reached 59.9 million mt in 2008, making Indonesia self-sufficient for the first

¹ As classified by the World Bank.

² *Badan Pemetaan Statistik* (Depart of Statistics), 2009.

³ World Bank "quick facts", 2010.

⁴ WHO Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.

⁵ Asian Development Bank/United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific/United Nations Development Programme. 2010. *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an era of Global Uncertainty*. Available at: <http://www.mdgasiapacific.org/regional-report-2009-10>

time since the financial crisis and the 1998 El Niño. Vulnerability to climate risks is a major challenge.

8. Rice productivity varies greatly across Indonesia: the lowest rates are in Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT), Central Kalimantan and Papua, where most districts are rice deficient and import surpluses from Java, the area with the highest production.
9. Cereal production is being affected by climate change, particularly in areas of low productivity. During the el Niño years of 1997, 1998 and 2006, protracted dry seasons resulted in significantly reduced cereal production. Analysis of rainfall records for the past 30 years indicates a trend of increasing drought risks in most areas.
10. The second joint Government/WFP food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA) of Indonesia, which was issued in 2009 and launched by the President in 2010, shows that food-insecure districts are concentrated in the eastern provinces of NTT, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) and Papua. Food security assessments and monitoring results identify the following factors:
 - Regional disparities in poverty. In 2010, 13 percent of the population lived below the national poverty line; poverty increases of up to 40 percent were recorded in eastern provinces, where most people are engaged in agriculture and the incomes of farmers and agricultural labourers are among the lowest in the country.
 - Low productivity among small-scale farmers. Crop productivity is low in eastern Indonesia, particularly among small-scale farmers, primarily because of limited land tenure, labour constraints, limited access to irrigated land and crop pests and diseases.
 - Dependency on markets for staple foods. Indonesians allocate on average 50 percent of monthly expenditure on food; this rises to up to 59 percent in rural households and to 70 percent during lean seasons.
 - Limited resilience to natural disasters and severe weather. In vulnerable provinces in the east during the past five years, two thirds of households were affected by natural disasters – mainly drought – and only 24 percent of households had access to irrigation.
11. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that 30 million people subsist on less than the Indonesian minimum recommended daily energy intake:⁶ 62 percent of the population – 140 million people – fall below a commonly referenced dietary energy consumption benchmark of 2,000 kcal per day. Despite an increase in the average daily energy intake to 2,050 kcal per day, the lowest three expenditure classes consume only 1,817 kcal per capita per day, and their diet remains inadequate and unbalanced.
12. According to the recent Landscape Analysis,⁷ undernutrition among mothers and children is serious despite significant reductions in underweight among children over the past 20 years; the current figure for children under 5 is 18 percent. Nationally, the 2010 prevalence of stunting among children under 5 was 35.6 percent, a fall of only 1.2 percent since 2007, indicating that there are 7.7 million stunted children in Indonesia, the fifth-

⁶ FAO. 2010. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome.

⁷ Ministry of Health, Bapenas and UNICEF. 2010. *The Landscape Analysis: Indonesian Country Assessment*. Jakarta.

largest number in the world.⁸ Maternal undernutrition is also high: 24.5 percent of pregnant women suffer from chronic energy deficiency, and 13.7 percent from anaemia.⁹ Maternal mortality is among the highest in southeast Asia at 420 deaths per 100,000 live births.¹⁰

13. There is great disparity in undernutrition at sub-national levels. Stunting in most eastern provinces is above the World Health Organization's critical threshold of 40 percent.¹¹ According to the Ministry of Health, stunting rates in 2010 reached 58.4 percent in NTT and 48.2 percent in NTB. Micronutrient deficiencies are also widespread: reports suggest that 80 percent of children aged 6–23 months and 36 percent of women of reproductive age in NTT suffer from anaemia.¹²
14. Household food insecurity, non-availability of fortified foods and foods sourced from animals, poor feeding practices and illness contribute to poor nutrition. Reports from NTT show that women's workloads contribute to undernutrition among mothers and children. The Landscape Analysis showed that the Government's capacity to address undernutrition needs to be enhanced through improved evidence-based interventions, inter-sectoral coordination, prioritization of children under 2 and maternal health, and capacity development for health workers.

Government Policies

15. Food security features prominently in the National Long-term Development Plan (2005–2025) and the National Medium-term Development Plan (2010–2014), which emphasizes “development for all” and has food security as one of its 11 priorities. Capacity development is needed to achieve the goals for the most undernourished and food-insecure people.
16. The Government's declaration in 2007 that disaster risk reduction (DRR) was one of its nine development priorities resulted in substantial increases in budget allocations for disaster management and DRR at the national and sub-national levels.
17. The 2007 law on disaster management is the framework for a coordinated approach to emergency preparedness and response in that it stipulates the organization of national and regional disaster-management agencies and moves away from a response-centred approach to a holistic DRR approach that includes preparedness and recovery.
18. In 2008 the *Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* (BNPB; National Agency for Disaster Management) was established to coordinate disaster management, and in 2010 the President launched a national rapid response team. At the request of the Government, WFP established a partnership with BNPB to build the capacities of the rapid response team in logistics and emergency telecommunications.
19. The Government recently finalized its National 2011–2015 Food and Nutrition Action Plan, whose comprehensive approach to food security is based on: i) improved nutrition;

⁸ Calculated based on estimated 21.6 million children aged 6–59 months and 36 percent stunting. Landscape Analysis, 2010.

⁹ Ministry of Health Survey “Risksedas” 2007.

¹⁰ UNICEF, 2008. Adjusted maternal mortality rate.

¹¹ Ministry of Health Survey “Risksedas” 2010.

¹² Helen Keller International, CARE and Church World Service (CWS). 2008. *Nutrition Survey in East Nusatenggara (NTT)*. OCHA and UNICEF. Available at: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/%28httpDocuments%29/3E538A256A002200C125756700511B90/\\$file/West_Timor_Survey-FINAL_REPORT.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/%28httpDocuments%29/3E538A256A002200C125756700511B90/$file/West_Timor_Survey-FINAL_REPORT.pdf)

- ii) food safety; iii) food accessibility; iv) healthy lifestyle; and v) institutional food and nutrition.
20. Policies addressing food insecurity include food price stabilization and social protection. The Government's social protection and poverty programmes are divided into three clusters: i) individual transfers; ii) community-based programmes; and iii) microfinance programmes. The largest social safety net directly targeting food consumption is the Raskin Programme, which helps poor households to provide for their food needs and reduces financial burdens by providing 15 kg of rice per month at a subsidized price. In 2010 the Raskin Programme targeted 17.5 million households.
21. The 2011–2015 United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF), which is the equivalent of a United Nations Development Framework, will support the Government in developing policies and programmes with a focus on: i) enhancing provincial and local capacities to deliver benefits, services and economic opportunities for all; ii) promoting participation and protecting the rights of the poor in access to social services and livelihood opportunities; and iii) enhancing national and local resilience to climate change, threats, shocks and disasters. Because inadequate capacity has impeded government programmes the activities will support decentralization, particularly in disadvantaged and remote regions. The United Nations will reduce service delivery while increasing upstream work such as enhancing knowledge for policy-making and implementation processes.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

22. WFP left Indonesia in 1996, but was invited to return in 1998 to respond to drought caused by El Niño and to the Asian financial crisis. Since then, WFP has supported 20 million food-insecure people, mainly after natural and economic shocks, and has shifted the emphasis of its support from food-for-work programmes to an urban subsidized rice programme and from income support to targeted nutritional interventions providing micronutrients for vulnerable populations.
23. Under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 100692, which ends in December 2011, WFP addresses micronutrient deficiencies through fortified food interventions targeting children aged 12–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and primary schoolchildren aged 6–13; the school activities include hand-washing campaigns, dietary diversity awareness, school gardens and deworming. The PRRO focused on rural and suburban areas of NTT, NTB, East Java and Greater Jakarta.
24. Underfunding of PRRO 100692 prompted WFP to reduce its activities after 2008: it suspended support for tuberculosis patients and community development activities in 2008–2009, and suspended school feeding in NTT from mid-2010. Lack of multi-year, predictable funding has hindered optimal planning and the achievement of expected results.
25. Food aid for mother-and-child health, school feeding and food for work continued on a reduced scale under PRRO 100692, but capacity development increased with positive results as WFP used its comparative advantages to transfer skills to the Government. By using its expertise in vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), for example, WFP has since 2003 supported the Food Security Agency in developing tools such as national food security atlases, a national nutrition map, food and nutrition security surveillance (FNSS) and a food and nutrition security monitoring system. These tools are now integrated into

annual government work plans and have informed the Government's allocation of US\$32 million to 100 rural districts identified as food-insecure.

26. WFP has also transferred skills through its logistics support unit. As part of the response to the tsunami in 2004, WFP trained personnel from 18 ports in Aceh in port operations, which facilitated humanitarian deliveries and eased transport between islands, thereby improving access to public services and providing economic opportunities.
27. Reviews since 2008 have covered transition issues such as the strategy for hand-over, phase-out and future options. The situation analysis reveals the scale of undernutrition and the challenge of reaching people who have been left behind by the growth process. In view of the extent of decentralization, WFP must collaborate with local and national governments.
28. Evaluations have emphasized the need for strategic and geographic focus, refined targeting of WFP interventions and the importance of collaboration with and technical support for local and national government structures. In particular, one evaluation recommended continued support for government monitoring of nutrition and food security with a view to planning interventions: VAM will therefore be crucial during country programme (CP) 200245 to improve capacities for food security and nutrition monitoring, which will in turn facilitate strategic planning and the prioritization of national and local interventions.
29. Consultations during 2010 with the Government, donors and United Nations organizations highlighted the following areas for cost-sharing over the next five years: i) food security monitoring, analysis and mapping; ii) disaster risk reduction; and iii) social safety nets with a focus on food and nutrition security and supply chain optimization.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

30. WFP will support the Government's commitment to achieving food and nutrition security for all Indonesians. The strategic components of CP 200245 are derived from WFP's 2011–2015 country strategy priorities. The three objectives are to enhance Indonesia's capacities in:
 - a) monitoring, analysing, mapping and addressing food insecurity;
 - b) disaster preparedness and response in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action; and
 - c) reducing undernutrition to below critical levels.
31. In line with the transition to food assistance, WFP will pursue an integrated approach with the following activities: i) technical assistance; ii) prototyping high-impact, replicable interventions; iii) enhancement of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to improve knowledge management; and iv) advocacy to develop and support sustainable food and nutrition security policies and interventions. Using VAM work, the country office will increasingly focus on evidence-based advocacy for policy formulation through enhanced partnerships with the Ministry of Planning and the Vice President's office, among others. VAM will also support the Government's targeting of its programmes and priorities. For example, VAM products are currently being used to guide the preparation of the five-year Provincial Food and Nutrition Action Plans.

32. CP 200245 supports outcomes 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the UNPDF¹³ and Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. Enhancement of national and local capacities will be integrated throughout WFP's work.
33. In line with the UNPDF, WFP will focus primarily on the provinces of Aceh, NTT and Papua. The United Nations country team will also prioritize these provinces, so WFP expects to work with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO, the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies. Residual activities in two other eastern provinces will be reviewed with a view to phase-out or hand-over to the Government.
34. Focus group discussions in NTT and NTB during the formulation stage revealed that beneficiaries preferred food transfers and were concerned as to possible household tensions that could be caused by cash transfers. During CP 200245, WFP will assess markets and alternative transfer modalities with a view to introducing cash or voucher transfers in addition to or instead of food transfers.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

35. CP 200245 will focus on three components using the "twin-track" approach of focusing on the immediate needs of the most vulnerable groups in areas with the highest rates of food insecurity and undernutrition; it will also address the issue of long-term investment to attain food security for all.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT			
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1 – Enhance Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity	Component 1 is purely capacity development involving training and technical assistance, so no beneficiaries receive food directly from WFP		
Component 2 – Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response	120 000	120 000	240 000
Component 3 – Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels	105 100	176 100	281 200
<i>Pregnant and lactating women</i>		63 000	63 000
<i>Children under 5</i>	95 100	95 100	190 200
<i>Children 5 to 18 years</i>	10 000	18 000	28 000
TOTAL	180 080	236 880	416 960

Planned beneficiary figures are rounded. The total takes into account an estimated 20 percent of beneficiaries who will receive assistance under both components.

¹³ UNPDF outcomes: 1 – Social services; 2 – Sustainable livelihoods; 4– DRR/resilience; 5 – Climate change and environment

Component 1 – Enhance Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity

36. WFP will enhance Indonesia's capacity to monitor, analyse and map food and nutrition security with a view to increasing the knowledge needed for evidence-based planning and targeting through:

- **Activity 1** – Enhance national capacity to identify areas of food security and nutrition interventions, and periodically monitor the situation with a view to evidence-based planning, targeting and implementation. In line with national policies,¹⁴ WFP will work with the Government to improve implementation of FNSS, which will be carried out at the village level. WFP will, for example, introduce household food security indicators such as food consumption scores and market prices to improve understanding of the purchasing power of vulnerable households and will explore the possibility of including early-warning information on slow-onset disasters. The FNSS is increasingly important as a means of understanding the impact of high food prices and climate change on food security, and it will therefore require technical and advisory support.
- **Activity 2** – Reinforce provincial capacities to implement strategic priorities by prototyping provincial FSVAs and nutrition maps and by implementing FNSS with a view to early warning and timely planning. WFP's technical assistance will support local government offices in making provincial FSVAs at the sub-district level: the analysis will be a tool for allocating resources and targeting the most vulnerable areas. Provincial-level capacity development will assist local governments in collecting FNSS village-level data in accordance with the method agreed at the national level. WFP will provide technical guidance on data collection and processing, interpretation and reporting of results.
- **Activity 3** – Improve the knowledge base to enhance advocacy and response. Outputs of food security monitoring, analysis and mapping will be utilized to increase the knowledge base available to WFP and the Government, which will improve preparedness and response capacities.

Component 2: Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response.

37. In line with the Hyogo Framework of Action, WFP will enhance Indonesia's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters at the national, provincial and district levels through:

- **Activity 4** – Enhance national disaster-management institutions and systems such as the logistics and emergency telecommunications capacities of BNPB and the rapid response team and the food security assessment capacity of the Food Security Agency. Preliminary work started 2010 at the request of the Government.
- **Activity 5** – Reinforce provincial disaster preparedness and response institutions and systems, with a focus on logistics and emergency telecommunications capacities. Prototyping has been ongoing in Aceh since 2010.
- **Activity 6** – Contribute to increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and enhancing vulnerable farmers' capacity to cope. This will be achieved with food for assets, which will help to restore natural assets, thereby increasing the households'

¹⁴ Presidential Instruction No. 1, 2010.

resilience to drought and floods, and where appropriate human assets such as literacy and training for income generation. The food-for-assets strategy will focus on protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable families while they restore essential assets and address the issue of women's workloads. Linkages to government social safety nets, supply chains and local purchase will be pursued; the development of provincial capacity to respond will be explored. Targeting in operational provinces will be based on provincial FSVAs and VAM. The use of cash or vouchers or combining them with food assistance to support asset creation will be explored.

Component 3: Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels

38. WFP will prioritize areas where stunting and wasting are highest. Investment in child nutrition, particularly the 1000 days from the womb to 2 years of age, will be the priority in view of the benefits in terms of reducing morbidity and mortality and promoting physical and cognitive growth.
39. The size and geographical dispersion of Indonesia and the likelihood of disasters constitute challenges to the Government in terms of reducing undernutrition. WFP, other United Nations agencies and partners will demonstrate methods of addressing nutrition issues affecting the people most at risk, and will help to build national and local government capacities to reach them, particularly children and women.
- **Activity 7** – Under mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN), WFP will pilot innovative interventions and partnerships to prevent and address stunting; the focus will be on children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women. The pilots will include measures to demonstrate their impact and technical assistance for long term scaling up. WFP will, for example, implement complementary feeding to increase access to micronutrient-rich and energy-dense foods, focusing on the 1000 days from the womb to 2 years of age; it will include working in the health system to provide fortified food for children and pregnant and lactating women and working with private food manufacturers to increase the availability of fortified blended foods, supplementary and therapeutic ready-to-use foods¹⁵ and fortified biscuits, and to reduce the costs. This will be complemented by MCHN activities implemented by the Government – and other development partners including the United States of America and Australia – such as promotion of breastfeeding, improved complementary feeding practices, vitamin A and iron supplementation and use of healthcare services in line with the Indonesia Food and Nutrition Action Plan. WFP, UNICEF and the Government will support supplementary feeding to treat acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months as part of a joint commitment to community management of acute malnutrition.¹⁶
 - **Activity 8** – Support the scaling up of evidence-based, cost-effective interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition, prioritizing the 1000 days from the womb to 2 years of age, where possible through government programmes and the private sector. WFP will explore opportunities to shift from direct delivery of complementary food to a delivery mechanism linked to government safety nets, and to markets through private-

¹⁵ UNICEF has requested WFP assistance for local development of ready-to-use therapeutic foods.

¹⁶ This component has not been budgeted for the full four years because WFP's role in scaling up community management of acute malnutrition is yet to be defined: WFP will, for example, provide technical support or ready-to-use supplementary food.

sector partners. WFP may also explore projects such as rice fortification and the potential of crop biofortification, with government support.

40. Nutrition activities will focus on: i) improving complementary feeding and the treatment of moderate acute undernutrition; ii) supporting the national nutrition policy, including roll-out of the Indonesian Food and Nutrition Action Plan at the provincial and district levels; and iii) improving nutrition analysis, nutrition mapping and advocacy.
41. WFP, the Government and UNICEF will enhance emergency nutrition guidelines with a view to showing how the prevention of undernutrition is a critical part of disaster preparedness in the Indonesian context.
42. Resources permitting, WFP will support the latest government initiatives to revitalize the national school feeding programme, integrate nutrition education, diversify diets and supplement the livelihood and income opportunities of the rural poor. The focus will be on home-grown school meals, food fortification and adolescent girls, using the life-cycle approach.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

Component	Cereals	Veg. oil	HEB PLW biscuits *	CSB++ or local rice-based FBF**	CSB+	HEB	Pulses	Total kcal/day	% kcal from protein	% kcal from fat
Component 2 – Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response										
Food for assets	500	30						2 100	6.8	14.2
Component 3 – Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels										
Mother-and-child health and nutrition										
PLW			100					450	10.7	30.0
PLW					200			800	18.0	13.5
6–23 months				100				410	15.6	19.8
12–59 months						50		225	10.7	30.0
School feeding prototype										
School meals (local food)	50***						10	214	11.7	4.0
Take-home ration		100						885		100.0

The food-for-assets ration is based on 20 work days per month.

Children aged 12–23 months will be split into two groups and provided with separate supplementary rations of CSB++ and HEB.

* High-energy biscuits; pregnant and lactating women.

** Corn-soya blend; fortified blended food.

*** Additional ingredients: sugar, banana and coconut milk contributed by communities and local governments.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENT BY COMPONENT (mt)			
	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Cereals	7 200	500	7 700
Vegetable oil	432	400	832
HEB		1 800	1 800
HEB for PLW		1 080	1 080
CSB+		2 376	2 376
CSB++		1 584	1 584
Pulses		60	60
Ready-to-use supplementary food spread		139	139
Ready-to-use therapeutic food		7	7
Fortified blended food (local)		1 008	1 008
TOTAL	7 632	8 954	16 586
% of total food requirements	46	54	100

Ready-to-use supplementary food and ready-to-use therapeutic food are products to be developed in the short-term; CSB+ and CSB++ are products to be developed in the mid-term to replace HEB.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

43. The activities of CP 200245 will be implemented through ministries and agencies at the national and provincial levels. Effective communication and coordination mechanisms between the central, provincial and district levels are essential. To ensure the hand-over of activities, capacity support will be focused at the provincial level; coordination and engagement in planning and analysis will be carried out at the provincial and national levels.
44. Capacity development should be coupled with allocation of resources by local governments to ensure ownership and sustainability. Cereals and fortified blended food will be procured locally when cost efficient.
45. WFP will improve its M&E system to enhance the knowledge base: this will include changing data collection methods to include electronic systems rather than registers or cards, and changing the content and timing and the ways in which data are used for programming and advocacy. WFP will seek a more coherent approach to M&E through studies across components, alignment with government and stakeholder programmes and indicators, and enhanced partnerships with the Government, research institutes and the private sector. An external mid-term evaluation is planned.
46. WFP will shift from food aid to food assistance and contribute to sustainable and nationally owned food-security solutions. This will be affected by factors such as the food-security situation, which may be aggravated by natural disasters, changes in food prices, government commitment and resource availability. Risks that could hamper implementation are considered below.

47. Large-scale disasters, or a series of natural disasters could significantly reduce food security and weaken the impact of WFP-supported interventions. WFP will mitigate this risk by being prepared to revert to direct interventions such as emergency assistance if disasters occur that exceed the capacity of the Government.
48. Lack of predictable multi-year funding would hinder the scaling up of prototypes. WFP has mitigated this risk by securing funding commitments to initiate preparatory work for CP 200245 and accelerating the mobilization of the resources needed from the Government, donors and the private sector, which is already engaged through WFP's public-private partnership; strategies are in place to raise complementary resources from vertical funding sources or thematic single or pooled donor accounts. Under the UNPDF, WFP will seek opportunities for joint funding and will explore the possibility of debt-swap funds. Private-sector engagement is being reviewed under the public-private partnership initiative to tackle child undernutrition led by WFP under Project Laser Beam, and will increasingly need to draw on public-sector support. WFP anticipates increased cost sharing and contributions from the Government during CP 200245.
49. Changes in the Government or high turn-over of government staff, particularly at the provincial level, could reduce the effectiveness of capacity development. WFP will mitigate this risk by engaging the Government at the institutional level to maintain the impact of interventions.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET SUMMARY				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>) ¹	not applicable	7 632	8 954	16 586
Food (<i>US\$</i>)	not applicable	4 968 000	15 350 997	20 318 997
Total by component (<i>US\$</i>)	not applicable	4 968 000	15 350 997	20 318 997
External transport				99 900
Other direct operational costs (includes capacity development)				4 995 787
Total direct operational costs				25 414 684
Direct support costs ² (includes capacity development)				16 229 019
Indirect support costs ³				2 915 059
TOTAL WFP COSTS				44 558 762

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	5 957 040
Local staff - national officers	1 449 388
Local staff - general service	4 046 781
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	41 968
International consultants	133 500
United Nations volunteers	201 600
Staff duty travel	976 100
Subtotal	12 806 377
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	671 040
Utilities	196 800
Office supplies and other consumables	432 400
Communications services	636 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	241 200
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	269 200
Office set-up and repairs	243 000
United Nations organization services	172 002
Subtotal	2 861 642
Equipment and capital costs	
Communications equipment	431 000
Local security costs	130 000
Subtotal	561 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	16 229 019



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<p>UNPDF Outcome 1 – Social Services Poor and most vulnerable people are able to access quality social services and protection, in line with the Millennium Declaration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Infant, under-5 and maternal mortality ratio 	<p>Continued government commitment to accelerate achievement of MDGs 4, 5 and 6 Government focus on stunting reduction and increased funding for nutrition programmes Government adopts and implements recommendations of the food and nutrition security monitoring system Improper targeting compliance, limited resources, frequent changes of government officials</p>
<p>UNPDF Outcome 2 - Sustainable Livelihoods The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved in a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 	
<p>UNPDF Outcome 4 – DRR/Resilience Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks by 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annual increase in expenditures for disaster preparedness and response policy development ➤ % of sectoral agencies, implementation of DRR 	
<p>UNPDF Outcome 5 Climate change and environment Enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of replicable models of climate change mitigation created 	
<p>Component 1: Strengthen Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse, map and address food insecurity</p>		
<p>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase</p>		
<p>Outcome 1. Broader national policy frameworks incorporating hunger solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % increase in government funding for hunger solution tools in national/provincial plans of action 	<p>Strong government commitment Government budget sufficient</p>
<p>Output 1.1. Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of people trained in needs assessment, targeting, food management, market information management 	
<p>Output 1.2. Increased national capacity to monitor, analyse and map food and nutrition security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National FNSS method used at the village level ➤ Food security and vulnerability atlases used at the sub-district level ➤ Knowledge base used for preparedness and response capacity 	

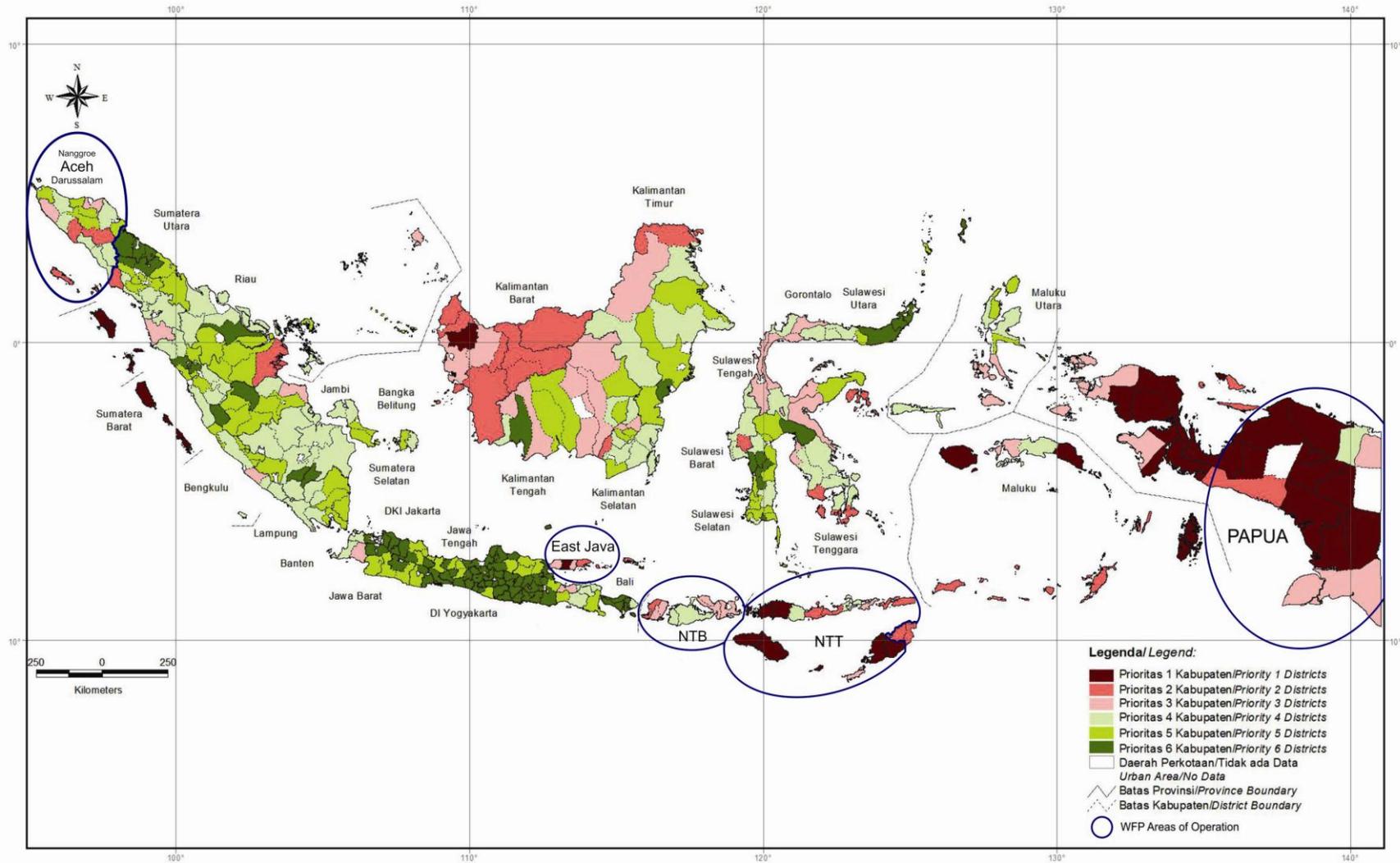
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Component 2: Strengthen Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response.		
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
Outcome 2. Early-warning systems, contingency plans, food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index Target: index equal to or greater than 7 	Strong government commitment Number and severity of disasters Cooperating partners and expertise available to support implementation Commitment and ownership by communities
Output 2.1. Disaster mitigation measures in place, with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness and response systems in place, by type ➤ No. of government and counterpart staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response 	
Outcome 3. Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household asset score Target: score increased in 80% of targeted households or communities 	
Output 3.1. Disaster-mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure 	
Outcome 4. Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: score exceeds threshold of 38.5 for 80% of targeted households ➤ Coping strategy index Target: reliance on negative coping mechanisms decreased for 80% of targeted communities 	
Output 4.1. Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target women, men, girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned 	Adequate capacity at the community level to implement activities

¹ Corporate outcome indicator for food-based safety net programmes for people living with HIV and orphans and other vulnerable children; project-specific outcome indicator for MCHN programme.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 5. Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	➤ Capacity-development strategy developed and implemented, by component	Strong government commitment
Output 5.1. Agreed capacity-development strategies in place	➤ No. of capacity-development strategies agreed by WFP and national/provincial governments	Government budget sufficient
Component 3: Strengthen Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 6. Improved nutritional status of target groups of women, girls and boys.	➤ Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2, height for age as % Target: 4 percent reduction in stunting prevalence in target population by the end of CP 200245 ➤ Prevalence of wasting among targeted children under 2, weight for height as % Target: 4 % reduction in moderate acute malnutrition in target population by the end of CP 200245	Cooperating partners and expertise available to support implementation Availability of non-food complementary assistance Pipeline stability
Output 6.1. Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys	➤ No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 7. Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	➤ Capacity-development strategy developed and implemented, by component	Government budget sufficient
Output 7.1. Agreed capacity-development strategies in place	➤ No. of capacity development strategies agreed to between WFP and national/provincial governments	



INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME MAP (2012–2015)



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.

ANNEX III

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Agency for Disaster Management)
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
DRR	disaster risk reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNSS	food and nutrition security surveillance
FSVA	food security and vulnerability atlas
HEB	high-energy biscuit
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timor
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping