

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## INDONESIA

### Country Programme - Indonesia (2012-2015)

Project Number	200245
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Project End Date	29 Feb 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	6,193,956
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	823,715
Direct Support Costs	13,096,768
Food and Related Costs	19,056,840
Indirect Support Costs	2,741,990
Total Approved Budget	41,913,269

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	14,185
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,071
Actual Commodities in 2015	224

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### **COUNTRY OVERVIEW**

#### **COUNTRY BACKGROUND**

#### **SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

### **OPERATIONAL SPR**

#### **OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE**

#### **RESULTS**

- Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution
- 'Story Worth Telling'*
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Population
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

#### **INPUTS**

- Resource Inputs
- Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts
- Food Transport, Delivery and Handling
- Post-Delivery Losses

#### **MANAGEMENT**

- Partnerships
- Lessons Learned

#### **OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (where applicable)**

- Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors
- Annex: Food Transport, Delivery and Handling
- Annex: Commodity Transactions

## Country Overview



## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

With a population of 250 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country. With 17,000 islands across three time zones and 300 ethnicities speaking 250 languages, Indonesia is an extremely diverse and geographically dispersed nation. With 2014 Gross National Income (GNI) of USD 3,630 per capita, Indonesia has come a long way since the 1997 Asian financial crisis to become a lower middle income country. It has maintained stable economic growth and aims to be the world's fifth largest economic power by 2030. As a member of the G20, the world's third largest democracy and with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia is expected to rise as a key regional and global player.

Despite these achievements, Indonesia's development has not been even. Continued disparities are exacerbated by low capacity at decentralised levels. According to the "2015 Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas," signed by the President of Indonesia, progress has been made in improving food security, but it remains vulnerable to climate change, natural disasters and malnutrition. Indonesia has the fifth largest number of stunted children in the world - over 9 million children, more than one in three - and one in seven is wasted. High rates of wasting (12 percent) and stunting (37 percent) among children under 5 are coupled with increased overweight and obesity, particularly among women. The country also faces the threat of frequent natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Indonesia ranks 110th out of 188 countries and territories based on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index Report.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP's Country Programme 2012-2015 reflects Indonesia's transformation to middle-income status and the challenges of ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people attain food security as the country progresses economically. The programme also reflects the shift in WFP's role from direct operational engagement to capacity development and the empowerment of the government and communities to address hunger and nutrition challenges.

The Country Programme 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. Over the four years of the Country Programme, WFP's direct food assistance is primarily focused on eastern areas, i.e. NTB, NTT and Papua, in view of the alarming undernutrition figures and capacity gaps there. WFP developed pilots for school meals and mother-and-child nutrition products, and provided technical assistance, knowledge transfer, and capacity development for interventions in food-insecure areas.

The Country Programme is implemented in line with government priorities and policies, and the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (2011-2015). Under the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2012-2015, the Government of Indonesia committed to sharing the cost of implementation. The CPAP was under the responsibility of the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs, WFP's main counterpart.

A key achievement of WFP in the country is that WFP's assistance is found to have reduced stunting, wasting and anaemia in the areas where WFP operates, compared to non-intervention areas. Another achievement is that local authorities have demonstrated their strong commitment by taking over the implementation of school meals programme. Five out of six district governments in Papua assisted by WFP have allocated their own budget for the school meals programme.

The national Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA) 2015 was launched on 8 July by the WFP Executive Director and the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia. The launch was followed by a media briefing and news release on the cooperation between the Government and WFP in continuing to address food security and nutrition issues for years to come. Discussions have been held with the Office of the President on how to utilise the findings and integrate the recommendations in the FSVA into the ministerial work plan.

The Country Programme was, however, hampered by funding shortfalls: approximately 40 percent of the required budget was received. This had negative effects on beneficiary numbers, programme delivery and WFP's reputation. The Country Portfolio Evaluation (2009-13) noted that implementing the pilots drew resources away from the technical assistance, capacity development and advocacy efforts.

WFP's assistance in Indonesia is in line with the national development targets of the Government of Indonesia, WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, and MDG 1.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	5,186	5,397	10,583
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	15,605	14,609	30,214
Number of adults	2,252	11,103	13,355
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	23,043	31,109	54,152
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	25,831	31,898	57,729
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	26,283	31,011	57,294

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	9		3	212		224
Total food distributed in 2015	9		3	212		224
Total food distributed in 2014	198	13	8	344	0	563
Total food distributed in 2013	915	47	7	253	0	1,222

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

Under the 2012-2015 country programme, WFP worked with the Government of Indonesia to design and test scalable prototypes, with a focus on food and nutrition security analysis, disaster risk management and reducing malnutrition.

In 2015, WFP continued to support government capacity development in analysis, design, implementation and evaluation of programmes. WFP implemented innovative food assistance prototypes for school meals and maternal and child nutrition.

Under component one of the country programme (ACT 1, strengthen Indonesian capacity to monitor, analyse and address food security), WFP worked with the government to analyse food and nutrition security, including emergency needs assessments, which contributed to the WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Under component two (ACT 2, strengthen Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response), WFP and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) sought to enhance the speed, effectiveness and efficiency of national and provincial disaster responses by strengthening the logistics capacity of the government. The strategy included a portfolio of interconnected projects and activities for capacity development and operational support to the national and provincial disaster management bodies. The project and activities are structured according to four main pillars: planning, training, operational logistics and response support. These activities also contributed to WFP Strategic Objective 3.

Under component three (ACT 3, strengthen Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels), WFP worked with the government to improve care practices and facilitate access to specialised nutritious foods to reduce stunting among children 6-23 months and to reduce wasting among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through the primary health care system as part of a prototype in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). The school meals activities supported the revitalisation of the national school meals programme by providing a prototype for a sustainable programme using food purchased from local farmers. Additional objectives of WFP's school feeding activities were to improve attentiveness, enrolment and attendance in supported schools. These activities contributed to the WFP Strategic Objective 4.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Geographical targeting was based on the National Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) and consultations with the government. WFP operated in the most food-insecure and vulnerable communities which are concentrated in eastern Indonesia, namely NTT and Papua provinces. Intra-province geographical targeting was done in accordance with provincial FSVAs, produced jointly by WFP and the government.

Component two included government capacity development in Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR). Geographical targeting was based on the Joint BNPB-WFP 4-Year Strategy on Emergency Logistics Enhancement which focused on national and provincial (Yogyakarta and West Sumatra) levels. In 2015, the EPR activities focused mainly on capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) activities such as trainings and workshops. As many as 731 officials (20 percent female; 80 percent male) from various government institutions and related NGOs attended WFP training courses on logistics. WFP also conducted ten logistics capacity assessments together with the local government, NGO and private sector partners; supported the national and provincial logistics clusters; developed emergency logistics plans; embedded WFP staff in local offices and designed scenarios for 27 simulation exercises. Having faced funding constraints in 2014 and guided by the WFP internal review commissioned by the Country Office in 2014, WFP discontinued the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme in 2015. As a result, though initially planned under component two, the FFA programme was non-operational in 2015 and there were no actual participants and beneficiaries to be reported under this component.

WFP's food assistance under component three employed a mix of food and cash transfers: food transfers for maternal and child nutrition (MCN) programmes and cash transfers for school meals programmes. The MCN programme aimed to prevent stunting and wasting during the lean season by focusing on the critical window of the first 1,000 days of life - from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. Operating through the government's community health posts (locally known as 'posyandu'), WFP's blanket supplementary feeding programme consisted of a locally produced fortified blended food called MPASI and Super Cereal Plus, made of rice-soya blend. These supplements were provided to children aged 6 to 23 months as part of the stunting prevention programme. PLW received fortified biscuits to prevent wasting, which would in turn contribute to the prevention of stunting among their children. Fortified biscuits were used as the preferred supplement over blended foods by PLW in Indonesia. This was also consistent with a Ministry of Health programme that uses biscuits as supplementary feeding to address wasting among PLW. In addition to these specialised nutritious foods, a behaviour change communication (BCC) programme on health, nutrition and hygiene, was conducted along with regular growth monitoring of children to detect problems early and address them. The programme targeted beneficiaries in 17 sub-districts in Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) district, NTT province, over the full 1,000 day period. Unfortunately, the distribution of specialised nutritious foods was frequently hampered by pipeline breaks and all 17 sub-districts could not be reached.

Volunteer cooking groups prepared meals with maize and beans procured from local farmers. In line with jointly designed healthy recipes, the cooking groups increased the nutritional content of the meal by adding vegetables which were provided by the community. Furthermore, micronutrient powder (MNP) supplementation was incorporated into the meals to address micronutrient deficiencies among primary school children. MNP was received as an in-kind contribution from one private sector donor through a trust fund and therefore does not appear in the commodity distribution table. Initially, take-home rations were proposed but were eliminated after consultation with local leadership as they are not included in the national school feeding policy. Though school meals coverage surpassed the planned beneficiary target (111.9 percent), cash utilisation and feeding frequency were lower than planned (92.3 percent) due to limited local capacity to implement a cash transfer programme at the district and school level.

An evaluation of WFP's MCN and school meals programmes under the country programme will be conducted in early 2016 to document the impact and performance.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT2 - Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response									
Number of adults	12,000	12,000	24,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	12,000	12,000	24,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	6,000	6,000	12,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	30,000	30,000	60,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	30,000	30,000	60,000	9,848	9,536	19,384	32.8%	31.8%	32.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	30,000	30,000	60,000	18,993	18,867	37,860	63.3%	62.9%	63.1%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels									
Number of adults	2,000	10,600	12,600	2,252	11,103	13,355	112.6%	104.7%	106.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	14,000	13,000	27,000	15,605	14,609	30,214	111.5%	112.4%	111.9%
Number of children below 5 years of age	5,800	5,600	11,400	5,186	5,397	10,583	89.4%	96.4%	92.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	21,800	29,200	51,000	23,043	31,109	54,152	105.7%	106.5%	106.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	43,900	64,900	108,800	15,983	22,362	38,345	36.4%	34.5%	35.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	43,900	64,900	108,800	10,195	15,036	25,231	23.2%	23.2%	23.2%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									



Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>ACT2 - Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response</b>									
Participants in Food For Assets	6,000	6,000	12,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>									
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	5,800	5,600	11,400	5,186	5,397	10,583	89.4%	96.4%	92.8%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children receiving take-home rations		0	0		0	0		-	-
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		6,000	6,000		5,954	5,954		99.2%	99.2%
Children receiving school meals	14,000	13,000	27,000	15,605	14,609	30,214	111.5%	112.4%	111.9%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	14,000	13,000	27,000	15,605	14,609	30,214	111.5%	112.4%	111.9%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>			
Beans	10	3	28.8%
High Energy Biscuits	558	8	1.4%
Maize	50	9	18.3%
Rice Soya Blend	453	204	45.1%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>29.3%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2012 SPR</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>36.1%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	460,254	424,802	92.3%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>460,254</b>	<b>424,802.39</b>	<b>92.3%</b>

## 'Story Worth Telling'

Ms. Manu, the head of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in Jayapura city in Papua province remembers well how, three years ago, mothers in her city had very little knowledge of nutrition. "Many students did not have breakfast at home. They went home during school breaks and most of them did not return to continue their learning." Together with WFP, Ms. Manu and her PKK team started the school meals programme in 2012. "It was not easy at the beginning since the illiteracy rate among mothers was high. We maximised the role of teachers in cooking groups, to enable them to manage the budget and help mothers understand the messages on healthy foods."

The PKK team's patience and persistence succeeded. "The children are now more focused on studying and the attendance rate is increasing," Ms Manu said. The programme has gradually grown to reach 12 schools and 1,887 students in Jayapura city. In 2015, the city administration decided to take over the programme using its own budget. The success of the programme in Jayapura city has led to the expansion and roll-out of the programme to 50 schools covering 8,700 children in five districts in Papua province.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Mainstreaming gender within WFP and in its programmes requires time, energy, creativity and strong engagement from WFP and development partners. WFP collected sex and age-disaggregated data as part of its routine monitoring and evaluation, including baseline and follow-up, effectiveness studies, post-distribution monitoring, and beneficiary contact monitoring. This helped ensure that gender considerations were reflected in various aspects of programme implementation.

WFP's local school meals programme trained male and female farmers in food processing, post-harvest handling, food safety procedures, and skills to manage a cooperative. WFP and cooperating partners (the government and local NGOs) raised awareness on food processing and food safety among members of school committees and farmers' cooperatives. In Papua, the number of women in leadership positions of the School Meal Technical Working Groups has increased from 2 persons in 2014 to 6 persons in 2015. The participation of men as cooking group members was also promoted and as per WFP beneficiary contact monitoring, it was seen that more men had become involved since the previous year.

Due to the nature of the activities and the need for greater sensitivity on gender concerns among government systems, it proved challenging to increase women's participation in EPR-related activities. WFP will strive to improve the inclusion of gender issues in all EPR activities.

Few of the secondary data sources used in the development of FSVA 2015 are disaggregated by gender. However, literacy rates among women aged 15 years or older were used as a proxy for food utilisation and a measure of care practices which emphasised the role of female education in improving nutrition outcomes. Women's literacy has improved markedly since the 2009 FSVA. If there is continued support from government to produce FSVAs, WFP will further advocate for gender analysis in the product.

A Gender Results Network was established in the Country Office in 2015 with equal female and male participation and a combination of international and national staff. The purpose of this network is to draw on results to benefit WFP's corporate efforts to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all aspects of WFP's work and activities.

Due to limited local capacity, funding constraints and the re-alignment to a new strategic framework, baseline data could not be collected for the indicators.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	50		30	49
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	60		100	84

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP ensured that beneficiaries were well-informed about entitlements under its food-based programmes, with the support of partners and community leaders. WFP also shared its detailed contact information including office address and phone numbers with beneficiaries in case they wished to register concerns or complaints.

While training was provided so that women and caretakers understood the purpose and proper consumption of the specialised nutritious products, sharing food with non-target beneficiaries within the household (i.e. members other than pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6-23 months of age) remained a concern. Health staff and volunteers were trained on proper storage techniques for the specialised nutritious foods; however due to limited space in distribution points, the proper steps were sometimes not followed.

In 2015, a food safety incident was reported in Papua and NTT province, where MNP for school meals had deteriorated due to oxidation process in the storage in the field. While not harmful to health WFP decided to recall 153 kg of the product from all the schools and replace it with new product from fresh in-kind donation. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Food Safety and Quality were developed to improve the quality and safety of local food products. Agricultural extension workers, farmers, cooking group and teachers were trained in the use and application of these SOPs. Moreover, WFP also provided trainings on the storage of nutritious foods under the MCN programme as well the raw ingredients used for the local school meals programme.

As part of its work with the BNPB, WFP supported the government to improve accountability and protection for populations affected by natural disasters through; (i) humanitarian logistics technical training and Training of Trainers on supply chain and (ii) technical assistance on the establishment of national and provincial logistics cluster including the development of scenario-based Emergency Logistics Response Plan for Java and Sumatera.

Due to limited local capacity, funding constraints and the re-alignment to a new strategic framework, baseline data could not be collected for some indicators.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, Monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Kupang and Papua Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>			<b>97</b>
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Mar-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Outputs

Extensive work in policy advocacy and capacity development was undertaken in 2015. WFP worked closely with the Food Security Agency to finalise the 2015 FSVA, which was launched jointly by the Vice President of Indonesia and the WFP Executive Director on 8 July 2015. The FSVA was adopted by the government as an important tool to analyse food and nutrition security and to inform policy decisions. The product includes a full version, a brief advocacy version and an interactive online version. Four provincial atlases were also drafted in 2015; launch events will be held in first quarter 2016 in NTT, NTB, Papua and East Java provinces. In 2015, WFP embedded staff in two provincial offices of the Food Security Agency to enhance technical capacity to produce FSVAs and to support the revitalisation of the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS). At the central level, WFP provided technical advice and brought in an expert consultant to guide the inter-ministerial technical working group on the FNSS. WFP also supported a pilot study aimed at introducing new indicators into the FNSS in 2015. The results of this pilot were shared with stakeholders in late 2015 and will feed into a revised government guidance document on the FNSS. In 2015, WFP also re-established food security monitoring bulletins with an initial focus on the impact of drought due to El Niño on food security in Indonesia. The first bulletin was published in October 2015 as a joint effort by WFP, the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute for Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN). In addition to working together on the bulletin, WFP held a two-day 'Mapathon' workshop where GIS officers from various government institutions learned how to calculate drought indicators from satellite data to inform their own analysis of the impact of drought in Indonesia. In December 2015, WFP conducted a survey to assess the impact of drought on household food security, access to drinking water, agriculture and livelihoods. The survey covered 2,400 households in eight drought-affected districts. The assessment report will be published in early 2016.

WFP and the BNPB have been collaborating to enhance their emergency logistics preparedness and response by (i) reinforcing the surge capacity of humanitarian actors and logistics systems; (ii) supporting the establishment of a national network of humanitarian response facilities; and (iii) building the capacity of emergency planners and responders at national and provincial levels.

Under component three, for the MCN programme, WFP worked with private sector partners to improve the composition and specifications of their commercial products to meet international standards. Under this programme, a locally produced fortified blended food called MPASI and Super Cereal Plus, were provided to young children through 442 community health posts or "posyandu" in TTS district in NTT Province. In 2015 14,900 women in the MCN implementation area were exposed to nutrition messaging.

The school meals programme also adopted an integrated approach to community development, seeking to benefit both schools and local production by procuring from local farmers. The community members contributed ingredients and took part in cooking groups. In NTT, the cooperatives procured commodities from smallholder farmers and delivered them to target schools while in Papua local farmers sold their produce directly to the schools. The quality and safety of food supplied to schools was improved through training for farmers and cooking groups. In 2015, the school meals programme expanded to 53 schools in five new districts. Though behavioural change communication (BCC) activity was provided to all the schools yet the number of schools with hand-washing facility remained low due to competing priorities within school budgets for other functions and purposes.

As part of the hand-over of the school meals programme, WFP provided extensive coaching and capacity building to the teachers, farmers' groups and local government counterparts to bolster their ability to run the school meals independently. Topics included nutrition, school gardens, health and hygiene, storage and food safety. WFP also worked closely with the local government on planning and budgeting, financial reporting, monitoring and coordination.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>ACT2 - Enhance Indonesian capacity in disaster preparedness and response</b>				
<b>SO 3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Response</b>				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	455	464	102.0%
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	152	267	175.7%
<b>SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	400	411	102.8%
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	850	794	93.4%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	19	27	142.1%
<b>SO 3: Local Purchase</b>				
Quantity of food purchased locally through Local and Regional purchases (expressed in MT)	mt		138	
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>				
<b>SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	530	560	105.7%
School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	750	790	105.3%
<b>SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) HEB, prevention for wasting for PLW	kcal/person/day	440	440	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	390	442	113.3%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	85	85.0%
<b>SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) FBF	kcal/person/day	240	240	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	390	442	113.3%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	50	60	120.0%
<b>SO 4: School Feeding</b>				
Actual Kcal value per meal per day per type of school meals programme model against the planned Kcal value	Kcal/meal/day	300	350	116.7%
Government contributions towards WFP-run School Feeding activities (as % of total School Feeding budget requirements)	%	22	26	118.2%
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of children benefiting from health, nutrition and hygiene education	Individual	27,000	30,214	111.9%
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling	Individual	1,700	1,891	111.2%
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	135	153	113.3%
Number of cooks assisted by WFP	Individual	1,700	1,891	111.2%
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	50	56	112.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	135	153	113.3%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	14,000	15,605	111.5%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	13,000	14,609	112.4%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	135	153	113.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	Individual	1,900	2,084	109.7%
School Infrastructures: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	153	113	73.9%

## Outcomes

A midline survey of the school meals programme was conducted in Jayapura District in Papua in 2015. In comparison to the baseline survey done in 2014, it showed improved hygiene practices (hand washing with soap) and dietary habits. The incidence of diarrhoea and the duration of each episode was reduced among boys and girls. The average level of haemoglobin of the students in the midline survey was slightly increased compared to the baseline, therefore the level of anaemia was slightly reduced compared to the baseline. The comparison between the same samples of children in the baseline and midline showed that in total there were 25.2 percent students with improved anaemia status in the midline compared to the status in the baseline condition. These positive outcomes may be derived from factors such as the local economic growth, increased revenues from farmers and community ownership of the programme. Further results will be documented during the evaluation of MCN and the school meals programme planned for 2016.

In 2015, the average attendance rates in schools (inclusive of boys and girls) in NTT and Papua have both decreased from 98 percent and 97 percent to 91 percent and 94 percent respectively, partially due to the reason that most new schools had below-average attendance rates (80 percent in NTT and 75 percent in Papua) before joining the expansion programme. Following WFP intervention, school attendance rates have increased in general terms. The average annual rate of enrolment also increased by close to 2 percent as the enrolment rate in Indonesia is already high. The gender gap of school attendance in Indonesia is relatively low.

The strong partnership between WFP and the BNPB has contributed to improve institutional learning and knowledge management, and has expanded emergency logistics mechanisms through the initiation of Indonesia's national network of humanitarian response facility. Provincial logistics capacity assessments and emergency logistics response plans further contributed to emergency preparedness. Logistics coordination was enhanced through the activities of the national and provincial logistics clusters.

High visibility of the launch of the national FSVA in July 2015 garnered significant interest in the product and in WFP's analytical work in general. The FSVA, including its maps on stunting in Indonesia, have been used in government publications as a reference for programmes and policies. Further, technical capacity to produce FSVA's has been enhanced at central and provincial level, particularly in East Java and NTB, where WFP staff were embedded. The methodology used in the FSVA has been further refined through WFP's efforts, increasing the transparency and comparability of its findings over time.

WFP's contributions to the FNSS have led to a draft revision to government guidance on the system which will be released in 2016. WFP's food security monitoring bulletins have also attracted strong interest from government and development partners. Findings from the bulletin have opened doors for dialogue with important government institutions included the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Vice President's National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K).

Due to limited local capacity, funding constraints and the re-alignment to a new strategic framework, baseline data could not be collected for many indicators.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value (at start of project or benchmark)	Previous Follow-up (penultimate follow-up)	Latest Follow-up (latest value measured)
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
Base value: Feb-2014, WFP HH Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: May-2014, WFP Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Data from Programme unit, Programme monitoring.	100	0	100	100
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	90		98	91
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT and Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	90		97	94
<b>Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	12		6	18
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP NTT Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	6			1.9
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	6			1.8
<b>Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	3		2	2
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 2 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Monitoring findings, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	9.9	10.7	7.9	7
<b>Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 (height-for-age as %)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2012, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, monitoring findings, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	49.7	51.8	50.4	47
<b>Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, 4th Quarter 2015 data WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring.	70			17
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, monitoring findings, WFP Kupang Sub Office, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Kupang Sub Offices, methodology: desk review, Secondary data.	50		92	95
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	66			95



## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The focus of WFP's work is on government capacity development in Indonesia. In 2015, WFP worked closely with national, provincial and district counterparts to develop new and innovative approaches by conducting small-scale prototypes that, if proven successful and cost-effective, could be handed over and scaled-up to the national level.

Collaboration continued with local governments on the implementation of the school meals and nutrition programmes. Local governments in five new districts have allocated their own budgets to continue the school meals programme in 2016. Eight districts outside of WFP's intervention areas in Papua have committed to replicate the WFP business model in 2016. Two school meals workshops to share knowledge, best practices and lessons learned was conducted in NTT and Papua provinces with participants from the national ministries of education and health. The lessons learned through WFP's programme have been reflected in the national technical and operational guidelines for the pilot national school feeding programme (PROGAS) to be launched in 2016. WFP's school feeding programme also fostered community participation and ownership by parents, teachers and children involved. The communities showed their commitment by donating time, foods, water and cooking fuel. In many places parents contribute USD 0.35 per month per child to purchase additional ingredients for the food recipes recommended by WFP.

Furthermore in 2015 WFP has initiated discussions and actions for the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and the World Bank. Pilot data collection was done in WFP programme areas in NTT and Papua provinces.

Beyond the national FSVA, WFP also supported the production of FSVAs in four provinces. The Food Security Agency also plans to produce district FSVAs in 2016-2017, highlighting the commitment to the product and its importance for government programmes. The national FSVA has been used as a reference in government policies and programmes including in the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. The development of these atlases built the capacity of government staff through hands-on learning as well as formal workshops on data analysis and mapping technologies. WFP also held a two-day workshop on drought monitoring in 2015 and plans to conduct further similar trainings in 2016. The combination of the high visibility and use of FSVAs and the focus on capacity development in producing FSVAs and food security monitoring bulletins, contributed significantly to the sustainability of these processes and products beyond the CP.

Partly motivated by their limited availability through the public health system, WFP engaged with private sector partners to improve MPASI blended foods to make them commercially available and affordable. WFP also worked with food producers to improve the nutrient content and packaging size of their specialised foods.

WFP also helped village health workers acquire the know-how to assess the nutritional status of children and pregnant women in locations where it distributed specialised nutritious foods. For the measurement of the weight and height of children and the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of mothers, WFP provided training and equipment, such as weighing scales, length boards and MUAC tapes. With improved measuring skills, more timely and accurate information was fed into the programme's monitoring and evaluation system, which ultimately informed policy recommendations. In collaboration with UNICEF, a rigorous Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition counselling training for health workers and health volunteers was cascaded down, starting with a training of trainers programme to help them counsel mothers on best feeding practices as well as nutrition and hygiene.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

Nutritious foods targeting children aged 6-23 months were mostly resourced in-kind by private sector donors under the country programme umbrella or through a special trust fund. The foods were produced locally and modified to meet WFP standards. WFP cash was provided to purchase food commodities from local smallholder farmers for the school meals programme. Training was provided to enable local farmers to meet WFP food quality standards. Communities and local governments provided cash and in-kind support to the programme. The central government also provided funds to support WFP in-country presence, in line with the middle-income country status of Indonesia and WFP rules and regulations.



Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors	124		167
<b>Total:</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>167</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP continued to purchase processed foods from local suppliers. Local purchases offered advantages such as shorter delivery periods and lower handling cost. The local purchases were in line with the advice of the Government of Indonesia to prioritise local food production. The timing and availability of resources were sometimes inadequate for meeting the project requirements, taking into account the lead time needed for procurement, production and delivery of the food commodities to the field. Pipeline breaks occurred, meaning that full rations were not always available to all beneficiaries, in particular, during the critical 1000-day period.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	2	0	0	
Rice Soya Blend	164	0	0	
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Most commodities were purchased in Java Island while WFP operations are in eastern Indonesia (over 2,000 kilometres away). To ensure the quality of food, an inspection was performed at the supplier warehouses and commodities were stored in special containers for protection and security. Then the containerised commodities were moved by multi-modal transport, via sea and road, to the WFP warehouse in eastern Indonesia.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Negligible quantities of food losses were reported at warehouses due to long storage and high humidity. Strong warehouse management has prevented loss of processed commodities from rats. WFP regularly conducted fumigation and sprays at the warehouses to prevent infestations in the food commodities. A long-term agreement was established with the supplier to ensure services rendered without delay.

## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

WFP worked with the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the national capacity at central and sub-national levels in the areas of food security analysis (Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture), disaster preparedness (National Disaster Management Agency or BNPB) and nutrition (Ministry of Health). The principal government counterpart for policy and programming in the current country programme is the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. The Central Statistics Bureau, the National Institute for Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN), the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics, are also important partners for food security monitoring and analysis.

In 2015, WFP intensified its partnerships through embedding WFP staff in local government offices to support capacity development and transfer technical skills to the government counterparts. Private sector donors contributed the largest portion of funding to the 2015 country programme. Beyond funding, WFP's donors were important sources of technical advice, networks and lessons, and WFP benefitted from long-standing support from bilateral development partners in food security analysis, nutrition and disaster risk reduction.

WFP worked closely with the United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and contributed actively to the development of United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2016-2020. Together with FAO, WFP spearheaded a United Nations focus group on El Niño to monitor the evolving situation and coordinate support from United Nations Agencies in close collaboration with the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Resident Coordinator. WFP co-chaired with UNICEF the United Nations Working Group on Nutrition and is an active member of the Donor and United Nations Network for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. In line with its role as co-facilitator of the global SUN Business Network, WFP and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) supported the Indonesia SUN Business Network, which addresses how business can impact nutrition through agriculture, food fortification, consumer approaches and strengthening nutrition in the workplace. In addition, WFP collaborated closely with Global Pulse, a special initiative of the United Nations Secretary General on the use of data and innovation for development. Through its local office, Pulse Lab Jakarta, WFP has tested the feasibility of using innovative techniques to monitor food prices in rural Indonesia through pilot studies in NTB and NTT provinces.

A wide-ranging study, the "Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia", commissioned by WFP and conducted by the SMERU Research Institute in 2014, guided the formulation of WFP's next country programme (2016-2020) and suggested the following medium-term measures, which further informed WFP's partnerships strategy in the country; (i) establish institutions at the central and local levels with a mandate for food and nutrition security, and enforce accountability; (ii) increase the budget for food security and nutrition, and enhance the quantity and quality of service providers; (iii) make social safety nets and disaster response and preparedness sensitive to nutrition, and improve targeting and efficiency; (iv) prioritise vulnerable districts with programmes for immediate alleviation of food and nutrition insecurity; (v) promote awareness-raising and education across all sectors of society and create public private partnerships.

WFP had over 600 complementary partners, including schools, health posts, health centres and relevant stakeholders, that supported and engaged in WFP programmes in multiple ways through in-kind contributions such as raw materials, human resources and technical assistance.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	4			13

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <small>(at start of project or benchmark)</small>	Previous Follow-up <small>(penultimate follow-up)</small>	Latest Follow-up <small>(latest value measured)</small>
<b>ACT3 - Enhance Indonesian capacity to reduce undernutrition below critical levels</b>				
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	<b>650</b>		<b>551</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Monitoring findings, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, NTT & Papua Sub Offices, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Lessons Learned

WFP has learned a number of lessons from the implementation of the 2012-2015 country programme. These include: (i) the need for constant consultation, partnership and flexibility to align with the government at the national and sub-national levels; (ii) the importance of prioritising resources to those activities that enhance institutional capacities; (iii) the importance of partnerships to provide know-how, networks and finances to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of responses.

The "Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security," the WFP Country Portfolio Evaluation (2009-2013) and consultations with central ministries have recommended that WFP should discontinue direct food distributions, except in a Level 3 emergency response. Thus WFP is shifting its focus to policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing to support the government's investments in food security, nutrition and emergency preparedness.

The United Nations system is adapting to changes in Indonesia's development priorities. The UNPDF is aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan and the 2030 Global Goals, and its activities are also concentrated on policy advice, capacity development and knowledge-sharing.

In order to achieve further progress towards gender equality, WFP Indonesia will continue to advocate for gender related analysis and strive for greater reflection of gender concerns in all WFP activities.

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors	WPD-C-02483-01	Rice Soya Blend			40
Private Donors	WPD-C-02749-01	Beans			2
Private Donors	WPD-C-03050-01	Rice Soya Blend	124		124
Total:			124		167