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Evaluation of Indonesia WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2020

Evaluation Report
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Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

Evaluation features

1. The Indonesia country strategic plan (CSP) evaluation was conducted between June 2019 and May 2020. In order to assess strategic and operational continuity, the evaluation covers WFP activities implemented from January 2016 to June 2019, assessing both the earlier Indonesia country programme (CP) (2016) and the CSP for 2017–2020. Through four main questions it assesses WFP’s strategic positioning and the extent to which WFP has made the strategic shift expected under the CSP; the CSP’s contribution to strategic outcomes; how efficiently the CSP was implemented; and the factors explaining WFP performance. This follows a country portfolio evaluation completed in 2014.

2. The evaluation was timed to provide evidence and lessons to inform the development of the next WFP CSP in Indonesia. The main users for this evaluation are the WFP Indonesia country office, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, WFP headquarters technical divisions, the Government of Indonesia and other partners.

3. An independent external team undertook the evaluation using mixed methods, drawing on monitoring data, document review and semi-structured interviews with over 200 stakeholders at the national and local levels. Data collection, analysis and triangulation were carefully conducted to ensure the validity of findings and attention to confidentiality, gender and ethical considerations. The evaluation experienced some limitations in assessing the outcome of WFP capacity-strengthening activities due to gaps in indicators¹ and data and high turnover of stakeholders.

Context

4. With a population of 263 million, Indonesia is the world’s largest island country, exposed to frequent natural disasters such as the recent earthquakes in Lombok and Sulawesi (2018) and a tsunami in the Sunda Strait (2018). Indonesia has been ranked as a middle-income country since 2010, although the rapid pace of economic growth has led to increased inequality and persistent geographical disparities in income, food security, education and gender equality, with 25.9 million persons living below the poverty line (USD 25/person/month).²

TABLE 1: SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Total population (1)	263 million
Life expectancy at birth (2)	69.4 years
Gross domestic product per capita (1)	USD 3 892
Human Development Index score (2)	0.707
Poverty level*	9.74%
Gender Inequality Index (2)	0.451
Prevalence of under 5 stunting ³	30.8% (2017)
Income Gini coefficient (2)	38.1 (2017)

* Overall Indonesia poverty rate (2018) 9.82% (1st semester) and 9.66% (2nd semester). Central Bureau of Statistics (2018): <https://www.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2016/08/18/1219/persentase-penduduk-miskin-menurut-provinsi-2007---2018.htm>

Sources: 1) World Bank World Development Indicators; 2) United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report – 2019. 2018 data unless noted.

¹ This includes corporate country capacity strengthening (CCS) indicators and a lack of outcome indicators in the CSP logical framework and policy change indicators for tracking evidence for CSP-inspired policy change or the degree of policy influence.

² World Bank. 2018. Country Profiles <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>.

³ United Nations Partnership for Development Framework, 2018 Annual Report. https://www.un.or.id/component/bdthemes_shortcodes/?view=download&id=d171b369612cf3efbe9f5367bda75e.

5. Indonesia faces food security and nutrition challenges, ranking 70th of 119 countries on the 2019 Global Hunger Index. While food availability has improved, access to, and utilization of, food remain problematic. An estimated 20.2 million people were undernourished in 2017,⁴ with high levels of stunting in children under 5 and an increased prevalence of obesity in adults. The root causes of these nutrition patterns appear to be lack of knowledge of nutritious foods and poor dietary habits.⁵ Low literacy levels of women were also correlated with poor child feeding practices.⁶

6. The Government of Indonesia has a strong national policy environment with regard to development, social assistance and health. Not all policies have translated into action at the local level, however; they have been impeded by the country's complex legislative hierarchy and a decentralization process that was started in 2000 to transfer a significant range of responsibilities, including responsibility for budget allocations, to regencies⁷ and districts.⁸

7. The medium-term national development plan for 2015–2019 (RPJMN) drives the Government's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),⁹ aiming to improve the quality of life and address inequality through community development; increased welfare benefits and the narrowing of income gaps; increased productivity of the middle and lower economic classes and poverty reduction; and increased development without environmental degradation.

8. The United Nations partnership development framework (UNPDF) for Indonesia is aligned with the RPJMN objectives and articulates United Nations support for the Government with regard to poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work; equitable access to social services and social protection; environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks; and improved governance and equitable access to justice.¹⁰

WFP country strategic plan

9. The Indonesia CSP for 2017–2020 was one of the first pilot CSPs in WFP. It aimed to continue the earlier shift from direct food assistance to country capacity strengthening (CCS), focusing on three strategic outcomes: i) reduced severe food insecurity; ii) improved dietary patterns; and iii) upgraded national logistics capacity. Key areas of focus included policy advice, technical capacity development, and knowledge-sharing to support the Government's development plan (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Line of Sight for CSP for 2017–2020		
Strategic Goal 1 (SDG 2)		
Support countries to achieve zero hunger		
Strategic Objective 1		Strategic Objective 2
End hunger by protecting access to food		Improve nutrition
Strategic Result 1 (SDG target 2.1)		Strategic Result 2 (SDG target 2.2)
Everyone has access to food		No one suffers from malnutrition
Outcome 1: Reduce severe food insecurity by 1 percent per year, prioritizing the most vulnerable people and	Outcome 3: Indonesia's emergency logistics capacity will be upgraded to respond in a timely	Outcome 2: An increased percentage of Indonesian consumers adopt a more balanced diet enabling Indonesia to meet its national desirable dietary pattern target of 92.5 by 2019

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2018. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/2018/en/>.

⁵ 2017 *Cost of Diet* study sponsored by WFP and the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ A regency is an administrative division at the sub-provincial level.

⁸ <https://www.adb.org/publications/government-decentralization-program-indonesia>.

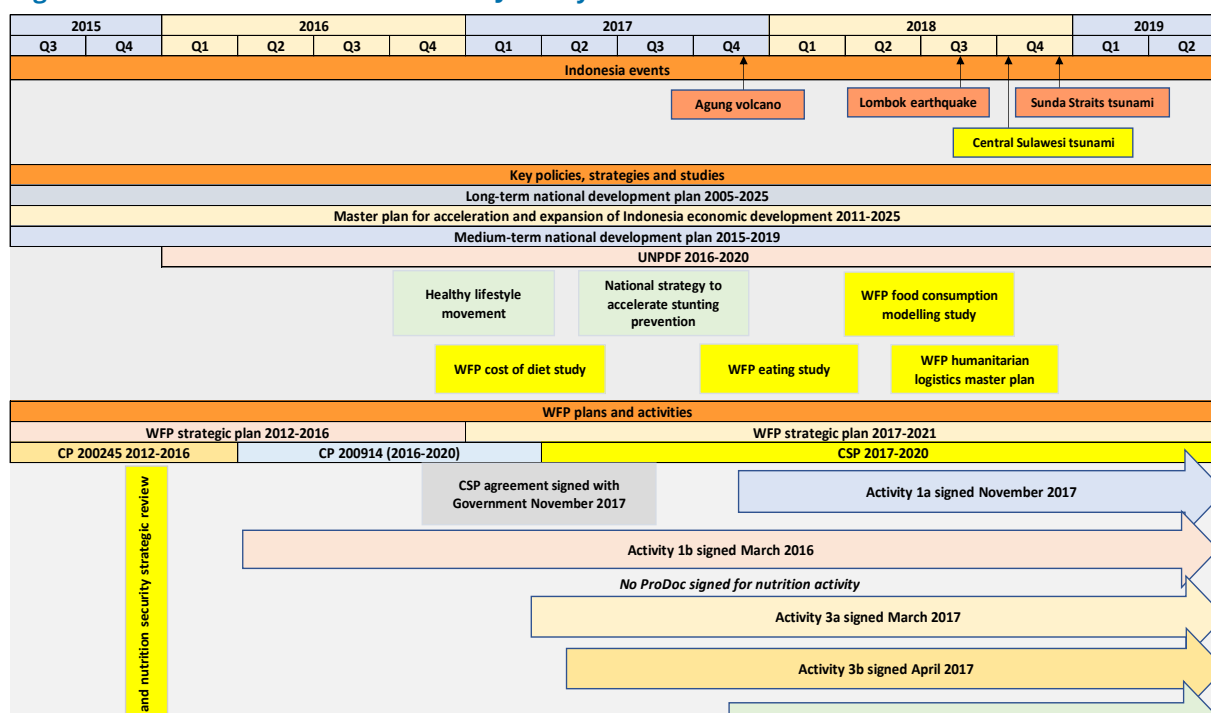
⁹ Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017.

¹⁰ UNPDF 2016–2020.

regions using an evidence-based approach	and coordinated manner to disasters		
Output 1.1: National and subnational food security and nutrition data collection and analysis systems enhanced	Output 3.1: National humanitarian supply network enhanced	Output 2.1: Tailored balanced diet promotional campaigns adequately delivered to targeted populations	Output 2.2: National social protection and school meal programmes designed to improve the nutrition status of recipients
Activity 1: Support the Government in collecting and analysing data on food security and nutrition for optimum policies and programmes	Activity 4: Enhance national and subnational emergency preparedness and response through the establishment of an integrated network of logistics hubs	Activity 2: Promote balanced diets to address undernutrition and overweight	Activity 3: Improve the efficiency and nutritional impact of national school meals and social protection programmes

Source: WFP Indonesia CSP (2017–2020)

Figure 2: WFP CP and CSP overview from January 2016 to mid-2019



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