



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO AND GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF) 2016-2020



the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia

FAO AND GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF) 2016-2020

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Foreword

Secretary General - The Ministry of Agriculture

We greatly appreciate the work done by the Government of Indonesia and FAO towards the signing of the Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Indonesia 2016 – 2020. If I recall well, the draft of the CPF has been discussed for close to two years. There were several issues to be resolved, in addition to substantive aspects, we also discussed financial support by the Government of Indonesia. Through a thorough review and understanding of the Government of Indonesia's policy on budgeting, we finally came to the agreement that has led us to an agreed solution.

I am expecting this CPF to be a living document that will serve as a guide for successfully implementing programmes in the future.

Finally, I would like to take this moment to convey my appreciation to all those parties that have contributed to the completion of this CPF.

Thank you.

Jakarta, March 16th, 2017



Hari Priyono
Secretary General
Ministry of Agriculture

Foreword

Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources - Ministry of National Planning/BAPPENAS

I would like to express my appreciation to all key ministries and to FAO Indonesia for the hard work and collaboration in preparing and formulating the Country Programming Framework 2016-2020. We are really honoured to be part of this excellent result, stemming from many discussions and meetings.

FAO is one of Indonesia's important development partners. We acknowledge FAO's important role to support our development. As we face many challenges, but also a lot of potential, in the food and agricultural sectors, such as rural poverty, the need to increase farmers' productivity, conservation of natural resources, etc., the focus of our cooperation with FAO consistently has been in line with our national priorities. Therefore, I encourage FAO to continue its work, in particular to support our medium-term development priorities on food and nutrition security, in reducing rural poverty, and to achieve our Sustainable Development Goal targets.

As a result of long-term cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and FAO, we have managed to carve out some success stories. Those good practices should not only be documented, but also communicated and transformed into policies, and replicated to various regions. Our work with FAO in Rice-Fish Farming, for example, is one of the success stories that has been scaled up by the Government into more than 4 000 ha funded by our own government budget. This model offers an opportunity for farmers to maintain their food production, as well as to gain more income simultaneously. We should also note the success story of Conservation Agriculture that has enabled farmers in drylands to cultivate their food crops successfully.

Partnership and ownership plays crucial parts in improving our own development performances and our cooperation. Our experience suggests that local government needs to be more deeply engaged to guarantee project sustainability. I encourage development partners to work together to leverage impacts of your investment in Indonesia. Strong and mutual partnerships and collaboration with all stakeholders will ensure quality of our programmes.

Finally, allow me to express again my gratitude to all of you who have been involved in the various processes leading to the formulation of this CPF. I would like to remind myself and all of you that this signing ceremony is just our starting point; more detailed formulation and real activities framed under this CPF awaits us all. I believe that your active engagement will play a significant role in strengthening our own coordination among government institutions, as well as our cooperation with FAO.

Thank you.

Jakarta, March 16th, 2017



Gellwyn Jusuf
Deputy Minister for Maritime and Natural Resources
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

Foreword

FAO Representative in Indonesia

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a living document that sets out four government priority areas to guide FAO's work in partnership with the Government of Indonesia over the five-year period 2016-2020. It aims to bring to Indonesia innovative best practices, knowledge and global standards through international expertise, in close collaboration with national expertise, in the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

The document was prepared through consultation and subsequent agreement with the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Villages, Transmigration and Disadvantaged Areas, as well as other government institutions and development partners. It takes into consideration the *Nawacita* (nine development priorities of the Government of Indonesia), the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (RPJMN), the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF, 2016-2020), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other relevant regional and national strategic plans for food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, climate change and rural development.

FAO is very grateful for, and proud of, the active participation - as well as pertinent contributions from a large number of experts and staff representing government institutions and development partners throughout the preparation of this document. The multi-disciplinary and participatory approaches during the CPF formulation exercise have resulted in a strong sense of ownership and have led to collaboration across institutions, which is very important towards the successful implementation of the CPF.

I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister for Maritime and Natural Resources of Bappenas for their leadership, and their strong support throughout the formulation process.

Last but not least, FAO will work in close collaboration with the Government of Indonesia and with development partners to ensure the necessary funds are raised for the identified projects and programmes to be fully funded, and for the CPF to deliver the expected results.

Wishing all successful collaboration.

Jakarta, March 16th, 2017



Mark Smulders
FAO Representative in Indonesia

Executive summary

The FAO and Government of Indonesia Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a living document that sets out four government priority areas, in which FAO will work in partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GoI) over a period of five years, from 2016 to 2020. Its preparation process was led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), in consultation and agreement with technical line ministries particularly the Ministry of Agriculture as a FAO Focal Point. The formulation of the CPF involved a review of the *Nawacita* (nine development priorities of the GoI), the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (RPJMN in Bahasa Indonesia), the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2016-2020), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other relevant regional and national strategic plans for food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, climate change and rural development.

FAO in consultation with the key line Ministries and Bappenas has elaborated four strategic areas, to which the CPF (2016-2020) will contribute in line with Government priorities as follow:

1. Increased resilience of livelihoods to the effects of climate change, recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats. This priority will be focused on two main areas :
 - a) Mainstreaming the Global Health Security Agenda (GHTSA) in Indonesia.
 - b) Community resilience to the effects of climate change.
2. Sustainable intensification of crop production and improved management of forests and fisheries resources. FAO will focus its assistance in the following integrated area:
 - a) Strengthening Climate Smart Agricultural Practices.
 - b) Improving management of fisheries and forestry.
3. Reduction of rural poverty through more inclusive food systems and value chain development. The FAO intervention will focus on:
 - a) Promotion of efficient and inclusive value chains for rural poverty alleviation.
4. Improvement of the policy environment and strengthened partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition. FAO will supports the Government of Indonesia in enabling effective evidence-based policy formulation and implementation. Focus areas:
 - a) Improving the policy environment.
 - b) Strengthening partnerships for food and nutrition security.

FAO and GoI are seeking USD 351.4 million of funding for all Priorities of which USD 205.7 million through co-financing. CPF implementation will be pursued through increased emphasis on partnership, and in alignment with the efforts of the Government of Indonesia and development partners. During its implementation, a Steering Committee chaired by MoA and co-chaired by BAPPENAS and FAO. This Committee will review and provide advice annually on the implementation of progress to ensure the quality and timely delivery of all programmes and projects.

I. Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a living document that sets out four government priority areas, in which FAO will work in partnership with the Government of Indonesia (Gol) over a period of five years, from 2016 to 2020. FAO brings to this partnership innovative international best practice in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, as well as overall rural development, complementing Indonesia's own capacity, especially in regard to its substantial human and financial resources.

The CPF preparation process was carried out with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) as the technical focal point Ministry for FAO, as well as other key ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (MoV), as well as other government institutions and development partners.

The formulation of the CPF involved a review of the *Nawacita* (nine development priorities of the Gol), the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (*RPJMN* in Bahasa Indonesia), the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2016-2020), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other relevant regional and national strategic plans for food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, climate change and rural development.



INDONESIA



II. Country context and priorities

Indonesia is populated by close to 260 million people and has achieved significant economic progress over the past two decades. As a member of the G20, Indonesia reached low Middle Income Country (MIC) status in the early 2000s. The agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors have contributed significantly to economic growth and poverty reduction. However, despite that achievement, food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty remain a serious challenge.

Indonesia's RPJMN centers on community development, increased welfare, prosperity and productivity increases to narrow the income gap. Furthermore, it stresses contribution from major actors in both the public and private sectors in improving the productivity of lower-middle income groups and the prevention of environmental degradation. Indonesia has played a considerable role in contributing to global partnership building through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in areas such as artificial insemination, aquaculture and mariculture, with the support of internationally recognized research centers.

MoA's Strategic Plan focuses on achieving food sovereignty through food self-sufficiency; strengthening agricultural bio-industry systems; increasing farmer welfare; and bureaucracy reform. MMAF's Strategic Plan focuses on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; enhancing independence in the sustainable management of marine and aquaculture resources; enhancing competitiveness in marine and aquaculture products; and developing human resource competencies and institutional capacity. MoEF's Strategic Plan focuses on improving the quality of the environment; sustainable utilization of forest and environmental resources; and forest conservation. And, MoV's Strategic Plan focuses on reducing rural poverty; accelerating development in disadvantaged villages; and developing inter-village economic networks.

The GoI and FAO recognize the importance of gender-sensitive policies and programmes as being central to successful economic and social development and in improving farming households' welfare. To achieve this, in particular gender-segregated data to support evidence-based food and agricultural development policies and their implementation, remains to be strengthened.

As the largest economy of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), its status as a Middle Income Country and a member of the G20, Indonesia is a major player regionally and world-wide. Net official development assistance (ODA), as a percent of gross national income (GNI), has been on a sharp decline over the past decade and reached 0.01 percent in 2014. In 2016, Indonesia's annual budget for the agricultural sector stood at USD 2.4 billion, providing the Ministry with significant capacity in developing the food and agricultural sectors. The agricultural sector contributes 13.5 percent to GDP, while the agriculture share of the workforce stands at 33 percent. In addition to agriculture, the forestry and fisheries sectors play a major contributing role to the economy and people's livelihoods. Nevertheless, 29 million Indonesians still live below the poverty line (11.2 percent), while rural poverty stands at 14.2 percent of the rural population (World Bank). Population-wide, the level of chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children is high at 37 percent, while levels of obesity are increasing. In this overall socio-economic context, FAO's possible added value to Indonesia needs to be carefully elaborated, as presented below.

FAO's regional priorities

In March 2016, the 33rd Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC) set forth six priorities in the region for FAO and the Member Countries to act upon. They are (i) nutrition, food security and food safety; (ii) inclusive value chain development; (iii) food waste and losses; (iv) trans-boundary animal and plant pests and diseases; (v) sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change, natural disasters, environmental and natural resource degradation; and (vi) data availability and its appropriate analysis for sound policy and strategy formulation and decision making.

The FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) will continue to support several Regional Initiatives, including the Regional Initiative on the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC), the Regional Rice Initiative (RRI), and the Sustainable Intensification of Aquaculture for Blue Growth Initiative (RI-BG). Currently, the Government of Indonesia takes part in these two Regional Initiatives, namely the RRI and RI-BG, while the regional priority areas outlined above are highly relevant to Indonesia, in particular those relating to 'One Health' and climate change.



III. FAO's contribution and expected results

Given still significant levels of rural poverty, malnutrition and rapid urbanization, Indonesia's challenge is to make agriculture, fisheries and forestry more profitable, while also making these sectors more resilient to the effects of climate change to feed future generations. The average age of an Indonesian farmer is high at 47 years, and it is increasingly more difficult to keep the younger generations interested in farming, fishing and forestry. FAO has been able to demonstrate successfully that farming can be made more profitable, and more attractive for future generations, while ensuring sustainable use of Indonesia's abundant, but rapidly declining natural resources. It is FAO's ambition to work with key line Ministries to demonstrate good practice through targeted interventions, which can then be scaled up with Government's own human and financial resources, while also contributing at the policy level to help redirect investment to where it will have a more positive impact on achieving greater food and nutrition security.

In the above context, FAO in consultation with the key line Ministries and BAPPENAS, has elaborated four strategic areas drawn from Gol priorities, to which the CPF (2016-2020) will contribute:



Government Priority 1

Increased resilience of livelihoods to the effects of climate change, recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats

Indonesia faces multiple threats, as a result of recurrent natural disasters and other hazards affecting rural, as well as urban community livelihoods. FAO’s technical assistance under this priority area will focus on two main areas:

(i) Mainstreaming the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) in Indonesia. In working closely with the Government’s Veterinary Services (Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services), FAO will assist in strengthening the linkages between the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Environment and Forestry to reduce the risk of infectious diseases in agriculture, forestry and fisheries impacting on humans. This includes both continuation of work in avian influenza as well as work on emerging infectious diseases with pandemic potential through the Emerging Pandemic Threats Programme.

(ii) Community resilience to the effects of climate change. Working closely with the Ministries of Agriculture, and Environment and Forestry, as well as the national disaster management bodies, FAO will support smallholder farming communities in combating the effect of climate change, reducing disaster risk, and enabling the recovery of livelihoods, primarily in the agriculture and forestry sectors. This involves capacity development for farmers in improved agricultural practices, ensuring better integration into the value chain, and coordination with government at district, province and national levels.

FAO and GoI are seeking **USD 55.93 million** of funding in support of this **first Priority**, of which USD 22.5 million through co-financing. This Priority is in line with SDGs 2, 5, 12, 13 and 15 and complements interventions from other UN agencies under the UNPDF, specifically under “*Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks*”.



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Government Priority 2

Sustainable intensification of crop production and improved management of forests and fisheries resources

The Government of Indonesia attaches a high level of importance to food sovereignty and food self-sufficiency, supported by the sustainable management of natural resources. FAO’s technical assistance under this priority will focus on two main areas:

(i) Strengthening Climate Smart Agricultural Practices.

Through innovative approaches and building on success stories, FAO will support the Gol in scaling-up rice-fish farming, broaden the use of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for better natural resources management and greater biodiversity towards achieving food self-sufficiency and food security objectives.

(ii) Improving management of fisheries and forestry.

Global policies and agreements on fisheries and forestry management, which Indonesia has ratified, need a multi-stakeholder approach that involves capacity development of Government and local communities avoiding conflict with the existing values. Therefore, FAO will support this approach by providing technical assistance and continuing coordination.

FAO and Gol are seeking **USD 115.3 million** of funding for this **second Priority**, of which USD 95.9 million through co-financing (associated mainly with climate change and environment-related funds and financial instruments). This Priority is in line with SDGs 2, 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15 and complements interventions from other UN agencies under UNPDF “*Outcome 1: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work*”.



Government Priority 3

Reduction of rural poverty through more inclusive food systems and value chain development

Indonesia’s agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are dominated by small-scale farmers experiencing high levels of rural poverty, low productivity, poor quality farm products, and weak farmers’ organizations that do not allow smallholder farmers to engage fairly and profitably in value chains. FAO will focus its assistance in the following integrated area:

(i) Promotion of efficient and inclusive value chains for rural poverty alleviation. In line with government priorities, FAO will work on value chains relating to rice, corn, beef, seaweed, sago palm and palm oil through a series of small technical assistance projects to large-scale investments. In demonstrating how food commodity value chains can become more inclusive, FAO will ensure gender-sensitive and evidence-based approaches. Elements of the strategy will involve women entrepreneurs and enhancing product competitiveness for Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (MSMEs), in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

FAO and Gol are seeking **USD 176.5 million** of funding for this **third Priority**, of which USD 87.1 million through co-financing (associated mainly with climate change and environment-related funds and financial instruments). This Priority is in line with SDGs 1, 5, 7, 12, 14 and 15 and complements interventions from other UN agencies under UNPDF “*Outcome 1: Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods and Decent Works; as well as “Outcome 2: Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection”*”.



Government Priority 4**Improvement of the policy environment and strengthened partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition**

Under this priority, FAO supports the Government of Indonesia in enabling effective evidence-based policy formulation and implementation, in line with international standards, including in supporting the generation of credible data, information and analysis (incl. in support of the SDGs/Agenda 2030), while also supporting policy and strategy formulation. In particular:

(i) Improving the policy environment. While drawing on good international practices, FAO will support evidence-based policy making, including through the generation of reliable statistics, information and analysis for sustainable natural resources management (in agriculture, fisheries and forestry), while also strengthening human and institutional capacities to improve the overall policy environment. FAO's external perspectives and expertise will complement Indonesia's own capacities in this area.

(ii) Strengthening partnerships for food and nutrition security. Apart from promoting increased cross-sectoral collaboration towards improved food and nutrition security, FAO will also seek to identify Indonesian capacity, knowledge and technical expertise for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). These efforts will support Gol in achieving mutual agreement on necessary action towards greater food and nutrition security at national and local levels, as well as internationally.

FAO and Gol are seeking **USD 2.1 million** of funding for this **fourth Priority**, of which USD 400 thousand through co-financing. This Priority contributes to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 12, 14 and 15, and complements interventions from other UN agencies under UNPDF "Outcome 4: Improve Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All".





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IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The following principles will guide CPF implementation, monitoring and reporting:

1. CPF implementation will be pursued through increased emphasis on partnerships, in alignment with the efforts of the Government of Indonesia and other development partners.
2. FAO will support CPF implementation through **four key modalities**, linked to FAO's comparative advantages and technical expertise, while demonstrating added-value of FAO's interventions:
 - a. Through substantial bilateral trust fund projects and investment programmes, supported by development partners, including the climate and environment financing modalities, such as GEF and GCF and/or co-financed by the Government of Indonesia.
 - b. Through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), which will be used mainly to demonstrate good practice and/or used as a catalytic resource to scale-up good practice with GoI and other resources; in addition, TCP resources will be used for targeted policy advice and/or programme development.
 - c. In drawing on FAO's existing technical capacity, primarily staff and consultants, in response to explicit government needs, for e.g. policy advice and analysis, while also drawing on resources available through global and/or regional programmes, in response to specific and/or time-bound requests from Government.
 - d. Through the expansion of strategic partnerships with various stakeholders, such as private sector, academia and civil society. It is through effective collaboration with government, in addition to other development partners and stakeholders, while making use of each other's knowledge and comparative advantages, that FAO will work to achieve the outcomes of the CPF.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture, as FAO's focal point Ministry, will ensure coordination, and liaison with, relevant Government Ministries and Agencies in the implementation of the CPF, in consultation with the Deputy of Maritime and Natural Resources, and Directorate of Foreign Multilateral Funding at BAPPENAS.
4. In project/programme formulation and implementation, best practices in gender- and nutrition-sensitive approaches to development will be encouraged.
5. **A Steering Committee** chaired by MoA, and co-chaired by BAPPENAS and FAO, will be established to review progress in the implementation of the CPF, and provide advice on an annual basis. The Committee membership comprises senior officials from all relevant Ministries and Agencies, project team leaders and the FAO Representative in Indonesia.
6. FAO, in consultation with the Steering Committee, will develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure quality and timely delivery of all programmes and projects.
7. In 2017, a multidisciplinary FAO mission will discuss a strategy for FAO support to CPF implementation in consultation with government and partners with specific emphasis on FAO's roles in key policy areas, as well as emerging issues and challenges faced by Indonesia.
8. The CPF will be jointly signed by the Ministry of Agriculture and BAPPENAS (on behalf of the Government of Indonesia) and FAO as a declaration of effective collaboration, while inviting support from stakeholders to ensure successful implementation.

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ONE HEALTH

Stakeholders Collaboration – Action
Kolaborasi Pemangku Kepentingan One Health

Preparedness & Response
ONE HEALTH IN ACTION

16 March 2017 - Jakarta, Indonesia



FAO/Billy Anderson

Joint statement

The FAO and Government of Indonesia Country Programming Framework (CPF) defines the development objectives for collaboration between FAO and the Government of Indonesia over the period 2016-2020. The document describes the Government priorities, outputs and targets to be achieved, as well as the resources and partnerships required.

Through the co-signature of the CPF 2016-2020, the Government of Indonesia and FAO commit to continue the fruitful collaboration to achieve the objectives stated in the document, subject to the availability of the necessary human and financial resources.

Signed on behalf of:

The Government of Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia

The Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations



Hari Priyono
Secretary General,
Ministry of Agriculture

Date: 16 March 2017



Gellwynn Jusuf
Deputy for Maritime & Natural
Resources, BAPPENAS

Date: 16 March 2017




Mark Smulders
FAO Representative
in Indonesia

Date: 16 March 2017

ANNEXES

Annex 1: FAO and GoI CPF results and resource requirements for 2016-2020

Government Priority 1: Increased resilience of livelihoods to the effects of climate change, recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats

- Country Outcome 1 : By 2020, Indonesia has strengthened its resilience to the effects of climate change, recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats
- Related UNPDF : (Outcome 3) Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks
- FAO Regional Priority : (RP 4) Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies
- Related SDGs :  * cross cutting


Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement (FAO-GoI achievement/-result unless indicated otherwise)	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) ¹					Implementing partners (Government actors, others)	
		Total estimated resources required ²	Available funding (FAO)	Voluntary (Including TF) ³	SSC, other Partnership	TCP		Expected co-financing (GoI, others)
Output 1.1. Strengthened capacity of animal health services to detect, prevent and control zoonoses, including avian influenza and emerging infectious diseases <small>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 5.2.1, 5.1.1 and 5.2.2)</small>	<p>Target 1: 8 DGLAHS animal DICs have capacity to conduct surveillance and test samples following PREDICT protocols for 5 selected virus families with pandemic potential by 2018</p> <p>Target 2. Policy and guidelines on prevention and control of HPAI and EIDs with pandemic potential implemented by 2019 in targeted provinces.</p> <p>Target 3: Animal health officers in high-risk areas in six provinces are trained in detection, prevention and control of selected zoonoses and EIDs with pandemic potential using the One Health approach by 2019.</p>	21 300	16 300	4 000 ⁱ	-		1 000 ⁱ	DGLAHS Puslitbangnak (IAARD) DFAT USAID MoH

1. (a) available (p) pipeline (i) indicative
 2. Total resources required represent the sum of resources channelled through FAO, as well as expected Government of Indonesia contribution towards the output.
 3. TF is a programme/projects funded by third party donor/resource partners

<p>Output 1.2. Enhanced resilience of rural livelihoods to climate threats through the development and promotion of Conservation Agriculture and Climate Smart Livestock practices</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 5.3.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.4.1)</p>	<p>Target 1. CA guidance materials based on demonstration farms for maize production applied in 15 districts level by 2017</p> <p>Target 2. National and regional CA network is established by 2018</p> <p>Target 3. Govt. document and technical guidelines confirming adoption of CA at provincial government level endorsed by 2019</p> <p>Target 4. Prodoc on Climate Smart Livestock Devt. formulated for funding by 2018</p>	7 600	4 700	2 000 ⁱ	-	-	900 ⁱ	IAARD DGFC OFDA NZAid GCF/GEF DGLAHS
<p>Output 1.3. Livelihoods of rural communities affected by natural hazards improved and Gol capacity to develop and implement gender-sensitive post-disaster livelihood recovery strengthened</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 5.3.2 and 5.1.1)</p>	<p>Target 1. Income generating capacity of 800 households in disaster affected area restored by end 2017</p> <p>Target 2. Gender sensitive DRR policy document for agricultural sectors developed by 2019</p>	2 000	650	750 ⁱ	-	-	600 ⁱ	IDF Bappenas BNPB NZAid UNDP ILO
<p>Output 1.4 One of the national prioritized watershed and its farming system is improved through climate smart agriculture approach</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 5.3.1 and 5.3.2)</p>	<p>Target 1. Pilot project on improved farming systems on prioritized national watershed introduced and implemented by 2019</p> <p>Target 2. 200 Farming households and government extension officers trained in improved farming systems through climate smart agriculture by 2020</p>	25 030	-	5 000 ⁱ	-	30 ^p	20 000 ⁱ	MoEF MoA Private Sectors OFDA
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 1 (USD Millions)		55.93	21.65	11.75	-	0.03	22.50	

Government Priority 2

Sustainable intensification of crop production and improved management of forests and fisheries resources

- Country Outcome 2 : By 2020, Indonesia has improved capacities in the intensification of crop production and management of forests and fisheries resources in a sustainable manner
- Related UNPDF : (Outcome 1) Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work
- FAO Regional Priority : (RP 3) Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization
- Related SDGs :  * cross cutting


Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement (FAO-Gol achievement/-result unless indicated otherwise)	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) ¹					Expected co-financing (Gol, others)	Implementing partners (Government actors, others)
		Total estimated resources required ²	Available funding (FAO)	Voluntary (Including TF) ³	SSC, other Partnership	TCP		
Output 2.1 Government and farming communities adopt innovative technologies introduced by FAO and scale up at national level (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2)	Target 1a. Landscape IPM approach scaled up to 100 ha by end 2017. Target 1b. Rice fish farming using cluster approach scaled up to 4000 ha by 2018. Target 2. Two organic villages established on pilot basis with agreed characteristics defined by 2018 Target 3. Pilot project on improved fish feed technology implemented by 2017 and lessons learned are mainstreamed by 2020	2 380	440	-	-	440 p	1 500 p & i	DGLAHS PMMAF MoA CMMA BPS MPWH Bappenas Local Government
Output 2.2. Government capacity in sustainable marine and fisheries resources management strengthened (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.3.2)	Target 1. Capacity developed in formulation of more comprehensive SAP and TDA provided to 75 Gol officers and academia at national and local levels by 2018 Target 2. SAP and TDA of REBYC and BOBLME implemented by 2020	69 000	7 000	2 000 p	-	-	60 000 p	MMAF WWF CI GEF Local Government Timor-Leste Govt Private sector

- (a) available (p) pipeline (i) indicative
- Total resources required represent the sum of resources channelled through FAO, as well as expected Government of Indonesia contribution towards the output.
- TF is a programme/projects funded by third party donor/resource partners

	<p>Target 3. SAP and TDA of ISLME developed and implemented by 2020</p> <p>Target 4.a 150 representatives from public, private sectors and academia trained in sust. fisheries mangt. by 2019;</p> <p>Target 4b. 150 Government officials trained in preservation of coastal ecosystems by 2020</p>								
<p>Output 2.3. Inland Aquatic Biodiversities mainstreamed into Fisheries Management Policy</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.2.1)</p>	<p>Target 1. Improved approaches for sustainable inland fisheries of three endangered aquaculture species and local system practices mangt. demonstrated by 2019</p> <p>Target 2a. Four good practices introduced for critical inland aquatic ecosystems & endangered species management by 2019</p> <p>Target 2b. Good practices mainstreamed into Gol policy by 2020.</p>	40 500	6 200	-	-	300 ^p	34 000 ^p	MMAF MoEF MPWH Local Govts Universities Private Sectors	
<p>Output 2.4 Traditional sustainable farming system identified and promoted</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.1)</p>	<p>Target 1. Two Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) sites identified & submitted by 2019</p>	120	-	-	-	20	100 ⁱ	CMHDC MoA Local Gov't Universities	
<p>Output 2.5 Demonstration of sustainable peatland management techniques through paludiculture</p> <p>(related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 2.1.1)</p>	<p>Target 1. 10 alternative paludiculture species assessed by end 2018</p> <p>Target 2. 4 good practices for restoring up to 600 ha of peatland introduced by 2019</p>	3 300	-	3 000	-	-	300 ⁱ	MoEF BRG	
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 2 (USD Millions)		115.30	13.64	5.0	-	0.76	95.90		

Government Priority 3

Reduction of rural poverty through more inclusive food systems and value chain development

- Country Outcome 3 : By 2020, Indonesia has been able to reduce rural poverty, improve inclusive food system and enhance value chain development
- Related UNPDF : (Outcome 1) Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work
(Outcome 2) Equitable access to social services and social protection
- FAO Regional Priority : (RP 2) Fostering agricultural production and rural development (RP 2)
(RP 3) Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization
- Related SDGs :  * cross cutting

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement (FAO-Gol achievement/-result unless indicated otherwise)	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) ¹					Expected co-financing (Gol, others)	Implementing partners (Government actors, others)
		Total estimated resources required ²	Available funding (FAO)	Voluntary (Including TF) ³	SSC, other Partnership	TCP		
Output 3.1 Inclusive value chain of three prioritized commodities (corn, cattle, seaweed) strengthened for better access by farmers and other key stakeholders (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, and 4.2.2)	<p>Target 1. Programme document for DW4FS and SRD (corn, cattle, seaweed) funded by end 2018</p> <p>Target 2. Value chain of three commodities (corn, cattle, seaweed) analysed by 2018</p> <p>Target 3. 5 women farmer groups able to produce processed products (seaweed) and market them by early 2018</p> <p>Target 4. Incomes of 200 farmers and other stakeholders increased by 25% because of better access to decent employment by 2020</p>	21 363	338	12 000 ⁱ	-	25 ^p	9 000 ⁱ	MoV MMAF MoA ILO IDB UNIDO IFAD Private Sector CSO


1. (a) available (p) pipeline (i) indicative

2. Total resources required represent the sum of resources channelled through FAO, as well as expected Government of Indonesia contribution towards the output.

3. TF is a programme/projects funded by third party donor/resource partners

Output 3.2 Inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food value chains to support food diversification are promoted (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 4.2.2, 4.3.1, and 4.3.2)	Target 1. Guidelines on sago SSPU technology and GMP, GAP formulated & piloted by 2018 Target 2. Training on farm mgmt, processing & market linkages of sago to 20 farmer groups by 2018 Target 3. Policy on strengthening Sago value chains formulated by 2019	408	308	-	-	-	100 ⁱ	MoA Private Sector Local Government Local University
Output 3.3 Soybean and small scale tempe production industries are revitalized and improved in areas with high levels of undernourishment (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 4.3.1)	Target 1. Prodoc. developed and supported by GoI and potential resource partners by 2018	3 029	-	-	-	29 ^p	3 000 ⁱ	MoA BATAN UNIDO; USAID DFAT; Private Sectors; CSO
Output. 3.4 Sustainable intensification of small holders' palm oil production and methane emissions captured to produce heat and electricity from palm oil waste materials (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 4.1.2, 4.2.2, and 4.3.2)	Target 1. GCF project document endorsed by 2018 Target 2. Intensification of oil palm by individual 9000 small- scale farmers implemented by 2020 Target 3. Agreed technologies for POME methane capture and energy generation installed in 16% mills by 2020 Target 4. Policy on sustainable palm oil value chains and PPPs formulated by 2020	150 000	-	75 000 ⁱ	-	-	75 000 ⁱ	MoEF MoA MoEMR MoT MoF CPO-Funds GCF CSO
Output 3.5. Sustained support to implementation of EU FLEGT Action Plan and Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 4.2.2, and 4.3.2)	Target 1. 150 stakeholders have adopted FLEGT instruments (SVLK) by 2018 Target 2. Number of legal timber product sold in national and international market increased 30% due to full implementation of SVLK by 2020 Target 3. Capacity of 550 SMEs in production, marketing, and trade of legal timber is improved by 2020	1 700	1 200	500 ^p	-	-	-	MOEF CSO Private Sector EU DFID SIDA
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 3 (USD Millions)		176.5	1.846	87.5	-	0.054	87.1	

Government Priority 4 **Improvement of the policy environment and strengthened partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition**

- Country Outcome : By 2020, Indonesia will be able to improve the policy environment and strengthen the partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition
- Related UNPDF : (Outcome 4) Improve governance and equitable access to justice for all
- FAO Regional Priority : (RP 2) Fostering agricultural production and rural development
 (RP 3) Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization
 (RP 5) Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security and nutrition (FSN)
- Related SDGs :  * cross cutting

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement (FAO-Gol achievement/-result unless indicated otherwise)	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) ¹					Expected co-financing (Gol, others)	Implementing partners (Government actors, others)
		Total estimated resources required ²	Available funding (FAO)	Voluntary (Including TF) ³	SSC, other Partnership	TCP		
Output 4.1. Capacities of government and stakeholders to support evidence-based policy making, planning and coordination for sustainable natural resource management in agriculture, fisheries and forestry improved (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicators 1.4.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 and 4.3.2)	Target 1. FMU human resources devt. plan adopted by 2017 Target 2. 90 Community groups and 10 FMU facilitators trained in technical & business capacity on Non-Timber Forest Products of FMU by 2018 Target 3. Guideline for zoning plan on mariculture development based on Blue Economy principles formulated by 2017 Target 4. Zoning Plan based on Blue Economy integrated into the NTB Provincial Zoning Plan by 2018	370	270	-	-	-	100 ¹	MoEF MMAF Central and Local govts. Private Sector CSO RECOFTC Universities

1. (a) available (p) pipeline (i) indicative
 2. Total resources required represent the sum of resources channelled through FAO, as well as expected Government of Indonesia contribution towards the output.
 3. TF is a programme/projects funded by third party donor/resource partners

Output 4.2. Strengthened capacities of GoI and stakeholders in developing reliable methods and analytical tools in food and agriculture through sex-segregated data and information to support evidence-based decision making. (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 1.3.1)	Target 1. 100 stakeholders including government officers and academia trained in collecting & analyzing segregated data by 2018 Target 2. Training on SDG-2 indicators organized by 2016	1 000	200	600 ^P	-	-	200 ^I	BPS Bappenas MoA MMAF MoH UN Agencies CSOs Universities Private Sectors
Output 4.3. Dialogue and coordination among key technical ministries and other stakeholders on food safety, food security and nutrition related to SDGs indicators facilitated (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 1.1.1 and 1.2.1)	Target 1. 3 workshops to facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue among FSN stakeholders organized by 2017 Target 2. National Food Control System Assessment report published by 2017	140	100	-	-	40 ^P	-	BPS BPOM MoTrade Bappenas MoA MMAF MoH UN Agencies CSOs Universities Private Sectors
Output 4.4. Indonesian capacity, knowledge and technical expertise in agriculture, fisheries and forestry are promoted through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.3.2)	Target 1. Three SSTC projects implemented by 2020	470	200	-	170 ^P	-	100 ^I	Bappenas MoA MMAF MoEF
Output 4.5 Stakeholders endorsed/ adopted REDD+ instruments and support related governance mechanisms for sustainable agricultural production systems. (related to FAO Corporate Output Indicator 2.2.2)	Target 1. National Forest Inventory is reviewed and new design plan developed by 2018	120	120	-	-	-	-	MoEF CSO Private Sector UNDP UNEP Norway
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 4 (USD Millions)		2.1	0.89	0.6	0.17	0.04	0.4	
Grand Total: Resource Requirements for FAO CPF (2016-2020) (USD millions)		351.401	38.266	104.85	0.17	2.365	205.75	

Annex 2: UN system linkages

The Government of Indonesia and the United Nations system have built a strong partnership and intend to strengthen and expand this partnership. This partnership is expressed in the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), which articulates the joint commitment of the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations to mobilize collective national and global expertise to improve policies, regulatory frameworks and capacities, with a view to making development work for all. It seeks to ensure a human rights-based approach to development, and promote equity, good governance, gender equality, and the sustainable use of natural resources. The United Nations will jointly support the Government through three modalities⁴ :

1. **Policy advocacy and advisory role**, whereby the United Nations will support relevant ministries in developing and revising national and sub-national policies, providing inputs drawing on evidence and its broad corporate mandates, including the United Nations norms and standards, and experience. This will include analytical studies and advice on specific areas of need in order to broaden the options and choices for decision-making and a fuller appraisal of their implications. The United Nations will aim to communicate and advocate as one on issues of common concern in the areas of human rights and equity through a variety of communication channels including traditional and social media and through the application of other behaviour change tools.
2. **Capacity building**, which will involve the strengthening of skills, competence and capacity of partner institutions in the introduction and advancement of reforms, legislation, regulations and processes, so as to ensure they have the necessary skills and knowledge to fulfil their responsibilities. It might include the provision of opportunities for exposure in Indonesia and abroad to advanced levels of study and training.
3. **Knowledge sharing**, which involves supporting generation of and access to appropriate knowledge and experience from both within and outside Indonesia. Particular priority will be given to accessing such knowledge through exchange between the United Nations and Government including access to data, and monitoring and reporting on the progress of transition to the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Enhanced South-South and Triangular Cooperation will also be a priority.

FAO in Indonesia, as the UN Specialized Technical Agency on Food and Agriculture, will contribute and implement its country programme in line with the above modalities. One of the big joint initiatives formulated between FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) deserves special mention, namely the agreed programme on Decent Work for Food Security and Sustainable Rural Development in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) over the period 2015-2019.

Specifically, in response to a Government request for technical assistance, ILO and FAO have started to implement a joint three-year programme to promote **Decent Work for Food Security and Sustainable Rural Development programme in NTT province** (DW4FS-NTT). The joint programme will be led by the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Areas Development and Transmigration (MoV) and will benefit from the ILO-FAO strategic global partnership building on extensive experience and expertise in implementing employment, income generating, hunger, and poverty reduction projects.

The objective of the programme is to promote food security and sustainable poverty reduction of rural communities in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged districts of Indonesia's NTT province, through increased labour productivity, enhanced employment opportunities that comply with the principles of decent work, and

4. Adopted from new UNPDF 2016-2020

expanding entrepreneurial opportunities in key agro-food value chains – particularly maize, seaweed and livestock – with high employment and income generation potential. In this collaboration, The ILO and FAO will each bring their individual areas of expertise to the table. The ILO – the only tripartite agency of the UN that brings together governments, workers and employers – promotes a job-centred and rights-based approach to development, and is responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. FAO leads international efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition with competence in major areas, which include, among others, food security and nutrition, crops, livestock, and forestry. Both organizations have been active in Indonesia for many years and have built up an extensive partnership network, which is critical to ensure the sustainability of the project

FAO Indonesia has been involved and will look for opportunities for joint resource mobilization and attainment of joint UNPDF outcomes, including for example the Indonesia UNPDF Trust Fund; the Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery/Indonesia Disaster Fund (IMDFF-DR/IDF) and the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF).

As part of **United Nations Country Team (UNCT)**, FAO will join the monitoring and evaluation of the UNPDF. An ongoing mechanism of the United Nations in Indonesia is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and includes heads of United Nations agencies (resident and non-resident). UNPDF-related matters will be addressed through UNCT meeting agenda, as well as through time bound **task teams** established upon the decision of the UNCT to address issues specific to UNPDF implementation. Efforts will be made to align the UNPDF evaluation with the FAO' CPF and Government's RPJMN evaluation processes and planning. The monitoring and evaluation will respond to the United Nations programming principles, reflect a commitment to aid effectiveness and alignment with the FAO Strategic Objective and Sustainable Development Goals.

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline

TCP Indicative Pipeline		Indonesia			
CPF implementation cycle	:	Start: 2016	Month January	End: 2020	Month December
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	:	Start: 2017	Month May	End: 2020	Month December

Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1		Increased resilience of livelihoods to the effects of climate change recurrent disasters and emerging pandemic threats			
Output 1.4. One of the national prioritized watershed and its farming system is improved through climate smart agriculture approach	TCPF- support to PIF-GEF start-7		2018 - 2019	30 000	MoEF
Country priority 2		Sustainable intensification of crop production and improved management of forests and fisheries resources			
Output 2.1 Government and farming communities adopt innovative technologies introduced by FAO and scale up at national level.	TCPF- prodoc on TCP fish feed	Capacity development	2016 - 2017	20 000	MMAF
	TCP- Fish feed management	Capacity development	2016 - 2017	200 000	MMAF
	TCPF: Formulation of prodoc on Gender mainstreaming in the Organic Village establishment	Capacity and policy development	2016 - 2017	20 000	MoA
	TCP: Gender mainstreaming in the Organic Village establishment	Capacity and policy development	2016 - 2017	200 000	MoA
	TCP- Inland Fisheries Management	Policy development	2018 - 2019	300 000	MMAF
	TCPF-Prodoc formulation for TCP paludiculture	Policy devt. and capacity building	2018 - 2019	25 000	MoEF/ MoA
	Intro. of paludiculture System in Peatland Area	Policy devt. and capacity building	2018 - 2019	275 000	MoEF/ MoA
Country priority 3		Reduction of rural poverty more inclusive food systems and value chain development			
Output 3.1 Inclusive value chain of three prioritized commodities (corn cattle seaweed) strengthened for better access by farmers and other key stakeholders	TCPF: Formulation of Investment plan under DW4FS	Policy development	2016 - 2017	25 000	MoV

Output 3.3 Soybean and small scale tempe production industries are revitalized and improved in areas with high levels of undernourishment	TCPF: Nutrition Policy development for tempe	Capacity and policy development	2016 - 2017	29 000	MoA
Country priority 4					
Improvement of the policy environment and strengthened partnerships in agriculture, fisheries and forestry for food security and nutrition					
Output 4.3. Dialogue and coordination among key technical ministries and other stakeholders on food safety, food security and nutrition related to SDGs indicators facilitated.	TCPF: Policy formulation on Food Safety	Policy development	2016 - 2017	40 000	MoA/BPOM(FDA)

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