Implementation Status & Results
Indonesia
JSDF-INDONESIA: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY BY EMPOWERING POOR WOMEN (P126110)

Operation Name: JSDF-INDONESIA: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY BY EMPOWERING POOR WOMEN (P126110)
Project Stage: Implementation
Seq.No: 1
Status: ARCHIVED
Archive Date: 17-Feb-2012
Report No: ISR5896

Country: Indonesia
Approval FY: 2008
Product Line: Recipient Executed Activities
Region: EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
Lending Instrument: Technical Assistance Loan
Implementing Agency(ies):

Key Dates
Board Approval Date: 30-Jan-2008
Original Closing Date
Planned Mid Term Review Date
Last Archived ISR Date
Effectiveness Date
Revised Closing Date
Actual Mid Term Review Date

Project Development Objectives
Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)
The objective of the Project is to develop and test cost-effective interventions that can provide food security to communities in need of such programs by empowering the women in these communities.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Component(s)

Component Name
Credit test component. Women were offered loans of rice and maize in the lean season (at the commencement of shortages).
Storage component. Women were given storage materials that were airtight and resilient to rodents.
Evaluation component.

Component Cost
0.00
0.00
0.00

Overall Ratings
Progress towards achievement of PDO
Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)
Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating

Implementation Status Overview
The project has reached 7500 beneficiaries in 72 villages in West Timor. The program was implemented by two local NGOs, Yayasan Alfa Omega and Yayasan Tanaoba Lais Manekat. Six rounds of extensive surveys were carried out by the local survey institute, Lembaga Penelitian Undana. Evaluation of the program was done using randomized control
trials. The programs were largely successful and the team believes that there is much to be gained from extending and expanding them. The project is due to close in February, 2012.

Locations
No Location data has been entered

Results

Project Development Objective Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>End Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage and credit instruments introduced and tested</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>01-Oct-2008</td>
<td>01-Feb-2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Intermediate Results Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>End Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of food received</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Liter</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>475800.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>01-Oct-2008</td>
<td>01-Feb-2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Data on Financial Performance (as of 00000000)

Financial Agreement(s) Key Dates

Disbursements (in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan No.</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Revised</th>
<th>Cancelled</th>
<th>Disbursed</th>
<th>Undisbursed</th>
<th>% Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursement Graph
Key Decisions Regarding Implementation

In terms of the policy recommendations arising out of this project, storage, in particular, is an ideal candidate for expansion. The first advantage is cost-effectiveness. Consider a plastic drum that costs Rp. 250,000 and stores 180 kg of maize. If this maize were stored using traditional methods, at least 25%, or 45 kg, would be lost by the lean season. At typical lean season maize prices of Rp. 6000/kg, this loss is worth Rp. 270,000. This loss is averted when drums are used. Therefore, the cost of a drum is recouped within one agricultural cycle.1 The second advantage of storage is that it does not involve long-term overhead expenses. After initial training (which is crucial to ensure that precautions against aflatoxins are taken), the technology can be recycled without repeated administrative costs.

Restructuring History

There has been no restructuring to date.

Related Projects

There are no related projects.