



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# **List of Planned for Grants Activities (DRKH) 2011**

**Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency**

- 2011 -



## Foreword

*Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH) 2011 or list of Planned for Grant Activities compiled annually by the Government of Indonesia. DRKH 2011 is mandatory issued as a consequence of implementation Government Regulation No.10 Year 2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loan and Grant.

The total of DRKH is amounting USD 1,094,140 that proposed by Line Ministry or Agency. DRKH 2011 consists of the activities that will be implemented by Line Ministry or Agency, Local Government and State Own Enterprises.

The DRKH 2011 is issued through the Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Chairman of National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.100/M.PPN/HK/11/2011. It is expected that the issuance of DRKH 2011 could be an advantage for development partner to implement the project. Furthermore, DRKH 2011 could be implemented effectively and give benefit to development planning and the people welfare.

Minister for National Development Planning/  
Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency,

Armida S. Alisjahbana



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# **Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board**

*(Badan Koordinasi Keamanan Laut / Bakorkamla)*





1. **Project Title** : The Development of Integrated Security and Safety System in Malaka Straits
  2. **Executing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world with its water area rich of resources. In Indonesian water area, there are important straits, such as Malacca, Sunda, Lombok straits and many international sea-traffic lanes.

Recently, in Malacca Strait, piracy and sea traffic accidents are serious problems. Although there are many organizations dealing with maritime security and safety in Indonesia, but without coordination they are inadequate in terms of the problems faced.

Therefore, the development of integrated safety system in Malacca Strait to establish command center for the principal and guide to future safety in Malacca Strait is needed as it is expected that Indonesia maritime security system would be improved and enforced.

**7. Scope of Work**

Capacity building for the Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board to improve and enforce the Indonesia maritime security system.

**8. Priority**

Defense and Security

**9. Output and Outcome**

a. Output

Establishment of coordinating committee for maritime security consisting of related ministries and executing agencies for ensuring the effective implementation of maritime security especially in Malacca Strait.

b. Outcome

Enforcing the Indonesian maritime security system coordination by *Bakorkamla*;

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
European Union	5,000	-	5,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>

1. **Project Title** : The Establishment and Operation of the Indonesia Maritime Surveillance Satellite System
  2. **Executing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : Nationwide
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board has heavy and increased challenging tasks including the supervision of the integrated system for Indonesian maritime security and safety. Some crucial problems threaten the Indonesian archipelago especially in Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane/Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia (ALKI) and Malacca Strait in maintaining sea security and safety. Arms smuggling, transnational crime, piracy, devastation of sea resources, illegal fishing, illegal mining, illegal migration, and other maritime crimes, as well as the coordination for handling maritime security and safety have been crucial to be overcome.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Increasing the Indonesian capabilities, particularly in satellite and related technologies;
- b. Enhancing the individual capabilities of Indonesian fishermen, by providing access to data/information on potential locations of fish in the sea;
- c. Developing faster satellite and related industries in Indonesia;
- d. Developing surveillance satellite system.

## 8. Priority

Defense and Security

## 9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output  
Increased capability of institutions in establishing and executing Satellite Maritime Security System.
- b. Outcome  
Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of maritime security and safety supervision.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
China	5,300	407	5,707	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>5,707</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board	5,300	407	5,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>5,707</b>

# **Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources**

*(Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral)*



1. **Project Title** : Fuel Cell Project 300 kW
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
  3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Electricity, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources;  
b. Local Government of DKI Jakarta Province.
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997 became the basis for the mechanism of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which aims to assist countries in Annex I to meet the target on Green House Gases (GHG) emissions reduction by implementing the GHG reduction/absorption activities and calculating the value of a successful reduced or absorbed GHG as a "credit" that can be sold. Indonesia has been a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Law Number 6/1994 and has participated in the Kyoto Protocol through Law Number 17/ 2004. As a developing country, Indonesia has participated in various international activities to reduce GHG emissions.

Indonesia wants to attract the other countries for cooperation in CDM projects. Based on the national strategic review of forestry and energy sectors, Indonesia has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 23-24 million tones of CO<sub>2</sub> emission per year. This great potential has to be supported entirely by strong institutional arrangements. CDM project scheme on the development of geothermal power plant as well as the development of geothermal itself developing other new and renewable energy (such as hydropower, Coal Bed Methane), and also promoting clean technology, are needed considering that energy potential of the Republic of Indonesia is large. Another issue that Indonesia faces nowadays is security of energy supply. The dependency to oil is still high till 2008, around 48.4% in primary energy mix while gas 28.6%, coal 18.8%, geothermal 1.6% and hydro 2.7%. On the other side, Indonesia has abundant of energy sources, especially non-fossil energy but the installed capacity is still small. For next 5 years, the development of energy is focusing on renewable energy.

To prepare this development, Indonesia still needs some project assistance or technical assistance on energy management and the development of renewable resources itself, preparation recommendation on pricing policy and implementation of energy conservation.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of road map of fuel cell technology;
  - b. Construction of a fuel cell power plant;
  - c. Experts dispatch for conducting the project;
  - d. Provision of related equipment for the implementation of the project;
  - e. Training programs.
-

**8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

**9. Output and Outcome**

a. Output

- 1) Provided the electricity to the region which suffers from electricity shortage problem in Jakarta;
- 2) Improved water supply conditions in Ancol area with electricity generated from fuel cell power plant.

b. Outcome

- 1) Decreasing greenhouse gases and set up a long plan for its capability of adaptation to climate change;
- 2) Supporting the Indonesia Government's endeavor to strengthen adaptability to climate change.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
KOICA (Korea)	3,000	-	3,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Electricity, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and Local Government of DKI Jakarta Province	3,000	-	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>



# **Ministry of Forestry**

*(Kementerian Kehutanan)*



1. **Project Title** : Wood Biomass Energy Development Model
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Production Forest Management, Ministry of Forestry
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : Banjar District and Pangkalan Bun District
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the largest tropical forest countries that has contributed to the provision of abundant direct and indirect benefit to local and global community. One of its contribution to global community is through its role in reducing Green House Gasses emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks through several activities supporting climate change and mitigation and adaptation.

Forest management has impacts on economy, socio-culture, and environment. Forest management is also closely related to climate change issues. Hence, it requires new paradigm in managing forest, with the intention that forestry programs are able to accommodate adaptation and mitigation on climate change issues.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. First Phase :
  - 1) Project sites for the wood pellet plant and pilot plantation;
  - 2) Planning and construction for the wood pellet plant;
  - 3) Establishment of cluster for the resident's plantation and planning to gather biomass for pellet manufacturing.
- b. Second Phase :
  - 1) Establishment of the wood pellet plant and pilot plantation;
  - 2) Capacity building for pellet plant management and engineering techniques;
  - 3) Resident's cluster program and biomass (wood chips and debris) supply system;
  - 4) Community center for advertising the project, the development of bio energy and green villages, which are related to green growth and climate change with GHG for landmark in the area.
- c. Third Phase :
  - 1) Establishment of a local development system through the wood pellet plant, wood biomass development, transport and usage;
  - 2) Advertising of the project with the community center and green village (landmark) for forestry cooperation between Korea and Indonesia;
  - 3) Ministry of Forestry will take over the wood pellet plant and other facilities for the operation and maintenance after the project completion.

**8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

**9. Output and Outcome**

## a. Output

- 1) Provided management skills and engineering techniques in constructing wood pellet plant with forest biomass;
- 2) Increased community's livelihood and reduce poverty by providing job opportunities.

## b. Outcome

- 1) Promoting and advertise green village (landmark) which shows the demonstration of low carbon society and community center in the project area;
- 2) Increasing the capacity of officials and relevant personnel related to wood biomass energy in the Ministry of Forestry;
- 3) Preparing counter measures for climate change, mitigating green house gas (GHG) through forest biomass.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
KOICA (Korea)	4,000	400	4,400	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Production Forest Management, Ministry of Forestry	4,000	400	4,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,400</b>

# **Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

*(Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan)*



1. **Project Title** : Application of Marine Technology for the Empowerment of Coastal Community
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Agency for Research and Development of Marine and Fisheries Technology, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : Marine Park of Wakatobi District
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

In general, people in Wakatobi rely on natural resources surrounding them, including marine resources. This is indicated by the data of the Local Government of Wakatobi District, that community job patterns of most of Wakatobi people are engaged in fishing activities (78%), sea cultivation (15%), and trade (7%). However, the fishing capability of fishermen in Wakatobi is very limited, in which the marine fishing fleet is dominated by traditional fleet, boats without motors. With such limited capabilities, the traditional fleet generally can not reach the fishing areas that are far from the coast, so the result of their fishing activities is only enough to support their needs of daily living (subsistence) and their competitiveness is deemed to be very low. Moreover, any degradation or destruction of natural and fisheries resources in Wakatobi will greatly affect their income and living conditions.

Considering the potency of Wakatobi, local community economic development needs to be enhanced through supports from research, education, training, and technology transfer to local communities in particular. Supports from research and development aim to increase the added value of Wakatobi marine biodiversity potential through diversification of marine products by forwarding conservation approaches that involve the participation of communities and local policy. Some researches need to be conducted, including development of floating cages/Keramba Jaring Apung (KJA), research of energy independence through solar cells, diversification of food from the sea, marine protected areas, and the youth awareness of water resources utilization through the development of ecotourism and others.

By considering the threat of marine ecosystems sustainability in Wakatobi which tends to increase, it is necessary to have and apply coastal radar systems and technology. This technology has a function to monitor a moving object in the region through National Marine Protected Area (NMPA) of Wakatobi by electromagnetic energy from an active transmitting antenna, then receive back the results reflected from the object and then to be interpreted by the system at the beach. The application of coastal radar is needed, especially to maintain the ecosystem of coral reefs in Wakatobi NMPA. As a result of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit meeting in Manado 15 May 2009, which was attended by the Head of 6 States (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands), NMPA including its community is one of the targets that shall be guarded and protected. Coral Triangle Initiative is a special initiative from world community to defend the wealth of marine resources in the region covering six states.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Research activities for local communities;
- b. Development of coastal radar technology, sea water desalination technology and international research facilities and marine observation;
- c. Coordination and consolidation with various parties like central government, local governments, NGOs and local communities in the Wakatobi;
- d. Procurement of goods and services;
- e. Commissioning: shipping, construction, installation and testing;
- f. Capacity building;
- g. Monitoring and evaluation.

**8. Priority**

Science and Technology

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Improved National Marine Park Area monitoring and surveillance by the application of Coastal Radar Technology;
  - 2) Availability of data and information of climate change in tropical area from many research and observation activities.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Improving Wakatobi community welfare;
  - 2) Improving sustainability of fishing activities.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	7,524	-	7,524	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,524</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Agency for Research and Development of Marine and Fisheries Technology, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	7,524	-	7,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,524</b>



1. **Project Title** : Transforming the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Coral Triangle: A Region-wide Program to Safeguard Marine Biological Resources for Future Generation (Coral Triangle Initiative / CTI)
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
  3. **Implementing Agency** :
    - a. Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
    - b. Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Consortium.
  4. **Duration** : 60 Months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, West Papua, Papua, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, Kepulauan Riau, East Kalimantan, and West Sumatera
- 

## 6. **Background and Justification**

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is a six-country program of regional cooperation to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources in the region of the "coral triangle". The coral triangle is an expanse of ocean covering 5.7 million kilometers square and considered as the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet.

Scientists have identified a Coral Triangle area within the Indo-Pacific covering all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of six countries: Indonesia, (Central and Eastern), Timor Leste, the Philippines, Malaysia (Sabah), Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. The Coral Triangle (CT), sometimes referred to as the "Amazon of the Seas", is the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet, with: over 75% of all known coral species on Earth; 53% of the world's coral reefs, over 3,000 fish species; the greatest extent of mangrove forests of any region in the world; and spawning and juvenile growth areas for the largest tuna fishery in the world.

Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a collaborative five-year program to improve the protection of marine systems and variety of habitats for livelihood benefits and sustainable communities in the Coral Triangle Region. This activity is carried out by a consortium of international conservation organization, in partnership with the approval of CTI countries and related private sectors. CTSP works to advance progress of the National Action Plan in their respective countries, especially Indonesia CT with activities labelled Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Coral Triangle: A Region-wide Program to Safeguard Marine Biological Resources for Future Generation. This program is intended to support the implementation of the CTI Programs in accordance with the Program of National Plan of Action (NPOA) of Indonesia.

The determination of location of activities based on marine and fisheries potential and suitable to support the concept of Minapolitan, programs under the NPOA, adjustment with programs of related institution and other stakeholders. Supported by the results of other existed activities, these activities can reduce the deficiencies of each program available and as a follow up of executed programs.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Improving the management system of marine protection;
- b. Establishing and managing the MPA (Marine Protected Area) effectively;
- c. Collecting biological, social, economic, and regional MPA data;
- d. Working closely with relevant stakeholders;
- e. Carrying out training programs for managers and other stakeholders in an MPA;
- f. Institutionalizing management approach and skills-building Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and local university programs;
- g. Monitoring and evaluation;
- h. Preparing reports.

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Improvement of national marine management system, including (1) learning and coordination, vertical integration, network learning, (2) MPA management training and Fisheries; (3) increased capacity, a school for MPA managers and the Coral Triangle Center; (4) horizontal integration and networking MPA and fisheries management;
  - 2) Availability of marine conservation on protected priority area, Marine Protected Area (MPA).
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Improving the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries in Indonesian seas;
  - 2) Strengthening capacity of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in national marine management system;
  - 3) Ensuring the sustainability of productive capture fisheries in Indonesia;
  - 4) Improving marine resources management at the provincial level;
  - 5) Implementing Wakatobi National Park (WNP) management plan and enforcement of zoning and regulations;
  - 6) Increasing the economic growth in coastal area.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
USAID - CTSP	14,545	8,010	22,555	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,545</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>22,555</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Consortium	14,545	8,010	22,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,545</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>22,555</b>



# **Ministry of Finance**

*(Kementerian Keuangan)*



1. **Project Title** : Extension of Existing Long Term Expert (Assistance for Bapepam-LK in Capital and Financial Institution Development Policy)
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Finance
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesia Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM-LK)
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

The Center for International Cooperation Policy/*Pusat Kebijakan Kerjasama Internasional* (PKKI) of Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance is a focal point unit in dealing with international economic and financial cooperation. The PKKI's main responsibility is to formulate policy recommendation on international financial cooperation related issues. In formulating such policy recommendation, the PKKI is in coordination with other units within the Ministry of Finance, related ministries/agencies outside the Ministry of Finance, and related international institutions/organizations.

In addition, the other units of the Ministry of Finance have also been implementing various fiscal and financial system reforms for achieving Indonesia's sustainable economic development. They have continuously proposed to have the opportunity for learning foreign countries' experience in handling its fiscal and financial system reforms in the framework of improving Indonesian fiscal and financial systems.

For that purpose, so far PKKI has been assisted by foreign expert, particularly in carrying out its main task to deal with international financial cooperation. The expert is also useful in improving the capacity of employee to the PKKI and other related Ministry of Finance's units. In view of the above, for next year term the PKKI still needs a policy advisor with good expertise and knowledge in economic, fiscal, and international financial affairs.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Policy advices and coordination of technical cooperation;
- b. Long term advisory in economic, fiscal, and financial fields.

**8. Priority**

Economy

**9. Output and Outcome**

## a. Output

- 1) Introduction to foreign experiences in the field of economic and international financial cooperation;
- 2) Provision of policy advice and proposals in the field of fiscal and financial systems;
- 3) Provision of training opportunities to the Ministry of Finance's officials;
- 4) Coordination of foreign experts dispatched to Ministry of Finance.

## b. Outcome

Contributing to the implementation of various financial system reforms and improving the capacity of Ministry of Finance's employees.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	110	-	110	
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Indonesia Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM-LK)	110	-	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110</b>



# **Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs**

*(Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian)*



1. **Project Title** : Advisor for International Economic Affairs
  2. **Executing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy Minister for International Economic and Financial Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  4. **Duration** : 24 month
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

Trade liberalization has affected the international economy all over the world including Indonesia. In the future, trade liberalization through the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) and Free Trade Agreements (FTA) is projected to grow more rapidly.

In order to analyze the impact of trade liberalization in Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs setting up a study team that comprises of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs' staffs and academics. To support this team in performing its tasks, an expert in the field of international economic affairs is needed in order to analyze the impact of trade liberalization.

**7. Scope of Work**

Analysis on the impact of trade liberalization in terms of:

- a. Change in composition and volume in import/export goods;
- b. Impact to the domestic industries and industrial composition in the future;
- c. Impact to the social economy such as employment and poverty.

**8. Priority**

Economy

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of analysis on the impact of trade liberalization;
  - 2) Report for analysis on the impact of trade liberalization and policy recommendation.
- b. Outcome

Promoting trade liberalization through bilateral and regional Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA)/Free Trade Agreements (FTA) in Indonesia in order to maintain further economic growth.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	531	-	531	
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>531</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister for International Economic and Financial Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	531	-	531
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>531</b>

1. **Project Title** : Individual Expert on Economic Development
  2. **Executing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The Indonesian economy is expected to achieve average growth of 6.3 to 6.8% per year and increase to a minimum of 7% in 2014 and further increase in subsequent years as mandated by Medium-Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (RPJMN). The government has established several policies in order to trigger the Indonesian economy to run better. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3/2006 on improving the investment climate and the Presidential Instruction Number 6/2007 on accelerating real sector development and empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are expected to encourage economic growth and reduce unemployment and poverty.

In order to encourage the increase of economic growth as mentioned above, the Government needs to pursue the development of investment climate, revitalization of the real sector, empowerment of MSMEs, improvement of infrastructure, and international economic cooperation to increase exports and revenue of the country, as well as improving human resources/capacity building and food security.

It also requires the existence of policies that are more comprehensive, coordinative, and harmonious to encourage the investment climate, economic growth, real sector, empowerment of MSMEs, improvement of infrastructure, and international economic cooperation, food security, and improving the human resources.

## 7. Scope of Work

Provision of an advisor for the Deputy of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

## 8. Priority

Economy

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Availability of international expert on economic development.

### b. Outcome

Establishing a coherent infrastructure development policy to support economic growth.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	253	-	253	
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	253	-	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253</b>

1. **Project Title** : Jabodetabek Urban Transport Policy Integration
  2. **Executing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
  4. **Duration** : 16 months
  5. **Location** : Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Jakarta metropolitan area (or JABODETABEK), a rapidly growing metropolitan region, is facing serious urban problems such as chronic traffic congestion due to fundamental shortage of urban transportation infrastructure. JABODETABEK is experiencing the unprecedented growth in car and motorcycle ownership as well as drastic change in modal share fomented by the economic growth. Although the region is one of the largest urban areas in the world with roughly 28 million population in 2010 jumped from 21 million in 2000, slow development of urban transportation infrastructure result in huge economic loss and deterioration of urban environment.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Reviewing and updating the Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan (SITRAMP) for JABODETABEK;
- b. Facilitating the communications and coordination among the stakeholders (ministries and local governments) through periodical meetings;
- c. Establishing a written commitment from the related institutes within JABODETABEK area and central government to implement the project recommendations;
- d. Formulating priority projects ready for implementation;
- e. Monitoring and evaluating the progress of projects;
- f. Implementing actual solutions and pilot projects such as intersection improvements, emission control, and area traffic control.

## 8. Priority

Economy

**9. Output and Outcome**

a. Output

- 1) Enhanced the governance in implementing Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (JABODETABEK) urban transportation projects;
- 2) Improved the capability and technical strength of target group on urban transportation planning.

b. Outcome

Improving Jabodetabek Urban Transport Policy Integration.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remark
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	3,710	-	3,710	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,710</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	3,710	-	3,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,710</b>



# **Ministry of Public Works**

*(Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum)*

## **Directorate General of Human Settlements**

*(Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya)*



ID : DRKH-11-011-0

- 
1. **Project Title** : TA for Metropolitan Sanitation Management and Health Project
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
  4. **Duration** : 37 months
  5. **Location** : North Sumatera, Yogyakarta, and South Sulawesi
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia is urbanizing rapidly, with the urban population projected to increase from the current 45% of total population to 60% by 2025 or reaching 160 million people by then. Basic urban services, including water supply and sanitation, are in crisis. Poor sanitation services are the cause of severe urban pollution, with impact on public health and well-being of the population. The condition of water supply services in Yogyakarta city and Medan city are better than their sanitation. Almost all of Medan communities get their clean water from unprotected wells (no wall nor waterproof floor), whereas water closets or septic tanks are placed about 10 m from them. Therefore, the wells often got polluted by seepage from septic tanks nearby. Meanwhile, the result of water analysis from wells in Yogyakarta city shows that 50% from all wells have high pollution level.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Technical assistant for rehabilitation of the system that currently serves the city; and
- b. Technical assistant for expansion of the sewerage system.

**8. Priority**

Infrastruture

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output  
Improved of sewerage system services.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Decreasing the number of diseases caused by waste water;
  - 2) Increasing the health level of the communities.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	1,500	-	1,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	1,500	-	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>

**Directorate General of Water Resources**  
*(Direktorat Jenderal Sumber Daya Air)*



1. **Project Title** : Project for the Urgent Reconstruction of East Pump Station of Pluit in Jakarta
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
  4. **Duration** : 36 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Storm drainage of Central Jakarta, whose basin is approximately 42.1 km<sup>2</sup>, is carried out by the 3 pump stations placed in the basins, namely Pluit, Cideng, and Melati pump stations. Of those, Pluit pump station is located at the most downstream of the basin and is the essential facility for drainage in central Jakarta. Facilities of Pluit pump station comprises three pump stations, East, Central, and West in which the total drainage capacity is 48.4m<sup>3</sup>/s. Of which drainage capacity of the East Pump station is 13.6m<sup>3</sup>/s, Central is 16.8m<sup>3</sup>/s, and West is 18.0m<sup>3</sup>/s respectively. East pump station started its operation in 1963 and has passed more than 45 years from construction. Large scale of the piping collapse has occurred on the East Pump house and bulk of sea water intruded in Pluit Reservoir through under the East Pump House. If there is no countermeasures undertaken, Pluit Reservoir will be soon full, resulting in ceasing to function of the entire Pluit Pump Station. As the result of the investigation, it was found that the cause of the piping was the cracks appeared on the wall and base plate of the discharge sump due to aging and subsidence. The purpose of the project is to restore the function of Pluit East Pump Station.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Re-furnishing of pump units and reconstruction of East Pump Station of Pluit;
- b. Construction of High Tide Dike.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of data, human resource, and supporting facilities;
  - 2) Reconstructed pump station of East Pluit, Jakarta.
- b. Outcome

Improving drainage system in Central Jakarta.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
JICA (Japan)	30,700	-	30,700	
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,700</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works	30,700	-	<b>30,700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,700</b>



1. **Project Title** : Study on Optimalization of Waterway Development of Karian Multipurpose Dam
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : Banten Province
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Along with the rapid increase of industrialization and urbanization process, the greater Jakarta area has experienced rapid growth in urban and industrial water problems. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) conducted Jabotabek Water Resource Management Study (JWRMS) in 1994 and has gradually created a master plan for urban and industrial water supply for the greater Jakarta area with a target completion in 2025. Based on these assessments, the planning phase of development on the Integrated Water Resources of Ciujung-Cidurian has been made. The scheme consists of four dams (Karian, Pasir Kopo, Cilawang, Tanjung) and Karian-Serpong Conveyance System (KSCS) that connects from Karian reservoir to water management Serpong.

Based on the planning phase of the development of integrated water resources Ciujung-Cidurian, the first phase consists of Karian Dam scheme and KSCS in length of 36.5 km starting from Ciuyah tunnel to Parungpanjang water treatment. Therefore, the GoI decided to conduct a feasibility study (FS) and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Karian Dam Project and part of the KSCS from Ciuyah tunnel to Parungpanjang water treatment which had been completed in 2006.

Based on the FS and DED, the purpose of Karian Multipurpose Dam is to supply raw water to Lebak district, Tangerang (9.1 m<sup>3</sup>/s) and additional raw water to Serang, Cilegon, and Ciujung irrigation (5.5 m<sup>3</sup>). The coverage of water supply through Karian-Parungpanjang Conveyance System of around 36.5 km is part of the System Karian-Serpong (KSCS) in Tangerang. The distribution capacity of KSCS is 12.4 m<sup>3</sup>/sec and approximately 6.2 m<sup>3</sup>/sec has been allocated for water supply in Tangerang.

Meanwhile, the Government has sought to increase private sector involvement in provision of goods and services traditionally provided by the public sector. Thus, due to the demands for water supply system development Karian as part of the PPP scheme, the GoI developed Karian Feasibility Study on Water Supply System Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) investment schemes. FS was compiled in 2008 with the project scope on the installation of new water treatment equipment proposed to be installed in addition to Karian Dam transmission pipeline connection to taps associated with the coverage area, such as Tangerang, Serang, Bogor, Serpong, and Jakarta.

The results of the study conducted in 2006 and 2008 were found discrepancy. Therefore, the Government needs to verify the accuracy of the results of the existing studies and the search for the scope and the optimum development scheme on Karian-Serpong Conveyance and Water Supply System through PPP investment schemes to reduce the use of the government budget. Based on this, Ministry of Public Works proposes a new project on the establishment of the master plan on the optimum development scheme and upgrading of detailed engineering design for the supply and distribution water systems Karian Dam-Serpong.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Master-planning of the Karian Dam-Serpong Water Conveyance and Supply System;
- b. Developing feasibility study including the implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme on Water Treatment Plant (WTP);
- c. Detailed design of the additional water conveyance line (from Parungpanjang to Serpong);
- d. Training for Indonesian officials and engineers.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output  
Availability of master planning and feasibility study report on the Karian Dam;
- b. Outcome  
Preparing the optimum Karian-Serpong Water Conveyance and Water Supply System by Government and PPP Scheme.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
KOICA (Korea)	1,200	300	1,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	

## 11. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works	1,200	300	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,500</b>

**Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency**

*(Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/  
Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional - Bappenas)*



1. **Project Title** : National Program for Community Empowerment Support Facility
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
  3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;  
b. Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare;  
c. Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency,  
d. Ministry of Home Affairs,  
e. Ministry of Public Works
  4. **Duration** : 60 months
  5. **Location** : Nationwide
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The National Program for Community Empowerment/Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) Mandiri is a national program for community empowerment aimed at accelerating poverty reduction. The goal of this program is to empower Indonesia's diverse rural and urban communities to be actively participated in development.

The PNPM Support Facility (PSF) is a mechanism established by the Government of Indonesia and donors as new modalities and institutional arrangements for providing support to PNPM. Through PSF, donors can provide high quality of coordinated technical assistance, planning advice, and dialogue, as well as targeted financial assistance to the government in supporting PNPM Mandiri. The PSF needs to be supported to ensure that the integrated PNPM Mandiri will progress well. Through this program, donors can identify areas of support and ensure the fiduciary as well as accountable systems for effective support.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Direct support/co-financing of the PNPM Mandiri;
- b. Coordination and supervision support;
- c. On granting to civil society organization;
- d. Technical assistance to PNPM.

## 8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross Sector

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Support for the harmonization process of the PNPM Mandiri, in the central level through national team for accelerating poverty reduction in particular PNPM oversight team, and also an improved coordination and synchronization with the local government;
- 2) Support for the scaling up of the PNPM Mandiri to all sub-districts in Indonesia;
- 3) Support for the development of database, management information system and monitoring-evaluation for a more effective and efficient community development program.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Improving access of the poor to the basic services within the community as part of the objective of increasing the Human Development Index and achieving Millennium Development Goals;
- 2) Preparing and integrating a medium-term plan for comprehensive poverty alleviation by creating synergy between various poverty alleviation initiatives in accordance with the aspirations as well as the needs of the community in the context of improving their living environment in a sustainable way;
- 3) Building and strengthening the community leadership through community self-reliance organization that is inspirational, representative, and accountable, to promote economic growth within the community and the development of participation and independence of community.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	400,000	-	400,000	Through PSF Trust Fund
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>	

## 11. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Public Works	400,000	-	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>

1. **Project Title** : Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Economic Growth-Millennium Corporate Challenge (MCC) Compact Program
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency
  4. **Duration** : 60 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The poor population and households in Indonesia are still quite high, 14% in 2009. Although poverty rates decline from year to year, the rate of decline in poverty levels is considered slow, so we need a breakthrough to tackle the problem of poverty.

The Government of Indonesian gives serious attention to handle the problem of poverty by placing poverty reduction as one of eleven national priorities, as stated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN 2010-2014) in which the targeted poverty reduction is 8-10% in the late 2014.

Through the proposed activities of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Government of Indonesia intends to achieve the target of RPJMN 2010-2014, not only through development activities managed by the Government directly, but also involves the wider community through non-government organizations (NGOs).

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Implementation of good governance;
- b. Enhancement of access for micro, small, and medium enterprises as well as fishery and agriculture business for productive economic assets;
- c. Provision of basic social facilities, particularly education and health;
- d. Implementation of activities related to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, and poor community in the forest areas.

## 8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross Sector

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Improved good governance;
  - 2) Enhanced access for micro, small and medium enterprises as well as fishery and agriculture business for productive economic assets;
  - 3) Availability of more affordable basic social facilities, particularly education health;
  - 4) Improved quality and efficiency of infrastructure for regional development.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Promoting poverty alleviation;
  - 2) Supporting the sustainability of economic growth.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
USAID	600,000	5,000	605,000	Through Trust Fund
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>605,000</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	600,000	5,000	605,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>605,000</b>



1. **Project Title** : Project Preparation Technical Assistance for Integrated Citarum Water Resource Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP) - Phase II
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : West Java Provinces
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Citarum river is the largest river in West Java Province which flows from the springs of Mount Wayang (Bandung District) along the 350 miles to the downstream of Tanjung area (Karawang District). Citarum River plays an important role for socio-economic life, particularly in West Java and Jakarta. However, there are so many problems that have been identified in Citarum River, such as low water quality, deforestation and degradation in the upstream of catchments area, ground water suction, and degradation of hydraulics infrastructure.

Roadmap for Integrated Water Resources Management in the Citarum River Basin (CRB) is structured to achieve its vision as follows:

- a. to formulate and ensure a more assertive form of a shared vision of the stakeholders regarding the future of CRB (until 2023);
- b. to compare the condition of water resources in the current CRB with the vision set forth;
- c. to formulate the objectives in several key areas;
- d. to conduct development and intervention in the form of activities to ensure the successful implementation of the achievement of the objectives of each key area.

In the second tranche, the implementation roadmap Integrated Water Resources Management in the CRB is expected to include components:

- a. improved water supply for Bandung;
- b. management of floods in the downstream area of Citarum River;
- c. improved land and water management (including development of System of Rice Intensification/SRI in order to save water);
- d. control of land management in upstream areas to reduce erosion;
- e. management of water quality / waste water treatment (waste water treatment plant construction / WWTP); and
- f. development of water supply and sanitation.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Identification and ranking of alternatives for improving water resources in Bandung, flood management in Citarum River downstream, and land and water management (feasibility study);
- b. Detailed design of the selected alternative;
- c. Initial procurement of consultancy services;
- d. Initial procurement for construction work;
- e. Development of plan for social development and environmental protection.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of detailed feasibility study;
  - 2) Procurement for second-tranche activities;
- b. Outcome
 

Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of second-tranche of Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program implementation.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	1,500	100	1,600	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,600</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	1,500	100	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,600</b>

1. **Project Title** : Water and Sanitation Sector Development
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : Nationwide
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The project is intended to improve sector planning for the provision of water supply and sanitation services in Indonesia. It will have such important activities such as review and assessment on the the existing water supply and sanitation services to define the bottleneck on this sector, developing a sector map, and contributing to the development project pipeline for urban and rural water supply and sanitation services, all of which to help achieving MDG's goals. The roadmap will also discuss potential social and environment safeguard, along with strategy to encourage woman role in ensuring the household hygiene and sanitation.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of roadmap and project pipeline for water supply and sanitation sector;
- b. Conducting stakeholder workshops/seminars;
- c. Dissemination.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of water supply and sanitation strategy and roadmap;
  - 2) Setting targets and allocations of water supply and sanitation sector on regional basis.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Improving sector planning and the provision of water supply and sanitation services;
  - 2) Contributing to increase the economic growth.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	500	50	550	
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>550</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	500	50	550
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>550</b>

# **State Electricity Company**

*(PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara / PT PLN)*



1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Sungai Penuh Geothermal Power Plant (2X55 MW), Downstream
  2. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company (PT PLN)
  3. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company (PT PLN)
  4. **Duration** : 12 months
  5. **Location** : Kerinci District
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

The peak demand of electricity in Southern Sumatera system was 1,797 MW in 2008 and has grown by 7.8% per year. The demand is mostly supplied by oil fired power plants in which the generation cost is very high. In order to meet the growing demand, it requires additional capacity by developing some thermal power plants as well as geothermal prospect of Sungai Penuh.

The geothermal prospect of Sungai Penuh in Jambi has a potential of probable reserve of 200MW. At the moment, the reserve has been developed by 2x55 MW and State Electricity Company / Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PT PLN) will develop the generating facilities (downstream field). Meanwhile, the upstream field will be developed by Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE).

The development of Sungai Penuh geothermal power plant is expected to meet the electricity power demand and will reduce the generation cost substantially.

**7. Scope of Work**

Preparing feasibility study report on Sungai Penuh Geothermal Power Plant (GeoPP) at the downstream side.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

**9. Output and Outcome**

a. Output

Availability of feasibility study document in term of technical, economical and financial, and environmental and social for Sungai Penuh GeoPP project.

b. Outcome

Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Sungai Penuh GeoPP project.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	500	-	500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	

**11. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
State Electricity Company (PT PLN)	500	-	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>