



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# **List of Planned for Grants Projects (DRKH) 2012**

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

**- 2012 -**



## FOREWORD

The List of Planned for Grants Projects 2012 (DRKH 2012) is compiled in accordance with the stipulations of Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for Procurement of External Loans and Grants. DRKH 2012 contains proposed grants funded projects of Ministries/Agencies that have had indicative funding from the donor and are ready for being implemented. The DRKH 2012 has been issued through the Ministerial Regulation of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.74/M.PPN/HK/06/2012. The projects that are contained in DRKH 2012 total 25 projects of Ministries/Agencies, with a total funding of USD 499.13 million.

The DRKH 2012 can be used by Ministries/Agencies, which have their projects stated therein, in order to be able to enhance their readiness and to take follow-up steps thereto as material for the compilation of their respective work plans. For Development Partners, the DRKH 2012 can be used as reference for taking follow-up steps to their cooperation plans with the Government of Indonesia. Thereby, it is expected that the implementation of projects that are funded by grants can become more efficient and effective.

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

**Armida S. Alisjahbana**



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## INTRODUCTION

In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the utilization of external loans and grants, Government Regulation Number 2/2006 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and/or Grants and the Forwarding of External Loans and/or Grants has been revised to become Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants. This revision has been followed by amendments to the implementation of regulations with regard on planning, namely the Ministerial Regulation of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number PER.005/M.PPN/06/2006 on Planning, Proposing, and Evaluation of Projects that are funded by External Loans and/or Grants to become the Ministerial Regulation of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number 4/2011 on Procedure of the Planning, Proposing, Assessing, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Projects that are Funded by External Loans and Grants.

The basic change of this regulation is the existence of the distinction of regulations of External Loans and of receiving Grants. In Government Regulation (PP) Number 10/2011 regulations on External Loans and Grants are contained in different chapters. Such distinction is due to the different characteristics between External Loans and Grants, so that their processing cannot be the same. In addition, there are changes in the compilation of the grant document. In accordance with Government Regulation Number 10 of 2011 the planning documents for grants are the Planned Utilization of Grants (RPH) and the List of Planned for Grants Projects (DRKH). The RPH is a document that contains policy in the utilization of grant. The DRKH is a document that contains the annual plan of projects of the Ministry/Agency and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) that are ready for being funded by Grants and already have funding indications from the donor. The compilation of these two documents have been entrusted to the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas).

The DRKH 2012 has been compiled in the context of implementing Government Regulation Number 10/2011. In line with the stipulations therein, the receiving of grants is categorized as direct grants and planned grants, while by their sources are categorized as domestic and external grants. The proposed grant projects that are stated in DRKH 2012 consists of proposed projects that are funded by external grants. Grant funded projects, as counterpart funding of external loans funded projects, are not included in the DRKH 2012, but are contained in the List of Medium-Term Planned External Loans (DRPLN-JM) as part of External Loans projects that are funded from grants.





## LIST OF PLANNED FOR GRANTS PROJECTS IN 2012 (DRKH 2012)

### 1. Recapitulation

The DRKH 2012 consists of 25 proposed projects from Ministries/Agencies in the total grant amount of USD 499.13 million. The recapitulation of proposed projects in the DRKH 2012 by Agencies that have Proposed the projects is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Recapitulation of the DRKH 2012 By Proposing Agencies**

(US\$'000)				
No	Agency	Total of Projects	Grant	Counterpart Fund
1	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/ <i>National Agency for Disaster Management</i>	1	2,900	-
2	Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan/ <i>National Agency of Drug and Food Control</i>	1	3,968	-
3	Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/ <i>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</i>	1	2,000	200
4	Kementerian Kehutanan/ <i>Ministry of Forestry</i>	1	37,500	-
5	Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan/ <i>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</i>	1	4,000	-
6	Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika/ <i>Ministry of Communication and Information Technology</i>	3	4,540	68
7	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/ <i>Ministry of Environment</i>	2	34,170	917
8	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/ <i>Ministry of Public Works</i>	4	6,600	-
9	Kementerian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal/ <i>Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas</i>	1	15,000	-
10	Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/ <i>Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection</i>	2	3,800	600
11	Kementerian Perindustrian/ <i>Ministry of Industry</i>	1	4,800	51

(US\$'000)				
No	Agency	Total of Projects	Grant	Counterpart Fund
12	Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ <i>Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency</i>	7	379,848	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>499,126</b>	<b>1,836</b>

## 2. List of Projects in DRKH 2012

The Minister for National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, through Decree Number KEP.74/M.PPN/HK/06/2012 has issued the DRKH 2012. The following is the list of projects in the DRKH 2012 in accordance with this decree, while the digest for the respective projects (project digest) is presented in the Attachment.

**Table 2. List of DRKH 2012**

(US\$'000)				
No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
<b>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/ National Agency for Disaster Management</b>				
1	Capacity Building of National and Local Disaster Risk Management Agencies on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia	2,900	-	World Bank
<b>Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan/ National Agency of Drug and Food Control</b>				
2	Ensuring Drug and Food Safety in Indonesia	3,968	-	Japan (JICA)
<b>Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</b>				
3	Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) Scaling-Up Clean Energy Access in Rural Indonesia	2,000	200	ADB

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
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**Kementerian Kehutanan/ Ministry of Forestry**

4	Forest Investment Programme Indonesia (FIP)	37,500	-	Multilateral Development Banks (WB, ADB, IFC)
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**Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan/ Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

5	Coastal Community Development	4,000	-	IFAD
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**Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika/ Ministry of Communication and Information Technology**

6	Feasibility Study For Government Integrated Data Center	340	-	Korea (KOICA)
7	Human Capacity Development for MCIT through Multimedia Content Development Strategy	3,700	68	Korea (KOICA)
8	Pilot Local e-Government	500	-	Korea (KOICA)

**Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/ Ministry of Environment**

9	Policy Advice in Environment and Climate Change Phase II	9,170	917	Germany
10	The Implementation of Indonesia Ozone Layer Protection Project	25,000	-	Multilateral Fund (WB, ADB, UNDP) dan GEF

**Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/ Ministry of Public Works**

11	Capacity Development Technical Assistance for Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project (CDTA-MSMIP)	1,100	-	ADB
12	Technical Assistance for Supporting Water Operations (WOPs) Phase 2	1,500	-	ADB
13	Strengthening Sanitation Planning and Efficiency Improvement	1,000	-	ADB

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
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14	Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for Cibatarua – Cilaki Intern Basin Water Resources and Water Conveyance and Supply System Development	3,000	-	Korea (KOICA)
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**Kementerian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal/ Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas**

15	Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTDDA)	15,000	-	UNDP
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**Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/ Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection**

16	Establishing Women's Development Center	1,300	600	Korea (KOICA)
17	Strengthening Women Participation and Representation in Governance in Indonesia (SWARGA)	2,500	-	UNDP

**Kementerian Perindustrian/ Ministry of Industry**

18	The Project for Master Plan and Detailed Engineering Design for The Establishment of the Industrial Complex in Boyolali District	4,800	51	Korea (KOICA)
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**Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency**

19	Capacity Building on Islamic Finance	238	-	IDB
20	Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII) Phase II	353,600	-	AusAID
21	National Geothermal Capacity Building Program (Technical Assistance and Capacity Building - Renewable Energy)	7,800	-	Netherlands
22	Strengthening Access to justice in Indonesia (SAJI)	2,392	-	UNDP
23	Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation (SIP-DC)	1,161	-	UNDP

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
24	Support to the Acceleration of the MDG Achievement in Indonesia 2012-2015	14,307	-	UNDP
25	The Establishment of the Indonesian Shariah Financial Services Industry Roadmap-Phase I	350	-	IDB
Total		499,126	1,836	



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**Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana /**  
*National Agency for Disaster Management*



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Capacity Building of National and Local Disaster Risk Management Agencies on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: National Agency for Disaster Management
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: National Agency for Disaster Management
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

The establishment of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) as a coordinating for disaster management efforts and activities at the national level, and more than 330 Local Disaster Risk Management Agencies (BPBD) at the provincial and local levels in less than 3 year time is an ambitious but necessary institutional development exercise for Indonesia. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is a complex cross - sector issue which requires strong institution, skillful and persuasive personnel, and operational mechanism and contingent resources that all require time to develop. It is also necessary because Indonesia is among the most disaster prone countries where on average more than 280 disaster occur, costing between \$300-500 million annually.

To accelerate the operational the law 24/2007 on DRM, the establishment of BNPB and BPBD were carried out through assignment process or the assigned staff from other agencies. BNPB began to recruit new staffs in 2010. As a consequences, those staffs do not equip with equal adequate capacity as they come from different technical backgrounds and and have no experiences on the type of tasks that BNPB and BPBD are mandated to do.

Disaster management activities include three elements, namely 1) prevention and preparedness, 2) emergency response, and 3) rehabilitation and reconstruction. As a newly established agency, the staff recruitment process still requires a long time of equipping staff with the sufficient knowledge. In other to have a credible staffs, is needed to provide advisory and technical assistance to build capacity of BNPB and BPBD.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. The completion of risk analysis and risk reduction plans at the pilot provinces and districts;
- b. The increased number of BNPB and BPBD and sector agencies' staffs having qualification to carry out post-disaster assessment and recovery planning and management;
- c. The adoption of project management system and practices utilized in implementing the grant funded activities.

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of risk analysis and disaster risk reduction action programs at 80% provinces and 40% districts by 2014;

- 2) Availability of 4 experts on recovery planning and management (including Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) ) in each of 80% provinces and 2 experts in each of 40% districts by 2014;

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing capability of BNPB officials and staffs in managing capacity building support program to provincial and local governments on risk identification, risk response planning, as well as post disaster assessment and recovery management;
- 2) The utilization of risk identification and risk consideration in provincial and local development decision making processes.

#### 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	2,900	-	2,900	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,900</b>	

#### 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
800	1,000	1,100	-	-	2,900

#### 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000 )		
	Grant	Local	Total
National Agency for Disaster Management	2,900	-	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,900</b>

**Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan/  
*National Agency of Drug and Food Control***



1. <b>Project Title</b>	: Ensuring Drug and Food Safety in Indonesia
2. <b>Executing Agency</b>	: National Agency of Drug and Food Control
3. <b>Implementing Agency</b>	: National Agency of Drug and Food Control
4. <b>Duration</b>	: 60 months
5. <b>Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## 6. Background and Justification

One of the core public health functions is to ensure drug and food safety. In Indonesia, food and waterborne diseases cause substantial morbidity and mortality. The threat of avian flu has reinforced both the importance of food safety and development of vaccine. Pharmaceuticals form an important component of treatment for many diseases. In addition to direct effects on health, both some food and pharmaceuticals make important contributions to the economy.

The National Agency of Drug and Food Control (NADFC) faces some challenges in performing drug and food control tasks, such as wide coverage area of control, varying types of products and their producers, limited infrastructure and number of competent personnel, and varying knowledge and concern on products safety and quality between producers and consumers. The emerging issues of drug and food safety also need to be a concern of the NADFC. These circumstances make implementation of drug and food control by NADFC more complicated and difficult. Thus a proper approach is required in order to optimize the available resources.

The high burden of disease caused by unsafe foods and drugs has increased demand for safety and quality assurance of products on the market. One of the main strategies to ensure their safety is improving and strengthening control system within NADFC. This is can be started with capacity building of the NADFC by supplying necessary technical assistance to improve the current control system and provide proper management and technical training, short course or fellowship for its officers.

## 7. Scope of Work

Eight components are proposed for this project. The first five components deal with capacity building in ensuring drug (including biological products) safety whilst the next three components are capacity building in ensuring food safety. The components are:

- a. Capacity building in drugs and biological products evaluation;
- b. Enhancement and capacity building of production control;
- c. Enhancement and capacity building of distribution control;
- d. Enhancement and capacity building of narcotics, psychotropic, and addictive substances control;
- e. Developing and capacity building in drug standardization;
- f. Enhancement of food control system based on risk analysis;
- g. Capacity building for national rapid alert and response for food safety based on risk analysis;
- h. Developing management system of national food safety response based on risk analysis for emerging issues;

**8. Priority**

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

**9. Output and Outcome****a. Output**

- 1) Availability of 60 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in drug and biological products evaluation;
- 2) Availability of 60 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in drug production control;
- 3) Availability of 56 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in drug distribution control;
- 4) Availability of 40 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in narcotics, psychotropic, and addictive substances control;
- 5) Availability of 50 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in drug standardization;
- 6) Availability of 46 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in food control based on risk analysis and availability of 5 NADFC staffs, that have been completed relevant master study on food control;
- 7) Availability of 46 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in rapid alert and response system for food safety;
- 8) Availability of 44 NADFC and its regional offices officers, that have been trained in food safety response management system for emerging issues and two case studies is carried out to evaluate the feasibility of the system to be real-implemented.

**b. Outcome**

- 1) Improving drug and biological product evaluation;
- 2) Enhancing drug production;
- 3) Enhancing drug distribution control;
- 4) Enhancing narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances control;
- 5) Developing drug standardization;
- 6) Enhancing institutional capacity to do food control based on integrated risk analysis;
- 7) Improving institutional capacity to carry out rapid alert and response system for food safety based on risk analysis;
- 8) Developing food safety response management for emerging issues based on risk analysis.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Japan (JICA)	3,968	-	3,968	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,968</b>	



11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000 )		
	Grant	Local	Total
National Agency of Drug and Food Control	3,968	-	3,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,968</b>



**Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/**  
*Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources*



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) Scaling-Up Clean Energy Access in Rural Indonesia
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: a. Directorate Bio-energy, Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources b. Local Government of East Nusa Tenggara Province
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: East Nusa Tenggara

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## 6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia has classified 183 regions as being disadvantage. There are about 5 million households living in 9,000 villages had no electricity. The impact of lack of access to electricity is increasing poverty and reducing ability of the people to access essential services such as health care, education, clean water, and communications. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia plans to develop infrastructure in the field of energy. The Government of Indonesia has stated a goal to electricity all villages and achieve a national electrification ratio of 93% by 2025 with the current national electrification ratio is about 66% in disadvantaged regions. The Government of Indonesia encourages the use of alternative energy and decentralized energy systems within the rural electrification program as The Presidential Decree of National Energy Policy year 2005. The Government of Indonesia proposed to develop an integrated rural development program within which increasing energy access for productive uses and this program is to be designed to accommodate complementary support from various development partners. The Government of Indonesia decided to develop this program in East Nusa Tenggara Province (including Sumba and Buru Islands). Further, the local government of East Nusa Tenggara has indicated an interest on pursuing energy access program.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Undertake renewable energy resources surveys and assessment of energy demand and willingness to pay;
- b. Capacity building of Directorate Bio-energy, Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, and local government on the assessment of renewable technology, appraisal, and financing of renewable projects and institutional models for renewable deployment, and coordination with related institutional;
- c. Arrange an investment program, with emphasis on procurement, financial management, community engagement, and safeguards considerations;
- d. Testing pilot delivery models for renewable energy deployment.

## 8. Priority

Science and Technology

## 9. Output and outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Implemented detailed renewable energy resources and availability of detailed investment feasibility analysis;
- 2) Trainings, seminars, and workshops for Directorate Bio-energy, Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, local government, regional banks, and private sector;
- 3) Development of renewable energy program models;
- 4) Arrangement of design an energy access investment program.

### b. Outcome

Increasing remote communities access to modern energy through the utilization of sustainable new renewable energy.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	2,000	200	2,200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
600	800	800			2,200

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate Bio-energy, Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	2,000	200	2,200
b. Local Government of East Nusa Tenggara Province			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,200</b>

**Kementerian Kehutanan/**  
*Ministry of Forestry*





1. **Project Title** : Forest Investment Programme Indonesia (FIP)
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
  3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Forest Planning, Ministry of Forestry  
b. Directorate General of Forest Utilization, Ministry of Forestry  
c. Directorate General of Village and Community Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs
  4. **Duration** : 60 months
  5. **Location** : Nationwide
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the three targeted programs of the Strategic Climate Fund set up under the Climate Investment Funds. The main purpose of the FIP is to support developing countries efforts in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms, and public and private investments. This is identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts, to contribute a variety of benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous people and local communities, poverty reduction and enhancement of rural livelihoods.

Indonesia is one of the eight pilot countries selected worldwide for participation in FIP. The Ministry of Forestry (MOFr) has been appointed as the FIP focal agency by The Ministry of Finance (MOF), as the overall focal point for the Climate Investment Funds in Indonesia. The national funding resource estimates for FIP in Indonesia is up to \$70 million, including up to \$37.5 million as grants and up to \$32.5 million as concessional loans.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Community-based investments to address deforestation and forest degradation;
- b. Promoting sustainable community based natural resource management and institutional development;
- c. Strengthening forest enterprises to mitigate carbon emissions.

## 8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) REDD+ in community forestry : Promotion of Community Forestry (Village Forest/HD, Community Forest/HKM, Private Forest/HR, People Plantation Forest/HTR);
- 2) Land and forest tenure reform;
- 3) Addressed illegal logging and associated trade;
- 4) Developed Forest Management Units (FMUs) and REDD+;
- 5) Degraded lands development increased ecosystem restoration concessions and REDD+;
- 6) Promoted market-based REDD+ incentives;
- 7) Implemented sub-national REDD+ development.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Reducing pressure on forest ecosystem;
- 2) Sustainable management of forests landscapes to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- 3) Empowering local communities and indigenous people;
- 4) Increasing capacity to address direct and underlying drivers of deforestation forest degradation;

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Multilateral Development Banks (WB, ADB, IFC)	37,500	-	37,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,500</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate General of Forest Planning, Ministry of Forestry	37,500	-	37,500
b. Directorate General of Forest Utilization, Ministry of Forestry			
c. Directorate General of Village and Community Empowerment, Ministry of Home Affairs			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,500</b>

**Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan/  
*Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries***



- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | : Coastal Community Development   |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries  |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : Directorate General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 60 months   |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : Nationwide  |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) has developed grand strategy, namely 1) strengthening integrated institutional and human resources, 2) managing sustainable marine and fisheries resources, 3) improving productivity and competitiveness of knowledge based, and 4) expanding access to domestic and international market.

One of the strategic program of expanded access to domestic market is the implementation of marine and fisheries micro enterprises support “minapolitan” such as Solar Packed Dealer for Fishermen (SPDN) establishment, coastal shops, microfinance institutions, people salt enterprise and diversification. These activities have been initiated by the MMAF since 2001 through the Economic Coastal Community Empowerment Program (PEMP). Many positive things that have been obtained, but the program could not fully funded by national budget again. Based on the current budget system, the institutional (cooperative) cannot be financed directly by this budget, so that since 2009 the program called Marine and Fisheries National Community Empowerment Program “Mandiri” (PNPM-KP). Therefore, for the next Coastal Community Empowerment Program, the MMAF tries to find other sources of funding for micro business development activities that already exist.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Community empowerment, development and resource management;
- b. District support for marine based economic development;

## **8. Priority**

Economy

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Targeted households (HHs) priorities, coastal resource potential and market opportunities for fisheries/marine product captured in village project plans;
  - 2) Improved the productivity of marine resources in adjacent to project communities
  - 3) Improved financially sustainable infrastructure supporting small scale fishing and marine activities in project villages in particular;
  - 4) Improved local governments support for small scale fisheries.

## b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing profitable marine-based economic activities;
- 2) Expansion of economic opportunities in project districts for sustainable, market based, small scale fisheries/marine operations.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
IFAD	4,000	-	4,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,000</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
44	1,000	1,000	1,089	867	4,000

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	4,000	-	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,000</b>

**Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika/**  
*Ministry of Communication and Information*  
*Technology*





- 
1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Government Integrated Data Center
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Information Applications, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
  4. **Duration** : 6 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

In accordance with the law, all Information and Technology (IT) resources that are owned by all the government agencies should be located centralized in one place and managed as an integrated IT resource. The government will make a data center at the national level to be used by all government entities, so that each the ministries/agencies do not establish their own center, but all the ministries/agencies will establish high-speed connectivity to the data center and they can manage their application from their place safely.

## 7. Scope of Work

Conducting a feasibility study for developing an integrated data center which will connect all the government agencies.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Availability of feasibility study on an integrated the government data center.

### b. Outcome

Providing the ideal design for the establishment of the national data center.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Korea (KOICA)	340	-	340	
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>340</b>	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
340					340

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Information Applications, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	340	-	340
Total	340	-	340

- 
1. **Project Title** : Human Capacity Development for MCIT through Multimedia Content Development Strategy
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
  3. **Implementing Agency** : ICT Research and Human Resources Development Agency, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
  4. **Duration** : 24 months
  5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

By understanding the importance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) development, the Government of Indonesia has compiled a long-term plan to build a knowledge-based society. In 2025, the Indonesian government has realized the investment in infrastructure and human resources. Highly skilled human resources in the field of ICT and multimedia has become core factor in the national socio-economic development. Video, photography, visualized data, presentations, slideshows or audio are several kinds of digital content that require professionals such as directors, editors and other professionals in creating a sophisticated and quality digital content.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of ICT and multimedia facilities;
- b. Experts dispatch;
- c. Training for trainers and technical staffs in the field of multimedia.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of equipment and facilities support;
  - 2) Conducted training course, method and module/material;
  - 3) Improved capacity in the field of multimedia and broadcasting.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Strengthening competitiveness in the field of multimedia;
  - 2) Enhancing the quality of multimedia content.

## 10. Indicative FundingSource

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Korea (KOICA)	3,700	68	3,768	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,768</b>	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
ICT Research and Human Resources Development Agency, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	3,700	68	3,768
Total	3,700	68	3,768

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Pilot Local e-Government
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: The Council of the National Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 6 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## 6. Background and Justification

Currently, the Government of Indonesia has realized the importance of using information. It is indicated by some of commitments and initiatives of the government, including the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2006 about national policy and strategy development of e-Government, and Presidential Decree Number 20 of 2006 about establishment of the Council of the National Information and Communication Technology.

The implementation of a local e-government pilot project is one of the initiatives and commitment of government through the National Information Communication Technology (ICT) Council (DETIKNAS), Ministry of Communications and Information. The project was initiated through the experience of drafting the National ICT Strategy.

## 7. Scope of Work

- Developing, and implementing, of a local e-government pilot project;
- Evaluating pilot project implementation, and analysis the impact implementation.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

- Output
  - Availability of application e-government system;
  - Availability of a pilot for implementation of local e-government.
- Outcome
  - Improvement of the good governances;
  - Improvement of effective and efficient government.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

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

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
500					500

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
The Council of the National Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	500	-	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>

**Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/**  
*Ministry of Environment*





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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Policy Advice in Environment and Climate Change Phase II
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Environment
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: a. Ministry of Environment b. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency c. Ministry of Industry d. Ministry of Home Affairs e. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## 6. Background and Justification

Climate change is a phenomenon that has occurred for hundred of years and has increased in the 20th century. Climate change issues must be understood and supported by all components of society. It is important to provide the right early education through appropriate methods for students who are agents of change in the future. Most schools stated that the issue of climate change has become the topic taught, it can be proved with the changes in the learning process plan, syllabus, module and instruction book. However, approximately 90% of schools can not distinguish issues on climate change, global warming, and the issue of ozone depletion.

"Policy Advice in Environment and Climate Change" is a program in The Ministry of Environment since 2009. The program is designed for two phases namely Phase 1 (2009-2013) and phase II (2014-2016). This program is proposed to continue the implementation of the phase II

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. To provide policy advice for Indonesia authorities, cities and private business in areas of strategic relevance in overcoming environmental and climate change challenges by effectively reducing Green House Gases (GHG);
- b. Assessing vulnerability to climate change;
- c. To provide support to the younger generation with a new component "Climate Change in Education", it is planned to integrate climate change topics into the curricula and teaching of local schools and professional training for teachers.

## 8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Availability of recommendation for formulating policies regarding on climate change;
- 2) Implementation of mitigation and adaptation in 12 cities;
- 3) Implementation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in medium and large-scale manufacturing.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the policy framework conditions on the national and the local levels for implementation of mitigation and adaptation ;
- 2) Models on efficient mitigation of green house gas emissions from stationary sources are available for selected cities and urban areas;
- 3) Models on efficient and effective to mitigate green house gas emission in the industries are tested and available for replication.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Germany	9,170	917	10,087	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>10,087</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of Environment	9,170	917	10,087
b. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency			
c. Ministry of Industry			
d. Ministry of Home Affairs			
e. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>10,087</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: The Implementation of Indonesia Ozone Layer Protection Project
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Environment
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Deputy Ministry for Environmental Degradation Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 84 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia has ratified the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, and all its amendments. This International Agreement is set on to control consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) for protecting the ozone layer. Indonesia must comply with all ODS phase-out schedule that has been set up in Montreal Protocol. Based on a decision of the 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol, all Parties agreed to accelerate the phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC). HCFC are used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, and foam industries which as Ozone Depleting Potential and Global Warming Potential. The phase out of HCFC will protect the ozone layer also it can help reduce the global warming. This ozone layer project also support the Government of Indonesia for reduction of 26% Co<sup>2</sup> emission and increase energy efficiency. This fund also requires for institutional capacity development for implement the ozone layer protection programs.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Enhance the preservation of environment by implementing the ozone layer protection program, consist of:
  - 1) The implementation of HCFC phase-out by technological transfer from HCFC technology into non-HCFC;
  - 2) Incorporate with enhancement of energy efficiency, and decrease green house gasses that contribute to the reduction of Co<sup>2</sup> emission in Indonesia.
- b. Institutional strengthening from the Government of Indonesia to implement the ozone layer protection program, consist of:
  - 1) The development of regulation for ODS phase out;
  - 2) Coordination with stakeholder;
  - 3) Increase public awareness;
  - 4) Transfer knowledge with other parties, regional agreement, and participate in the meeting of parties of the Montreal Protocol.

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Conducted the atmospheric function preservation project to comply the government of Indonesia's obligation as a party to the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, and its Amendments;
- 2) Fulfillment the phase-out schedule from the Montreal Protocol;
- 3) Contributed for decreasing of greenhouse gasses for the realization of the 26% Co2 emission reduction by Government of Indonesia;
- 4) Implemented the increasing of energy efficiency;
- 5) Intertwined the environment preservation capacity in national and local Government also increases public awareness about ozone layer protection programs.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Phase-out of ODS;
- 2) Reducing green house gas;
- 3) Increasing energy efficiency;
- 4) Enhancing implementation of atmospheric function preservation program;
- 5) Increasing the environmental preservation capacity.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Multilateral Fund (WB, ADB, UNDP) and GEF	25,000	-	25,000	through Trust Fund
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,000</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Ministry for Environmental Degradation Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment	25,000	-	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,000</b>

**Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/**  
*Ministry of Public Works*



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Capacity Development Technical Assistance for Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project (CDTA-MSMIP)
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Public Works
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 12 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

The main target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to improve access to clean water and basic sanitation. Currently, Indonesia is trying to achieve that target, but still left behind in reaching its sanitation target. The unfortunate people often do not have access to clean water sources and basic sanitation facilities, these problems cause serious consequences for their health and livelihoods. Many urban and sub-urban areas in Indonesia have disease profiles associated with poor water supply and sanitation, such as: diarrhea, skin disease, intestinal worms, malaria and dengue. Although the infant mortality rate has decreased substantially, it is still higher than other countries in Southeast Asian. Diarrhea remains the second-largest cause of death among young children, and is directly linked to inadequate access to clean water and sanitation, combined with poor hygiene.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Selection of large cities, suitable to participate in the MSMIP;
- b. Review and collection data;
- c. Dissemination of information including workshops, seminars, and consultations;
- d. Assessing initial of potential issues, hindrances, and risks;
- e. Confirm the City Sanitation Strategies (CSS) for 12 cities.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Increased public awareness of the benefits of sanitation services;
  - 2) Establishment and operational waste water collection, treatment and disposal facilities;
  - 3) Operational sanitation strategy.
- b. Outcome
  - 1) Increasing access to sanitation services;
  - 2) Improving health in environment;
  - 3) Reducing pollution at least in 3 cities, by the means sanitation systems the first tranche. These systems will be extended to cities having no sanitation systems in the following three tranches.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

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

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
1,100					1,100

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	1,100	-	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,100</b>



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Technical Assistance for Supporting Water Operations (WOPs) Phase 2
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Public Works
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 24 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Water Operations Partnerships (WOPs) program has been implemented in Indonesia since January 2011. The twinning program is conducted based on the needs of the Regional Water Company (PDAM) recipient with Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduction as the main focus. Seven PDAMs have participated in this twinning program and started to implement the NRW management. With effective peer to peer knowledge transfer between mentors and recipients, PDAM recipients have started to reduce their NRW level. This program is considered successful.

Among 378 PDAMs in Indonesia, only a few PDAMs can be facilitated with WOPs program. Many PDAMs still need technical assistance to improve their operational and financial performance. Furthermore, Ministry of Public Works intended to bring the WOPs program close to target. The idea is to promote the Output Based Aid (OBA) concept into the implementation. In this regard, it needs more PDAMs to be facilitated because one of the requirements to participate in OBA program is to have experience in implementing the District Metering Area (DMA) facilitated in by the WOPs.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Twinning between PDAM mentor and recipient;
- b. Technical and management training (NRW management, hydraulic modeling, asset management);
- c. Pilot project.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of twinning agreements between PDAMs and international water utilities;
  - 2) Workshops and training for PDAMs participants to obtained competency in designated skills;
  - 3) Availability of two knowledge products based on actual needs of the PDAMs;
  - 4) Improved cooperation and knowledge exchange with regional and international networks.

## b. Outcome

Improving the operational and financial performance of PDAMs which are selected to participate in this project.

**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. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

**12. 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>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Strengthening Sanitation Planning and Efficiency Improvement
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Public Works
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 48 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

One of the Indonesia's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target by 2015 is to increase services in providing proper sanitation for community nationally by 62.7%. Hence, the services could serve 154 million people, from 51.02% in 2009. To achieve this target, the Government of Indonesia has developed a National Community Empowerment Program Sanitation (PNPM sanitation) as a mean to create and improve the quality of people's lives, both individually and collectively. Through PNPM sanitation people could participate in solving various problems regarding efforts to increase quality of life, self-reliant and public welfare.

PNPM programs have been implemented since 2007 with various types of activities to reach all areas in Indonesia. PNPM sanitation program is a program of community development and funding schemes like PNPM Mandiri. In implementing this program, capacity building of community through mentoring and training facilitators is conducted.

PNPM sanitation is one of components of Urban Sanitation and Rural Infrastructure (USRI) which is held as a support for National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri).

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Strengthening capacity for community planning and development;
- b. Developing basic infrastructures in remote areas through block grant infrastructure;
- c. Developing infrastructure of sanitation service through block grant infrastructure.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Increased community awareness of sanitation through promotion of clean and healthy living practices and campaign Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS);
  - 2) Availability of infrastructure facilities and environmental sanitation for settlements (Communal sanitation) in accordance with community needs and capabilities, quality, sustainable, and environmentally friendly;
  - 3) Increased capacity of community in implementing infrastructure of public sanitation facilities participatory, transparently, and sustainably system;
  - 4) Increased local government authority as a facilitator of development, particularly in environmental healthy sector.

## b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing community awareness of sanitation;
- 2) Increasing capacity and institution of community in planning and developing sustainable sanitation services;
- 3) Availability of qualified and environmentally sustainable basic infrastructure which in accordance with the needs and capacities of community.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

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

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
500	500				1,000

**12. Project Cost**

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

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- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | : Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for Cibaratus – Cilaki Inter Basin Water Resources and Water Conveyance and Supply System Development |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of Public Works  |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works  |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 24 months   |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : West Java   |
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Population growth in Bandung city which currently is about 2.5 million people as well as industrial growth has caused shortage of raw water supply in Bandung. One way to increase the raw water supply is by expanding water potential resources in and around Bandung City/Regency

The decree of the West Java Governor No. 610/Kep. 305-Bappeda/2002 dated April 1; 2002 regarding on water resources management in three related river basins, namely Cibaratus River Basin, Cilaki River Basin and Cisangkuy River basin, states that in the endeavor of fulfilling raw water requirement in Bandung City, particularly clean water supply for Bandung city/Regency, one of the alternatives is to obtain water from the Cisangkuy River.

Several studies have been conducted to increase maximum discharge of the Cisangkuy River by rerouting flow from Cibaratus River Basin to Cilaki River Basin through a +/- 4000m tunnel and then to the Cisangkuy River utilizing the existing waterway, and will produce a flow of about 800 liter/second.

There is a possibility that a dam will be constructed in Cilaki catchment (Santosa Dam). Water from Cibaratus and Cilaki River will be preserved in the Santosa Dam before it is routed to Cisangkuy River. Utilizing this system, the flow will be about 1,400 liter/second. To extract supply water from Cibaratus River, the potential of a dam upstream of Cibaratus River which flows to Garut and has an area of 65.9 km<sup>2</sup> and rainfall of 2,500 mm/year needs to be considered. One of the dams will be capable to store 990,000 m<sup>3</sup> water, and is expected to secure raw water supply for Garut Regency.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Feasibility study and detailed design of Cibaratus - Cilaki inter basin water resources development :
  - 1) Inter basin tunnel (L=4.4km)
  - 2) Santosa Dam in the upstream of Bandung City
  - 3) Cibaratus Dam in the adjacent river basin
- b. Feasibility study and review detailed design of the Santosa Dam water conveyance and supply system :
  - 1) Master Plan of water conveyance and supply system;
  - 2) Feasibility study of water supply system;
  - 3) Detailed design of 1" phase water conveyance and Project Implementation Plan (PIP) preparation.
- c. Review detailed design of Cibaratus field dam.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

**9. Output and Outcome****a. Output**

- 1) Availability of feasibility study and detailed design of Cibaratua – Cilaki inter basin water resources development;
- 2) Availability of feasibility study and detailed design Santosa Dam water conveyance and supply system.

**b. Outcome**

Improving the living condition of around 2.5 million people living in the Bandung City and regency and in particular will activate economic growth through industrial water supply to the factories surrounding Bandung.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

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

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works	3,000	-	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>

**Kementerian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal/**  
*Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged*  
*Areas*





1. **Project Title** : Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTDDA)
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas
  3. **Implementing Agency** :
    - a. Deputy Minister for Development and Regional Autonomy, National Development Planning Agency
    - b. Directorate General of Nation and Politic, Ministry of Home Affairs
    - c. Deputy Minister for Coordination of Environment and Social Prone, Ministry of People's Welfare Coordinating .
    - d. Directorate of Social Protection, Ministry of Social Welfare
  4. **Duration** : 60 months
  5. **Location** : Nationwide
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Communal conflict escalation in Indonesia during 1998-2004 has caused around 10.000 people died. 90% were conflict victims related to religion-ethnics conflict. In current conflict situation, the pattern has shifted from simple into more complex conflict i.e. unequal development, democratization process, natural resources conflict (land ownership), escalated radicalism, and decreased of pluralism. The emergence of 143 districts from 183 districts of disadvantaged areas in Indonesia are conflict-prone areas. Uneven development of society, both at the macro and the micro scale, have potentials to ignite violent conflicts. Thus, a specific attention and strategy must be addressed to those disadvantaged areas.

The Government's approach on dealing with violent communal conflict still needs to be properly coordinated, with a clear division of responsibilities among government entities. Security stabilization are more directed to use welfare approach through social economic development rather than security approach. In order to develop policies that subject to a conflict sensitive and peace building, it is important to establish institutional frameworks, regulations, and creating more conducive social economic condition to support the development process

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas, which covers : 1) development of national Conflict Prevention Framework (CPF), 2) regulatory framework of national and sub national on social conflict management enacted, 3) developed action plans on conflict management and mainstreamed into Governments Action Plan (GAP);
- b. Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas, which covers: 1) established and functioning of technical coordination mechanism on conflict prevention, 2) development and functioning of the forums for multi-stakeholder conflict prevention and warning;

- c. Implementing conflict prevention and social cohesion initiatives utilizing tools and mechanisms towards safe and stable well-being, which covers: 1) implementation of community initiatives for sustainable peace, 2) implementation of conflict Sensitive Planning (CSP) in target areas, 3) application of early warning and early response system in target areas, 4) application of peace promotion through education and public campaign on conflict prevention, e) developed and updated Peace and Development Analysis (PDA).

## 8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Availability of policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas with indicator i.e.: a) availability and implementation of national policy and regional regulations, b) availability and implementation of national and regional prevention action plans, and the safety and security of the community;
- 2) Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas with indicator i.e.: a) implement of technical coordination mechanisms at the national and regional levels, b) availability of the multi-stakeholder forum of conflict early warning and target areas;
- 3) Conflict prevention and social cohesion initiative utilizing tools and mechanisms towards safe and stable well-being with indicator i.e. : a) implemented types and tools a conflict prevention at community level, b) implemented type of early warning mechanisms in target areas

### b. Outcome

The Government of Indonesia and civil society are more effective in identifying and managing conflict and their impact within Indonesia's communities.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	15,000	-	15,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
600	3,600	5,200	4,100	1,500	15,000

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Deputy Minister for Development and Regional Autonomy, National Development Planning Agency	15,000	-	15,000
b. Directorate General of Nation and Politic, Ministry of Home Affairs			
c. Deputy Minister for Coordination of Environment and Social Prone, Ministry of People's Welfare Coordinating .			
d. Directorate of Social Protection, Ministry of Social Welfare			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>



**Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan  
Perlindungan Anak/  
*Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child  
Protection***



- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | : Establishing Women's Development Center               |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection  |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 33 months   |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : DKI Jakarta   |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

In order to enhance women's empowerment, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has developed a proposal in responding a collaboration to increase women's capacity in economic activities particularly micro enterprises. This collaboration takes form as a project named "Establishing Indonesian Women's Development Center". This project is a form of developing model as women's empowerment center particularly in economic activities. It will be one of reference for women empowerment in which information technology will be applied in its activities. The main objective of the project is to empower women through economic and social means.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Establishment of women's development center at selected provinces, including:
  - 1) Launching of the woman's business start up support system and office (business incubator);
  - 2) Data provision regarding on women's activity rate, women;s economical self reliant and women's employment and entrepreneurship;
  - 3) Publication.
- b. Provision of soft skill training with Information Communication Technology (ICT) leadership training;
- c. Capacity building on Information Communication Technology (ICT).

## **8. Priority**

Mainstreaming and Cross – Sector

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) The establishment of women's development centers;
  - 2) ICT-based curriculum and training materials including: leadership, gender mainstreaming, ICT utilization, business development and training for beginner women entrepreneurs;
  - 3) Improved business skills to groups of women who are micro entrepreneurs;
  - 4) Availability of data model for economic empowerment.

## b. Outcome

- 1) Promoting women's capability in four main activity areas of economical self-reliant, economic activity and increasing income;
- 2) Increasing access for women, especially in rural areas, toward ICT and women's development center facility as an incubator for early entrepreneurs;
- 3) Women's development center is replicable in other areas.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Korea (KOICA)	1,300	600	1,900	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	1,300	600	<b>1,900</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,900</b>



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Strengthening Women Participation and Representation in Governance in Indonesia (SWARGA)
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: a. Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection b. Ministry of Administrative Reform c. Civic Education Center
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## 6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has had significant political changes in its history, including large scale decentralization. The devolution of power from central government to the province and district has brought changes in regulatory policy and institutional. Thus, a complex environment, along with social, religious and cultural norms that limit the scope of women's movement which it creates challenges for women to participate as actors in the development of a strong democracy.

Although there has been significant progress in the submission of the women's rights in Indonesia, there are still many barriers to their participation in community life. For example, although there are no legal barriers to women's participation in politics they are still significantly under represented. In order to increase their numbers and effectiveness as elected representatives, potential election candidates, informed voters and civil servants – targeted sustained capacity development are required to address political and institutional obstacles.

## 7. Scope of Work

The scope of work of the activity is divided into 2 (two) periods, namely 2012-2013 and 2014-2015, each period consists of 4 main inter-related components:

### a. Period of 2012-2013

#### 1) Component: Civic Education:

- a) Establishment of Women in Politics Unit (WPU) in Civic Education Center (CEC) at Jakarta (University of Indonesia);
- b) Conducting trainings on gender equality to CEC's target group (with emphasis to the women groups, youth and first time voters);
- c) Coordinating Civil Society Organization (CSO) grants to women CSOs in developing civic education;
- d) Facilitating CSOs in developing list of potential women candidate for the national elections 2014 (from CSOs and political parties).

- 2) Component: Parliament:
    - a) Strategic planning of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection; development of annual work plan, recruitment and procurement plan for the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection;
    - b) Establishment of Women Parliament Network (WPN); finalizing concept note on WPN, establishment WPN in some main areas.
  - 3) Component: Bureaucracy:
    - a) Evaluating policies that related with women's empowerment and gender equality in order to increase the quality and representation of women in government;
    - b) To develop policies that promote affirmative action in bureaucracy.
  - 4) Component: Knowledge Management:
    - a) Developing disaggregated data by gender in political parties, parliament and bureaucracy in provinces and districts;
    - b) Publication of the database and gender statistics in politics and government.
- b. Period of 2014-2015
- 1) Component: Civic Education:
    - a) Facilitating CSO's road shows to political parties in relation to the list of potential women candidates;
    - b) Conducting voters training;
    - c) Conducting civic educations with emphasize on gender equality component in the curricula to the media;
    - d) Developing evaluations, lessons learned and recommendations.
  - 2) Component: Parliament:
    - a) Capacity development of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection members on political skills, substance of parliamentary issues, monitoring, budgeting, legislation, and constituent relations (development of curriculum, seminar plan and trainings to Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection on political skills, substance to parliamentary issues).
    - b) Training on campaign, political skills and electoral issues to women candidates for 2014 national elections.
    - c) Evaluation report on women's experience in politics and 2014 national elections.
  - 3) Component: Bureaucracy:
    - a) Developing concept note on women in the government caucus;
    - b) Advocacy development of women in the government caucus to capacitate decision making for women in government.
  - 4) Component: Knowledge Management:
    - a) Utilization of the database in provinces and districts (trainings on how to use the data to units and other stakeholders that works for women empowerment in the regions);
    - b) Capacity development in legal drafting that relate to women empowerment;
    - c) Policy studies from each component;
    - d) Development of communication, information and education at the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

**8. Priority**

Mainstreaming and Cross – Sector

**9. Output and Outcome****a. Output**

- 1) Establishment of WPU, and WPN;
- 2) Conducting training;
- 3) Advocacy development of women in the government;
- 4) Capacity development of women participation and representation in governance.

**b. Outcome**

Increasing public representation and participation in political and government institutions particularly women and vulnerable groups.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	2,500	-	2,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	2,500	-	2,500
b. Ministry of Administrative Reform			
c. Civic Education Center			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>



**Kementerian Perindustrian/**  
*Ministry of Industry*



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: The Project for Master Plan and Detailed Engineering Design for the Establishment of the Industrial Complex in Boyolali District
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Industry
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Local Government of Boyolali District
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 18 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Boyolali District

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## 6. Background and Justification

The challenges ahead of Indonesia's economic development are increasingly complex, especially related to the dynamics of global economy. The presence of Indonesia in the new center of gravity of global economic, namely the east and southeast Asia, requires Indonesia to prepare the acceleration of the realization to become developed country.

As mandated in the law Number 5 of 1984 regarding on industrial mentioned that the industry has a decisive role to achieve the economic development objectives so that it needs to be developed in a balanced and integrated.

The contribution of industry in Central Java Province is quite prominent for the national economy. The industrial sector, particularly the processing industry, can absorb the second largest employment after agriculture. Almost 20% of the processing industry are located in Central Java. Among the processing industry, the textile industry is a significant role for the national economy. Boyolali is one of district in Central Java that has the most textile industry.

The completeness of necessary supporting on the development of industrial estates are master plan and Detailed Engineering Design (DED). These documents will give basic direction of development of the industrial estate, mainly in the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. Master plan and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) have contents a variety of analyzes related to an industrial estate about economic growth in the region and the ability of industrial areas survive to face a variety of changes in financial situation.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulate master plan of development of industrial complex in Boyolali District;
- b. Formulate detail engineering design of industrial complex in Boyolali District;
- c. Dispatch international expert;
- d. Training concerning industrial estate.

## 8. Priority

Economy

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Availability of master plan document of development of industrial complex in Boyolali District;
- 2) Availability of Detail Engineering Design document of industrial complex in Boyolali District;
- 3) Improved the Boyolali Local Government staff concerning industrial estate.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the role of industrial sector to Regional Gross Domestic Product in Boyolali District and Central Java Province;
- 2) Optimizing the utilization of Boyolali District's potential, especially in the textile sector.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Korea (KOICA)	4,800	51	4,851	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4,851</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Local Government of Boyolali District	4,800	51	4,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4,851</b>



**Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan  
Nasional/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan  
Nasional/  
*Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency***



- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | : Capacity Building on Islamic Finance   |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency                                       |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : Deputy Minister for Economic Affair, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 12 months  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : DKI Jakarta  |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

The global Islamic financial industry, particularly the banking sector, has experience rapid growth the recent years. In spite of the exciting development in Islamic finance, however, currently the national shariah banking industry, which is the most developed among the other shariah financial services industry, only contributes less than 3 % of the total banking industry assets. This condition implies that the national Islamic financial industry has the potential to be developed further.

One of the ways to encourage the development of this sector is through effective public policies. One of the identified barriers that impede the development of the Islamic financial sector is the lack of availability of the human resources, including the Minister of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), in which not many governments officials master concepts and practices of Islamic finance. Yet, a deep understanding sector can assist in formulating high quality public policies that could encourage the growth of Islamic financial industry in Indonesia. On the side of Bappenas, a greater insight and knowledge on Islamic finance will increase the capacity in developing higher quality national development plans and policy recommendations, especially relating to the development of the Islamic financial sector.

## **7. Scope of Work**

Training in Islamic finance:

- a. In-house trainings on the fundamentals and principles of Islamic finance:
- b. International trainings overseas.

## **8. Priority**

Economy

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output

Improved understanding about the principles, operations, techniques and mechanisms of Islamic finance and financial products as well as the dynamics of Islamic finance.

- b. Outcome  
Increasing the capacity of Bappenas staff in Islamic finance.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Islamic Development Bank	238	-	238	
Total	238	-	238	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
238					238

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister of Economic Affair, National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	238	-	238
Total	238	-	238

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1. <b>Project Title</b>	: Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative Facility (IndII) Phase II
2. <b>Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
3. <b>Implementing Agency</b>	: Infrastructure related Ministries, some local governments
4. <b>Duration</b>	: 48 months
5. <b>Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## 6. Background and Justification

The low infrastructure services in Indonesia led to many people who do not have access to basic infrastructure, especially basic infrastructure such as drinking water, sanitation, roads, etc. Besides the minimal standard in infrastructure provision has not fulfilled, lack of access to infrastructure also led to the impediment form policies a regulation, and poor management in programs/projects are numbers of the cause of low infrastructure provision.

Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII)-Phase II is continuation from the Program Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII) to assist Government of Indonesia's effort to:

- a. improve infrastructure provision by reducing policy, regulatory, capacity and financing constraints on infrastructure expenditures at the national and sub-national levels. This is will accomplished through the financing of technical assistant services, training and capacity building;
- b. promote rapid, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and reduce poverty through supporting the efficient provision of infrastructure facilities and services. This is will be accomplished by providing grants to implementing local governments.

## 7. Scope of Work

- a. Infrastructure policy and investment;
- b. Water and sanitation;
- c. Roads and transport;
- d. Other sector and cross sector.

No.	Category	Component	Proposed Budget (USD million)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>	<b>Infrastructure Policy and Investment</b>	<b>93,55</b>
	- Policy, planning and institutional strengthening	Infrastructure Policy and Investment	20,80
	- Program and project preparation	Infrastructure Policy and Investment	47,84
	- Management Fee	Infrastructure Policy and Investment	24,96
<b>B.</b>	<b>G to G Grants</b>		<b>259,85</b>
	- Water Hibah	Water and Sanitation	93,55
	- Sanitation Hibah	Water and Sanitation	5,19
	- Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	41,58
	- Wastewater Investment Plan	Water and Sanitation	30,19
	- Community Water Supply Hibah	Water and Sanitation	25,99
	- Sub-national Roads Hibah	Roads and Transport	39,50
	- Road Safety Demonstration	Roads and Transport	18,71
	- Others	Other Sector and Cross Sector	4,16

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Implement efficient and effective management for Government's infrastructure programs and projects at national and sub-national level;
- 2) Build a more conducive regulatory and policy environment for infrastructure investment; and
- 3) Accelerate access to sustainable clean water supplies, improved sanitation facilities, and other basic infrastructure services, especially for low income communities.

## b. Outcome

- 1) To improve infrastructure provision by reducing policy, regulatory, capacity and financing constraints on infrastructure expenditures at the national and sub-national levels.
- 2) To promote rapid, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and reduce poverty through supporting the efficient provision of infrastructure facilities and services.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
AusAID	353,600	-	353,600	
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>353,600</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a.					

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Infrastructure related Ministry, some local government	353,600	-	353,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>353,600</b>

- 
- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | : National Geothermal Capacity Building Program (Technical Assistance and Capacity Building – Renewable Energy)        |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency                                       |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : a. Education and Training Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation<br>b. Indonesia Geothermal Association |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 36 Months  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : Nationwide   |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia has a reserve of 27,000 Mega Watt (MW) of geothermal capacity. By late 2008, there was not more than 1,052 MW in operation. Under Indonesia's Second Fast Track Energy Program a total of 4,700 MW of new geothermal capacity to be commissioned by 2014 was targeted. This target was revised in September 2010 to 3,900 MW to be commissioned by 2015 still a gigantic task. Of these, 30% was to be implemented by the State's Corporate Sector (PGE and PLN) and 70% through additional private sector investments.

Based on the need of an average of 70 trained staffs, per MW, ranging from technicians to expert geothermal field modelers and drilling technicians, per MW, Indonesia needs to have 273,000 newly trained staff by 2015. Thus, on average an additional 68,250 people need to be trained each year between 2012 and 2015. This is a big challenge, as geothermal development and operations are rather specific and with less than 10,000 MW operational in the world still a new technology.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Develop and manage training in geothermal subject areas;
- b. Enhance Indonesia's geothermal research capacity through implementing priority research needs in geothermal subject areas
- c. Enhance geothermal databases and make these accessible to local companies and universities.

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

## **9. Output and Outcome**

### **a. Output**

- 1) Enhancement of Indonesia's geothermal research capacity;
- 2) Enhancement of the understanding on planning and utilization of low enthalpy geothermal resources, such as waste heat and or low enthalpy standalone applications (Direct Use of Steam);
- 3) Availability of Indonesia geothermal databases.



## b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the capacity of Indonesia to develop and operate geothermal working areas;
- 2) Advancing the knowledge base of Indonesia's centers for excellence regarding on its geothermal resources and applications.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (\$000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Netherlands	7,800	-	7,800	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,800</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (\$000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Education and Training Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation, and Indonesia Geothermal Association	7,800	-	7,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,800</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Strengthening Access to Justice in Indonesia (SAJI)
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 46 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Central Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, North Maluku, and Maluku

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Through the Aceh Justice Project (AJP) and the Legal Empowerment and Assistance for the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Project (2007-2011), Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency with the funding support from the development partners, have built a strong foundation to increase access to justice in Indonesia. Based on the results, best practices, and lessons from LEAD and AJP, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency has launched a new umbrella project on access to justice, which is entitled Strengthening Access to Justice in Indonesia (SAJI).

At the end of the project, and with the support of other partners, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency wants to actualize more Indonesians, particularly women and vulnerable groups such as indigenous and forest-dependent communities obtain effectively and quality access to resolve cases and handling complaint mechanisms through the government as well as the non government mechanisms.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Institutional capacity building of the government institutions in implementing the national strategy on access to justice in target areas;
- b. Establishment of public complaint and grievance handling mechanism of the government institutions;
- c. State-funded legal aids service provisions;
- d. Establishment of fair and accountable justice service in the society-based justice system;
- e. Identification of best practice and lessons learned on strengthening access to justice in Indonesia.

## **8. Priority**

Defense and Security, Law and State Apparatus

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Improved institutional capacity building of the government institutions in implementing the national strategy on access to justice in target areas;
- 2) Establishment of the mechanism to informal justice providers to enhance access of the poor to justice, particularly for the women and vulnerable groups.

### b. Outcome

The justice and institutions providers are more effective on protecting human rights, and society can obtain the improvement of access to justice.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	2,392	-	2,392	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,392</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	2,392	-	2,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,392</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation (SIP-DC)
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Deputy Minister for Development Funding, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 42 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## **6. Background and Justification**

The Strengthening Innovative Partnership for Development Cooperation (SIP – DC) project is the continuation of the previous project is the Enhancing Capacity for Better Aid Management (ECBAM) project. This project is expected to strengthen and develop new innovative in the implementation of more strategic partnership in development cooperation with related development partners. This is also will support the Government in moving forward to partnership for development effectiveness. It is expected that this project can support the government in developing innovative partnership strategies, support the implementation of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation, support capacity building as well as knowledge management that lead the sifting paradigm and developing further international development cooperation agenda including post Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2015.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Enhance strategic for partnership;
- b. Support to south-south and triangular cooperation;
- c. Strengthen capacity for development effectiveness;
- d. Enhanced knowledge management.

## **8. Priority**

Economy

## **9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Enhance strategic for partnership:
    - a) Facilitate regulation of grant management socialization;
    - b) Facilitate the United Nations (UN) guideline and Project Management Implementation Guideline (PMIG) revision;
    - c) Support to new innovative partnership initiatives;
    - d) Enhance UN working together.
  - 2) Support to south-south and triangular cooperation:
    - a) Support to policy and institution framework;
    - b) Support to communication strategy;
    - c) Support Information system for development cooperation;
    - d) Facilitate information system for development cooperation.

- 3) Strengthening capacity for development effectiveness;
  - a) Strengthen capacity in program and project preparation;
  - b) Strengthen capacity in monitoring and evaluation.
- 4) Enhance of knowledge management;
  - a) Develop knowledge management framework;
  - b) Support gender mainstreaming in knowledge sharing.

b. Outcome

Increasing capacity to establish and foster global partnership for development cooperation strengthen.

#### 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	1,161	-	1,161	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,161</b>	

#### 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
n.a					

#### 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister for Development Funding, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	1,161	-	1,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,161</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: Support to The Acceleration of MDGs Achievement in Indonesia 2012-2015
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 48 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## **6. Background and Justification**

The Government had mainstreamed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and had outlined in the National Long-term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, the National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2005-2009 and 2010-2014, Annual Work Plan and Budget Document, Allocations of public funding at national and sub-national levels to support the achievement of the MDGs targets have been increasing annually.

Through the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3 of 2012 regarding on equitable development programme, the Government of Indonesia had put in place 'the Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement of the MDGs in Indonesia'. the document will serve as a reference for all stakeholders working to speed up attainment of the MDGs throughout Indonesia. furthermore, Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas), requiring all provincial and district governments to prepare Country Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Daerah – RAD) for achieving the MDGs by 2015. Until now, 33 provinces has developed RAD MDGs Province 2011-2015

Based on the Country Programme Action Plan (RAN) for 2011-2015, the Government of Indonesia committed to push towards achievement of the MDGs

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Development of the implementation of strategy and mechanism the MDGs Roadmap:
  - 1) Establish national and sub-national MDGs teams and secretariats and operate with adequate capacity;
  - 2) Sub-national action plan for MDGs is formulated and implemented efficiently and effectively with support from the National and Sub-national MDGs Secretariats;
  - 3) Implementation of strategy, approach and mechanism for MDGs financing and rescue mobilization;
  - 4) Strengthened advocacy and multi-stakeholder partnership for MDGs acceleration at the national and sub national.

- b. Improvement of national and sub-national capacities to monitor, evaluate, analyze, and report on human development:
  - 1) Strengthened national monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and oversight systems and tools for MDGs achievement;
  - 2) Common and integrated data set of MDGs and other social development indicators at all levels available which have been reviewed for sustainability post 2015;
  - 3) Capacity strengthened of key officials and stakeholders for preparation of human development research at national and sub-national levels;
  - 4) Established a MDGs and human development excellence facility at national and selected sub-national level.

## 8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross – Sector

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Availability of strategy and mechanism to implement the MDGs roadmap;
- 2) Improvement of national and sub national capacities to monitor, evaluate, analyze, and report on human development.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Accelerating achievement of social development priorities and MDGs targets as stated in the RPJMN;
- 2) Improving of human development.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	14,307	-	14,307	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,307</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
3,928	3,483	3,448	3,448		14,307

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	14,307	-	14,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,307</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	: The Establishment of Indonesia Shariah Financial Services Industry Roadmap Phase I
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 12 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## 6. Background and Justification

As one of the largest moslem countries in the world, Indonesia has the potential to be of the largest shariah markets in the world. However, currently the shariah banking industry, which is the most developed among the other shariah financial services industry, only contributes less than 3 percent of the total banking industry assets. The financial sector package II President Instruction (Inpres) 5, 2008 calls for the development of the Indonesian Financial Sector Architecture (Arsitektur Sistem Keuangan Indonesia – ASKI).

As the part of the architecture, shariah financial services industry which covers shariah banking, shariah on banking financial institutions, shariah capital market, and other pertinent institutions intends to establish the Indonesian Shariah Financial Services Industry Roadmap, to ensure a symbiotic long term value chain system, and to strengthen the industry development. The shariah financial services industry must operate within the shariah boundaries acceptable locally and globally and must be competitive vis-à-vis the domestic conventional markets and its regional and global shariah peers. The industry must also have the necessary tools to monitor and supervise it according to Islamic Principles of Operation and Governance and be able to effectively control abuses with legal certainty and enforceability.

## 7. Scope of Work

Based on the background above, the main objective of this project is the development of the roadmap itself will take five phases as follows :

- a. Phase 1 : Preliminary design and background activities setting the framework, vision, timing, and organizational goals;
- b. Phase 2 : Roadmap development;
- c. Phase 3 : Strengthening Shariah Financial Infrastructure;
- d. Phase 4: Enhancing the Capacity of Human Resources;
- e. Phase 5 : Enhancing Shariah Development and Promoting Competition.

This project proposal is intended to cover the first phase of the development, which is the preliminary design and background activities. The first place consists of several activities i.e. high level coordination meetings, workshops with related stakeholders, working group meeting, expert hiring, etc. The high level coordination group consists of leaders from related from institutions (Bank Indonesia, Indonesia Capital Market and Financial Supervisory Agency, National Shariah Council-Indonesian Council of Ulama, Ministry of Finance, and National Development Planning Agency).



The scope of the project covers :

- a. Develop a consensus vision for the future;
- b. Identify time frame for the vision;
- c. Create the macro design of the roadmap;
- d. Establish a committee structure;
- e. Select chairs and co-chairs of working group.

## 8. Priority

Economy

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Availability of the preliminary design of the Indonesian shariah financial services industry roadmap to promote the formation of a symbiotic long term value chain system and the strengthening the development of the Indonesian shariah financial services industry.

### b. Outcome

To establish a long term plan for the development of the Indonesian shariah financial services industry.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Islamic Development Bank	350	-	350	
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
350					350

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	350	-	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>