



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) 2013

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

- 2013 -

Foreword

The List of Planned Grant Projects 2013 (DRKH 2013) is compiled in accordance with the stipulations of Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for Procurement of External Loans and Grants. The DRKH 2013 contains proposed grant funded projects of Ministries/Agencies that have indicative funding from donors. The DRKH 2013 has been issued through the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.74/M.PPN/HK/06/2013. The projects that are contained in DRKH 2013 total 23 projects of Ministries/Agencies, with a total funding of USD 502.9 million.

The DRKH 2013 is to 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 2013 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 of National Development Planning/
Head of the National Development Planning Agency,

Armida S. Alisjahbana

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Chapter 1

a. Introduction

In accordance with Government Regulation Number 10 of 2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants, the planning documents for grants are the Planned Utilization of Grants (RPH) and the List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH). The RPH is the document that contains the policy on the utilization of grants. The DRKH is the document that contains the annual plan of projects of the Ministries/Agencies and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) that are ready for being funded by grants and already have funding indications from donors. The compilation of these two documents has been entrusted to the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas).

In line with the stipulations in the Government Regulation Number 10/2011, grants are 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 2013 consist of proposed projects that are funded by external grants. Grants which are the part of the external loans activities are not included in the DRKH 2013, but are contained in the List of Medium-Term Planned External Loans (DRPLN-JM) as part of External Loans projects.

The DRKH 2013 is presented in two chapters. Chapter 1 consists of the recapitulation of the projects by the executing Ministries/Agencies and the list of projects along with an indication of its source of financing. Chapter 2 presents the digest for each project. The project digest contains a summary of the project information such as their location, scope, outputs and outcomes as well as the Ministries/Agencies involved in project implementation.

b. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2013

The DRKH 2013 consists of 23 proposed projects from Ministries/Agencies in the total grant amount of USD 502.9 million. The recapitulation of proposed projects in the DRKH 2013 by Ministries/Agencies that have proposed the projects is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.Recapitulation of the DRKH 2013bythe Proposing Agencies

No	Agency	Total of Projects	Grant (USD million)	Counterpart Fund (USD million)
1	National Agency for Disaster Management	1	0.8	-
2	Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia	1	0.3	-
3	Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	1	2.3	-
4	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	3	39.4	0.1
5	Ministry of Forestry	1	13.0	-
6	Ministry of Finance	1	13.0	-
7	Ministry of Communication and Technology	1	5.0	-
8	Ministry of Environment	3	30.6	1.0
9	Ministry of Public Works	3	60.9	65.0
10	Ministry of Education and Culture	2	154.9	0.4
11	Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	4	168.3	-
12	Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	1	13.4	-
13	President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight	1	1.0	-
Total		23	502.9	66.5

The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, through Decree Number KEP.74/M.PPN/HK/06/2013 has issued the DRKH 2013. The following is the list of projects in the DRKH 2013 in accordance with this decree, while the digest for the respective projects (project digest) is presented in the Chapter 2.

Table 2. List of DRKH 2013

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/ National Agency for Disaster Management				
1	Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development(SCDRR) - Phase II	832	-	UNDP
Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan/ Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia				
2	Supporting Effective Implementation of BPK Strategic Plan 2011-2015	314	-	World Bank
Badan Pengkajian Penerapan Teknologi/ Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology				
3	Wind Hybrid Power Generation (WHyPGen)Marketing Development Initiatives	2,306	-	UNDP
Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral/ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources				
4	Cooperation Relating to Clean Cooking Solutions	400	-	World Bank
5	Project for Introduction of Photovoltaic Power Plant Micro Grid-Systems in Eastern Indonesia Islands	14,000	-	Japan (JICA)
6	Tonsea Lama Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project	24,900	100	Japan (JICA)
Kementerian Kehutanan/ Ministry of Forestry				
7	Support to Indonesia's Climate Change Response	13,000	-	European Union
Kementerian Keuangan/ Ministry of Finance				
8	EU Support to Indonesia's Public Finance ManagementII (PFM II)	13,000	-	European Union
Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika/ Ministry of Communication and Information Technology				
9	Information Security Emergency Response (ISER) and National Certification Authority for E-Government	5,000	-	Korea (KOICA)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/ Ministry of Environment				
10	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Indonesia	510	931	UNDP and GEF
11	Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur (SPARC)	5,100	-	UNDP
12	The Implementation of Indonesia Ozone Layer Protection Project	25,000	-	Multilateral Fund (WB, ADB, UNDP) and GEF
Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/ Ministry of Public Works				
13	Banger Pilot Polder Development in Semarang City	35,000	65,000	ORIO (Netherlands)
14	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for the Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas	2,380	-	World Bank
15	National Community Empowerment Program for Urban Area for 2012-2014 (PA)	23,500	-	World Bank
Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan/ Ministry for Education and Culture				
16	Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP) - Phase II	149,940	-	European Union
17	Expansion of Polytechnic Education Development Project (PEDP)	4,950	380	CIDA
Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency				
18	Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction	62,535	-	AusAID
19	Inclusive Growth through Improved Connectivity	1,000	50	ADB

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
20	Sustainable Economic Development through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Indonesia	500	-	IFAD
21	The Knowledge Sector Initiative	104,225	-	AusAID
Mahkamah Agung/ Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia				
22	Support for Reform of the Justice Sector in Indonesia	13,444	-	European Union
Unit Kerja Presiden Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan (UKP4)/ President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight				
23	Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB) for Indonesia	1,038	-	UNDP
Total		502,874	66,461	

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (SCDRR) - Phase II |
| 2. Executing Agency | : National Disaster Management Agency |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness, National Disaster Management Agency |
| 4. Duration | : 42 months |
| 5. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
-

6. Background and Justification

Phase II of the Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (SC-DRR) Project is designed to scale up initiatives and intensify partnerships at the sub-national level, building on the results delivered by phase-I of the project during the period of 2007-2011. The main goal remains the same, namely to make disaster risk reduction a normal part of the development process, one that is embedded in core functions of the central and local governments and their public and private partners. Particular emphasis is placed on local communities, where the most effective actions can be taken to reduce people's vulnerability to the adverse impacts of disasters.

7. Scope of Work

The project is expected to support the following:

- a. Formulating regulations;
- b. Achieving specific outcomes for DRR;
- c. Information management system;
- d. Preparation of the mechanism;
- e. Establishment of the monitoring system;
- f. Capacity building;
- g. Campaign;
- h. Development of communication between district governments and communities.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) National and local government in the target areas are able to formulate and implement the policy and regulatory framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR);
- 2) Disaster Management (DM) in the target areas function effectively and utilize the risk mapping for DRR initiatives through the partnership with the multi-party DRR forums;
- 3) DRR principles and techniques to reduce the risk of disaster are adopted and applied by the society.

b. Outcome

GOI and the community reduce the adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations, and practices.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	832.4		832.4	
Total	832.4		832.4	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
177.0	283.7	185.3	186.4		832.4

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy for Prevention and Preparedness, National Disaster Management Agency	832.4		832.4
Total	832.4		832.4

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan/
Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia

1. Project Title	: Supporting Effective Implementation of BPK Strategic Plan 2011-2015
2. Executing Agency	: Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
3. Implementing Agency	: Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
4. Duration	: 30 months
5. Location	: DKI Jakarta

6. Background and Justification

BPK has developed a strategic plan for 2011-2015 and an implementation plan to support the execution of the strategic plan. The strategic plan was approved by BPK Board on December 17, 2010. 32 Strategic Initiatives (Sis) have been identified and adopted. However, BPK has identified some challenges during the execution. There are several factors that support the successful implementation of the strategic plan: leadership, communication, stakeholder involvement, project management and change management. BPK does not have (a) the capacity to effectively analyze the progress made on SI and if they continue to contribute effectively to strategic plan; and (b) to monitor implementation of change plans agreed for the entire 32 Sis.

The proposed grant is aimed to support an effective implementation of BPK Strategic Plan through project and change management. BPK will hire individual consultants for technical assistance on (a) project management; and (b) change management. The consultants will also provide capacity building support to BPK to enable them to effectively carry out these activities in the future.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Project Management activities development through:
 - 1) Project management consulting services (including analysis of project effectiveness in achieving program goals/strategic objectives and portfolio/strategic objectives) of a local consultant;
 - 2) Project management training program (including analysis of project effectiveness in achieving program goals/strategic objectives and portfolio/strategic objectives).
- b. Capacity development activities of change management through
 - 1) Change management consulting services (including analysis and evaluation of the change strategies/plans for entire IS and mentoring for change implementation of strategies/plans);
 - 2) Change management training program that consists of Prosci certification, to sponsor conversion training and the managers of each IS categories.

8. Priority

Management Supporting System for National Development

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

- 1) Formulated Quarterly Analysis Report on Strategic initiatives progress for one year;
- 2) 60 staffs follow the training program;
- 3) Formulated report on adequacy (or otherwise) of change management plans and periodic progress reports on change management;
- 4) 55 certified Change Management Personnel.

b. Outcome

To support BPK (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan*/Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia) in effective monitoring of the implementation plan which supports execution of a 2011-2015 strategic plan, and to ensure that implementation continues to contribute to the identified strategic objectives.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	314		314	
Total	314		314	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
75	239				314

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia	314		314
Total	314		314

**Badan Pengkajian Penerapan Teknologi/
*Agency for the Assessment and Application of
Technology***

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Wind Hybrid Power Generation (WHyPGen) Marketing Development Initiatives |
| 2. Executing Agency | : Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology |
| 4. Duration | : 36 months |
| 5. Location | : Nationwide |
-

6. Background and Justification

In relation to depletion of world oil reserves, the Government of Indonesia encourages the substitution of fossil energy with renewable energy; including wind energy. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) estimates that around 448 MW of wind energy is available in Indonesia, especially in the region with plenty of wind sources such as Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara. However, barriers are hindering the socialization of wind energy, such as economic, technology, policy, etc.

On the other hand, wind energy has the advantage of direct implementation to supply the local energy demand, as well as to be used as a hybrid system by combining it with other energy, such as solar energy/photovoltaic, diesel engine, etc.

While to have reliable and environment friendly electricity supply, WHyPGen Project is aimed to facilitate the Wind Power Generation which combines with the local grid system to supply the electricity energy in a region. In this regard, a comprehensive improvement and encouragement from the technology, policy, planning, maintaining, fiscal and financial sides are required.

7. Scope of Work

- a. WHyPGen Technology Application And Assessment;
- b. WHyPGen Technology Demonstration;
- c. Financing WhyPGen Initiatives;
- d. Policy and Institutional Support for WHyPGen Initiatives;
- e. WHyPGen Promotion;
- f. WHyPGen Market Development and Industry Support.

8. Priority

- a. Science and Technology;
- b. Natural Resources and the Environment.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- Component #1
 - Updated wind maps of area with significant wind energy potential;
 - Techno-Economic Feasibility studies (FS) of potential WHyPGen application projects;
 - Completed feasibility assessments of the local manufacturing/production of WHyPGen.
- Component #2
 - Successfully implemented WHyPGen demonstrations;
 - WHyPGen project replications planned and implemented.
- Component #3
 - Completed training and promotions for banking/financing institutions of financing WHyPGen projects;
 - Design policy framework supportive of WHyPGen projects.
- Component #4
 - Completed policy study on wind hybrid energy system;
 - Proposed policy frameworks supportive of WHyPGen projects.
- Component #5
 - Designated and implemented WHyPGen promotion and advocacy program.
- Component #6
 - Completed capacity building and technical support program for the local manufacturing of wind energy (including WHyPGen) system components, designing and engineering of wind energy project, installation, operation, and maintenance of wind power generation (including WHyPGen) facilities;
 - Completed survey and evaluation of electricity demand areas served by wind power generation (including WHyPGen) facilities.

a. Outcome

- Component #1
 - Enhanced knowledge of potential WHyPGen application;
 - Improved knowledge of WHyPGen system benefits and costs;
 - Enhanced interest in investing in WHyPGen system projects.
- Component #2
 - GHG emission reductions from WHyPGen demo projects;
 - Increased number of WHyPGen projects planned and implemented;
 - Increased proportion of wind energy in the national power generation mix.

- Component #3
 - Increased investments in wind power generation (including WHyPGen) projects;
 - Local banks/financing institutions providing loans for wind power generation (including WHyPGen) projects.
- Component #4
 - Approved and enforced policies supportive and wind power generation (including WHyPGen) projects.
- Component #5
 - Enhanced awareness of the benefits of WHyPGen;
 - Planned and implemented WHyPGen project.
- Component #6
 - Improved local wind energy system (including WHyPGen) design and engineering capacity;
 - Ensured availability of local service provides for wind power generation facilities;
 - Availability of quality components of wind energy systems that are locally made;
 - Better understanding of the availability and potentials of wind energy for ensuring environmentally sustainable power supply in Indonesia.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	2,306		2,306	
Total	2,306		2,306	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
853	780	673			2,306

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	2,306		2,306
Total	2,306		2,306

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

1. Project Title	: Cooperation Relating to Clean Cooking Solutions
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of New Energy, Renewable and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
4. Duration	: 18 months
5. Location	: DKI Jakarta

6. Background and Justification

Currently, over 40% of households use biomass as their primary cooking fuels in Indonesia. Many of these households use traditional cook stoves that are not only inefficient but also emit large amount of pollutants, causing several negative impacts that relate to health, gender equality, poverty reduction, and local and global environment.

Indonesia's household cooking fuels have undergone a dramatic shift in recent years, owing primarily to the government's highly successful Kerosene-to-LPG Conversion Program; yet the impact in rural areas, where most households continue to rely on traditional biomass energy to meet their daily cooking needs, has been limited. Despite the governments LPG intervention program, an estimated 40 percent of households are expected to continue relying on biomass cooking fuels, especially fuel wood, which can be freely collected from the local environment or purchased for significantly less than other fuels.

Families usually burn biomass fuel using traditional, inefficient cookstoves that waste potential fuel energy and emit many health-damaging pollutants into the household environment. Each year more than 45,000 premature deaths in Indonesia are attributed to indoor air pollution (IAP) linked to traditional biomass cooking (WHO and UNDP 2009). The groves disproportionately affected are the poor, who rely heavily on biomass for cooking, and women and young children, who spend many hours each day indoors in the household cooking environment.

Considering some issues stated above, Indonesia needs to build on its earlier experiences with stove programs and undertake more effective interventions that simultaneously address energy conservation, health, gender equality, poverty, and environmental concerns.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Sharing knowledge with each other through expert meetings, workshops, and/or regional forum to build technical capacity and strengthen understanding of country and local plans and strategies;
- b. Strengthening institutional capacity and creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment for scaling-up access to clean and efficient stoves;
- c. Supporting the market and business development on the supply side;
- d. Stimulation demand for clean and efficient stoves.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment.

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

Certified clean stove sold to and used by households.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increase access to modern energy;
- 2) Reduce carbon/ articulate emissions;
- 3) Improve fuel efficiency;
- 4) Increase use of renewable energy.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	400		400	
Total	400		400	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
230	170				400

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of New Energy, Renewable and Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	400		400
Total	400		400

-
1. **Project Title** : Project for Introduction of Photovoltaic Power Plant Micro Grid-Systems in Eastern Indonesia Islands
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 3. **Implementing Agency** : PT. PLN (State Electricity Company)
 4. **Duration** : 24 months
 5. **Location** : Eastern Indonesia
-

6. Background and Justification

- a. Electricity sector development;
- b. The electrification ratio in Indonesia is relatively low namely around 65%;
- c. Mostly un-electricity areas are yet located in very remote area or small islands;
- d. Reducing oil consumption of diesel generator on small islands;
- e. Reducing dependency on oil.

7. Scope of Work

Feasibility study of photovoltaic power plant with micro grid system.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Developed a photovoltaic (PV) power plant micro grid system;
 - 2) Recommended the most optimum design either technically or economically.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) To increase solar energy penetration by 50%;
 - 2) To increase reliability and availability system.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Japan (JICA)	14,000		14,000	
Total	14,000		14,000	

11. Disbursement Plan *)

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	

*) data not available

12. ProjectCost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
PT. PLN (State Electricity Company)	14,000		14,000
Total	14,000		14,000

1. Project Title	: Tonsea Lama Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
3. Implementing Agency	: PT. PLN (State Electricity Company)
4. Duration	: 24 months
5. Location	: North Sulawesi Province

6. Background and Justification

Tonsea Lama Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP) has been delivering electricity energy supply in North Sulawesi (now in Minahasa system under PT. PLN (Persero Sector Minahasa) since 1950. Hydropower was constructed in 1942 in the village of North Minahasa regency Tonsea Lama and operated since 1950. Turbine and generator unit 1 in Tonsea Lama Hydropower were produced in Japan and the United States and installed in Japan (Yamamura) before being taken to Indonesia and operated in 1950. Since the aging of Tonsea Lama Hydropower had been more than 60 years, visual tests and studies conducted shows that some sections such as penstock, electromechanical and gates need to be repaired. Thus, rehabilitation of Tonsea Lama HEPP is required to keep and enhance reliable operation.

7. Scope of Work

Renewal, rehabilitation and repair to sections of main structures of Tonsea Lama HEPP such as intake, headrace tunnel, valve chamber, turbine and generator, and substation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Final report on Tonsea Lama rehabilitation project;
- 2) Grant agreement contract;
- 3) Construction implementation on Tonsea Lama Rehabilitation project.

b. Outcome

- 1) To improve a better reliability on energy supply;
- 2) To build a longer aged generating plant;
- 3) To improve higher efficiency of generating plant;
- 4) To increase higher energy production.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Japan (JICA)	24,900	100	25,000	
Total	24,900	100	25,000	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
2,165	14,858	7,977			25,000

12. ProjectCost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
PT. PLN (State Electricity Company)	24,900	100	25,000
Total	24,900	100	25,000

Kementerian Kehutanan/
Ministry of Forestry

1. Project Title	: Support to Indonesia's Climate Change Response
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Forestry
3. Implementing Agency	: a. Forestry Development Coordinator for Regional I, Ministry of Forestry b. Provincial Government of Aceh c. Provincial Government of Jambi
4. Duration	: 84 months
5. Location	: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, and Jambi Provinces

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the largest tropical forest countries that have contributed to abundant direct and indirect benefits to local and global communities. One of its contributions to the global community is its role in reducing Green Houses Gasses emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks through several activities supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation. Forest management has impacts on the economy, socio-culture, and environment. Forest management is also closely related to climate change issues. Hence, it requires a new paradigm in managing forests, with the intention that forestry programs are able to accommodate adaption and mitigation on climate change issues.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Building on assessment which emphasizes the importance of small number of key provinces with high carbon stocks to Indonesia's response to climate change;
- b. Providing the overall framework for climate change action in LULUFC sector, by supporting provincially owned initiatives into the national framework;
- c. Preparing MoU between the central government and the provinces on REDD+ implementation on RAN-GRK in order to provide further strategic guidance to project direction;
- d. Overcoming the causes of deforestation and degradation on protected forest, peat land, production forest, oil palm forest, and community forest;
- e. Improving sustainable natural forest management, sustainable plantation forest management, and sustainable community-based forest management, including Rural Economic Development Data and Intelligence regulations, methodology, institution, demonstration activities, relevant analysis related to REDD+, and development of carbon market;
- f. Formulating policy recommendation for climate change mitigation and additional programs.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Institutional capacities are developed to support the implementation of local initiatives that contribute to the National REDD+ strategy;
- 2) Provincial Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems in the targeted provinces are used in ways that contribute to benefit capture and sharing, and the avoidance of planning failure;
- 3) Promoting new investments and economic development initiatives, in particular in the forestry and plantation sectors, which are compatible with relevant provincial initiatives and with the national REDD+ strategy.

b. Outcome

- 1) New officially adopted provincial and district spatial plans, economic plans, and medium and long term development plans are compatible with Aceh Green, and other relevant initiatives;
- 2) Institutional arrangements for MRV in Aceh and Jambi are formally established and functioning;
- 3) Clear reporting and coordination mechanisms with the national MRV agency are established;
- 4) Baseline data is consolidated and information on emissions, deforestation rates, and other changes to ecosystem attributes are collected and reported on a yearly basis in a credible way;
- 5) Volume and sector distribution of new investments in Aceh and Jambi;
- 6) Area and type (timber, palm oil, other crops, community, SME industrial) of new plantations are developed in Aceh and Jambi;
- 7) Geographical location of new plantations and status of lands used.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
European Union	13,000		13,000	
Total	13,000		13,000	

11. Disbursement Plan *)

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	

*) data not available

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Forestry	13,000		13,000
Total	13,000		13,000

Kementerian Keuangan/
Ministry of Finance

-
1. **Project Title** : EU Support to Indonesia's Public Finance Management II (PFM II)
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Finance
 3. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Ministry of Finance (DG of Taxation, DG of Budget, DG of Treasury, DG of Customs and Excise, Inspectorate General, Fiscal Policy Agency, DG of Fiscal Balance, DG of Debt Management, Secretariat of the Tax Court, PUSINTEK)
 - b. National Development Planning Agency
 - c. Secretariat General of the House of Representatives
 - d. Ministry of Home Affairs
 - e. Finance and Development Supervisory Agency
 - f. National Public Procurement Agency
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
-

6. Background and Justification

The initial plan (blueprint) of the Public Financial Management (PFM/*Pengelolaan Keuangan Negara*) has been prepared earlier by the Government of Indonesia in a document called White Paper of 2002. Since then, a number of laws and regulations related to the PFM have been published by the government which relate to state finances, decentralization and mechanism of fiscal transfer, procurement, treasury, financial audit, statistic and bureaucratic reformation which are based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the budget management. The referred regulations are reviewed periodically and revised to accommodate the needs of all the stakeholders (for example, in 2012 regulation as to the procurement have been revised).

PFM reformation in the recent years has lead to the completion and implementation of the legal framework, which can be considered as a challenge to move forward, at the central and provincial levels. This stage is not implemented neither by one agency nor a single planning document, but is reflected in (i) The Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM 2010-2014) which emphasizes the inclusive and sustainable economic growth, which is based on the fairness, stability, and good governance, and (ii) the long-term development plan at the ministerial level, especially on RENSTRA 2010 - 2014 The Ministry of Finance, a major guide of PFM reformation in the central level and RENSTRA 2010 - 2014 The Ministry of Home Affairs, which provide guidance in the decentralized PFM reformation.

As has been emphasized in several supporting documents, such as PEFA 2007 and PEFA-repeat assessment 2011, the PFM system in Indonesia has improved since the White Paper was published. PFM system is aimed to the obvious reinforcement in certain areas such as transparency and budget documentation thoroughly, the phases of the well-defined budget which involve executive and legislative function, budget classification in accordance with international standards and the strengthening of the external audit function.

7. Scope of Work

Activities of this PFM Phase II mostly are continuing activities from PFM Phase I. Type of activities including consultancy, analytical work, human resources development and capacity building, and training/workshop/study visit to the area of Public Financial Management as follows:

- a. Budget Preparation and Execution, and Treasury Management;
- b. Reform and Improvement of Tax Administration;
- c. Reform and Improvement of Customs Administration;
- d. Audit and Procurement Reform;
- e. Policy Capacity Development;
- f. Improved PFM at the local government level.

8. Priority

- a. Economy;
- b. Mainstreaming and Cross-sector.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Better oversight of PFM reform processes, leading to an adequate sequencing and coordination of reform activities;
- 2) More targeted allocation of public funds to development priorities, through strengthened analytical capacity in MoF/Bappenas as well as other stakeholders;
- 3) Better links between budgetary spending and improvement of public services;
- 4) Improved budget execution;
- 5) Enhanced compliance and value-for-money in budget spending;
- 6) Increased state revenues through improved customs, tax and non-tax administration performance;
- 7) Improved PFM at the sub-national level;
- 8) A strengthened institutional capacity for PFM, in line with the Bureaucracy Reform Initiative.

b. Outcome

The general objective is to support the Government of Indonesia in contributing to social development of the country through improving the accountability, aggregation, allocation, utilization, and control of common resources.

While the specific objective is to improve the efficiency, arrangement, integrity, and transparency of PFM reformation in Indonesia by focusing on key reform items at the central level.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
European Union	13,000		13,000	
Total	13,000		13,000	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	13,000

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of Finance (DG of Taxation, DG of Budget, DG of Treasury, DG of Customs and Excise, Inspectorate General, Fiscal Policy Agency, DG of Fiscal Balance, DG of Debt Management, Secretariat of the Tax Court, PUSINTEK)	13,000		13,000
b. National Development Planning Agency			
c. Secretariat General of the House of Representatives			
d. Ministry of Home Affairs			
e. Finance and Development Supervisory Agency			
f. National Public Procurement Agency			
Total	13,000		13,000

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

-
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Information Security Emergency Response (ISER) and National Certification Authority for e-Government |
| 2. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology |
| 4. Duration | : 24 months |
| 5. Location | : Nationwide |
-

6. Background and Justification

Government Information Security Emergency Response (Gov-ISER)

The rise of cyber crime in the world especially toward the state-owned assets, can lead to chaos and a “misunderstanding” and even political tensions in the global diplomatic interconnection. With the leaking of information from documents of the country it is almost certain that other countries can see the strategic plan of the country. Losses from all threats of attacks on information security are incalculable value, both in terms of material and moral, especially involving State secrets. Therefore, many countries strengthen their national security through cyber resilience.

GovCSIRT Indonesia is a service unit established in accordance with the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2008 Concerning Electronic Transaction and Information also the mandate of Law No. 17 of 2010 on the Organization and Administration of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, which can move quickly in response to security incident information especially for government bodies and agencies and it has some services side which are called of the reactive and proactive services.

With the establishment of Indonesia GovCSIRT, GovCSIRT has full responsibility for monitoring and managing the various incidents related to information security system which aims to maintain the integrity, confidentiality and availability of information and communication of data assets across government bodies and agencies at the central and local governments, especially for government bodies that have strategic data such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and local government etc.

National Certification Authority for e-Government

National Certification Authority (National CA) develops Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in Indonesia which will provide electronic identity either for institution or personal. The identity in the form of digital certificates are needed to improve security in online (electronic) transaction in Indonesia, as mandated by the Government Regulation No.82/2012 on Implementation System and Electronic Transactions. According to the regulation, the Ministry of Communications requested operate a Root CA. In addition to the National Root CA, National CA will be responsible for providing facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of the public key infrastructure, such as promotion, application development, modelling, implementation assistance, drafting regulations and others.

7. Scope of Work

Government Information Security Emergency Response (Gov-ISER)

The activities that will be conducted are forming the regulation as the legal foundation for GovCSIRT activities, tasks and services; developing the infrastructure, developing the facilities, sensor client and server installation, developing GovCSIRT's application services, establishing the organization; forming the contact points of GoveCSIRT; promotion and dissemination also training for technical personnel and the Contact Point of GovCSIRT.

National Certification Authority for e-Government

The scope of work will be establishment of the National CA organization, development of the National Root CA, promotion, application and modules development, modelling, training, implementation assistance, proposed standards, helped drafting the regulation.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Government Information Security Emergency Response (Gov-ISER)

- 1) Implementation of Indonesia GovCSIRT services (proactive and reactive);
- 2) Establishment of Contact Point GovCSIRT;
- 3) Availability of 2 (two) draft regulations as the legal foundation of the GovCSIRT services and tasks.

National Certification Authority for e-Government

- 1) Establishment of the National CA organization;
- 2) Development of National Root CA services;
- 3) Implementation of Digital Certificate on 20 online applications;
- 4) Propose 2 (two) draft regulations concerning PKI implementation

b. Outcome

Government Information Security Emergency Response (Gov-ISER)

- 1) The increased awareness of information security for government bodies and agencies with a target of 80% (eighty percent) of the total number of government bodies and agencies;
- 2) The reduced number of information security incidents by more than 60% of the government's information systems both central and local governments;
- 3) The increased of coordination and collaboration between government bodies and agencies at the central and local governments on preventing and managing information security incidents;
- 4) The increased of capability of GovCSIRTs personnel and the entire field of GovCSIRT's Contact Point especially on prevention and handling of information security incidents skill;
- 5) The increased of coordination and collaboration among international CERT;

National Certification Authority for e-Government

- 1) Reducing fraud and crime in national online transaction
- 2) The increasing number of users and application who are using digital certificate
- 3) The increasing of International trust for national online banking and e-commerce

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Korea (KOICA)	5,000		5,000	
Total	5,000		5,000	

11. Disbursement Plan

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

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	5,000		5,000
Total	5,000		5,000

Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/
Ministry of Environment

1. Project Title	: National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Indonesia
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Environment
3. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of Environment
4. Duration	: 25 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

In 2010, the total population of Indonesia had reached 240 million which made Indonesia the fourth most populous country in the world. The large population will increase the use of natural resources and biodiversity and pose threats to the sustainable use of the resources as well as cause habitat degradation and put pressure on the existence of key species. Other factors that have caused habitat damage and biodiversity loss are forest degradation, forest fires, habitat fragmentation, over exploitation, pollution and global warming. Between 1990 and 2010, Indonesia lost an average of 1.2 million ha of forest per year. Forest fires have caused significant damage, including long-term changes to forest structure and composition. Forest conversion has also led to the decrease in natural habitats for various rare plants and wild animals, or has fragmented habitats and broken forests into much smaller areas, resulting in habitat isolation. Habitat fragmentation and isolation will continue to push conflicts between human beings and wildlife.

In 1993, the Government of Indonesia developed the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia (BAPI) focused on prioritized in-situ conservation measures, both inside and outside of protected areas, as well as ex-situ conservation strategies. The document was updated in 2003 by developing the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) as a legal document to encourage changes in attitudes and behavior of Indonesian individuals and society, as well as the existing institutions and legal instruments, to encourage greater concern with the conservation and utilization of biodiversity for the welfare of the community, in line with national laws and international conventions. Six bioregions: Sumatra, Java-Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua translated the strategies and action plans into their local development frameworks. However, seven years of IBSAP implementation have not been adequately monitored and evaluated.

Since 2002, the Government of Indonesia has been decentralizing natural resource management and environmental activities, including those related to biodiversity, to the local government at the provincial and district level. The central government is merely responsible for providing national policy/legislation/guidance related to biodiversity and to address strategic issues regarding biodiversity.

Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level

Indonesia is facing a number of barriers to effective implementation of the IBSAP, including the following.

- a. Although the NBSAP is used as the main official guiding document for the Government to develop national programmes related to the utilization and conservation of biodiversity under the 5-year National Medium-Term Development Planning, it has not yet monitored and evaluated the national, provincial and local development planning processes;
- b. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism is not yet established;
- c. Limited resources (financial and technical resources) have resulted in uneven implementation of the NBSAP;
- d. Lack of awareness of high-level decision makers (parliament, ministry, province, etc.) about the value of biodiversity have resulted in biodiversity issues not being a priority and not considered as resources that are economically important or are mainstreamed into economic sectors;
- e. Lack of synergies among the relevant national focal points of the Biodiversity-related Conventions.

This project aims to address these barriers by a) creating synergies among all relevant stakeholders through the formation of a multi-sectoral advisory group on NBSAP; b) establishing awareness of the value of biodiversity and its role as both an economic engine as well as a major element of climate resilience and adaptation; c) ensuring the institutional framework required for Indonesia's NBSAP is implemented and widely adopted throughout society.

In addressing those barriers, biodiversity baseline data and information in the existing IBSAP document requires updating. Furthermore, there is also a need to establish better baseline data and data management systems

7. Scope of Work

- a. Participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets;
- b. The NBSAP is updated by integrating new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience;
- c. Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened.

8. Priority

National Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) To strengthen national biodiversity framework for implementation of Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) and integration Indonesia's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks in line with the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.
- 2) The inclusion of measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into the national development and financial planning framework.
- 3) Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened.

b. Outcome

- 1) Participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets.
- 2) The NBSAP is updated by integrating new aspects of the CBD strategic plan.
- 3) Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP and GEF	510	931	1,441	Administered by UNDP
Total	510	931	1,441	

11. Disbursement Plan *)

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
243.8	228.0	98.2			510

*) Disbursement plan for local funding is not available

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Environment	510	931	1,441
Total	510	931	1,441

1. Project Title	: Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur (SPARC)
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Environment
3. Implementing Agency	: Deputy of Environmental Damage Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment
4. Duration	: 48 months
5. Location	: East Nusa Tenggara Province

6. Background and Justification

According to Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap for Marine and Fisheries (2010), a moderate risk level of sea water flooding in coastal areas is to be found on the south coast of the Island of Sumba, Sumbawa, and Flores to Alor Island. Meanwhile there is a level of high risk on the Saleh Gulf Coast of the Sumbawa Island and the Ende Beach up to around Larantuka Beach on the Island of Flores. Changes in surface wind and ocean circulation and level of precipitation were also predicted to happen in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province area. These conditions will affect traditional fishermen due to changing in fishing ground and fish availability, which could contribute to the food insecurity, particularly in small islands.

Rural communities in the NTT Province are highly dependent on the climate for their subsistence agricultural production and water resources. Ensuring food and water security is already a major challenge. The climate problem that this project focuses on is that the impacts of the ongoing and projected changes in climate will very likely exceed the coping capacity of many rural communities. This will result in decreasing security; in terms of livelihoods, food and water, affecting rural development in NTT. Underlying causes of the problem include 1) systemic vulnerabilities are high due to geographical and geophysical factors (remote and archipelago area, with a naturally high climate variability); 2) slow development progress in NIT (e.g. short term planning, reactive responses to problems, poor infrastructure and communication network); 3) decentralization challenges (e.g. ineffective coordination), and 4) community challenges such as low education levels, cultural perspectives on adopting new approaches and practices.

The local government and the communities are facing multiple barriers to improve livelihoods, food security; and water security in a changing climate such as information barriers (in local government and at community level), policy barriers, financial barriers, individual barriers and institutional barriers.

The Indonesian government does provide significant support to the poorest communities in times of food security crises through cash transfers and labor intensive work projects. However, the increasing incidence and severity of extreme climate events are becoming a growing burden of the government budget. Altogether, it is clear that the ongoing and projected climate change impacts will affect human development in NTT unless vulnerabilities of communities are reduced in a sustainable way

7. Scope of Work

The project will assist NTT Province with integrating climate resilience in rural development with a focus on livelihoods, food and water security. It will work simultaneously on developing institutional capacity at provincial and district government level and gaining practical experience with community based adaptation, building on the capacities developed and practical experiences from the communities, climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed in development planning, policy and budgeting of the local governments involved.

The project will focus on the provincial level and three selected districts, namely East Sumba, Manggarai, and Sabu Raijua. These have been selected by the provincial government because these districts are amongst the poorest in NTT. The districts vary in geography, climatic conditions, culture and socio-economic conditions, and will thus generate a wealth of knowledge and experience on climate vulnerability and climate resilient development options for other districts in the NTT and elsewhere in Indonesia to learn from the results of this project.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
- 1) Institutional capacity has been developed to integrate climate resilience in sustainable development at provincial and district level;

2) Livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities have been strengthened in a changing climate.
- b. Outcome
- This project is implemented so that NTT Province could strengthen the resilience of the communities especially in rural areas to climate change through improving the livelihoods, food resilience, and resilience of water resources.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	5,100		5,100	
Total	5,100		5,100	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
266	1,623	1,894	1,317		5,100

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy of Environmental Damage Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment	5,100		5,100
Total	5,100		5,100

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

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has ratified the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, and all its amendments. These international agreements are set 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 19th Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol, all Parties agreed to accelerate the phase out of Hydro chlorofluorocarbon (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% CO₂ emission and increase energy efficiency. This fund also requires for institutional capacity development for implementing 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 CO₂ 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) The implementation of 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) The fulfilment the phase-out schedule from the Montreal Protocol;
- 3) There is a contribution for decreasing of greenhouse gasses for the realization of the 26% CO₂ emission reduction by Government of Indonesia;
- 4) The implementation of the increasing energy efficiency;
- 5) The intertwined environment preservation capacity in national and local government, as well as increased public awareness about ozone layer protection programs.

b. Outcome

- 1) Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS);
- 2) Reduction of greenhouse gas;
- 3) Increase energy efficiency;
- 4) Enhancement the implementation of the atmospheric function preservation program;
- 5) Increase the environmental preservation capacity.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Multilateral Fund (World Bank, ADB, UNDP) and GEF	25,000		25,000	
Total	25,000		25,000	

11. Disbursement Plan *)

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	

*) data not available

12. Project Cost

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

Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/
Ministry of Public Works

1. Project Title	: Banger Pilot Polder Development in Semarang City
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Public Works
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
4. Duration	: 24 months
5. Location	: Semarang City, Central Java Province

6. Background and Justification

Semarang is experiencing daily floodings, particularly in the north part of central Semarang. Like many other waterfront cities in Indonesia and abroad, flooding events in Semarang are increasing in frequency and severity, due to land subsidence and increase of paved areas. The polder concept has been identified as a suitable solution to resolve the current problem in Semarang.

7. Scope of Work

- a. In Banger Polder: the closed ring dike protects the area from flood caused by high water level. The ring-dike comprises of, dam in Kali Banger, eastern dike, and northern dike;
- b. In the Banger Area: improving on Water Management System by constructing of retention basin and pumping station to control inside water table and discharge to *Banjir Kanal Timur*;
- c. In discharging channels: excavation and dredging of Kali Banger, improvement of secondary channels, and weirs required to control a higher water table.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) To protect from flood caused by high water level outside the polder and inundation damages caused by heavy rainfall;
 - 2) To reduce the flood and inundation damage around Kali Banger area;
 - 3) To improve the environmental conditions along the river and the urban area;
 - 4) To upgrade the living conditions of inhabitants in the project area.
- b. Outcome

To upgrade the living conditions of inhabitant in the project area.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ORIO (Netherlands)	35,000	65,000	100,000	
Total	35,000	65,000	100,000	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
40,000	60,000				100,000

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	35,000	65,000	100,000
Total	35,000	65,000	100,000

1. Project Title	: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for the Third National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Public Works
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
4. Duration	: 36 month
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

Geologically, the position of Indonesia is flanked by the world's three tectonic plates, the Eurasian plate, the Indo-Australian plate and Pacific plate of potential earthquakes. In addition, Indonesia also is in the track of the Pacific Ring of Fire, which is a series offline of active volcanoes in the world. Indonesia has a total of at least 240 volcanoes; almost 70 of them are still active. Disasters when it comes up with a high risk of natural hazards hit vulnerable people who have a low ability to respond to that threat. It is very important to be on the alert to disasters to reduce the risks posed through education, training a public awareness effort to reduce disaster risk. The GFDRR grant is aimed to support the public awareness for disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming resilience in investments in the project financed. The program will support PNPM Urban with a focus on activities related to preparedness and mitigation of risk.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Component 1: Community Empowerment and Local Government Capacity Building, through activities as follows: meetings/discussions, etc at village and sub-district levels;
- b. Component 2: *Kelurahan* Grant. *Kelurahan* Grant provided in block grant (BLM). Block grant is stimulant funding as a Tridaya learning to implement poverty alleviation and rehabilitation of settlement that are stated in the PJM and Pronangkis Strategic Plan;
- c. Component 3: Implementation and Technical Assistance. The budgeting for Component 3 provided to procurement facilitators at City/District and the consultant who organize and control experts as needed;
- d. Component 4: Contingencies. The line items for contingency will remain so that funds may be repurposed for emergencies if necessary.

8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross-sector

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The expected benefits of the additional financing are:

- 1) Integrate and mainstream DRR and DRM practices into *kelurahan* in urban areas addressing the major natural risks in Indonesia.
- 2) Increase sectoral and regional coverage of DRR project particularly those aimed at reducing risks in areas determined in the NAP DRR 2010 – 2012 as having high levels of risk of significant hazard including earthquakes and tsunamis, landslides, and floods.
- 3) Increase capability of Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD) to conduct risk analysis and risk reduction and risk response coordination and management.
- 4) Identify development investment projects that can be scaled up to build regional and local resilience to future disaster and climate change risk.

b. Outcome

- 1) Build public awareness about the importance of preparedness against the threat of disasters;
- 2) Increased capacity of communities in the face of disaster;
- 3) Build community preparedness in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness to face various hazards;
- 4) Encourage preparedness and response of the Local Government in City/District level in the face of the threat of natural disasters, through the PRB-BM.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	2,380		2,380	
Total	2,380		2,380	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
423	1,058	740	159		2,380

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	2,380		2,380
Total	2,380		2,380

1. Project Title	: National Community Empowerment Program for Urban Area for 2012-2014 (PA)
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Public Works
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
4. Duration	: 36 month
5. Location	: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province

6. Background and Justification

Through a participatory planning process, communities in Aceh make PJM Pronangkis period 2011-2013 with a total need of about USD 282.8 million.

The results of the implementation of PNPM Urban shows that women's participation rate reached an average of 32.76%. Although the quantity of women's participation has shown good results, however, the quality needs to be reassessed, particularly participation in decision-making and the relationship between women and men for participatory development in the public sector.

To be able to support community needs in the PJM Pronangkis and increase women's participation in the development of NAD, is expected to be optimized by channelling program funding from various parties, including donor agencies.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Regular – PNPM Urban for the years 2013 and 2014.
- b. PNPM Urban – Strengthening Women's Participation (P-4) for the years 2012 and 2013
- c. Community empowerment activities and assistance.
- d. Direct Community Assistance (BLM). Grants awarded in the form of BLM (direct aid societies). These are stimulants BLM as part of learning Tridayaya to implement action plans for poverty reduction and improvement of the settlements that had been set in PJM and previous Pronangkis.
- e. Technical assistance and facilitation. In its provision of community-level facilitators team city/ country as well as consultants who organize and control experts as needed.

8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross-sector

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The project is expected to benefit about 400 *kelurahan* (urban wards) in 12 cities in NAD, in the following:

- 1) Improved access to infrastructure, social, and or economic services or the urban poor in participation *kelurahan*.
- 2) Direct number of project beneficiaries by gender and their satisfaction rates.
- 3) Resolution of complaints raised by community members.
- 4) Infrastructure built through the program is less expensive than that built non-community based approaches.
- 5) Women participation decree.

b. Outcome

The proposed project objective is to improve the living conditions and local governance of the urban poor.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	23,500		23,500	
Total	23,500		23,500	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
5,007	10,176	8,317			23,500

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works	23,500		23,500
Total	23,500		23,500

Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan/
Ministry of Education and Culture

1. Project Title	: Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP) - Phase II
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Education and Culture
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General for Basic Education, Ministry of Education and Culture
4. Duration	: 60 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

The (Renstra) Strategic Plan for Education in the 2010-2014 periods consolidates the policy direction and focuses on strengthening services and ensuring the availability, affordability, quality and equality in any levels of education, as well as the reliable governance system. This is a comprehensive policy framework and is aimed to respond the sectoral challenges and is aligned to national development policies. Indonesia is considered to be making progress in implementing Renstra on an ongoing basis as well as participating in achieving Education Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The challenge to develop Minimum Service Standards (MSS) in schools all over Indonesia is big enough, especially in the weakest and the poorest Districts/Cities. The engagement of the development partners has given significant contributions to the more compatible approach for external supports. The ESSP unites the major development partners in education and is considered as a well-defined practice in implementing the Jakarta Commitment: Aid of Development Effectiveness. This joint and inclusive ESSP approach provides collaboration with the donors in supporting educational priorities of the government sector.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Sector Budget Support (SBS): To support education Renstra 2010-2014 policies and strategies for achieving EFA (Education for All)/MDGs nationwide;
- b. MSS Capacity Development Program (MSS-CDP): To address disparities in provincial and district education performance and to increase efficiency in managing public resources at the local level.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

The overarching objective is to further promote policy dialogue as well as institutional and organizational reform that underpin policy implementation and help reduce provincial and district disparities in education performance.

The specific objective of ESSP Phase II is to support the government and the Indonesian education sector in providing and assuring more equitable provision of quality education services, particularly at the basic education level.

- 1) Sector Budget Support (SBS): 1) more equitable access to high quality basic education; 2) improved quality and relevance of basic education; and 3) improved governance and accountability for education services.
- 2) Minimum Service Standards Capacity Development Program (MSS-CDP):
 - Improved capacity of district education administrations and school management's achievement of the basic education Minimum Service Standards (MSS);
 - Enhanced general public and education services decision-makers awareness of the education MSS and greater public participation in ensuring schools and local government are held accountable for its provision;
 - More effective integration of education MSS into related education sector functions and policies.

b. Outcome

Sustained improvement in sector wide organizational performance at central, provincial, district and school levels, in implementing equitable access, quality/relevance and governance/accountability policy and priorities, including reduced district education performance variations.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
European Union	149,940		149,940	
Total	149,940		149,940	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General for Basic Education, Ministry of Education and Culture	149,940		149,940
Total	149,940		149,940

1. Project Title	: Expansion of Polytechnic Education Development Project (PEDP)
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Education and Culture
3. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture
4. Duration	: 51 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

Activities Polytechnic Education Development (Polytechnic Education Development Project/PEDP) financed by loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been declared effective as of January 7, 2013. The total value of activities was U.S. \$ 91.7 million, of which \$ 75 million will be financed by the ADB loan and \$ 16.7 million from the Government of Indonesia. This activity aims to improve the quality and relevance of education in polytechnics with the world of industry, especially to support five priority economic sectors in the Master Plan for the Acceleration of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) 2011-2025. This activity is expected to have an impact on polytechnic education by increasing the relevance and appropriateness of polytechnic graduates with industry needs in the sector priority.

This grant is intended to support the achievement of PEDP to improve the quality and relevance, access, and governance.

7. Scope of Work

Target activities of CIDA grants cover all technical colleges targeted by PEDP. Thus the entire 13 polytechnics established in PEDP can obtain such assistance. In addition, another polytechnic beneficiaries Quality Improvement Grant Program Competition Polytechnic Education (PHK-PMPP) or referred to the National Skills Fund can access the CIDA grant.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Improved quality and relevance of the polytechnic system
- 2) Expanded and more equitable access to polytechnic institutions
- 3) Greater private sector involvement in, and promotion of, entrepreneurial culture to strengthen polytechnic graduate competitiveness
- 4) Strengthened governance and management of polytechnic education

b. Outcome

- 1) Polytechnic students enrolled in study programs in the five priority sectors increased by 25%, with at least 30% of students are female
- 2) Polytechnic graduates finding relevant employment within 6 months of graduation increased by 25% in five priority sectors including at least a 15% increase for women.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
CIDA	4,950	380	5,330	Administered by ADB
Total	4,950	380	5,330	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
799.5	2,132	1,865.5	533		5,330

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture	4,950	380	5,330
Total	4,950	380	5,330

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

1. Project Title	: Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction (MAMPU)
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
3. Implementing Agency	: a. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency; b. Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection; c. The National and Local Women's Parliamentary Caucuses.
4. Duration	: 39 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has made significant progress in improving the welfare of its citizens over the last 40 years. High levels of national economic growth have contributed to improvements in government delivery of services. This, in turn, has positively affected gender equality in some important domains, particularly in the areas of access to education and income. The gap between girls and boys school enrolments is virtually non-existent, and gross enrolment at university level is higher for women than men. Women constitute an increasingly large share of Indonesia's formal sector workforce, which can bring with it better pay, more autonomy, and upwardly mobile futures.

Economic growth, however, has not reduced inequalities in all areas and many Indonesians remain vulnerable. In 2011, 12.5 per cent of the population lived below the national poverty line, and almost half were 'near poor,' with consumption levels below US\$2 per day. Women are disproportionately vulnerable and poor, as revealed in Indonesia's 2010 Gender Development Index performance rank of 108 out of 166 countries. This ranking reflects a combination of a lower literacy rate for women and fewer years of schooling, a smaller share of earned income, one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the region, and political under-representation.

Indonesia is now strongly committed to reducing the number of people living in poverty and has moved poverty reduction to the centre of its development agenda. To demonstrate the Government's commitment to poverty reduction, the coordination and oversight of the national poverty reduction strategy has been elevated to the Office of the Vice-President.

Despite its commitments, Indonesia still faces substantial challenges in its efforts to reach and serve the poor, especially poor women. While women actively contribute to the national and household economy, they are excluded from many decision-making structures and processes at the family, local and national level⁶. Even when women are involved in decision-making positions, they are often kept at the margins or occupy low level positions. Women's lack of representation in decision-making positions is also a critical barrier to the development of economic and social policies that take into account their specific social, political and economic perspectives and interests.

Women leaders, gender-interested community service organizations and coalitions have historically been at the forefront of efforts to define gender issues and gender equality strategies in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. The program consists of two components:
 - 1) Component one will support partners to contribute to policy, regulatory or service delivery reform at the national and local levels within MAMPU's five thematic areas;
 - 2) Component two will support partners to work with the national and local women's parliamentary caucuses and gender advocate male parliamentarians as an away to mobilise parliamentarians to advocate for reform from within government.
- b. The program will focus on five thematic areas where reform would make a significant difference for poor women and there are promising opportunities to achieve significant change:
 - 1) Improving women's access to government social protection programs;
 - 2) Increasing women's access to jobs and removing workplace discrimination;
 - 3) Improving conditions for women's overseas labor migration;
 - 4) Strengthening women's leadership for better maternal and reproductive health;
 - 5) Strengthening women's leadership to reduce violence against women.

8. Priority

- a. Social , Cultural, and Religious Affair;
- b. Mainstreaming and Cross-sector.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved access to social protection programs as a result of improved targeting of government programs;
 - 2) Reduced levels of debt of migrant workers;
 - 3) Improved access to jobs or improved conditions in workplaces;
 - 4) Increased access to and uptake of maternal and reproductive health services.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) To improve the welfare of poor women in Indonesia;
 - 2) To strengthen the women's and gender-interested organizations and networks.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
AusAID	62,535		62,535	
Total	62,535		62,535	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
9,589	15,634	27,099	10,214		62,535

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	62,535		62,535
Total	62,535		62,535

1. Project Title	: Inclusive Growth through Improved Connectivity
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
3. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
4. Duration	: 24 months
5. Location	: DKI Jakarta

6. Background and Justification

The government of Indonesia (GoI) recognizes that lagging infrastructure, underdeveloped inter-island connectivity, and an inefficient logistics system are among key constraints to achieving its target of higher growth, and faster poverty reduction. Improving connectivity is one of the key strategic pillars of the government's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014. It is also one of the strategic foci of the government's long-Term Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) 2011-2025, issued in May 2011. With the aim of achieving higher and more inclusive growth across Indonesia, the MP3EI has three strategic foci: (i) accelerating economic development in six economic corridors; (ii) improving national connectivity; and (iii) strengthening human resources, science, and technology, which are prerequisites to sustained, accelerated, and green growth. The proposed project is aimed to support The GoI efforts in implementing the MP3EI through the connectivity pillar.

7. Scope of Work

The proposed TA will cover three elements:

- a. Policy analysis. The component will support the Connectivity Working Group (CWG) to develop innovative policies to address selected key connectivity issues selected by the government. The tasks in this component could include stocktaking and analyzing existing constraints, searching for better practice based on national and relevant international experiences, and consultations with stakeholders and experts;
- b. Impact Analysis of MP3EI. This component will support CWG to conduct an in-depth impact analysis of selected projects implemented under MP3EI. The analysis will inform the government and stakeholders the development and economic benefits of selected project the analysis will provide useful feedback into the design of the coming MP3EI projects;
- c. Private Participation in the Transport Sector. This component supports the initial work for preparation private sector participation and PPP framework in the transport sector. The tasks in this component could include supporting efforts to adapt the existing framework into the transport sector, identifying potential opportunities, developing better mechanism for private sector participation shipping pioneer services, and identifying lessons from relevant international practice. All components of the TA will include capacity building as required by the executing and implementing agencies.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

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

- 1) Inputs for development of innovative policies to address some key constraints to improve domestic and international connectivity;
- 2) Informative impact analysis of selected MP3EI projects;
- 3) A consistent model and methodology that can be applied to analyse the future project of MP3EI;
- 4) Provide inputs for development of policy framework to increase private sector participation in the transport sector;
- 5) Capacity of GoI staff is increased.

b. Outcome

Achieving inclusive growth through improved connectivity.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	1,000	50	1,050	
Total	1,000	50	1,050	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
500	550				1,050

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	1,000	50	1,050
Total	1,000	50	1,050

1. Project Title	: Sustainable Economic Development through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Indonesia
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
3. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
4. Duration	: 24 months
5. Location	: DKI Jakarta

6. Background and Justification

Cooperation between Government of Indonesia and IFAD since 1974 has been based on the cooperation strategy document referred to as the Result-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP). Within the 2009-2013 cooperation periods, IFAD funding focuses on poor, food-insecure and ethnic minority communities in rain fed, upland, coastal and other marginalized areas in eastern Indonesia, characterized by a high incidence of rural poverty.

The project will both strengthen the cooperation strategy between the Government of Indonesia and IFAD, and also respond to expectation from the Government of Indonesia that IFAD strengthens its leadership and management of knowledge to inform policy and the development of the Indonesian agricultural sector. It reflects the focus in several IFAD projects in Indonesia of whose activities pay significant focus on public and private partnerships in the agriculture sector. The project addresses the strategic priorities of the Government and IFAD and it also responds directly to recent calls by donor partners for greater private sector engagement.

This project will be a pilot for government to build capacity in implementing result-based monitoring and evaluation and further facilitating project performance improvement through knowledge exchange. Moreover, the project results will become input to improve future development cooperation with IFAD.

7. Scope of Work

Activity 1. Documented experiences

Documenting experiences of public and private partnerships based on assessments of needs of stakeholders including the relevant line ministries, provincial, and district agencies; selecting best practice projects, provinces and a country for the mutual exchange of learning events; building knowledge exchange system; and policy studies.

Activity 2. Shared knowledge

Sharing knowledge of public and private partnerships based on learning and scaling up events that draw on the documented cases of public and private partnerships developed under Activity 1.

Activity 3. Project implementation and performance monitoring

Establishing the effective and efficient implementation and performance monitoring of the proposed project which will include providing guidance on documenting experiences under Activity 1, participating in knowledge sharing under Activity 2, improving its monitoring and evaluation tools.

8. Priority

Management Supporting System for National Development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Documented experiences of public and private partnerships
 - Number of fully identified private partnerships;
 - Number of public and private partnerships learning notes to be shared; and
 - Number of individual and or organizational implementing partners identified to participate in learning events;
- 2) Shared knowledge of public and private partnerships
 - Number of completed learning events;
 - Number of fully elaborated public and private partnerships; and
 - Number of reports on outputs published;
- 3) Effective project implementation and performance monitoring

b. Outcome

Improve access to knowledge about public and private partnerships to scale up innovative practices to enable poor farmers to achieve sustainable economic development.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
IFAD	500		500	
Total	500		500	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
250	250				500

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	500		500
Total	500		500

1. Project Title	: The Knowledge Sector Initiative
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
3. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
4. Duration	: 60 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia's development is increasingly shaped by the three forces - globalization, democratization and decentralization, which are making policy making and the policy making process increasingly complex. Globalization has forced each and every policy decision to weigh-up external factors like international competitiveness. Democratization means that public policies are the product of politics between the executive and legislative and involves a number of stakeholders from civil society. Decentralization has meant that policy decisions must reflect the needs of each area. The increasing complexity of decision making is not only occurring at the national level, but also at the provincial, regional and city level.

The above forces have meant that policy decisions must be based on evidence and facts that are drawn out of development experiences and knowledge in Indonesia and overseas. Decision makers both in the executive and the legislative arms of government rely on less than robust evidence in making policies, which only scratch the surface of evidence-based policy making. At the same time, there is a lack of quality analysis on development issues. In addition to the lack of supply, there is an uneven spread of researchers and academics throughout Indonesia.

In order to effectively implement evidence-based policy making, there are four things that need to be developed, i.e.: awareness of better use of evidence by policy makers (the demand side); the ability of researcher institutes to provide high quality analysis (the supply side); the sustainable links between the two areas; and the creation of a conducive regulatory environment that enables these links to happen. The entirety of this is hereafter is referred to as the knowledge sector.

The Program will be delivered in three phases (a 15 year-program). In the first five year phase, will focus on improving supply and demand of high-quality researches to inform policy. The second five year phase will expand the program support based on lessons in the first phase and more focus in the enabling environment. The third five-year will emphasis on sustainability and focus on national strategy for funding knowledge/research production and institutions.

7. Scope of Work

The knowledge sector program contains four inter-connected pillars, each of which will be supported through this program:

- a. Research organizations that produce knowledge and evidence that influence policies- referred to here as the supply side of knowledge production; the program will provide core funding and capacity building for up to 17 research organizations. Participating organizations will be able to provide better quality researches. It will also give small grants for innovative projects to support traditional localized knowledge to influence policy.
- b. Policy makers who demand and use evidence in formulating policies- generally referred to as the Demand side; The program will provide funding to 2-3 government agencies to procure researches, technical assistance to review their internal management system, and trainings to assist them on utilizing evidence in policy making process.
- c. Intermediaries- functions and bodies that translate, package, and communicate knowledge; the program will support civil society organizations (CSOs) on utilizing evidence for advocacy, encouraging public reform and public discourse. In addition, the program will assist intermediary functions and bodies to undertake research needed by policy makers.
- d. The enabling environment - the policies, regulations, and procedures that govern how the supply and demand sides operate and interact. The program will provide technical assistance to review and revise policies that inhibit knowledge to-policy transfer, and shape constituency across the government to support the reform.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Increase the capacity of research institutions in order to support the formulation of knowledge-based development policy.

b. Outcome

- 1) Component 1 (supply): Selected organizations generate and communicate high-quality evidence to relevant policy makers:
 - Selected research organizations develop and sustain quality research programs;
 - Selected research organizations design, conduct and effectively communicate research findings to policy makers and users;
 - Effective ways of integrating localized knowledge into social development policy are developed.
- 2) Component 2 (demand): Selected government policy makers effectively demand and utilize high-quality evidence to inform social development policy:
 - Selected government policy makers increased demand for high-quality evidence;
 - Selected government policy makers procure high -quality evidence;
 - Selected government policy makers utilize evidence in the policy-making process.

- 3) Component 3 (intermediation): Selected organizations effectively translate the findings from research into policy options and policy options feed back into research:
- Networks of civil society use quality evidence in their advocacy work;
 - An operational Policy Analysis Team (PAT) within Bappenas;
 - Number and quality of online Indonesian journals increases.
- 4) Component 4 (enabling environment): Important systemic and regulatory barriers to an effective knowledge sector are identified and mitigated:
- Policies that support knowledge-to-policy transfer are introduced or reviewed.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
AusAID	104,225		104,225	
Total	104,225		104,225	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
16,676	19,282	21,366	22,930	23,972	104,225

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	104,225		104,225
Total	104,225		104,225

Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia/
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

1. Project Title	: Support for Reform of the Justice Sector in Indonesia
2. Executing Agency	: Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
3. Implementing Agency	: Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
4. Duration	: 60 months
5. Location	: Nationwide

6. **Background and Justification**

The past decade witnessed major reforms in the justice sector. At the institutional level, a “One-Roof System” was established in 2004, whereby the administrative responsibilities of the lower branches of the judiciary, formerly administered by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the Armed Forces have been transferred to the Supreme Court. At the policy level, in 2010 the Supreme Court established a revised set of Blueprints for Judicial Reform (2010-2035). To support their implementation, the Supreme Court established a Judicial Reform Team whose task it’s to plan, coordinate and oversee the reforms. The Blueprints constitute an important framework for targeted and coordinated assistance by the Government of Indonesia as well as the donor community.

Reforms in the judiciary were followed by other reform initiatives in the law enforcement sector. These include that of in the Attorney General’s Office and the Indonesian National Police as well as the establishment of National Strategy on Access to Justice demonstrate their commitment to empower the poor and the marginalised.

Despite these major changes there are a number of critical issues to be addressed for the advancement of the reforms in the law enforcement sector. These include integrity, quality of justice service delivery (i.e. institutional capacity), and access to justice.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Facilitation to strengthen relationships among judiciary institutions;
- b. Development of guidelines;
- c. Training;
- d. Workshop/ seminar;
- e. Research/ survey;
- f. Development of computerized database system;
- g. Provision of experts.

8. **Priority**

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Enhanced internal and external oversight mechanisms of the judiciary;
- 2) Strengthened capacity of the Supreme Court Training Centre and enhanced knowledge and skills of judges & court staff;
- 3) Enhanced Human Resource and Organisation Management;
- 4) Enhanced Case Management System and procedures to improve transparency, quality of case data and decisions and timeliness of case handling.

b. Outcome

Increased transparency, integrity and accountability of the judiciary and the increased quality of justice services delivered to the people.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
European Union	13,444		13,444	
Total	13,444		13,444	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
2,068	3,102	3,102	3,102	2,068	13,444

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	13,444		13,444
Total	13,444		13,444

**Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan
Pengendalian Pembangunan (UKP4)/
*President's Delivery Unit for Development
Monitoring and Oversight***

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB) for Indonesia |
| 2. Executing Agency | : President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : a. President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4)
b. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency |
| 4. Duration | : 17 months |
| 5. Location | : Greater Jakarta Area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) |
-

6. Background and Justification

LECB (Low Emission Capacity Building) is a global partnership program that has been participated by 25 countries including Indonesia as part of efforts to support the low-emission development strategy to achieve sustainable development targets. The program was first launched in January 2011 with funding from the European Union, the German Government, and AusAID. Indonesian LECB is directed to accelerate the realization of voluntary Green House Gasses (GHG) reduction targets which is 26% using domestic resources and becoming 41% also using international support in 2020, as committed by the President at the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh. Indonesia LECB will use a cross-sectoral approach under the framework of the green economy, based on resource efficiency, low carbon development, and strong economic growth.

7. Scope of Work

LECB focuses to increase the capacity for formulating finance-ready Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and country-owned the Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in the transportation sector and industrial sub-sector. This program will be focused in the Greater Jakarta area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) to support the development of low-emission development framework appropriate to the local context and can be scaled-up and replicated in other urban areas.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) A green economy approach that is integrated in the RAN-GRK and RPJMN as a basis to prepare the country for NAMA implementation in a selected industry sub-sector and transport sector. Indicators:
 - a. Number of tools (policy briefs, handbooks, and guidelines) developed/adopted to support integration of green economy into the RAN/RAD-GRK and other development plans, including one Monitoring and Evaluation framework measuring the progress towards a green economy to support NAMA development and implementation;
 - b. Degree of integration of the Green Economy approach into the RAN/RAD-GRK, RPJMN that is related to selected industry sub-sectors and transport sector.
- 2) Finance-ready NAMAs in the selected industry sub-sectors and the transport sector for the Greater Jakarta designed and developed. Indicators:
 - a. Number of people trained on NAMA formulation using Green Economy approaches, disaggregated by gender;
 - b. Number of NAMAs developed in the selected industry sub-sector and in the transport sector in Greater Jakarta;
 - c. Number of pilot activities implementing NAMAs developed in Output 2 undertaken in Greater Jakarta.
- 3) MRV systems proposed for NAMAs in the selected industry subsectors and the transport sector of the Greater Jakarta Area. Indicator: Number of MRV system developed for the NAMAs developed in Output 2 and reviewed by UKP4.

b. Outcome

- 1) Strengthen mitigation and adaptation to climate change and environmental sustainability principles at the provincial level, sectors, and communities that are vulnerable to impacts of climate change;
- 2) Increase the capacity of the Government of Indonesia to manage natural resources and energy;
- 3) Improvements at all levels of policy framework towards low emission development path;
- 4) National institutions and other key stakeholders to effectively address adaptation and mitigation of climate change and the protection of the ozone layer.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	1,038		1,038	
Total	1,038		1,038	

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
363.3	674.7				1,038

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4)	1,038		1,038
b. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency			
Total	1,038		1,038