



**BAPPENAS**

# **LIST OF PLANNED GRANT PROJECTS [DRKH] 2014**



**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY**





REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) 2014


Ministry of National Development Planning/  
National Development Planning Agency  
- 2014 -

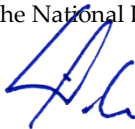


## Foreword

The List of Planned Grant Projects 2014 (DRKH 2014) is compiled in accordance with the stipulations of Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for Procurement of External Loans and Grants. The DRKH 2014 contains proposed grant funded projects of Ministries/Agencies that have indicative funding from donors. The DRKH 2014 has been issued through the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number KEP.47/M.PPN/HK/05/2014. The projects that are contained in DRKH 2014 total 15 projects of Ministries/Agencies, with a total funding of USD 91.15 million.

The DRKH 2014 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 2014 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

## 1. Introduction

In accordance with Government Regulation Number 10 of 2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants, the Government of Indonesia prepares the yearly planning documents for grants called List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH). The DRKH is the document that contains the annual plan of projects of the Ministries/Agencies that are ready for being funded by grants and already have funding indications from donors. The compilation of this document 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 2014 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 2014, but are presented in the of External Loans document.

The DRKH 2014 is presented in two chapters. Chapter 1 consists of the recapitulation of the projects by the executing 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 institutions involved in project implementation.

## 2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2014

The DRKH 2014 consists of 15 proposed projects from Ministries/Agencies in the total grant amount of USD 91.15 million. The recapitulation of proposed projects in the DRKH 2014 by Ministries/Agencies that have proposed the projects is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Recapitulation of the DRKH 2014 by the Proposing Agencies**

No	Agency	Total of Projects	Grant (USD million)	Counterpart Fund (USD million)
1	Ministry of Forestry	2	35.527	3.507
2	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	1	1.000	-
3	Ministry of Environment	2	10.561	24.400
4	Ministry of Public Works	4	20.000	100
5	Ministry of Transportation	1	767	-
6	Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	5	23.290	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>91.145</b>	<b>28.007</b>

The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, through Decree Number KEP.47/M.PPN/HK/05/2014 has issued the DRKH 2014. The following is the list of projects in the DRKH 2014 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 2014

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
<b>Kementerian Kehutanan/ Ministry of Forestry</b>				
1	Forest Program II (REDD+) – Biodiversity and Watershed Development Component Jambi	31.050	3.507	Germany (KfW)
2	Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo	4.477	-	ADB
<b>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan/ Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</b>				
3	Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods in Coastal Fishing Communities in Coral Triangle, District of Berau, Indonesia	1.000	-	ADB
<b>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/ Ministry of Environment</b>				
4	Introduction of An Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal System for PCB Wastes and PCB-Contaminated Equipment	6.000	24.400	GEF
5	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	4.561	-	UNDP
<b>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum/ Ministry of Public Works</b>				
6	Development of the Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Upstream of Citarum River Basin	5.000	-	Korea (KOICA)
7	Development Program of Integrated Infrastructure Investment for Developing National Strategic Area	3.500	-	World Bank

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Counterpart Fund	Donor Indication
8	Improvement of Application of Green City Concept in Urban Area Development	10.000	-	World Bank
9	Indonesia Irrigation Sector Project (IISP)	1.500	100	ADB
<b>Kementerian Perhubungan/Ministry of Transportation</b>				
10	Engineering Service Surabaya Regional Railway Line	767	-	Germany (KfW)
<b>Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional /Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency</b>				
11	Aligning ADB and Government Systems for Improved Project Performance	1.500	-	ADB
12	Pre-feasibility Study in Urban Public Transport	315	-	Germany (KfW) and CDIA
13	Support for Selected Sector Analysis for National Medium-Term Development Planning 2015-2019 on ASEAN Connectivity	225	-	ADB
14	Surabaya Mass Rapid Transport Feasibility Study	1.250	-	World Bank
15	Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program (SIAP)	20.000	-	ADB
<b>Total</b>		<b>91.145</b>	<b>28.007</b>	

## Chapter 2

### Project Digest

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





- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | <b>: Forest Program II (REDD+) - Biodiversity and Watershed Development Component Jambi</b>  |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | <b>: Ministry of Forestry</b>  |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | <b>: a. Directorate General of Watershed Management and Social Forestry Development<br/>b. Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation<br/>c. Watershed Management Batanghari Agency<br/>d. Kerinci Seblat National park<br/>e. Gunung Palung National park</b> |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | <b>: 84 months</b>   |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | <b>: Jambi Province</b>  |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia holds one of the largest areas of tropical forest of any country with about 90 million ha or 10% of the world's remaining tropical forests. At present, due to large-scale deforestation, Indonesia becomes a significant global emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. To address this problem, the Ministry of Forestry recently initiated an Integrated Watershed Management Programme as a way to integrate land-use planning and forest protection in ecological units, among others, at the national parks in Jambi Province. The watershed serves as catchment area, providing millions of people living in Southern Sumatra with drinking water.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Stabilizing forest cover at the project areas located around the national park and increasing the total of forest cover located in focal areas neighboring with people housing, as a means to rehabilitate the watershed.
- b. Reducing human-wildlife conflicts in the focal project areas;
- c. Stabilizing population of endangered key priority species, specifically Sumatera tigers;
- d. Increasing capital stock of the communities participating in the project through legalized use of forests and agro-forestry;
- e. Improving water quantity and quality in selected landscapes;

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

## **9. Output and Outcome**

### **a. Output**

1. The pressure on forest resources is reduced in the national park and capacity of Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat TNKS is strengthened:
  - a) The integrity of Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat TNKS is recognised and mutually accepted by government, stakeholders, NGOs, and adjacent communities;
  - b) Resort-based management is implemented;
  - c) Biodiversity and habitat management in TNKS is improved;
  - d) Eco-tourism master plan is developed, in co-operation with Kerinci District Government
  - e) Training programme is implemented, wherever possible, joint training for TNKS and local government staff shall be executed
2. Critical areas in the upper and middle watershed of Merangin Sub-Sub Dash MSSD are rehabilitated:
  - a) Integrated watershed management and planning capacities;
  - b) Rehabilitation in critical watersheds.
3. Land use is stabilized in communes at the border of the national park through improved cooperation between river basin management board and national park:
  - a) Establish co-ordination mechanism between TNKS, BP-DAS and other relevant stakeholders;
  - b) Joint decision on priority sites. in forests bordering the National park, as well as on implementing mechanisms;
  - c) Implement awareness campaigns, registration of residents and participatory (land use) planning in priority villages through selected NGOs with proven experience in the region, and implementation of plans;
  - d) Implement measures based on technical concepts developed;
  - e) The establishment of a district based carbon monitoring system is supported.

## b. Outcomes

- 1) The pressure on forest resources in the national park reduced, and the capacity of the TNKS strengthened;
- 2) Critical areas in the upper and middle watershed of MSSD rehabilitated, and the forest coverage increased;
- 3) Land use in communes at the border of the national park stabilized through participatory land-use planning and the implementation of land-use plans.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Germany (KfW)	31,050	3,507	34,557	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>34,557</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
1,727.8	5,183.5	11,749.3	9,675.9	6,220.2	<b>34,557</b>

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation			
b. Watershed Management Batanghari Agency			
c. Kerinci Seblat National park			
d. Gunung Palung National park			
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,050</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>34,557</b>

Note: 1 EUR = 1.35 USD

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1. Project Title	: Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo
2. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Forestry
3. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of Forestry
4. Duration	: 36 months
5. Location	: Kalimantan Island

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## 6. Background and Justification

Approximately one third of the island of Borneo belongs to the Heart of Borneo HOB, the area functions as the “lung of the world.” It provides environmental services such as continues flow of freshwater, and carbon repository. Furthermore, it also comprises high value of biodiversity. Hence, strengthening capacity for institution is needed to ensure the sustainable forest and biodiversity management in place. In addition, there are millions of local and indigenous people who live around the forest that depend heavily on resources for their subsistence.

In the light of this issue, the government further enhances the Payment Environmental Services PES mechanisms including sustainable financing scheme for forest and biodiversity management which may improve the benefit of the services for local people. In general the purpose of the project is to support the sustainable forest and biodiversity management in Borneo

## 7. Scope of Work

The project will focus on strengthening capacity and institutions for sustainable forest and biodiversity management and also exercising PES and Reduction Emission from Deforestation and Degradation REDD+, in particular within the area of Betung Kerihun National Park, Kayan Mentarang National Park, and Forest Management Unit KPH of Kapuas Hulu. Pilot area for Payment Environmental Services PES and sustainable financing schemes for forest and biodiversity management Kayan Mentarang National Park.

## 8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

## 9. Output and Outcomes

### a. Output

- 1) Strengthened capacity and institutions for sustainable forest and biodiversity management
  - a) Finalizing delineation of zones in all areas;
  - b) Conducting capacity building interventions for increasing knowledge and skills of local stakeholders by establishing village conservation model;
  - c) Implementing participatory park enforcement and monitoring system; and
  - d) Developing strategies to address trans-border forest resource management issues.
- 2) Exercise the REDD+ implementation at local level:
  - a) Developing REDD+ collaborative plan and defining reduction emission level in Betung Kerihun National Park;
  - b) Formulating a monitoring, reporting and verification system to monitor the impact of interventions and benefit sharing in Betung Kerihun National Park and Malinau FMU.
- 3) Pilot area for PES and sustainable financing schemes for forest and biodiversity management Kayan Mentarang National Park.
- 4) Effective project management delivered through providing guidance in harmonizing the systems for carbon accounting and ecosystem valuation.

### b. Outcomes

- 1) Contribution to sustainable forest and biodiversity management in Borneo;
- 2) Improvement of general living conditions of local communities and creation of a basis concept for monitoring and implementing effective REDD+/ and PES.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	4,477		4,477	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,477</b>		<b>4,477</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
700	1,250	2,527			<b>4,477</b>

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Forestry	4,477		4,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,477</b>		<b>4,477</b>

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





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<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods in Coastal Fishing Communities in the Coral Triangle Area, Berau District</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Berau District, East Kalimantan Province

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Fishing communities, especially in remote coasts and small islands are the poorest of the poor in Indonesia. In these areas, large percentages of households live below the poverty line. At the same time, the coral reefs and other coastal and marine resources, which provide their sources of livelihood, are subject to continuing threats from natural processes and human activities.

To overcome the problem, it feels necessary to improve the communities' income-earning potential and retrain them to undertake alternative livelihood activities so that they could participate in exercising effective coastal and marine resources' protection, particularly coral reefs and its related ecosystems.

## **7. Scope of Work**

### **a. Social preparation**

- 1) Poverty assessment to identify specific project sites and potential beneficiaries;
- 2) Social preparation to improve the attitude of target beneficiaries from mere recipients of government aid to managers of their own livelihoods;
- 3) Organization and training of beneficiaries in business and financial management; and
- 4) Participatory planning in selecting business enterprises and the conduct of feasibility studies.

### **b. Livelihood Development and Implementation**

- 1) Financially sustainable and ecosystem-friendly livelihood activities support mechanisms for the provision of (i) technical services; (ii) production, post-harvest, and processing of inputs; (iii) financial facilitation services; and (iv) marketing information and services;

- 2) A production profit and risk-sharing system among project participants (NGOs, the private sector, and beneficiaries);
  - 3) A marketing system to assist target beneficiaries to access wider markets and required market facilities; and
  - 4) A program to mobilize savings from capital build up and profits from the livelihood activities of project beneficiaries to fund the growth of existing livelihoods of beneficiaries and expand the number of beneficiaries.
- c. Project Management.
- Training programs to strengthen the project management capacity of officers of the District Marine Affairs and Fisheries Office in Berau,

## **8. Priority**

Economy

## **9. Output and Outcome**

### **a. Output**

- 1) Forming 40 business plans at the very least, containing alternative sources of income which will be developed in around 8 (eight) villages through participatory planning method;
- 2) 40 (forty) units of alternative sources of income formed, whereas 30 Units, are led a women, with Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) of 20% at the minimum level;
- 3) The ongoing monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports; and
- 4) Two knowledges and project-based lessons spreaded through national, regional, and global knowledge networks.

### **b. Outcome**

The availability of alternative sources of income, developed within the coastal communities in Berau District, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

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

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
95	400	505			<b>1,000</b>

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries	1,000		1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>



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



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- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title       | : Introduction of an Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal System for PCB Wastes and PCB-Contaminated Equipment |
| 2. Executing Agency    | : Ministry of Environment   |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Deputy Ministry of Management of Hazardous Substance, Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste                                 |
| 4. Duration            | : 60 months   |
| 5. Location            | : Nationwide  |
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

Republic of Indonesia signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) on 23 May 2001 and ratified it on 11 June 2009. The Indonesia NIP (National Implementation Plan) was submitted on 15 April 2010. Which has established the baseline situation in terms of POPs issues in the country including preliminary inventories of POPs chemicals and respective action plans as well as strategies for the fulfillment of the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

The NIP for the Stockholm Convention identified phase-out and disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) as one of the top priorities requiring immediate attention and action. The rationale and objectives of the project originate from the priorities and key objectives established by the NIP: (i) Establish regulation on PCBs containing equipment; (ii) Measure PCBs contamination, especially in mining activities, industrial zones and power plant, ships and vessels; (iii) Strengthen capability and capacity of infrastructure as well as human resources; (iv) Environmentally sound management of PCBs containing equipment and waste; (v) Ensure destruction of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment in an environmentally safe manner according to best available techniques/best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) and increase the number of destruction facilities based on geographical consideration and; (vi) Public awareness raising on PCB impacts to human health and the environment.

The project will assist Indonesia to establish Environmentally Sound Management ESM of PCBs focusing on the most industrialized provinces and a pilot site, which will allow Indonesia to disseminate and replicate best practices for PCBs management and disposal.

## 7. Scope of Work

- b. Strengthening of policy and regulations
- c. Institutional capacity building and development
- d. Environmentally Sound Management/ESM of PCBs
- e. Public awareness raising and advocacy campaign

## 8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Legislation and policies on PCB management, including incentive mechanism, adopted and endorsed to meet relevant obligations under the Convention
- 2) Strengthened institutional capacities on PCB management at central government level and at provincial level in selected provinces
- 3) ESM of PCBs through proper collection, packaging, registration, labelling, transportation, storage and disposal of targeted PCBs wastes applied.
- 4) Increased public awareness on issues concerning PCBs.

### b. Outcome

The overall objective of the project is to eliminate the use and releases of PCBs in the environment through the introduction of ESM and to dispose of at least 3,000 tonnes of PCB wastes, PCB-contaminated oil and equipment.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
GEF Trust Fund	6,000	24,400	30,400	Grant administered by UNIDO
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>30,400</b>	



**11. Disbursement Plan \*)**

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

\*) data is not available

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Ministry of Management of Hazardous Substance, Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste	6,000	24,400	30,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>30,400</b>

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- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | <b>: Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</b> |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | <b>: Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia</b>   |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | <b>: Ministry of Environment/ Project Management Unit</b>   |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | <b>: 36 months</b>  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | <b>: Nationwide</b>   |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

After signing Of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Rio in 1992, which was then ratified in 1994 through Law no. 6/1994, Indonesia is now legally included as a Party to the UNFCCC. Under this framework, Indonesia, which is non-Annex 1 country, is committed to fully implement the convention. Under one of the requirements of the convention, Indonesia has to report their activities aimed at addressing the climate change to the UNFCCC through National Communication on Climate Change (TNC) documents. The National Communication document contains information on national circumstances, GHG inventory and projection, mitigation action plan (including related cost, expected funding and relevant policies), vulnerability and adaptation (including action plan for adaptation, related costs, expected funding and relevant policies), institutional arrangement, and plan [or improvement of future national communication. The non-Annex I Parties should also submit Biennial Up date Report (BUR) consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting. The Purpose of the BUR is to provide an update to the most recently submitted national communication. This project aimed to Support Indonesia in preparing TNC and BUR fits within the described context and is prepared in accordance with UNFCCC guidance.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Preparation of updated National GHG Inventory report for the year of 2000-2010;
- b. Preparation of report on the impacts and measures to tackle the climate change vulnerability, adaptation on climate change and extreme weather;

- c. Preparation of reports on policies regarding mitigation and acts taken on solving climate change problems;
- d. Preparation of reports on national climate change circumstances; and
- e. Publication of the Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR).

## **8. Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment.

## **9. Output and Outcome**

### **a. Output**

- 1) National GHG Inventory 2000-2010;
- 2) Assessment of the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation policies and measures to address climate change, variability and extreme events;
- 3) GHG mitigation policies and measures to address climate change;
- 4) Description of national circumstances and other relevant information; and
- 5) Publication and dissemination of the Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR).

### **b. Outcome**

- 1) Availability of historical information regarding protection of climate data at national level to be accessed by public;
- 2) Vulnerability climate impact analysis and adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors;
- 3) Adaptation Policies and measures to address climate change are designed at the local/sectoral level and integrated into national and local planning processes;
- 4) Improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks: and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts;
- 5) Increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level;
- 6) Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures of national level in the context of national action plans;

- 7) Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities. as well as key additional information; and
- 8) Sub mission of the approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated.

#### 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
UNDP	4,561		4,561	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,561</b>		<b>4,561</b>	

#### 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
1,581	1,526	1,454			<b>4,561</b>

#### 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of Environment	4,561		4,561
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,561</b>		<b>4,561</b>

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



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Development of the Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Upstream of Citarum River Basin</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of Public Works
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 24 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Java island

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Indonesia is a rapidly developing and urbanizing country with ever increasing pressures on the natural resources of the nation. Java island, which covers only 7 percent of the total area of the country, but has 59 percent of the population, 70 percent of the irrigated agriculture, and 75 percent of the industry, has benefited from high economic growth but bears most of the brunt of the pressures of rapid urbanization and industrialization

The water resources of Citarum River Basin (CRB) and the Jakarta and its surrounding areas (Jabodetabek) in the Java Island are critical to the social and economic development of the Country, rapid urbanization, deforestation, and inadequate land management in the basin has significantly increased the exposure to flood risk and high levels of sedimentation. Environmental degradation has reached a level that compromises public health and livelihoods, particularly for the urban and rural poor, and incurs additional economic and financial cost related to the sources of bulk water supply and its treatment. Rapid ground water depletion has left significant sections of population without access to clean drinking water and caused land subsidence.

To Counter the threats and challenges posed by rapid industrialization and urbanization, Indonesia's 2004 Water Law calls for the adoption of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM ) principles and emphasizes sustainable water resource management

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Monitoring system improvement;
- b. Development and implementation of Water Information Management System ( WIMS ); and
- c. Institutional Strengthening and infrastructure support.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## **9. Output and Outcome**

### **a. Output**

Development, implementation and transfer of a comprehensive WIMS as a standard platform for water resources management for River Basin Organization (RBO) including a hydrological and GIS database and water quantity and quality modeling tools.

### **b. Outcomes**

- 1) Long term objectives will included a) poverty alleviation through efficient resources management, b) more sustainable economic development, c) improvement in public health and environment and d) climate change preparedness through development of more robust and sustainable water management system and better forecasting;
- 2) Reliable water supply will increase agricultural production;
- 3) Better water quality will reduce public health costs;
- 4) By halting or reversing rapid environmental degradation, the cost in terms of ecosystem degradation will be avoided;
- 5) More streamlined water management will eliminate redundancies in the management structure and reduce cost associated with bureaucracy;
- 6) Increase hydropower potential through better water management; and
- 7) Fishing industry will benefit from cleaner water resources.



**10. Indicative Funding Source**

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

**11. Disbursement Plan**

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

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works	5,000		5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>		<b>5,000</b>

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | <b>: Development Program of Integrated Infrastructure Investment for Developing National Strategic Area</b> |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | <b>: Ministry of Public Works</b>   |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | <b>: Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works</b>                                  |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | <b>: 24 months</b>  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | <b>: Nationwide</b>   |
- 

## **6. Background and Justification**

As part of Indonesia's National Spatial Plan, there are at least 7 Strategic National Metropolitan areas including Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar, Medan, and Makassar as well as 13 special integrated economic zones (KAPET).

Regarding to that, to promote infrastructure development program, it is necessary to have infrastructure development masterplan, particularly on national strategic economic areas, to be developed as the strategic area's investment guideline.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- a. Draw up the feasibility's survey regarding the development's corridors and project locations;
- b. Analyse the demand prediction on infrastructure and the areas of development;
- c. Project cost and economic potentials' estimation as well as financial feasibility of various infrastructure investment including roads, energy supply, water drainage, and the preliminary strategic environmental assessment; and
- d. Providing infrastructure investment guide for 7 strategic metropolitan areas, and 14 national economic strategic areas.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

The availability of infrastructure investment guide for 7 strategic metropolitan areas, and 14 national economic strategic areas.

### b. Outcome

- 1) The availability of the pre-feasibility surveys on the proposed corridor development and project locations;
- 2) The final report of analysis regarding the demand predictions for infrastructure and areas scenarios-development; and
- 3) The availability of project cost and economic potentials' estimation as well as financial feasibility on various infrastructure investment.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	3,500		3,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>		<b>3,500</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
1,750	1,750				<b>3,500</b>

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Spatial Planning	3,500		3,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>		<b>3,500</b>

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | <b>: Improvement of Application of Green City Concept in Urban Area Development</b> |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | <b>: Ministry of Public Works</b>   |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | <b>: Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works</b>          |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | <b>: 60 months</b>  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | <b>: Nationwide</b>   |
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

In 2011 Ministry of Public Works launched the green city development programs to promote improvement of urban environment quality in Indonesia. Since then, at least 107 cities/regencies committed to actively involve in the program. The program consists of action plan for green planning, green community, and green energy. Inclusive in the program are concepts of green transport, green energy, green waste, green water, and green building.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Preliminary assessment for the proposed cities to apply full pledge of green city concept which include all 8 attributes of green city as prescribed by United Nations Urban Environmental Accords (UNUEA);
- b. Preparation of individual master plan for implementing the concept of green transportation, green waste, green energy, green building and green water in the proposed cities;
- c. Implementation of green city concept with integrated monitoring and evaluation system; and
- d. Institutional and capacity building provision to support green city implementation program.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcomes

### a. Output

- 1) The availability of the preliminary assessment for the proposed cities;
- 2) Individual master plan for each concept (Green Transportation, Green Waste, Green Energy, Green Building and Green Water);
- 3) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for the green city's progress and implementation.

### b. Outcomes

Provide best practices for urban sustainable urban development concept in particular for achieving the Green Transportation, Green Waste, Green Energy, Green Building and Green Water goals according to the individual master plan.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	10,000		10,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
2.056	2.056	1.963	1.963	1.963	<b>10,000</b>

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works	10,000		10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title       | : Indonesia Irrigation Sector Project (IISP)                       |
| 2. Executing Agency    | : Ministry of Public Works   |
| 3. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
| 4. Duration            | : 60 months  |
| 5. Location            | : Nationwide   |
- 

## 6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia has indicated that the revitalization of agriculture is one of the national priorities to sustain national economic growth and to achieve food self-sufficiency in terms of food security. As one of the measures to revitalize agriculture sector, diminishing water-resources, and reduction of rice field due to the land conversion on the over populated island of Java, the Government of Indonesia has been developing strategy to implement program aiming for developing and managing irrigation system. According to the Strategic Planning 2010-2014 of the Directorate of Irrigation, Directorate General of Water Resources, the program consists of new development of irrigation about 500,000 ha, rehabilitation and upgrading of about 1,342,870 ha and operation and maintenance of about 2,341,363 ha.

## 7. Scope of Work

This Project will prepare a sector investment project for irrigated agriculture that includes among other:

- Carried out feasibility study for the proposed project;
- Preparation of term of reference for The Society for Information Display (SID) for sustainable integrated development of irrigated facilities with participatory approach;
- Preparation of TOR of guideline for Water User Associations (WUA's) Establishment and empowerment;
- Preparation of TOR of guideline for operation and Maintenance;
- Preparation of TOR of guideline for strengthening of operation and maintenance staff;
- Preparation of TOR of guideline for irrigation asset management implementation;

- g. Preparation of TOR of guideline for on-farm irrigation improvement; and
- h. Preparation of TOR of guideline for catchment area improvement for water resources conservation through public consultation, socialization and dissemination.

## 8. Priority

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Availability of feasibility study of proposed project ;
- 2) Availability of implementation plan of development and management of irrigation area based on the integrated participatory approach.

### b. Outcome

- 1) Rice production increased;
- 2) Poverty alleviation in eastern region of Indonesia;
- 3) A sustainable irrigated agriculture development is established participatory manner emphasizing the empowerment of the beneficiary farmers and water user's.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

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

## 11. Disbursement Plan

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

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works	1,500	100	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,600</b>



**Ministry of Transportation/**  
*Kementerian Perhubungan*



1. **Project Title** : Engineering Services of Surabaya Regional Railway Line
  2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
  3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation
  4. **Duration** : 9 months
  5. **Location** : Surabaya, East Java Province
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

The population number of Surabaya city is not coherent with the growth of city's employment levels, resulting in a growing numbers of daily commuters from the surrounding communities into the city every day. The uses of cars and motorcycles have been increasing steadily over the years, whereas between 2008 and 2009, the vehicle population in the city grew by 43%, but on the other hand the bus population shrank by 29%. Based on the strong need for public transportation's availability, the proposed Regional Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Surabaya for Year 2011-2015 emphasizes developing a mass transit system and improving the public transport service. Therefore, the suburban commuter rail system will be designed to connect transfer rail stations with the future inner-urban public transport systems.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. Feasibility study; and
- b. Basic design.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

**9. Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
  - 1) Availability of feasibility study; and
  - 2) Availability of basic design.

## b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the existing tracks;
- 2) Enhancing track services level for commuter operation; and
- 3) Reducing train accident.

**10. Indicative Funding Source**

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Germany (KfW)	767		767	
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>		<b>767</b>	

**11. Disbursement Plan**

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
767					<b>767</b>

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation	767		767
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>		<b>767</b>

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



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Aligning ADB and Government Systems for Improved Project Performance</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 36 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

ADB's portfolio in Indonesia especially for infrastructure project is growing. These projects are often facing problems at the preparatory phase, mostly because of safeguard and procurement matters. Currently, both ADB and the Government of Indonesia own two different systems. This difference often cause delay in project which leads to reduction of the project's effectiveness.

Beside those two main issues, project preparation also becomes a concern, due to the different schedule of ADB and Government of Indonesia at the project preparation phase. Based on this reality, alignment between ADB and Government Country System is needed to overcome this issue, in order to achieve development process' effectiveness in the future

## **7. Scope of Work**

Harmonization of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement and the National Safeguard System, harmonization of the ADB's and Government of Indonesia's Procurement System, strengthening of project preparation and capacity development.

## **8. Priority**

National Development Support System Management

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Harmonized safeguard system between ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and national safeguard system;
- 2) Harmonized procurement system between ADB and Government's System;
- 3) Harmonized project preparation system between ADB and Government's system; and
- 4) Capacity development is conducted.

### b. Outcome

Alignment of ADB and Government of Indonesia system and improved procedures in preparing and implementing the projects

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

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

## 11. Disbursement Plan

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

## 12. Project Cost

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



<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Pre-feasibility Study in Urban Public Transport</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 4 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Denpasar , Bali Province

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## **6. Background and Justification**

As one of the major cities in Indonesia, Denpasar faces difficult problem in urban public transport, the public transportation in Denpasar only serve 38% of the total length of the city road, Where as the number of public transportation which had been operating in the year 2012 decreased to 50 % from previous years.

Government's had intervened to solve the issue by signing the MoU between the Ministry of Transportation with Bali Local Government, in order to improve public transportation services through the development of SARBAGITA (Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar, Tabanan) in 2011.

In addition to SARBAGITA, Bali Local Government agreed to launch Bali school bus system to serve daily student's need for safe and reliable mode of transportation. Further pre-feasibility study needed to determine effective actions to increase the utilization of Trans SARBAGITA and bus school system in Denpasar.

## **7. Scope of Work**

- Establishing efficient, attractive, safe, high quality bus feeder system; integrated with the regional SARBAGITA bus system;
- Design and implement a pilot local school bus program;
- Assist City Government of Denpasar in improving institutional and human capacity during project's planning stage; and
- Support the management of public transport services.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Completion of Denpasar Urban Public Transportation's Pre-feasibility Study as a basis for planning and implementing stage.

### b. Outcomes

- 1) Mapping social issues and strategic factors along map with stakeholders' roles of the public transit development in Denpasar (trans SARBAGITA and school bus system);
- 2) Listing the ground rules for urban public transport as well as school bus pilot project in Denpasar;
- 3) Forming the planning process management, procurement and the most ideal management method for public transportation; and
- 4) Listing the details of priority projects (quick wins) and all processes needed to implement those.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
Germany (KfW) and CDIA	315		315	
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>		<b>315</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
315					<b>315</b>

**12. Project Cost**

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency	315		315
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>		<b>315</b>

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<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Support for Selected Sector Analysis for National Medium-Term Development Planning 2015-2019 on ASEAN Connectivity</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 15 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: DKI Jakarta

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## **6. Background and Justification**

The ASEAN Community 2015 initiative calls for a well-connected ASEAN that will contribute towards a more competitive and resilient ASEAN, where it will bring people, goods, services and capital closer together. Delivering the actions required under the Master Plan of ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) are important. In Indonesia this is achieved through delivering the plans and actions detailed in the (i) MPAC, (ii) Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand : Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) implementation blueprint; and (iii) the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) implementation blueprint.

Indonesia faces considerable project implementation challenges in delivering these regional connectivity plans, therefore, solutions for these problems needed by the Government of Indonesia to achieve its commitments to ASEAN by the year 2015.

## **7. Scope of Work**

Consultants dispatch to support the government (i) provide National Medium Term Development plan approaches for implementing MPAC commitments under its 3 pillars; and (ii) aligning international connectivity programs with MP3EI and 2015-2019.

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

- 1) Developed the approaches to implementing the MPAC's commitment under 3 (three) pillars; and
- 2) Involvement of the international connectivity program which is accelerated with MP3EI and RPJMN 2015-2019.

### b. Outcomes

Formation of Indonesia's regional cooperation integration under ASEAN connectivity.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	225		225	
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>		<b>225</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
201,4	23,6				<b>225</b>

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	225		225
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>		<b>225</b>

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Project Title</b>       | <b>: Surabaya Mass Rapid Transport Feasibility Study</b>                             |
| <b>2. Executing Agency</b>    | : Ministry of National Development Planning/<br>National Development Planning Agency |
| <b>3. Implementing Agency</b> | : Ministry of National Development Planning/<br>National Development Planning Agency |
| <b>4. Duration</b>            | : 10 months  |
| <b>5. Location</b>            | : East Java Province   |
- 

**6. Background and Justification**

With over 9 million population, Surabaya is planning to invest in urban rapid transit system. Currently the traffic of Surabaya was done by private vehicle, while mass public transport only serve about 6 % of the needs there fore, The City Government of Surabaya plans to revitalize Surabaya’s public transport system through (i) advancement of rapid mass transportation which integrated with the existing public transportation;(ii) advancement of sidewalks and cycling lines to support the movement within key corridors.

**7. Scope of Work**

- a. The feasibility analysis, the data collection and analysis activities are all related to: 1) demand movement along proposed alignment, 2) user requirements and preferences, 3) alignment survey, 4) geological survey, 5) hydrology survey, 6) traffic engineering survey, and 7) station location survey; and
- b. Reference design consists of preliminary design, patronage and revenue forecasting, project costing, impact assessments and safeguards instruments, project financial and economic appraisal, system financing option, project implementation plan and also preparation of pre-qualification and bidding documents.

**8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Completion of the Feasibility Study of Surabaya Mass Rapid Transport as the foundation for the further planning and implementation phase.

### b. Outcomes

- 1) Establishment of Surabaya's mass rapid transit design in accordance with the characteristics of prospective passengers;
- 2) Establishment of Surabaya mass rapid transit design in accordance with the environment carrying capacity;
- 3) Establishment of Surabaya mass rapid transit design that can effectively reduce Surabaya's traffic and in line with the existing spatial planning; and
- 4) Develop Surabaya that high competitiveness level achieved through the development of an attractive, reliable, efficient, and clean urban transportation's infrastructure.

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
World Bank	1,250		1,250	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>		<b>1,250</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
1,250					<b>1,250</b>

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	1,250		1,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>		<b>1,250</b>



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<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>: Sustainable Infrastructure Assistance Program (SIAP)</b>
<b>2. Executing Agency</b>	: Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
<b>3. Implementing Agency</b>	: a. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency b. Ministry of Public Works c. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
<b>4. Duration</b>	: 48 months
<b>5. Location</b>	: Nationwide

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## **6. Background and Justification**

Recent consultation between The Government of Indonesia (GoI) and ADB have highlighted the importance of continued support for infrastructure development in order to sustain inclusive growth. The government's development strategy includes both the urban areas of Java Island, and rural areas and island in eastern Indonesia where infrastructure development is very limited. This technical assistance will support the government's efforts to meet its development goals by improving the investment climate, associated policies and institutional capacity for infrastructure development.

## **7. Scope of Work**

Technical assistance (TA) and capacity building for infrastructure that consists of water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services (water supply and sanitation, waste management, urban sector development transport (road transport, transport management and policies), energy (renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation energy sector development).

## **8. Priority**

Infrastructure

## 9. Output and Outcome

### a. Output

Availability of technical assistance in the area of infrastructure, especially water supply, sanitation, urban service, transportation and energy that consist of:

- 1) CDTA (Capacity Development Technical Assistance);
- 2) ADTA (Advisory Technical Assistance);
- 3) PPTA (Project Preparatory Technical Assistance).

### b. Outcome

The Technical Assistance will support project readiness and development of a set of bankable projects in the energy, transport, water supply, and urban services sectors to sustain process of economic growth and poverty reduction

## 10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)			Remarks
	Grant	Local	Total	
ADB	20,000		20,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>		<b>20,000</b>	

## 11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	
5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		<b>20,000</b>

## 12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	8,000		8,000
b. Ministry of Public Works	8,000		8,000
c. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	4,000		4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>		<b>20,000</b>