



Government of Indonesia



Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2011 - 2015

**The Government of Indonesia
and
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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The Framework

The Government of the Republic of INDONESIA and the UNDP are in mutual agreement with the contents of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme, which supports the realization of the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of INDONESIA and UNDP are committed,

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme Action Plan (2006 to 2010),

Entering into a new period of close cooperation (2011 to 2015),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into the following agreements: 1) Revised Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Assistance, signed on 29 October 1954; 2) Special Fund Agreement, signed on 17 October 1960; and 3) Operational Assistance Agreement, signed on 12 June 1969. UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) together with an Annual Work Plan, which shall be developed each year, constitute together the Project Document.

Part II. Situation Analysis

2.1 Indonesia's achievements during the previous five years have been impressive. Its economy appears to have weathered the worst effects of the current global financial crisis, which is the second to have hit Indonesia in the last decade. Unemployment has dropped from a peak of 11 percent in 2005 to just over 8 percent in 2009. The level of poverty as calculated by the poverty head count ratio or the percentage of the population living below the national poverty has also been reduced from a baseline level of 15.10 percent in 1990 to 14.15 percent in 2009 and further to 13.33 percent in 2010 (BPS, SUSENAS 2010). Between 2002 and 2008, Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) has risen by an average of 1.4 percent per year. Based on UNDP's revised Human Development Index released in 2010, Indonesia is highlighted as one of the top global movers, ranking fourth in terms of countries that have made the fastest progress in human development. Indonesia is on track to achieve many of the Millennium Development Goals

(MDGs) by 2015, including targets related to health and education, gender equality, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

- 2.2 Since the return to democracy in 1998, Indonesia has made remarkable progress in strengthening democratic institutions. Indonesia held direct elections for president and parliament in 2004 and 2009. The transition of governments went smoothly from one political party to another. A popular incumbent president was re-elected in 2009 and direct elections for local heads of government have been held since 2005. The Government of Indonesia has successfully ended a decades-long conflict in Aceh Province. New autonomy laws have enabled former combatants to participate in local politics through direct elections, and attention is now shifting from crisis recovery to the long-term development needs of the province. Indonesia's experience can inform conflict resolution efforts in other parts of the world.
- 2.3 Despite progress on many fronts, critical development challenges remain. Indonesia's emergence as a lower middle-income country has been characterised by uneven growth. Approximately 32.5 million people out of a population of 230 million (equivalent to 14.15 percent) live below the national poverty line (\$1.55 purchasing power parity (PPP)/person/day). However, in some regions - where vulnerability to external shocks, natural disasters and infectious diseases impede progress towards human development and the MDGs - the poverty rate is as high as 40 percent.
- 2.4 Climate change poses an additional threat to the achievement of MDGs. Comprising more than 17,000 islands, Indonesia is especially vulnerable to rising sea levels and floods, while erratic weather patterns impact agricultural production, especially among small-scale farmers and fishermen. Indonesia is also a major emitter of greenhouse gases, largely caused by deforestation and the burning of peat lands. These practices contribute to global warming and threaten livelihoods, biodiversity, peace and stability.
- 2.5 Political decentralization has brought decision-making closer to the people, but it has also exposed technical and administrative capacity gaps at local levels of government, especially in less developed regions. Improvement in the quality of public services provided at local levels has been slow, and regional disparities in local government capacity contribute to rising inequalities. Women and marginalized groups continue to suffer disproportionately from discrimination, abuse of power and corruption. Democratic institutions remain fragile and the scale and complexity of legislative, presidential and local executive elections continues to test the capacity of election management bodies. Democratic consolidation will require broader efforts to promote participation and both political parties and civil society organizations require strengthening to facilitate public participation in democratic processes.
- 2.6 Indonesia's emergence as a lower middle-income country has altered the development cooperation context and the Government is less dependent on international development assistance. Under the Jakarta Commitment, "Aid for Development Effectiveness: Indonesia's Road Map to 2014", the Government has called for: (a) stronger national ownership in defining the aid architecture; (b) a shift from donor-recipient relationships to those of equal partnerships of mutual benefit; (c) moving from financial assistance to a more strategic and catalytic role of aid; (d) transition from scattered project-based assistance to a more programmatic approach; (e) stronger focus on capacity development and results-orientation embedded in national programmes; and (f) greater mutual accountability and alignment between the Government and international partners.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

- 3.1 A primary focus of the country programme over the past five years has been the recovery of Aceh and Nias following the devastation of the Indian Ocean tsunami and 30 years of conflict. The contribution of UNDP to the emergency and the subsequent \$9 billion recovery effort highlighted the importance of maintaining flexibility and responsiveness. Working in disadvantaged areas also underlined the importance of maintaining a geographic focus for greater impact of results — an approach encouraged by UNPDF¹ and the Assessment of Development Results (ADR) framework. A geographic focus allows for tailoring policies and actions to local realities, as well as targeting vulnerabilities and regions that are lagging behind on MDGs and other human development indicators. It also facilitates the piloting and demonstration of methodologies on the ground that can inform policy making in other regions and at the national level.
- 3.2 The importance of linking policy with practice has been highlighted by UNDP experience across all programme areas. As an example, UNDP support for improving social policy targeting and budget allocations in three provinces served as a key reference for new national guidelines on pro-poor planning and budgeting. UNDP efforts to link policy and practice have also highlighted the importance of systematic knowledge management and communication strategies. MDG monitoring and national and provincial Human Development Reports have proven to be effective tools for translating local experience into ideas for transformative interventions at higher levels.
- 3.3 UNDP engagement in joint United Nations programmes and programming, including tsunami recovery work in Aceh, disaster risk reduction, HIV and AIDS education and the strengthening of national human rights institutions has underlined the importance of strengthening collaboration with other United Nations agencies. The United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF – formerly UNDAF) will be used to guide the new country programme to ensure a more coherent approach to United Nations work in Indonesia and to enable synergies with other United Nations agencies for greater impact. The programme will build on the existing initiatives on UN joint programming such as the UN-REDD (United Nations - Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) in the area of climate change and the UN-JSP DRR (United Nations Joint Strategic Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction). Collaborative efforts are also proceeding towards the development of joint programmes on forestry management and livelihoods improvement in Papua and NTT provinces. A joint UN approach is also being developed to provide coordinated support to the second phase of the REDD+ initiative, if requested by the GoI.
- 3.4 At the same time, the ADR recommendations remind UNDP of the need for innovative approaches (including knowledge networking) and strategic positioning, thus establishing a niche where comparative advantages can be used to contribute more effectively to development cooperation. The implementation of this strategy has already begun through support to the Jakarta Commitment; assistance to multi-partner finance mechanisms (i.e. Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund and Indonesian Multi Donor Funding Facility for Disaster Recovery); and renewed emphasis on strategic policy-level engagements. Recommendations from the mid-term review and ADR have also encouraged the maximization of impact by placing greater emphasis on results-based management, monitoring and evaluation and communication of results.

¹ In Indonesia the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is known as the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF).

- 3.5 UNDP has made significant progress in advancing gender equality across its programmes. The new country programme will seize further opportunities for empowering women and advancing gender empowerment. The Peace Through Development programme offers a guide for mainstreaming gender equality and UNDP has succeeded in significantly boosting women's participation in crisis-sensitive development planning through this initiative. Since 2007, women's participation in official planning processes has increased by up to 50 percent in areas targeted by the programme.
- 3.6 In the past programming cycle, UNDP and UNV- a volunteer arm of the United Nations administered by UNDP - also supported initiatives aimed at strengthening and using volunteerism as a means for enabling community participation in decision making, and for promoting the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups. UNDP and UNV supported the development of two university volunteer schemes in the provinces of Papua and West Papua. The volunteer scheme gives agency to and builds capacity of Papuan youth and women to participate in community planning and development. At the policy level, UNDP and UNV supported measures to define and institutionalize the role of volunteer-based mechanisms in building physical and livelihood resilience to disasters by the poorest segments of society.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

- 4.1. The overall aim of this country programme is to ensure that development does not leave behind the vulnerable and disadvantaged through supporting national efforts for achieving the MDGs and sustainable human development. The country programme is anchored in Indonesia's new Medium-Term Development Plan for 2010–2014 and the UNPDF (2011-2015). Organized into three volumes, the Medium-Term Development Plan outlines Indonesia's overall development framework and identifies national priorities and focus regions. Guided by the Medium-Term Development Plan, the UNPDF emphasizes three themes: (a) equity in access to services, benefits, and opportunities for work; (b) participation in development processes; and (c) resilience to external shocks, disasters, conflict and climate change.²
- 4.2. The overall approach of the country programme is based on three strategic elements: (a) national policy engagement; (b) geographic focus on disadvantaged regions; and (c) linking policy with practice. These strategies closely align with the Medium-Term Development Plan and the UNPDF. Policy engagement at the central level will involve policy analysis and advocacy as well support to the implementation of the Jakarta Commitment. UNDP efforts to accelerate development in disadvantaged regions will build on the successful support provided to these areas in the past, particularly the tsunami response in Aceh and the People-Centered Development Programme in Papua. Linking policy with practice will ensure that knowledge generated by work at the local level is effectively managed to inform policy debates at the centre and can be applied across other regions. Sound practices in knowledge management will also be harnessed to deepen Indonesia's engagement in South-South dialogue. Indonesia has much to gain from deeper engagement in South-South dialogue as well as much to contribute, especially in the areas of disaster response, democratic reform and decentralization.

² The UNPDF sets out 5 outcome areas with 11 sub-outcomes, 7 of which are of direct relevance to the country programme: (i) Strengthened public participation of the disadvantaged, poor and vulnerable in the democratic process; (ii) Improved oversight for transparent and accountable governance; (iii) Improved quality and increased range of accessible social protection, justice and welfare services; (iv) Conflict-prevention/management and peace consolidation policies and capacities at the decentralized level and levels in all conflict-prone areas strengthened; (v) Disaster risk reduction, recovery and response capacities in place in disaster-prone areas; (vi) Reduced vulnerability to external shocks; and (vii) Strengthened capacity for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, including ecosystems and natural resources management and energy efficiency.

- 4.3. The new development effectiveness context also calls for strategic linkages between UNDP, other United Nations agencies and development partners. UNDP will support mechanisms (working groups, dialogue among partners) to build capacities in each key area of the Jakarta Commitment. Resource mobilization strategies will also be adapted to the changing context, with more emphasis on innovative financing such as trust funds, multi-donor mechanisms and private sector partnerships. Activities and resources will be synergised with those of the Government and development partners.
- 4.4. The country programme is organized into four programme components, each of which contributes directly to the Medium-term Development Plan and UNPDF outcome areas: (a) MDGs and Poverty Reduction; (b) Environment, Energy and Climate Change; (c) Democratic Governance; and (d) Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Each programme component is aligned with specific Medium-term Development Plan and UNPDF targets. By giving special attention to Aceh, Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur provinces, all programme components are aligned with Priority #10 of the Medium-term Development Plan (Development of less developed areas), as well as UNPDF Outcome #1 (Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection in accordance with the Millennium Declaration).
- 4.5. The country programme also seeks to ensure the meaningful participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, and women. Gender is being mainstreamed across regional and thematic programme interventions, including in the support provided to local institutions with a view to developing the Government's capacity to address the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups in a systematic and institutionalized manner. Particular focus will be placed on increasing women's participation in decision-making processes and on increasing their access to justice mechanisms.
- 4.6. The Results and Resources Framework, attached as Annex 1 to this document, sets out the specific outcomes, outputs, indicators, and targets for each area of work in the CPAP. The section which follows therefore provides a summary of the planned areas of work and the major interventions that UNDP will support towards achieving its objectives. The areas of work outlined have been identified within the UNPDF as areas in which UNDP has comparative advantage and can provide high value-added support to the country.

A. Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction

Supporting Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 4 and 10; UNPDF Outcomes 1, 2, and 3

- 4.7 The MDG and poverty reduction programme component aims to help Indonesia in its final push towards achieving the MDGs. In partnership with other United Nations agencies, UNDP's MDG and poverty reduction programme component is designed to (a) strengthen national and sub-national capacities to monitor, analyse and promote the MDGs and Human Development and (b) accelerate regional development and the achievement of the MDGs in disadvantaged regions, with particular attention given to Papua, West Papua, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). Emphasis will be placed on developing the capacity of national and sub-national institutions in formulating and implementing MDG-based development strategies and programmes, and linking those strategies to budgetary processes and regulatory frameworks. The

programme will also ensure that targeting of resources towards the poor and vulnerable is improved. UNDP's human development and MDG-based knowledge products will serve as key references for policy-making at the national and regional levels.

- 4.8 To ensure better targeting of resources toward the poor and vulnerable, UNDP will seek to augment both national and sub-national systems for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Specifically, the programme will support the integration of pro-poor dimensions and criteria, such as MDG targets and Human Development Indicators, into planning and budgetary allocation systems while ensuring that the respective organizations have the requisite skills and competencies to implement the systems. In this regard, UNDP will build on its past experience in supporting pro-poor planning, budgeting, and monitoring in various provinces and districts, and will use the lessons learned to scale up the replication of these models across the country. The programme will strive to maintain the flexibility required to adapt to the diverse and unique context of each target area. Particular emphasis will be placed on the provinces of Aceh, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua and West Papua.
- 4.9 In partnership with the BAPPEDAs in the target areas, UNDP will promote the establishment of local economic development facilities to serve as technical resource centers, which will facilitate coordination between government and other stakeholders including civil society organizations (CSOs), universities, and the private sector under the public-private partnership framework. These facilities will provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of local economic development, investment promotion, and resource mobilization strategies and plans. They will also help to foster more effective coordination between different stakeholders with the goal of ensuring greater synergy and maximum impact from the various economic development and poverty reduction initiatives. Focus would be given to UNPDF target areas where additional and well targeted resources are most needed to effectively combat poverty.
- 4.10 To better protect the poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups from various types of shocks, the programme will assist the Government in strengthening the national social protection system. The primary areas of emphasis will be (a) supporting the development of a comprehensive social protection policy framework and, once the policy framework is established, (b) designing an effective financing mechanism to support the implementation of the social protection system. A complementary measure will be the establishment of a "Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Mechanism" which makes up an integral part of the government's social protection system. The mechanism will contribute to decision-making processes and coordination activities between various stakeholders.
- 4.11 In the past programming cycle UNDP supported the development of the MDG roadmap as one strategy to help accelerate achievement of the social development priorities and MDG targets outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). In this programming cycle, UNDP will focus on supporting the implementation of the roadmap through a number of initiatives, including, but not limited to, the development of concrete and measurable implementation strategies and financing mechanisms for key action points outlined in the roadmap. UNDP will also seek to enhance the government's capacity to monitor, analyse, evaluate and report achievements and progress of the MDG targets and other human development indicators at the national and sub-national levels.
- 4.12 Over the last few years, and partly as a result of its recent graduation to middle income country status, Indonesia's role in international fora has become more prominent. In line with MDG number 8, UNDP will support Indonesia's efforts to play a stronger role in fostering regional and global partnerships for development by leveraging its position within bodies such as

the G20, ASEAN, the UN and others. Indonesia also holds aspirations to become a South-South centre of excellence. This is an area where UNDP will be able to provide specific support, drawing on its in-house expertise and global experiences.

- 4.13 With the gradual decline in official development assistance to Indonesia, measures to enhance aid effectiveness and maximize development impact are becoming increasingly important. UNDP will therefore continue its support to enhance aid effectiveness in the country, while ensuring that national stakeholders remain in the driving seat of the development process. Within the framework of the ongoing Aid for Development Effectiveness initiative, the new CPAP will aim to facilitate stronger coordination between the government and stakeholders, including bilateral and multilateral development partners as well as the private sector and civil society.
- 4.14 UNDP will also help the Government to tap into new funding mechanisms as well as access global trust funds and other financing facilities to support development programmes. As required, UNDP will also continue to provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors to manage resources secured through these facilities, and will draw on the successful experiences with prior initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) funded national HIV/AIDS programme.
- 4.15 The new programme cycle will see higher levels of cooperation between the MDG and poverty reduction programme and other programme components on issues such as livelihood development (generally and particularly as it relates to climate change and REDD) and decentralized governance capacity. These are issues that are commonly included as components across all programme areas and which would benefit from cross sectoral and cross practice approaches.

B. Environment, energy and climate change

Supporting National Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 8 and 9; UNPDF Outcome 5

- 4.16 In response to the growing concern regarding the potential impact of climate change on human development and in reversing developmental gains, climate change adaptation and mitigation will be a central focus of UNDP's environment programme over the next five years. Anchored in the national Medium-term Development Plan Priority #8 on energy and Priority # 9 on the environment and disaster management, the programme is organized into three clusters: a) climate change adaptation and mitigation; b) renewable energy/energy efficiency; and c) sustainable natural resource management.
- 4.17 Indonesia has pledged to reduce its carbon emissions by between 26 and 41 percent by 2020, depending on the degree of support obtained from international partners. Given the magnitude of this undertaking and the complexity of the challenges posed by climate change, a multi-stakeholder approach will need to be promoted. UNDP will continue to facilitate coordination among international development partners and national stakeholders to strengthen the climate change policy framework, particularly in areas related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and land degradation (REDD). This coordination will be key to supporting the finalization of the national REDD+ strategy. To complement the policy framework, UNDP will also support the establishment of a dedicated national agency for REDD+. Once established, the agency will be responsible for coordination and effective implementation of the REDD+ strategy, including its independent monitoring and reporting. UNDP will provide capacity development

services as necessary to ensure that the agency is equipped with adequate technical and functional capacities, including those required to mobilize and manage resources for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy. To enable knowledge transfer and develop capacities, UNDP will collaborate with UNV to mobilize volunteer experts in support of the agency. UNDP will also support the development of infrastructure, regulatory frameworks and benefit-sharing mechanisms for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation.

- 4.18 UNDP will continue to support Indonesia's efforts to access new funding mechanisms by highlighting the needs of communities most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Working at both the national and local levels, UNDP will aim to strengthen capacities to access and manage existing climate change financing mechanisms including the MLF, GEF, AF, and SCCF. Additionally, UNDP will support efforts to build strong and innovative partnerships with the private sector in order to access private sector resources as one possible source of domestic funding for climate change initiatives.
- 4.19 At the sub-national level, the climate change programme will focus on helping provincial and district governments to manage climate risk. Special attention will be given to UNPDF priority provinces, especially those communities which are heavily exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards. The climate change programme will work together with the disaster risk reduction programme of the crisis prevention and recovery practice area, which has initiated support at the sub-national level towards reducing the risk of climatic and other hazards. The climate change perspective will augment the existing disaster risk reduction work by (a) adding the analysis of incremental magnitudes, frequencies and unpredictability of climatic hazards to the risk equation; (b) exploring and introducing innovative measures that can be applied to reduce those risks; and (c) aligning DRR and climate change policy frameworks to ensure greater effectiveness.
- 4.20 UNDP will support the government and key stakeholders in promoting, adopting and managing renewable energy and energy efficiencies approaches in more effective and innovative ways. Support will target (a) improving the national policy and institutional environment and incentive systems to facilitate and enable wide scale adoption and investments in renewable energy and energy efficient technologies across both the public and private sectors; and (b) integrating renewable energy/energy efficiency policies into national and local development plans and climate change strategies. UNDP will also support the government in exploring possibilities for developing public-private partnerships on renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- 4.21 Activities designed to promote sustainable natural resource management will focus on strengthening national and sub-national capacities to effectively manage natural resources and address environmental pollution. Strategies and guidelines will be developed to protect the environment, focusing on the reduction of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Subsequently, attention will be given to the development of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) on POPs reduction along with a complementary monitoring system. UNDP will also support the Government in ensuring adherence to relevant international conventions ratified by Indonesia.
- 4.22 UNDP will partner with government, private sector and community-based organizations to ensure that there are coherent and effective policy frameworks, action plans and funding mechanisms in place to manage terrestrial ecosystems in target areas. Special attention will be given to designing, through broad participatory processes, a policy framework and regulations on forest and watersheds management at the national and local levels. UNDP will also provide support to stakeholders in designing innovative models to involve community based and volunteer organizations in the management of terrestrial eco-systems. This is intended to help

enhance community ownership and involvement while at the same time supporting the creation of livelihood opportunities.

- 4.23 UNDP will also provide similar support for sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems. Priority will be given to the establishment of a national database on coastal and marine resources and trans-boundary problems. While maintaining support to the development and implementation of a national action plan, UNDP Indonesia in partnership with its Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in Bangkok will also support the development and adoption of an inter-governmental Strategic Action Plan on trans-boundary marine ecosystem.

C. Democratic governance

Supporting National Medium-term Development Plan Priority 1; UNPDF Outcome 3

- 4.24 After a successful decade of reforming democratic institutions, attention is shifting to the quality of democracy in Indonesia. Public sector reform for good governance is priority number one in Indonesia's latest Medium-Term Development Plan and a focus area of its Long-Term Development Plan (2005-2025). UNDP support will focus on strengthening (a) the integrity of political, bureaucratic and judicial institutions; (b) the accountability and representativeness of elected political bodies; (c) public engagement in transparent and inclusive policymaking; (d) legal empowerment to protect rights and control abuses of power; and (e) public service standards and bureaucratic reform. With participation as its unifying theme, the UNDP democratic governance programme is organized in three sub-clusters: (a) civic engagement and democratic representation; (b) promoting access to justice and rights-based legal and justice sector reform; and (c) strengthened capacity of local government to deliver basic services.
- 4.25 To promote public representation and participation in political and government institutions, the programme will support national and sub-national parliaments in establishing and implementing mechanisms to strengthen constituent representation. This will include support to the establishment of constituent offices particularly in UNPDF targeted areas, namely Aceh, NTT and Papua. The programme will also build on existing mechanisms that promote citizen participation (e.g. Civic Education Centers) and strengthen these initiatives at national and sub-national levels. Emphasis will be placed on advancing the representation and participation of women as well as marginalized and vulnerable groups in both political institutions and government bodies.
- 4.26 With respect to justice and human rights protection for women and vulnerable groups, UNDP will work with stakeholders to leverage the gains made in developing and implementing the National Strategy on Access to Justice. UNDP will continue to partner with the Government, CSOs and other United Nations agencies to develop the capacity of Indonesia's three national human rights institutions. Special attention will be given to strengthening the capacity of *adat* communities in target areas on human rights advocacy and to handle grievances in a more effective, accountable and sustainable manner. The programme will strive to ensure the integration of justice and conflict-prevention activities in *conflict*-affected areas through collaboration between programme components.
- 4.27 Programme activities targeting decentralized governance and public sector services will focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of provincial governments to more effectively perform their functions. At the national level, support will target the revision of policies and the regulatory

framework on decentralization, together with measures to support effective implementation. At the sub-national level, the programme will support local authorities in target areas to improve their public service delivery through the refinement and implementation of minimum service standards (MSS) which will encompass public complaints and control mechanisms. The programme will simultaneously focus on supporting the local authorities to adopt and integrate human development and Millennium Development Goals and their corresponding indicators and targets in local development planning and budgeting processes. This will be partly supported through close collaboration between the democratic governance and the MDG and poverty reduction practice areas within UNDP.

- 4.28 As part of its support to decentralized governance, UNDP will also design and implement capacity strengthening initiatives tailored to meet the unique requirements of provinces such as Aceh and Nias, and to take into account the recovery processes in the area. For Aceh, the challenges of governance are compounded by the post-conflict environment and the high number of new leaders that have little knowledge and training in democratic and administrative management processes. Consequently, a special capacity development approach will be required to support both governments in the transformation process from recovery to long-term development and to address the additional challenges of consolidating the peace process. The democratic governance programme unit will continue to collaborate with the crisis prevention and recovery programme unit in designing and implementing initiatives for these provinces and will spearhead UNDP's interventions in Nias. The democratic governance programme area will also draw upon the expertise and services provided by UNV to mobilize volunteers, institutionalize participation and develop capacity at the provincial level.

D. Crisis prevention and recovery

Supporting National Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 9, 10 and 14; UNPDF Outcome 4

- 4.29 The crisis prevention and recovery programme will support the Government in the areas of (a) conflict prevention; (b) disaster risk reduction; and (c) post-crisis recovery. The programme seeks to build on the successes of the past five years and institutionalize lessons learned at the national and local levels in each focus area.
- 4.30 A key challenge will be to support the transition from crisis response to building national and local capacity to *coordinate* and manage recovery processes. UNDP will support national and local governments to institutionalize recovery mechanisms and frameworks that have been developed and apply global best practices and principles of 'do no harm', 'build back better', gender equality, environmental sustainability and good governance. Specific attention would be given to institutionalizing the Post-Disaster and Post-Conflict Needs Assessment methodologies integrating the human recovery aspects. UNDP will also support the Government in strengthening the recently established Indonesia Multi-Donor Trust Fund for DRR, which is aimed at mobilizing resources in support of coordinated disaster response and recovery. Drawing on its proven track record in disaster response, UNDP has joined the World Bank and other United Nations agencies in supporting the Government of Indonesia to establish this standing disaster-response facility, and will continue to provide support to the Government during the new CPAP cycle. In light of Indonesia's high level of exposure to natural disasters the UNDP programme will maintain rapid response capacities to support the Government in addressing recovery needs

of recurring disasters. Under the new CPAP, support will also be provided to assist the Government in refining and finalising national and sub-national post disaster recovery and rehabilitation guidelines, and appropriate mechanisms for implementation of these guidelines.

- 4.31 The Government and the donor community regard UNDP as a lead partner in disaster risk reduction. Disaster risk reduction activities will be designed to strengthen national and sub-national capacities to reduce the risk of, and increase resilience to disasters. UNDP will continue its work in supporting the formulation of policy and regulatory frameworks, especially at the sub-national level in the UNPDF target provinces. The programme will promote the conduct of accurate and reliable risk assessments as the basis of risk reduction initiatives. Emphasis will be placed on public participation in disaster risk reduction and the application of community and volunteer-based disaster risk reduction mechanisms. Initiatives will be aligned with UNDP's support to climate change adaptation in a number of high-risk provinces.
- 4.32 Building on its successes in mainstreaming conflict-sensitive practices into regular government development processes, the programme will upscale field level experiences and practices into policy formulation at the national level. Specific attention will be given to the formulation of a regulatory framework that will enable government and civil society to better manage and, to the extent possible, prevent conflict. The programme will support efforts to move the Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management through the final stages of the legislative process. It will also support the establishment, at the national level, of an institutional system that will facilitate coordination between various stakeholders to ensure effective conflict management. Tools and mechanisms for conflict prevention and early warning, such as conflict sensitive planning instruments and community conflict management forums, will be developed based on international best practices and promoted as an integral part of the national institutional system. This will involve greater emphasis on communicating results, especially lessons learned from the piloting of conflict-prevention methodologies.
- 4.33 In the last programme cycle, crisis prevention and recovery were the major areas of UNDP programme intervention in the province of Aceh. This programme component will continue to facilitate and provide a platform for the interventions of other programme components outlined in this Country Programme Action Plan. As the recovery process winds down in Aceh, the crisis recovery programme will gradually be concluded and replaced by a blended portfolio focusing on disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and post-conflict governance capacities. The Aceh component of the programme will be supported by closely coordinated interventions between various practice areas, including crisis prevention and recovery, environment, and democratic governance programme components.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

- 5.1. Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships to achieve results and maximize impact, UNDP will work in close collaboration with the Government, other UN agencies, multi and bilateral development partners, CSOs as well as the private sector in support of Indonesia's efforts to improve human development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Deepening and broadening partnerships will be a major focus of the 2011-2015 CPAP.
- 5.2. The partnership strategy will take into account the following existing national and international agreements, strategic frameworks, policies and plans: a) Jakarta Commitment on Aid for Development Effectiveness; b) Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; c) Rome Declaration on

Harmonization; d) the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan, Local Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), the Master Plan for Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias; and e) the United Nations Partnership Development Framework 2010-2015. Each of these framework documents outlines key national stakeholders and, in some instances, identifies areas and opportunities for collaborative effort and joint programming to accomplish common objectives. The strategy will also build on national and international experiences and best practices in promoting South-South and other forms of cooperation as well as in fostering public-private partnerships for development in line with the Global Compact Principles. Finally, the strategy will seek to increasingly tap into innovative financing mechanisms, including global trust funds and multi-donor facilities, especially but not exclusively in the area of climate change finance and others.

- 5.3. While continuing to strengthen existing partnerships with national and sub-national authorities involved in the previous programme cycle, UNDP will explore opportunities to engage with new State and non-State partners that can help to achieve important national objectives. UNDP will also support the Government in developing stronger partnerships with the private and not-for-profit sectors, given the important role that they play in national development. Specifically in relation to the private sector, a key objective will be to build partnerships that facilitate and enable private sector participation in, and contribution to the overall development process. Priority areas of attention in the new CPAP include public-private partnerships to support the national MDG Roadmap, as well as in support of climate change and renewable energy initiatives. In line with these objectives, the CO will also invest in developing its own capacities for engaging with the private sector.
- 5.4. In addition to forging partnerships UNDP will also support efforts to strengthen private sector capacity to adopt sustainable development practices in their day today management and business processes with the aim of helping Indonesia move towards a greener, low carbon economy. Similar efforts will be made to enhance awareness of, and the capacity to implement inclusive business practices as a means of expanding the provision of goods and services to the poor and increasing the share of economic added value small and micro-producers/suppliers are able to access. UNDP will work closely with the implementing partners of each programme component to explore possibilities of establishing partnership with the private sector.
- 5.5. Partnership at the decentralized level will be particularly important, given the need to improve capacities for public services delivery at this level and to involve local stakeholders, including marginalized populations, more effectively in decision-making and service delivery processes. In addition to deepening its relationships with decentralized stakeholders, UNDP will also seek to support inter-provincial, inter-district and inter-national South-South and North-South partnerships and knowledge sharing arrangements to leverage both local and international best practices. Some of the key areas in the CPAP which will benefit from these partnerships include: decentralized governance; community and volunteer-based disaster risk reduction and management; sub-national climate change and REDD+ strategies, action plans and benefit-sharing arrangements; and local economic development models. Partnerships that involve cost-sharing arrangements will also be important in mobilizing the resources required to have a greater impact on key human development indicators and MDG targets at the provincial and district levels.
- 5.6. Civil society organizations have been critical partners in their ability to enable UNDP and national authorities to effectively mobilize communities, provide services, and involve citizens in decision-making processes. These partnerships have been equally important across all of UNDP's practice areas, including disaster risk reduction, decentralization, access to justice, community development and livelihood improvement. UNDP will continue to invest in these partnerships,

employing a capacity development approach that helps to build both functional and technical capacities. For all partnership arrangements with CSOs, UNDP will involve the Government Implementing Partners in the process of both formulating and monitoring the implementation of the partnership agreements in all partnerships with CSOs.

- 5.7. Within the context of the Jakarta Commitment on Aid Effectiveness and the new UN Partnership Assistance Framework, UNDP will also work closely with other UN agencies to identify opportunities for further collaboration and joint programming in support of national objectives. Building on the strong collaborative arrangements already in place in areas such as disaster risk reduction and recovery, REDD+, and parliamentary development, UNDP will prioritise additional areas for joint efforts. Discussions have already been initiated on topics such as social protection, the MDG Roadmap, and livelihoods development in NTT.
- 5.8. Guided by the above, each programme component will be implemented in partnership with specific entities. The details for each component are elaborated in the Results and Resources Framework (Annex 1).

Part VI. Programme Management

- 6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the National Development Planning Agency, BAPPENAS, which is legally tasked with coordinating the implementation of the National Medium-Term Development Plan. Government ministries, NGOs and UN agencies including UNDP will implement programme activities. The responsible Government agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted Annual Work Plans (AWP). The AWP describe the specific programme level results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partners" shall mean "Executing Agencies" in the previous CPD.
- 6.2 While the National Implementation Modality will be the standard modality for all UNDP supported projects, where warranted, e.g. in a crisis or special development situation, UNDP, in consultation with the national coordinating agency (BAPPENAS), may elect to adopt the Direct Implementation Modality. This modality is intended to provide UNDP and the Government with the flexibility to respond to on-the-ground situations requiring fast and effective responses.
- 6.3 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with BAPPENAS and key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNPDF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWP. To the extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP. UNDP will sign the project documents with the relevant implementing partners (upon clearance by BAPPENAS) in accordance with corporate practices and national requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.

- 6.4 Atlas contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.
- 6.5 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.6 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP using the following modalities: a) cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: i) prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or ii) after activities have been completed (reimbursement); b) direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; and c) direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners. Where cash transfers are made to the national treasury, the treasury shall promptly transfer such cash to the relevant Implementing Partner(s).
- 6.7 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.
- 6.8 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.
- 6.9 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm selected by UNDP, may conduct such an assessment in which the Implementing Partners and, as appropriate, other Ex Com agencies shall participate.
- 6.10 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
- 6.11 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, government cash counterpart contributions, or other kinds of financial and non-financial contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 UNDP fully supports the Government's recent efforts to increase its ownership of development aid coordination, monitoring and evaluation. In order for Government to be able to track aid flow and its effectiveness, UNDP will support Government ownership and involvement in every stage of the programme and project cycle.
- 7.2 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNPDF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary harmonized M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient

utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

- 7.3 It is envisaged that there will be semi-annual Outcome Board meetings together with a comprehensive annual CPAP review involving UNDP, BAPPENAS and implementing partners. These meetings will serve as a vehicle to aggregate and jointly review the progress made against the CPAP targets and its contribution to the Government's National Medium-Term Development Plan. These semi-annual reviews shall focus mainly on a more strategic achievement at the outcome level, as oppose to achievement of outputs and targets on project-by-project basis, which will be the domain of the Project Boards. This outcome focused and Government led M&E arrangement represents an important departure from the previous CPAP cycle, which was more output oriented.
- 7.4 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the Government and UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following: a) periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives; b) programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and c) special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies, will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.
- 7.5 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.
- 7.6 The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.
- 7.7 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP and the Government.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

- 8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan, CPAP, AWP, UNPDF results matrix and MDGs, including M&E reporting. Through annual reviews, joint field missions and periodic progress reporting, the roles and responsibilities of UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be clearly defined.
- 8.2 Subject to availability, UNDP is committed to mobilize funds from its regular resources in the amounts indicated in the annexed results and resources framework. Correspondingly, UNDP will work closely with the government to mobilise the resources indicated in the "other resources" column within the RRF, as these resources are critical for the successful implementation of the programme. It is acknowledged that successful resource mobilization is partly subject to donor

interest. Both regular and other resources as indicated in the RRF are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

- 8.3 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner.
- 8.4 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment.
- 8.5 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
- 8.6 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

- 9.1 The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the Operational Assistance Agreement, signed in 12 June 1969.
- 9.2 As a contribution to the programme, government cost sharing arrangements in cash and in kind will be pursued. This will include the appointment of dedicated human resources for the implementation of nationally implemented projects.
- 9.3 Jointly the Government and UNDP will make the necessary efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme.
- 9.4 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organizing periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordinating sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic joint monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact on the co-operation.
- 9.5 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s)

- authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.
- 9.6 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP only.
- 9.7 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
- 9.8 In the case of international NGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.
- 9.9 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:
- i. All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP; and
 - ii. All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
- 9.10 The findings of each audit will be reported to BAPPENAS, the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:
- i. Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
 - ii. Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI);
 - iii. Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations ; and
 - iv. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, and to the SAI, on a quarterly basis, or as locally agreed).

Part X. Other Provisions

- 10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of INDONESIA and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 14 February 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

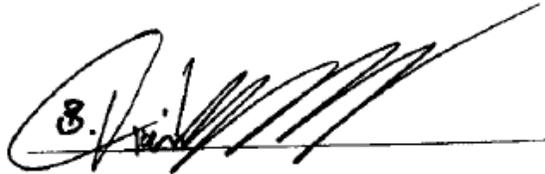
For the Government of Indonesia

For the United Nations Development Programme


WA _____

Prof. Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana, SE, MA
Minister of National Development Planning/
Chairperson of National Development Planning
Agency

Date: 14 February 2011



Beate Trankmann
Country Director

Date: 14 February 2011

ANNEX 1: Country Programme Action Plan Results and Resources Framework

Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Reduction

Expected UNDAF Outcome #1: Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per millennium declaration. Outcome #2: The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to decent work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities. Outcome #3: People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups.										
UNDP Programme Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output Targets and Indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component (Per Year US\$)					
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1. Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty	1.1. OUTCOME: National and sub-national authorities and stakeholders are more effective in reducing poverty and vulnerability, particularly in UNPDF provinces and districts INDICATORS: 1) Percent of national and sub-national budget allocated for poverty/vulnerability policies and programmes particularly in UNPDF provinces and districts 2) Level of delivery against budget law (not budget revision or amendment) in national and UNPDF provinces and districts 3) Rate of poverty-vulnerability in UNPDF provinces and districts by sex disaggregation Baseline: 1) 25% of national and sub-national budget allocated for poverty/vulnerability policies and programmes particularly in UNPDF provinces and districts 2) 25% delivery against budget law (not budget revision or amendment) in national and UNPDF provinces and districts 3) Rate of poverty-vulnerability in UNPDF provinces and districts by sex disaggregation Targets: 1) Real increase (inflation adjusted) in actual budget allocation figures for national ³ and 25% increase in actual budget allocation figures for sub-national governments 2) Significantly increased delivery against budget law	1.1.1. National and local institutions have enhanced systems and competencies for MDG-based pro-poor and results-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Indicators: 1) Number of government officials and other stakeholders that have the technical expertise for conducting MDG-based pro-poor planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation 2) Level of adoption of MDG-based pro-poor and results based planning and budgeting methodology at national level 3) Number of MOUs and important joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction in 6 provinces 4) Number of CSOs facilitating livelihood improvement related programmes Baseline: 1) Available but insufficient technical expertise in MDG-based pro-poor planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation in BAPPENAS and other institutions 2) BAPPENAS and MoF have introduced performance based budgeting, but it is not consistently applied 3) Nonexistence of a PPP-CSR framework for poverty reduction 4) 40 CSOs in Papua region and NTB Target 2011: 1) 500 government officials 2) BAPPENAS and MOF have introduced and revised a new results-oriented budgeting framework, but it has not been utilized to maximize poverty reduction efforts 10 priority ministries and state agencies have adopted the planning and budgeting methodology by 2011 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction 4) 60 CSOs in UNPDF areas Target 2012: 1) 1,000 government officials 2) 20 priority ministries and agencies have adopted the planning and budgeting methodology 3) 2 additional MOUs and joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction 4) 80 CSOs in UNPDF areas Target 2013: 1) 1,500 government officials 2) 30 ministries and agencies have adopted the planning and budgeting methodology 3) 2 additional MOUs and 2 joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction 4) 100 CSOs in UNPDF areas Target 2014: 1) 2,000 government officials 2) 40 ministries and agencies have adopted the planning and budgeting methodology 3) 2 additional MOUs and 2 joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction 4) 120 CSOs in UNPDF areas Target 2015: 1) 2,500 government officials 2) 50 ministries and agencies have adopted the planning and budgeting methodology 3) 2 additional MOUs and 2 joint initiatives between GOI and private sector established through the framework of PPP-CSR for poverty reduction 4) 140 CSOs in UNPDF areas	BAPPENAS, BAPPEDAS, Local CSOs, MOHA, Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare Universities, Office of the VP	Regular Resources					
					383	269	286	254	145	1337
					Other Resources					
					2155	3500	3500	3500	3500	16155
		1.1.2. Local economic	Indicators: 1) Level of adoption of pro-poor and results based planning and budgeting methodology at sub-national levels and % of budget allocation for		Regular Resources					

³ Specific target to be set based on further discussion with GoI

	(not budget revision or amendment) in national and UNPDF provinces and districts 3) Lowered rate of poverty-vulnerability in UNPDF provinces and districts, by sex disaggregation	development facility established at the sub-national level, providing technical assistance in budget allocation and financial management, coordination of PPP-CSR engagement and partnership with universities and CSOs, particularly in UNPDF areas ⁴	<p>pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 2) Number of MOUs and joint initiatives between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) Number of high priority regions implementing comprehensive local economic and livelihood development strategies 4) Number of think-tanks and partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and CSOs, particularly in UNPDF areas</p> <p>Baseline: 1) P3BM tools have been applied in some provinces and districts 2) 25% of sub-national budget allocated for poverty programmes particularly in UNPDF provinces and districts 3) Nonexistence of a PPP-CSR framework at the sub-national level 4) Limited piloting of local economic and livelihood development models in regions such as Papua and initial scoping in Aceh 5) Limited availability of quality partnerships between sub-national governments and universities and CSOs</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) 6 provinces have adopted pro-poor and results based planning and budgeting methodologies in 2011 2) 30 % of budget allocated for pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives initiated between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 4) 3 priority regions pilot comprehensive local economic and livelihood development strategies 5) 1 think-tank and 2 partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and CSOs, particularly in 1 UNPDF area Target 2012:1) 12 provinces have adopted pro-poor and results based planning and budgeting methodologies 2) 35 % of budget allocated for pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives initiated between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 4) 1 think-tank and 2 partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and CSOs, particularly in 1 UNPDF area Target 2013: 1) 18 provinces have adopted pro-poor methodologies 2) 40 % of budget allocated for pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives initiated between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 4) 5 priority regions adopt comprehensive local economic and livelihood development strategies 5) 1 think-tank and 2 partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and CSOs, particularly in 1 UNPDF area Target 2014: 1) 24 provinces 2) 45 % of budget allocated for pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives initiated between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 4) 7 priority regions adopt local economic and livelihood development strategies 5) 1 think-tank and 2 partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and CSOs, particularly in 1 UNPDF area Target 2015: 1) 33 provinces 2) 50 % of budget allocated for pro-poor programmes at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 3) 2 MOUs and 2 joint initiatives initiated between sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of a PPP-CSR at the sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 4) 10 regions adopt local economic and livelihood development strategies 5) 1 think-tank and 2 partnerships established between sub-national governments, universities and</p>	96	67	61	77	73	374
				Other Resources					

⁴ This output will be jointly supported by UNDP's Democratic Governance and Poverty Reduction Units.

<p>1.2. OUTCOME: Access to and quality of social welfare services improved.</p> <p>Indicators: 1) Scope and coverage of social and rehabilitation services provided to People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS); 2) Level of harmonization of social assistance initiatives targeting poor and vulnerable populations, particularly children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline: 1). Limited scope and coverage of social assistance services. (To be further elaborated); 2) Current social assistance activities for PMKS are duplicative and over-lapping and capacity building efforts are sub-optimal.</p> <p>Targets: 1) TBD 2) TBD</p>	<p>1.2.1. Social assistance policy framework is strengthened with appropriate institutional and financing mechanisms⁵</p>	<p>CSOs, particularly in 1 UNPDF area</p> <p>Indicators: 1) level of progress made in developing national policy frameworks and programmes on social assistance. (This includes progress on resource mobilization); 2) Level of progress made in reducing duplication and overlap in services; 3) Level of progress made in enhancing social empowerment for children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline: 1) The scope of social assistance to children, the elderly and persons with disabilities is still limited. (to be further elaborated); 2) Current social assistance activities for children, elders and persons with disabilities are duplicative and overlapping (to be further elaborated); 3) Individual and institutional capacities to promote social empowerment for children, the elderly and persons with disabilities are limited.</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Relevant studies and ground work conducted on selected social assistance programs and formulation of policy recommendations for follow-up; 2) Technical assistance to support the implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer; 3) TBD</p> <p>Target 2012: TBD Target 2013: TBD Target 2014: TBD Target 2015: TBD</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="6">Regular Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>82</td> <td>54</td> <td>66</td> <td>79</td> <td>76</td> <td>357</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Other Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>1490</td> <td>1000</td> <td>1000</td> <td>1000</td> <td>4990</td> </tr> </table>	Regular Resources						82	54	66	79	76	357	Other Resources						500	1490	1000	1000	1000	4990												
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Other Resources																																								
500	1490	1000	1000	1000	4990																																			
<p>1.3. OUTCOME: Accelerated achievement of social development priorities and MDG targets as stated in the RPJMN, and overall improvement of human development</p> <p>Indicators: 1) Level of achievement of MDG targets 2) Level of disparities in MDG</p>	<p>1.2.2. Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response System is established that is fully integrated into Government policy coordination entities and frameworks</p> <p>1.3.1. Strategy and mechanisms to implement the MDGs Road Map are developed</p>	<p>Indicators: Number of Crisis Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Units established that are delivering monthly reports on the quantitative and qualitative status of the poor and vulnerable against changing macro-economic variables</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Inexistence of a CVMRS - the World Bank, AUSAID and UNDP are preparing a CVMRU but it requires strengthening</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Establishment of a CVMRU at the national level 2) Delivery of monthly report alerts and policy inputs/advice for action and follow-up Target 2012: 1) Establishment of CVMRU in Aceh 2) Delivery of monthly report alerts and policy inputs/advice for action and follow-up Target 2013: 1) Establishment of CVRMU in Papua and NTT 2) Delivery of monthly report alerts and policy inputs/advice for action and follow-up Target 2014: 1) Establishment of CVRMU in NTB and Riau 2) Delivery of monthly report alerts and policy inputs/advice for action and follow-up Target 2015: 1) Assessment and evaluation of the CVMRS and regional CVMRUs</p> <p>Indicators: 1) Capacity development assistance framework for the MDG Roadmap (including institutional & regulatory elements) developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support, particularly in UNPDF areas 2) Existence of mechanisms and procedures for providing financial management, technical assistance and oversight to sub-national GOI and non-GOI organizations during the implementation of the MDG road-map and number of local governments and non-government organizations assisted, particularly in UNPDF areas</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, VP office, BAPPEDAs</p> <p>BAPPENAS, Line Ministries, BAPPEDAs, Line Local Government Agencies (SKPDs), Local CSOs,</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="6">Regular Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>72</td> <td>34</td> <td>41</td> <td>51</td> <td>-</td> <td>198</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Other Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Regular Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>168</td> <td>118</td> <td>109</td> <td>119</td> <td>115</td> <td>629</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Other Resources</td> </tr> </table>	Regular Resources						72	34	41	51	-	198	Other Resources						Regular Resources						168	118	109	119	115	629	Other Resources					
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Other Resources																																								

⁵ Target of this output subject to further discussion with relevant stakeholders including mainly government authority

	<p>achievement at the sub-national level 3) HDI at both national and sub-national level</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Level of achievement of MDG targets as stated in MDG 2010 report 2) 2010 MDG achievement at sub-national level 3) 2010 HDI level at both national and sub-national level</p> <p>Targets: 1) TBD with GOI 2) TBD with GOI (in UNPDF area) 3) TBD with GOI (In UNPDF Area)</p>		<p>Baseline: 1) Partial existence of programmatic capacity development strategies, but no capacity development assistance framework strategy for implementing the MDG road map 2) Nonexistence of mechanisms and procedures for providing financial management technical assistance and oversight to sub-national governments</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Capacity development assistance framework strategy for the MDGs is developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 UNPDF area 2) Existence of mechanisms and procedures for providing financial management technical assistance and oversight to sub-national GOI and non-GOI organizations during the implementation of the MDG road-map and number of local governments and non government organizations assisted in 1 UNPDF area</p> <p>Target 2012: 1) Number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 other UNPDF area 2) Number of local governments and non-government organizations assisted in 2 UNPDF areas</p> <p>Target 2013: 1) Number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 other UNPDF area 2) Number of local governments and non-government organizations assisted in 2 UNPDF areas</p> <p>Target 2014: 1) Number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 other UNPDF area 2) Number of local governments and non-government organizations assisted in 2 UNPDF areas</p> <p>Target 2015: 1) Number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 other UNPDF area 2) Number of local governments and non-government organizations assisted in 2 UNPDF areas</p>	Universities							
	<p>1.3.2. National and sub National capacities improved to monitor, evaluate, analyze and report on MDG and human development</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Existence of technical and institutional development framework for HD/MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis involving GOI and non-government institutions at the national and sub-national level, particularly in UNPDF areas 2) Existence of university and CSO MDG and HD capacity development network led by a selected university in UNPDF areas 3) Existence of MDG HD Public Policy Centre at a renowned national university that is capable of providing high quality policy inputs to the government 4) Number of MDG and HD Reports produced in collaboration between GOI, CSOs, media groups and universities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD by study</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Technical and institutional development framework for human development and MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis is developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 1 UNPDF area 2) University and CSO capacity development network is established with clear CB plans 3) MDG HD Public Policy Centre is established providing # of policy inputs to GOI, which have been discussed and endorsed 4) 2 Annual MDG & HD reports</p> <p>Target 2012: 1) Technical and institutional development framework for human development and MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis is</p>									
					Regular Resources						
					72	50	41	51	50	264	
					Other Resources						
					1000	2500	2500	2500	2225	8225	

			<p>developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 2 UNPDF areas 2) University and CSO capacity development network is established with clear CB plans implemented in 20% of UNPDF areas 3) MDG HD Public Policy Centre is established providing number of policy inputs to GOI 4) 4 annual MDG & HD reports Target 2013: 1) Technical and institutional development framework for human development and MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis is developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 3 UNPDF areas 2) University and CSO capacity development network is established with clear CB plans implemented in 40% of UNPDF areas 3) MDG HD Public Policy Centre is established providing policy inputs to GOI 4) 6 Annual MDG & HD reports Target 2014: 1) Technical and institutional development framework for human development and MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis is developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 3 UNPDF areas and 2 other selected regions 2) University and CSO capacity development network is established with clear CB plans implemented in 60% of UNPDF areas 3) MDG HD Public Policy Centre is established providing policy inputs to GOI 4) 8 Annual MDG & HD reports Target 2015: 1) Technical and institutional development framework for human development and MDG reporting, monitoring and analysis is developed and implemented and number of GOI and non-GOI organizations at national and sub-national levels benefitting from the technical support in 3 UNPDF areas and 3 other selected regions 2) University and CSO capacity development network is established with clear CB plans implemented in 50% UNPDF areas 3) MDG HD Public Policy Centre is established providing policy inputs to GOI 4) 10 annual MDG & HD reports</p>							
		1.3.3. BAPPENAS and related line ministries capacity to establish and foster global partnership for development cooperation strengthened	<p>Indicators: 1) Availability of partnership strategies and mechanisms for engagement with different types of development partners under various cooperation frameworks 2) Extent to which mechanisms are in place to support the implementation of PPP and CSR on the accelerated achievement of the MDGs 3) Availability of international cooperation frameworks between GOI and international partners under South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation modalities 4) Extent to which there are effective capacity development programmes in place for stakeholders involved in supporting the development cooperation framework 5) Adequate knowledge management system using integrated mechanism to capture various best practice and lessons learned on development issues</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Strategy exists for partnership with bilateral and multilateral partners under the Aid Effectiveness Framework (Jakarta Commitment) 2) No comprehensive partnership strategies within Indonesia's national and international development cooperation framework for private sector and CSO engagement on the MDGs 3) No comprehensive partnership strategies on South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation under the framework of aid effectiveness 4) Capacity of some stakeholders involved in the development cooperation process is very limited 5) Development cooperation knowledge management system has not been established</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) An interim/transitional funding mechanism to support the development of a nationally-managed Trust Fund is operational, with enhanced national systems and institutional capacities, and equipped with clear SOP and implementation guidelines 2) Strategy and scheme for partnership with private sector through PPP and CSR map identified 3) Blue print of a mechanism for</p>	BAPPENAS, MOF, MOFA, Private sectors, CSOs	Regular Resources					
					409	228	281	326	326	1570
					Other Resources					

		<p>South-South cooperation identified 4) Capacity development scheme for development cooperation of GOI established 5) Knowledge management system initiated within the Government Target 2012: 1) Nationally-managed Trust Fund (A4DE) established and administered by national entity 2) Mechanism (SOP and technical guidelines) for partnership through PPP and CSR established and developed 3) Strategy for partnerships under the South-South cooperation framework and trust fund for aid effectiveness as a mechanism for partnerships under the aid effectiveness framework developed 4) GOI staff capacity to engage in development cooperation improved 5) Knowledge management system established Target 2013: 1) Nationally-managed Trust Fund (A4DE) operationalized and utilized, with regular and joint monitoring and evaluation 2) Strategy and schemes for partnership with private sector through PPP and CSR implemented, particularly related to the achievement of MDGs 3) Mechanism for South-South cooperation framework fully implemented and further cooperation strategy developed 4) 20% increase in the number of GOI staff, including local government, and private sector participants in the capacity development initiatives related to development cooperation 5) Knowledge management system well maintained and lessons learned captured Target 2014: 1) Refinement of A4DE mechanism and lessons learned report published 2) Partnership through PPP and CSR modalities monitored and inputs provided for improvement 3) Strategy for partnerships under the South-South cooperation framework monitored and revised 4) Multi stakeholder forum to improve capacity and dialogue on development cooperation established 5) Knowledge management improved to facilitate strengthening of the system Target 2015: 1) Strategy on PPP and CSR on the achievement of MDGs well established and lessons learned provided 2) Strategy for Indonesia's role in international development forum and consolidated mechanism for partnership with UN agencies in project fully developed 3) Dialogue forum and capacity institution to improve capacity established 4) Knowledge management system fully established to facilitate the lesson learned from cross cutting issues and multi stakeholder involvement</p>							
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Environment, Energy and Climate Change`

Expected UNDAF Outcome 5: Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities.										
UNDP Programme Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output Targets and Indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component (Per Year US\$)					
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
2.Environment and climate change	<p>2.1. OUTCOME: Responsible national institutions and relevant stakeholders are more effective in managing environmental resources and addressing environmental pollution Indicators: 1) Proportion of government budget allocated for natural resources management 2) National deforestation rates 3) % of Indonesian coral reef in very good condition 4) Number of priority watershed areas that have been improved and in good condition 5) % emission reduction of POP compared to national baseline Baseline: 1) 0.08 % of national government budget 2011 is allocated for natural resources management (allocation for Ministry of Environment) 2) Annual forest degradation: 1.08 million ha per annum (period 2000-2006) 3) Less than 10% of Indonesian coral reef in very good condition 4) In 2010, 25 of 108 priority watersheds were improved through a rehabilitation programme 5) Level of POP emission in environment (water, sediment, biota) Targets: 1) By 2015, the government budget allocation for natural resources management is USD 1.5 billion 2) Annual forest degradation: 1.08 million ha per annum 3) 10 % of Indonesian coral reef in very good condition 4) By 2015, 108 critical watersheds are rehabilitated 5) All kinds of POPs are banned for consumption in Indonesia</p>	2.1.1. Government, private sector and CBO partners have coherent and effective policy frameworks, action plans, implementing arrangement and funding arrangement to sustainably manage terrestrial ecosystems	<p>Indicators: 1) Progress made in establishing coherent policy framework with action plan and budget 2) Effective functioning of existing multi-stakeholder forums and/or establishment of new forums to sustainably manage forests and watersheds in targeted areas 3) Local/regional policy framework on promoting public/private/community partnership mechanisms for the management of forests and watersheds Baseline: 1) Inadequate policy framework for forest and watershed management with no comprehensive action plan and very limited funding 2) In 2009, most existing multi-stakeholder watershed fora (43 fora) that were established at national and local levels were not yet effectively functioning 3) Initiatives on promoting public/private/community partnership mechanisms for the management of forests and watersheds not yet well coordinated, recognized and implemented/adopted at national and local levels Target 2011: 1) Draft government regulation for watershed management finalized with community participation and discussed at national and local government level 2) Programme to strengthen watershed fora and raise community awareness developed 3) Policy review and analysis on public/private/community partnership mechanisms for the management of forests and watersheds at national and local level completed Target 2012: 1) Government regulation for watershed management officially issued 2) Programme to strengthen watershed fora implemented in 3 selected areas 3) Piloting public/private/community partnership in the management of forests and watersheds undertaken in 2 districts (2 provinces) Target 2013: 1) Draft implementation guidelines for the enacted watershed management regulation developed 2) Programme to strengthen watershed fora implemented in 6 selected areas 3) Piloting public/private/community partnership in the management of forests and watersheds undertaken in 4 districts, 4 provinces (cumulative) Target 2014: 1) Socialization for implementation guidelines for watershed management at national and local government level 2) Lessons learned and recommendation from implementation of strengthening watershed fora programme discussed at national level 3) Piloting public/private/community partnership in the management of forests and watersheds undertaken in 6 districts, 6 provinces (competed) Target 2015: 1) 6 watershed fora effectively functioning in 6 selected areas 2) Policy framework on public/private/community partnership drafted</p>	Ministry of Forestry (Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation & Social Forestry; and Directorate General of Forest Protection & Nature Conservation), BAPPENAS, State Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Home Affairs	Regular Resources					
		75	45		49	57	70	296		
		Other Resources								
		1400	1400		2000	2000	1200	7000		
		2.1.2. Government and multi-stakeholder partners have coherent and effective policy frameworks and action plans to sustainably manage coastal and marine	<p>Indicators: 1) Reliable data on coastal and marine resources 2) National Action Plan (NAP) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP) on trans-boundary coastal and marine ecosystem management Baseline: 1) Outdated data on coastal and marine resources and inadequate understanding of trans-boundary problems 2) No regional, national and local action plans on trans-boundary coastal and marine ecosystem management Target 2011: 1) National database on coastal and marine resources and trans-boundary problems in one specific area developed 2) Draft comprehensive scientific analysis on coastal and marine ecosystem management developed Target 2012: 1) National database on coastal and marine resources and trans-boundary problems in 2 specific areas (cumulative) developed 2) Draft of SAP on integrated ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and</p>	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Home Affairs, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Local government	Regular Resources					
		73	45		73	86	95	372		
		Other Resources								
		500	500		500	500	500	2500		

		ecosystems	marine resources developed Target 2013: 1) National database on coastal and marine resources and trans-boundary problems updated and management information system on coastal and marine resources designed 2) SAP inter-governmentally signed and implemented, draft NAP on integrated ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and marine resources developed Target 2014: 1) Management information system on coastal and marine resources developed 2) NAP is endorsed by the Ministry and adopted in national policy frameworks Target 2015: 1) Management information system on coastal and marine resources operational 2) NAP implemented								
		2.1.3. Strategy and guidelines developed for the protection of the environment, focusing on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) reduction	Indicators: 1) National Implementing Plan (NIP) on POPs reduction 2) Implementation guidelines of NIP to effectively monitor POPs emission reduction Baseline: 1) Indonesia ratified Stockholm Convention on POPs on 28 September, 2009 and established a National Implementation Plan on POPs dealing with 12 POPs, but not the 9 new POPs 2) No guidelines of NIP implementation to monitor POPs emission reduction Target 2011: 1) Situation analysis on one or two new POPs discussed at national level 2) Development of guideline draft to monitor one or two new POPs emission reduction Target 2012: 1) Updated NIP to include new POPs endorsed by the Ministry 2) Guidelines to monitor new POPs emission reduction endorsed by the Ministry Target 2013: 1) Dissemination of the updated NIP at national level focusing on new POPs 2) Dissemination of the guidelines to monitor the new POPs reduction and capacity development of selected testing laboratory (human resources & laboratory infrastructure) Target 2014: 1) Technical implementation of updated NIP by the Ministry 2) Guidelines to monitor new POPs reduction implemented Target 2015: 1) Technical implementation of updated NIP to monitor new POPs reduction 2) Monitoring and evaluation of the guidelines implementation of new POPs	State Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Statistics Indonesia, Ministry of Finance	Regular Resources						
					73	72	84	57	63	349	
					Other Resources						
					1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	
	2.2. OUTCOME: GoI and key stakeholders (private sector and CBOs) more effective and innovative in promoting, adopting and managing renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE)	2.2.1. National energy policies and guideline developed and integrated into sub-national development plan	Indicators: 1) Level of progress in finalizing key national and sub-national policies on RE and EE 2) % of district governments that develop new or revised policies on RE/EE in line with national energy laws and guidelines with special focus on vulnerable regions Baseline: 1) Energy Law 30/2007 in place; Draft Government Regulation on Renewable Energy in internal MEMR; Draft of revised Presidential Decree on Kebijakan Energi Nasional (KEN) 5/2006; draft of revised RIKEN 2005-2010; with inadequate government regulations for RE/EE implementation, lack of capacity building for sub-national levels; fiscal incentive is limited for geothermal, biofuel, biogas 2) 5 provinces (West Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatera, Central Java, Jogjakarta, and Papua) are developing local energy planning, including RE Target 2011: 1) Making use of international best practice policies on RE/EE and facilitation of South-South cooperation. Government regulation (National Energy Policy (KEN) 2010-2050), Government Regulation on Renewable Energy, and RIKEN 2010-2015 finalized; Guideline for developing General Planning on National Energy (RUEN) and General Planning on Regional Energy Planning (RUED) finalized; fiscal incentives for RE (wind, waste biomass) & EE developed in selected sectors 2) Pilot on RE/EE policies, programmes and action plans developed in 1% of districts Target 2012: 1) General Planning on National Energy (RUEN) finalized; fiscal incentives for RE (wind, biomass) & EE implemented; Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy Efficiency finalized 2) Pilot on RUED in 5% districts (cumulative) developed including Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy Efficiency Target 2013: 1) RUEN, RUED, Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), National and Sub-National Planning Board (BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA), Agency for Technology Assessment and Implementation (BPPT), Ministry Research and Technology, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transportation	Regular Resources						
	Indicators: 1) % contribution of RE in national primary energy supply 2) Level of energy intensity (primary energy consumption/GDP) 3) rural electrification ratio and national electrification ratio Baseline (2010): 1) RE (geothermal, hydro, biomass, solar, wind) contributes 5.3% of primary energy supply 2) 381 TOE/USD million 93% rural electrification; national electrification 67.2% Targets (2014 – Renstra ESDM, RPJMN): 1) RE contributes 10.7 % of primary energy supply				145	95	49	57	63	409	
					Other Resources						
					1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	

2) 370 TOE/USD million 98% rural electrification; 80% national electrification		Efficiency implemented 2) Pilot on RUED in 10% districts (cumulative) developed including Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy Efficiency Target 2014: 1) Pilot on RUED in 20% districts (cumulative) developed including Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy Efficiency Target 2015: 1) Implementation of key RE/EE policies evaluated; best practices identified and shared 2) Pilot on RUED in 30% districts (cumulative) developed including Roadmap of Sectoral Action Plan on Energy Efficiency								
	2.2.2. OUTPUT Sub-national authorities and key partners are able to implement programmes, mobilize resources and develop public-private partnership for RE/EE, which will contribute to the reduction of national greenhouse gas emission	<p>Indicators: 1) % of districts implement RE/EE projects in public-private partnership mechanism (with emphasis on introduction of energy technology; increase capacity of local technology manufacturers; increase local content) 2) % of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) % increase in national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors 4) Kilo tons CO₂eq emission reduction</p> <p>Baseline: 1) 3% districts in Indonesia have implemented RE/EE in public-private partnership mechanism 2) Counterpart budget 10% of total Special Funding Allocation (DAK) for rural electrification allocated at every selected district 3) Increase 4% (MEMR 2011) 4) Emission from energy sector in 2005 is 395,990 Kt CO₂eq</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) 4% of districts implement RE/EE projects with signed agreement for public-private partnership 2) 0.5% of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) 14% increase of national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors 4) 50 Kt CO₂eq emission reduced Target 2012: 1) 5% of districts implement RE/EE projects with signed agreement for public-private partnership (cumulative) 2) 0.6% of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) 24% increase in national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors. 4) 100 Kt CO₂eq emission reduced (cumulative) Target 2013: 1) 6% of districts implement RE/EE projects with signed agreement for public-private partnership (cumulative) 2) 0.8% of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) 34% increase of national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors 4) 150 Kt CO₂eq emission reduced (cumulative). Target 2014: 1) 8% of districts implement RE/EE projects with signed agreement for public-private partnership (cumulative) 2) 1% of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) 44% increase of national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors 4) 200 Kt CO₂eq emission reduced (cumulative) Target 2015: 1) 10% of districts implement RE/EE projects with signed agreement for public-private partnership (cumulative) 2) 1.2% of local budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for RE in districts with low electrification ratio 3) 54% increase in national budget allocated (inflation adjusted) for EE in industry, commercial, transportation, and household sectors 4) 250 Kt CO₂eq emission reduced (cumulative)</p>	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Agency for Technology Assessment and Implementation (BPPT), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Ministry of Disadvantaged Regions, National and Sub-National Planning Board (BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA), Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transportation	Regular Resources						
				70	45	98	57	63	333	
				Other Resources						
				2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000	
2.3. OUTCOME: National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer	2.3.1. OUTPUT Adequately capacitated institutional mechanism and financing	<p>Indicators: 1) Achievement of major institutional REDD+ milestones such as MRV/REL and financing institutions 2) Availability of major REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines, including payment distribution and pilot project selection criteria</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Specialised REDD+ related institutions are non-existent 2) Policy guidelines and strategies on REDD+ lacking</p>	BAPPENAS, UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance,	Regular Resources						
				70	45	49	43	48	255	

<p>protection Indicators: 1) Existence of a strong, effective and convergent national institutional arrangement 2) Sound policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanism for REDD+, Ozone Layer Protection and Adaptation activities 3) National coordinating and harmonizing mechanism for climate change financing Baseline: 1) National institutional arrangement on climate change is not unified 2) Policies, strategies and mechanisms for REDD+, Ozone Layer Protection and Adaptation activities require further development and refinement 3) National coordination on climate change financing is not harmonized Targets: 1) A strong, effective and convergent national institutional arrangement to manage climate change is established 2) Sound policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanism for REDD+, Ozone Layer Protection and Adaptation activities are developed with necessary resources to deliver true and lasting impacts 3) National coordinating and harmonizing mechanism for climate change financing is established with sufficient institutional support to run efficiently and effectively</p>	<p>instrument established for REDD+ and corresponding policies and strategies developed and implemented</p>	<p>Target 2011: 1) Establishment of REDD+ MRV and financing institutional framework 2) Design of payment mechanism framework completed and criteria for prioritizing pilot provinces for REDD+ completed Target 2012: 1) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+ demonstrated in 5 provinces, including the establishment of respective sub-national RELs 2) Payment mechanism piloted in several pilot provinces Target 2013: 1) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+ demonstrated in an additional 5 provinces, including the establishment of respective sub-national RELs 2) Evaluation of effectiveness of payment mechanism Target 2014: 1) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+ demonstrated at national level, against a national REL 2) Internationally recognized Indonesian REDD+ payment mechanism Target 2015: 1) Indonesian REDD+ credits recognized as demonstrating real, measureable, lasting emission reductions 2) REDD+ credit derived funding coordinated by REDD+ institutions and delivered to local beneficiaries in a manner conducive to addressing deforestation/degradation and UNDP principles</p>	DNPI	Other Resources					
				2000	2000	2000	1000	1000	8000
	<p>2.3.2. OUTPUT National policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanism in place to enable implementation of HCFC reduction programmes with low GWP</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Availability of policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanisms on HCFC Reduction Programme 2) % reduction of HCFC consumption Baseline: 1) Strategy for HPMP has been developed but policies and other relevant regulations for the implementation of the strategy have not been developed 2) Baseline HCFC consumption of 2009/2010 average = 5,714.25 metric tonnes Target 2011: 1) Restriction regulations on imports of products using HCFC replaced by products with Non-HCFC, low GWP and energy efficient associated with relevant technical guidelines developed and issued 2) Business as Usual (BAU) Target 2012: 1) Quota import on HCFC consumption issued and implemented, and freeze on the consumption of HCFC equal to 2009/2010 baseline by end of 2012 2) Business as Usual (BAU) Target 2013: 1) Control of HCFC consumption growth via quota import to ensure 3% reduction of HCFC consumption 2) 3-% reduction in HCFC consumption. Target 2014: 1) By end of 2014, regulations on the 10% reduction from 2009/2010 baseline of HCFC have been developed and released 2) 10% reduction from 2009/2010 baseline of HCFC consumption Target 2015: 1) Ban of imports on goods and equipment (products) containing HCFCs. 2) 10% reduction from 2009/2010 baseline of HCFC consumption</p>	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment/ National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry	Regular Resources					
			70	45	49	43	48	255	
			Other Resources						
			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	
<p>2.3.3 Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources (Please also refer to DRR under the CPRU CPAP)</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Number of provinces which have adopted or mainstreamed climate change adaptation principles into their development plans 2) Extent to which climate change adaptation methodologies (including Climate Risk Management) and interventions associated with DRR are being piloted and used to inform the development of national guidelines and policies Baseline: 1) Negligible and inadequate policy and guidelines at or including the local level addressing climate change adaptation 2) Negligible pilot activities targeting vulnerable communities to access and apply knowledge on climate change Target 2011: 1) 1 province mainstreams climate change adaptation principles into its development planning 2) Develop and review adaptation/DRR methodologies through a multi-stakeholder forum on climate change Target 2012: 1) 2 provinces (cumulative) mainstream climate change adaptation principles into their development planning including DRR considerations 2) 3 pilot activities addressing climate change adaptation/DRR for farming/fishing/vulnerable communities Target 2013: 1) 4 provinces (cumulative) mainstream climate change adaptation principles into their development planning including DRR considerations 2) Review and evaluate</p>	Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment, DNPI, BNPB	Regular Resources						
			70	45	84	43	48	290	
			Other Resources						
			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	

			and revise pilot activity methodologies conducted in 2012 Target 2014: 1) 6 provinces (cumulative) mainstream climate change adaptation principles into their development planning including DRR considerations 2) Based on the revised methodology, 3 pilot activities addressing climate change adaptation/DRR for farming/fishing/vulnerable communities Target 2015: 1) Compile lessons learned, best practices, review and issuance of adaptation/DRR policies revised in 5 provinces 2) Methodologies reviewed and adopted								
		2.3.4. Coordinated and harmonized financing for ODS phase out and climate change, including MLF, GEF, AF, SCCF, private sector sources etc.	Indicators: 1) Ability of Government to access and manage international climate change financing directly with strong national ownership 2) Level of coordination and harmonization of climate change initiatives 3) Extent to which country is able to mobilize multiple climate change funding sources Baseline: 1) Global climate change financing is utilized mainly through development partners 2) No clear and transparent framework for national coordination and harmonization of climate change financing 3) Funding opportunities available from Multilateral Fund (MLF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and private sector Target 2011: 1) One nationally managed climate change financing mechanism is established, with capacity to mobilize an additional 5m USD from global climate change funding sources 2) Draft of framework for national coordination and harmonization of climate change financing mechanisms is developed with key relevant stakeholders 3) One initiative funded by MLF on HCFC, one initiative funded from GEF Target 2012: 1) TBD 2) Framework for national coordination and harmonization of climate change financing mechanism is issued and implemented 3) 1 initiative funded by AF on resilience, 1 initiative funded by SCCF Target 2013: 1) TBD 2) TBD 3) 1 initiative with majority funding from private sector Target 2014: 1) TBD 2) TBD 3) 1 additional initiative funded by GEF Target 2015: 1) TBD 2) TBD 3) 1 additional initiative funded by GEF	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment	Regular Resources						
					73	70	49	43	48	283	
					Other Resources						
					1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	

Democratic Governance

National Priority # 1: Bureaucratic and Governance Reform. # 14: People's Welfare.										
UNPDF Outcome # 3: People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups.										
UNDP Programme Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output Targets and Indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component (Per Year US\$)					
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
3, Promoting democratic governance	<p>3.1. OUTCOME Increased public representation and participation in political and government institutions particularly among women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicators: 1 IDI grading on public participation and representation, disaggregated by sex 2) % of women in national and provincial parliament 3) % of women in decision making roles in central government institutions 4) Level of participation of the <i>vulnerable groups</i> in national and sub national parliament 5) Level of participation of the vulnerable groups <i>adat</i> community in the Musreimbang</p> <p>Baselines: 1) Current IDI rating is 60% on democracy development (not disaggregated by gender), with particular challenges of political rights and functioning of democratic institutions 2) 18% women in national parliament, total of 45.4% women in civil service but only 9% women working in top echelons 3) TBD 4) 20% in target areas 5) Data to be obtained from 2010 NHDR</p> <p>Targets: 1) IDI rating on democracy development is 78% 2) 23% 3) TBD 4) TBD 5) TBD</p>	3.1.1. National and sub-national parliament establish and implement mechanism to strengthen constituent representation in targeted areas, including Aceh, NTT and Papua	<p>Indicators: 1) Progress made on developing guidelines on the function of the constituent offices 2) Number of constituency offices in targeted areas that are operating in accordance with the guidelines 3) Satisfaction rate of constituent in targeted areas with parliamentary members on their accountability to the needs of the constituents</p> <p>Baseline: 1) There are several guidelines developed for the DPD RI constituent offices, however there are no guidelines available for DPR RI constituent offices 2) No data available (to be measured by periodic review), but there are 560 member of DPR RI members and it is proposed that each member have one constituent office (to date, there is no decision made on this and according to Law No.27/2009 on MD3 (article 402), there will be 33 constituent offices for 132 DPD RI members) 3) No data available (to be measured by periodic review)</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Guidelines for DPD RI constituent office are finalized 2) Socialization on the DPD RI guidelines for the constituent offices 3) Baseline survey on the satisfaction rate Target 2012: 1) UNDP guidelines for DPR RI constituent office finalized and guidelines on the function of DPD RI constituent office utilized 2) 1 DPD RI constituent office operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines and socialization on the DPR RI guideline for the constituent office taking place Target 2013: 1) Guidelines on the function of constituent offices are being utilized 2) 33 % of DPR RI Constituent offices operating in targeted areas accordance with the guidelines (to be determined after decision made) and 2 DPD RI constituent offices operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines Target 2014: 1) Guideline on the function of constituent offices are being utilized 2) 66% of DPR RI Constituent offices operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines (to be determined after decision made) and 3 DPD RI constituent offices operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines Target 2015: 1) Guidelines on the function of constituent offices are being utilized 2) 100% of DPR RI constituent offices operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines (to be determined after decision made) and 3 DPD RI constituent offices operating in targeted areas in accordance with the guidelines</p>	Secretariat General of DPR RI, Secretariat General DPD RI, Ministry of Forestry provincial and district government and MOHA	Regular Resources					
					102	60	66	57	63	348
					Other Resources					
					300	400	400	150	150	1,400
		3.1.2. Key mechanisms (e.g. Civic Education Center (CEC)) are enhanced to promote citizen participation in democratic governance at the national and sub-national levels, with particular	<p>Indicators: 1) % of provinces that have CEC or similar bodies functioning in line with national established guidelines 2) Extent to which women and <i>adat</i> community are involved in the CEC (in organizing or receiving benefits)</p> <p>Baseline: 1) There are some civic education activities conducted by local NGOs at the moment, however, none of them follow the national established guidelines - MoHA in collaboration with Elections MDP Project is developing a CEC pilot at the national level (Jakarta), which will be launched at the end of 2010 2) No data available (to be measured by periodic review)</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) CEC at national level is established and effectively functioning 2) Baseline data being provided Target 2012: 1) CEC in 3 sub-national areas are established and functioning (choices of targeted areas will be based on the IDI for political rights and geographical consideration) 2) TBD (after baseline data provided) Target 2013: 1) CEC in 3 sub-national areas are strengthened 2) TBD (after baseline data provided) Target 2014: 1) CEC in 3</p>	Ministry of Women's Empowerment & Child Protection (MOWE), MOHA, BAPPENAS, Ministry of National Education, Local Governments, Local NGOs, Universities, Local Parliaments	Regular Resources					
					72	44	46	38	41	241
					Other Resources					
					200	350	350	350	200	1,450

	emphasis on women and vulnerable groups	sub-national levels are strengthened and evaluated 2) TBD (after baseline data provided) Target 2015: 1) Plan to scaling up the CEC in the remaining provinces is developed by the GoI 2) TBD (after baseline data provided)								
	3.1.3. National programme for the advancement of women in politics and government established and implemented	<p>Indicators: 1) Extent to which the key laws, regulations and mechanisms are improved to promote the advancement of women in government 2) % of women in government (in 7 ministries) who perceive that adequate systems are in place for women's advancement 3) % achievement of targets in the national programme (of MoWE) for the 7 pilot ministries 4) Functional capacity of the KPP-RI (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 5) Functional capacity of the Women's Parliamentarian Network (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 6) Effectiveness of the Women's Parliamentarian Network in developing and advocating policy (new policy papers, frequency and effectiveness of interactions with government, etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Law No. 43/1999 on Civil Servants that provides opportunity for any Indonesian to work as government officials has been under revision (under BKN, MENPAN and LAN) and data shows that even though there is a total of 45.4% women in civil service, only 9% of women are in top echelons. Inpres No.9/2000 instructed all ministries to implement gender mainstreaming practices, but there is no affirmative action for civil servants (bureaucratic reform). To strengthen the presidential instruction, an academic paper on Gender Equality is being initiated by Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MoWE) and submitted to Parliament in mid 2010. The bill is going to be discussed and drafted by DPR RI in collaboration with respective ministries from 2011 – 2014 (Source: 2010 – 2014 Prolegnas/National Legislation Programmes). 2) No data is available 3) No data is available on level of achievement of targets - in the 2010 – 2014 RPJMN, MoWE prioritizes the development and harmonization of a policy on women's participation in politics and decision making. One of the indicators is # of ministries and departments at national and sub-national levels being facilitated to implement the Responsive Gender Budgeting (ARG/Anggaran Responsive Gender) in politics and decision making. 4) KPP-RI was established in 2001 - before 2009, the leadership changed every year and this has caused difficulty to develop or implement an effective work plan for the caucus. Since February 2010 a policy was adopted so that leadership will have a 5-year term (to 2014). There is an organizational structure in place but no detailed yearly work plan. 5) WPN is being initiated by the women's parliamentary caucuses in mid 2010 but there is no functional mechanism operational in the network 6) No data available on the Network (to be measured by periodic review)</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Gender Equality Bill and revision of other key laws, regulations and mechanisms to promote the advancement of women in government is drafted 2) Baseline survey on adequate system's perception among women in government (7 targeted ministries) is conducted 3) 20% of 7 piloted ministries achieved the national targets 4) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and the work plan of KPP-RI are established and functioning 5) SOP and the work plan of WPN are established and functioning 6) The network has started initiating policy advocacy Target 2012: 1) Finalization of Gender Equality Bill and revision of other key laws, regulations and mechanisms to promote the advancement of women in government 2) TBD 3) 40% of 7 piloted ministries achieved the national targets 4) Increased functional capacity of the KPP-RI (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc. - data will be obtained from a review) 5) Increased functional capacity of the network (level of membership, outreach, financial resources,</p>	Ministry of Women's Empowerment & Child Protection (MOWE), KPP-RI (Women Parliamentary Caucus of Indonesia), Bappenas, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works.	Regular Resources						
				92	57	59	64	71	343	
				Other Resources						
				280	330	330	330	280	1,550	

		<p>etc. - data will be obtained from a review) 6) The WPN is more effective in developing and advocating policy (new policy papers, frequency and effectiveness of interactions with government, etc.) - data to be obtained from a review</p> <p>Target 2013: 1) Finalization of Gender Equality Bill and other revision of other key laws, regulations and mechanisms to promote the advancement of women in government 2) TBD 3) 60% of 7 piloted ministries achieve the national targets 4) Increased functional capacity of the KPP-RI (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 5) Increased functional capacity of the network (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 6) WPN more effective in developing and advocating policy (new policy papers, frequency and effectiveness of interactions with government, etc.)</p> <p>Target 2014: 1) TBD (needs specific information on what laws or regulations will be drafted, etc.) 2) TBD 3) 80% of 7 piloted ministries achieved the national targets 4) Increased functional capacity of the KPP-RI (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 5) Increased functional capacity of the network (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 6) WPN more effective in developing and advocating policy (new policy papers, frequency and effectiveness of interactions with government, etc.)</p> <p>Target 2015: 1) TBD (needs specific information on what laws or regulations will be drafted, etc.) 2) TBD 3) 100% of 7 piloted ministries achieve the national targets 4) Increased functional capacity of the KPP-RI (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 5) Increased functional capacity of the network (level of membership, outreach, financial resources, etc.) 6) WPN more effective in developing and advocating policy (new policy papers, frequency and effectiveness of interactions with government, etc.)</p>													
	3.1.4. Parliamentary Policy Facility is established and functions effectively to increase the quality of representation of national parliament	<p>Indicators: 1) Progress made in establishing the facility (guidelines, SOPs, work plan, etc.) 2) Number of Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility 3) Satisfaction rate of national parliament members on the facility</p> <p>Baseline: 1) There is no existing Parliamentary Policy Facility (PPF) established to support the enhancement in the quality of representation of the national parliament 2) UNDP Indonesia and UNICEF have agreed to collaborate in supporting the capacity of the national parliament (WHO, UNFPA, and UNIFEM Indonesia have also committed to support the facility) 3) No data available (to be measured by periodic review)</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) The PPF is fully established and functioning 2) 5 Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility 3) TBD</p> <p>Target 2012: 1) Finalisation of guidelines, procedures, SOPs, etc. for the Facility 2) 6 Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility 3) TBD</p> <p>Target 2013: 1) N/A 2) 7 Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility 3) TBD</p> <p>Target 2014: 1) N/A 2) Additional Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility (if necessary) 3) TBD</p> <p>Target 2015: 1) N/A 2) Additional Indonesian UN agencies involved in the facility (if necessary) 3) TBD</p>	UN Agencies, Secretariat of DPR RI	Regular Resources						81	35	36	41	46	239
	3.1.5. Consolidation of Democracy Facility (CDF) is established and supports the GoI in (a) managing a trust fund from development partners and (b)	<p>Indicators: 1) Progress made in establishing the facility (developing guidelines, SOPs, MoVs, staff arrangements, etc.) 2) Number of partners involved and level of resources mobilized</p> <p>Baseline: 1) BAPPENAS in collaboration with other members of Coordination Team of Foreign Grants to Support the 2009 Elections in Indonesia is developing a SOP for the Coordination Team of Grants to Support the Consolidation of Democracy Facility in Indonesia, which will be launched and formalized at the end of 2010. BAPPENAS also has developed a methodology for the Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI); No trust fund established 2) Facility not yet established</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Consolidation of Democracy Facility (CDF) is formally</p>	Bappenas, Kemenkopolkukam, BPS, MoHA, MoNE, Donor Agencies, Local NGOs	Regular Resources						81	35	36	41	46	239
				Other Resources						250	250	250	250	250	1,250

		coordinating and measuring the impact of partners activities on democratic consolidation	established and functioning 2) At least 1 major partner joins the Facility and contributes resources Target 2012: 1) Review and finalization of guidelines, SOPs, MOVs etc. based on first year of operation of the Facility 2) At least 2 additional partners involved and 30-40% increase in resources mobilized Target 2013: 1) Facility fully operational 2) Additional 2-3 partners involved and further significant increase in resources mobilized Target 2014: 1) N/A 2) Additional partners involved and resources mobilized as necessary Target 2015: 1) N/A 2) Additional partners involved and resources mobilized as necessary								
3.2 Strengthened institutional capacity of provincial governance in achieving objective of decentralization policy in more accountable, responsive and effective way Indicators: 1) Central government assessment on Provincial Performance report (LAKIP) 2) Kemitraan Index on Governance at Provincial Level 3) KPPOD Index on Economic Governance at Provincial Level 4) Level of satisfaction of citizens with responsiveness of government planning and service delivery 5) Level of satisfaction among citizens on the quality of public service delivery and % among women Baseline: 1) Initial assessment will be commissioned at the beginning of 2011 based on Inpres 7/99 2) Kemitraan's Index on "Agent-based" Governance (2008): NAD is 5.09, North Sumatera 2.55, Babel 4.44, NTT 5.06, and Gorontalo 5.51 out of 10 3) KPPOD's Index on Economic Governance (2007): North Sumatera: 56.12, NTT: 65.51, Gorontalo: 65.66 (on scale of 1-100) 4) TBD 5) TBD - an initial survey will be commissioned at the beginning of 2011 Targets: 1) TBD with GOI once initial assessment commissioned at the beginning of 2011 2) Kemitraan Index on Governance in four pilot provinces 7.5, except for North Sumatera 5.1 3) KPPOD Index on Economic Governance in all pilot provinces 75 4) TBD with	3.2.1. Resources put in place to support the refinement of policies and regulatory framework for administrative reform (organization, business process and human resources), decentralization and local governance	Indicators: 1) Progress in formulation of new government regulations, presidential and ministerial decrees, and local governance regulations in line with the revised Law on Local Governance Baseline: 1) The revised law on local governance is submitted to the House of People's Representatives, discussed, approved by both Houses, and enacted by the President Target 2011: 1) Road map to the formulation of auxiliary regulations (based on revised Law No. 32/2004) on the role of province initiated and supported Target 2012: 1) Sectoral national and regional regulations are harmonized horizontally and vertically according to the revised Law No.32/2004 and the Auxiliary regulation (based on revised Law No. 32/2004) on the role of province is drafted and discussed with relevant ministries and stakeholders Target 2013: 1) Recommendations on the harmonization of sectoral national and regional regulations according to the revised Law No.32/2004 produced and auxiliary regulation (based on revised Law No. 32/2004) on the role of province issued Target 2014: 1) Implementation of the harmonization of national and regional regulations monitored and strategy to implement the auxiliary regulation (based on revised Law No. 32/2004) on the role of province produced Target 2015: 1) Strategy for the scale up and implementation the auxiliary regulation (based on revised Law No. 32/2004) in the province	Kemendagri (MoHA), MenPAN (Ministry of Administrative Reform), BAPPENAS	Regular Resources							
				102	103	49	56	63	373		
				Other Resources							
				552	250	573	700	700	2,777		
	3.2.2. Improved public services delivery through the refinement and implementation of Minimum Service Standard (MSS) and improved functioning of public complaints and control mechanisms in the province	Indicators: 1) Existence or availability of guidelines on MSS implementation at provincial level, including cost analysis 2) Progress made on the implementation and replication of MSS 3) Extent to which pilot provinces are effectively implementing public complaints and control mechanisms Baseline: 1) No guidelines on MSS implementation at provincial level 2) Eight MSS issued but implementation only recently initiated 3) Public control and complaints mechanisms are not yet effective Target 2011: 1) Capacity needs assessment on provincial government readiness to implement MSS guidelines 2) None for this year 3) Public control and complaints mechanisms developed or strengthened in target provinces Target 2012: 1) MSS guidelines implemented in pilot provinces 2) Capacity development on MSS guidelines implemented in pilot provinces 3) Regulations/decrees on public complaint mechanisms issued in 5 provinces and budget integrated into APBD 2013 Target 2013: 1) MSS guidelines integrated in provincial planning 2) MSS piloted in 3 provinces and feedback from users documented 3) Reports on public complaints and government responses prepared on quarterly basis by each province, and published Target 2014: 1) Evaluation of implemented guidelines on MSS methodology 2) Lessons on MSS implementation documented and disseminated 3) Quarterly reports prepared in 5 provinces and mechanisms initiated in 5 additional provinces (regulations/decrees issued and budgeted into APBD 2015) Target 2015: 1) Nation-wide MSS guidelines enacted by Ministry of Home Affairs 2) MSS achievement evaluated and replicated to other sectors 3) Quarterly reports	Kemendagri (MoHA), BAPPENAS, pilot provinces	Regular Resources							
					31	101	49	56	63	300	
				Other Resources							
				1050	250	575	700	700	3275		

GOI once initial survey commissioned at the beginning of 2011 5) TBD with GOI once initial survey commissioned at the beginning of 2011	3.2.3. Provincial civil service reform initiated to support strategic development planning and implementation of MSS in target areas	published in 10 provinces and lessons learned on implementation of mechanisms published nationally and internationally Indicator: 1) Progress made in the implementation of decentralized civil service reform (merit system, human resource development and remuneration) in pilot provinces Baseline: 1) Majority of recruitment, appointment, and promotion of personnel in key positions of local governance are not fully based on merit principles Target 2011: 1) Initiation of merit-based recruitment system and introduction of new contract based government employees in pilot provinces Target 2012: 1) Full application of merit and position based personnel management system and performance based salary system in pilot provinces Target 2013: 1) Pre-trial of dual pension system in pilot provinces in addition to full application of merit and position based personnel management system, performance based salary system, and establishment of performance assessment center Target 2014: 1) Full application of all component of best practice personnel management system in pilot provinces Target 2015: 1) Evaluation of civil service reform in pilot province and production of policy paper to promote adoption of a civil service wide reform process based on pilot provinces	Kemendagri (MoHA), BAPPENAS, MenPAN (Ministry of Administrative Reform), pilot provinces										
	3.2.4. Mechanisms, procedures, and budget financing arrangements established at the sub-national level for knowledge and experience sharing on decentralisation, utilizing South-and decentralised cooperation modalities (Please also refer to Output 1.3.3 on the global partnership for development cooperation under the MDG and Poverty Reduction section)	Indicators: 1) Extent to which sub-national governments are actively engaged in exchange of ideas and innovations, and in sharing know-how and experiences with decentralised cooperation partners from the South Baseline: 1) Currently only 1 province, Gorontalo, with a focus on the agricultural sector has benefited from ART's facilitation to engage in decentralised South-South cooperation initiatives Target 2011: 1) Exchange of innovations and know-how expanded to other sectors in Gorontalo Target 2012: 1) Exchange of innovations and know-how replicated to at least one other province drawing from Gorontalo's lessons learned Target 2013: 1) Budget for decentralised South-South cooperation integrated into APBD in pilot provinces Target 2014: 1) Regulatory framework (i.e. Perda, Governor's Decree) on decentralised South-South cooperation issued in pilot provinces Target 2015: 1) Strategy for the scale up of decentralised South-South cooperation prepared and budgeted for 2016 onwards	BAPPENAS, Kemendagri (MoHA), pilot provinces										
3.3. Justice providers and institutions are more effective in protecting human rights, and citizens enjoy improved access to justice Indicators:	3.3.1. Relevant Ministries, law enforcement agencies, and human rights institutions have	Indicators: 1) Establishment of a Clearing House to coordinate, to oversee and to evaluate the implementation of NSA2J and RAN HAM 2) The level of progress made in the development and implementation of the guidelines for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM 3) % of the prioritized action plans attached to NSA2J and RAN HAM integrated into annual work plan of relevant ministries and	BAPPENAS Ministry of Law and Human Rights										
				Regular Resources									
				46	53	49	56	63	267				
				Other Resources									
				750	250	570	700	700	2,975				
				Regular Resources									
				150	31	33	38	41	293				
				Other Resources									
				175	250	575	700	700	2,400				
				Regular Resources									
				143	63	33	38	41	318				

<p>1) Level of progress in the implementation of action plans of the National Strategy on Access to Justice (NSA2J) and the National Action Plan on Human Rights (RAN HAM) 2010-2015</p> <p>2) Level of satisfaction among target groups with available justice (formal and informal) mechanisms and outcomes 3) % change in the legal aid budget allocated in targeted national and sub national governments</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1) National Strategy on Access to Justice was finalized in 2009</p> <p>2) Baseline survey will be done in 2011, but UNDP 2007 Access to Justice Survey in 5 Provinces shows that there are multiple challenges for the poor and marginalized to access justice through both formal and informal mechanisms</p> <p>3) As of 2010, the Supreme Court allocated only IDR 4 Billion for the national legal aid budget</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1) At least 50% of key action plans in National Strategy on Access to Justice and the national action plan on HRs implemented at both national and sub-national level by 2015</p> <p>2) At least 30% improvement in level of satisfaction among target groups with available justice system and mechanisms (formal and informal)</p> <p>3) At least 200% increase in the national legal aid budget allocation specifically directed for the poor through a transparent and accountable mechanism by 2015</p>	<p>the necessary financial and human resources, technical expertise, and mechanisms to implement and coordinate the NSA2J and RAN HAM</p>	<p>institutions</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1) The Government has no Clearing House to coordinate, to oversee and to evaluate the implementation of NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>2) No guidelines in place for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>3) NSA2J and RAN HAM have not been sufficiently integrated into the annual work plan of relevant ministries and institutions</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) A Clearing House is established at the central level with adequate staff and resources and with good and effective coordination mechanism</p> <p>2) Guidelines for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM are developed through an extensive consultation process with the stakeholders</p> <p>3) 15% of the action plans attached to NSA2J and RAN HAM are integrated into the annual development plans of ministries/institutions</p> <p>Target 2012: 1) The Clearing House is provided with adequate resources to coordinate, oversee, and evaluate the implementation of NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>2) At least 25% of relevant line ministries and local government use the established guideline for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>3) 25% of the action plans attached to NSA2J and RAN HAM are integrated into the annual development plans of ministries/institutions</p> <p>Target 2013: 1) The Clearing House effectively coordinates, oversees, and evaluations the implantation of the two strategies</p> <p>2) At least 35% of relevant line ministries and local government use the guideline for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>3) 35% of the action plans attached to NSA2J and RAN HAM are integrated into the annual development plans of ministries/institutions</p> <p>Target 2014:</p> <p>1) At least 40% of relevant line ministries and local government use the guideline for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plans to implement the NSA2J and RAN HAM</p> <p>2) 40% of the action plans attached to NSA2J and RAN HAM are integrated into the annual development plans of ministries/institutions</p> <p>Target 2015: 1) Clearing House conducts a comprehensive evaluation on the implementation of NSA2J and RAN HAM and ensures the continued incorporation of NSA2J and RAN HAM components into RPJMN 2015-2019</p> <p>2) At least 50% of relevant line ministries and local government use the guideline for the formulation of the ministerial and local action plan on access to justice and HAM</p> <p>3) 50% of the action plans attached to the National Strategy on A2J and RAN HAM integrated into the annual development plans of ministries/institutions</p>		Other Resources					
					500	500	500	500	500
	<p>3.3.2. National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) has adequate financial and human resources, technical expertise, and effective coordination mechanisms to</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Level of progress made in Komnas HAM's compliance with the Paris Principles (hereafter the Principles) relating to Status of National Human Rights Institutions in the area of Independence and Impartiality</p> <p>2) Level of development and implementation of a comprehensive complaint-handling and mediation manual for Komnas HAM (with SOP)</p> <p>Baseline: 1) The Indonesian government has endorsed the Principles on National Human Rights Institutions, but it still faces challenges in ensuring that Komnas HAM complies with the Principles, especially in the area of Independence and Impartiality - Komnas HAM has also begun to develop an institutional blueprint to address these challenges, but this is not yet finalized</p> <p>2) Komnas HAM does not have the standards and procedures to effectively investigate and quickly resolve complaints reported by individual citizens</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Finalization of the Blueprint for Reform of Komnas HAM in</p>	National Human Rights Commission	Regular Resources					
				20	31	33	38	41	163
				Other Resources					
				50	200	200	200	200	850

		protect and promote human rights, and to address complaints reported by individual citizens	line with the Principles in the areas of independence and impartiality 2) N/A Target 2012: 1) 15% of recommendations in the Blueprint are implemented 2) Komnas HAM manual and SOP for complaint-handling and mediation developed Target 2013: 1) 25% of recommendation in the Blueprint are implemented 2) Komnas HAM manual and SOP for complaint-handling and mediation disseminated and implemented Target 2014: 1) 35% of recommendations in the Blueprint are implemented 2) Komnas HAM manual and SOP for complaint-handling and mediation developed Target 2015: 1) 50% of recommendations in the Blueprint are implemented 2) Komnas HAM manual and SOP for complaint-handling and mediation developed							
		3.3.3. Sub-national governments in target provinces have the required human and financial resources, and technical expertise to adopt, harmonize and implement NSA2J and RAN HAM	Indicators: 1) Establishment of sub-national government action plans with budget allocation to implement selected key provisions of NSA2J and RAN HAM in target provinces (e.g. for legal education, legal aid, and minimum service standards) 2) Level of progress made in the development, harmonization, and implementation of local regulations for key access to justice and HAM issues Baseline: 1) Sub-national governments in target areas do not have action plans for key A2J and HAM issues 2) NSA2J recognizes the lack of cooperation and disharmony among local regulations on key access to justice and HAM issues such as securing land tenure and rights, providing legal aid budget for the poor, and adopting minimum service standards for citizenship, health and education Targets 2011: 1) Sub-national governments in target areas develop quality and participatory action plans and allocate budget for the implementation of NSA2J and RAN HAM 2) Needs and situational assessments are undertaken for necessary local regulations in target areas to address key access to justice issues as provided in NSA2J and RAN HAM Targets 2012: 1) 25% of local action plans on access to justice and HAM are implemented by the sub-national governments in target areas with adequate budget allocation 2) At least 1 new local regulation is developed/harmonized/passed in target areas to address key access to justice issues as provided in the NSA2J and RAN HAM Targets 2013: 1) 35% of local action plans on access to justice and HAM are implemented by sub-national governments in target areas with adequate budget allocation 2) Same as 2012 Targets 2014: 1) 40% of local action plans on access to justice and HAM are implemented by the target sub national governments with adequate budget allocation 2) Same as 2013 Targets 2015: 1) 50% of local action plans on access to justice and HAM are implemented by the target sub national governments with adequate budget allocation 2) Same as 2014	BAPPENAS	Regular Resources					
					102	63	33	38	41	277
					Other Resources					
					500	500	500	500	500	2,500
		3.3.4. Mechanisms established and training provided to enhance the clarity and collaboration between formal and informal justice providers, to advocate for the rights of local and adat	Indicators: 1) Level of progress in the development and implementation of local regulations and guidelines that clarify the jurisdictions and legitimate roles between the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system 2) Level of progress in the establishment and performance of a Joint Forum involving both informal and formal justice providers, that recognizes the agreed jurisdiction and enhances collaboration between the two systems 3) Level of progress in development and implementation of joint training programs involving both informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers to increase mutual understanding and to promote collaboration between the two on human rights and justice issues 4) Level of progress in development and implementation of paralegal training programs to effectively advocate for the rights of communities and vulnerable groups, and to assist with legal proceedings 5) Establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum/task force and joint complaint mechanism in target areas for effective resolution of land and natural resource disputes and	BAPPENAS	Regular Resources					
					135	94	99	114	124	566
					Other Resources					
					500	500	500	500	500	2,500

		<p>communities, and to effectively address land and natural resource disputes and grievances</p>	<p>grievances, involving provincial and district governments, forest management units, academia, CSOs, community leaders, as well as the private sector Baseline: 1) Except in Aceh, there are no local regulations that clarify the jurisdictions and legitimate roles between the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system in target areas 2) Except in Aceh, there is no joint forum involving both informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers, that recognizes the agreed jurisdiction and promotes collaboration between the two systems 3) There is no joint training programs involving both informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers to increase mutual understanding and to promote collaboration between the two on human rights and justice issues 4) There is great need for more and better paralegals in target areas to advocate for the rights of the communities and to assist them in legal proceedings 5) There is no multi-stakeholder forum/task force and joint complaint mechanism for effective resolution of land and natural resource disputes and grievances in target areas Target 2011: 1) An academic paper is developed for the local regulation draft that clarifies the jurisdictions and legitimate roles between the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system in each target province 2) A MOU is developed and signed between formal and informal justice providers, clarifying the jurisdictions and legitimate roles between the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system in target areas 3) Module is developed for the joint training programme involving both informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers to increase mutual understanding and to promote collaboration between the two on human rights and justice issues 4) Strategic module and plans are developed for paralegal training and the utilization of the trained paralegals to effectively advocate for the rights of communities and vulnerable groups, and to assist with legal proceedings 5) Access to Justice Assessment and situational analysis is conducted for effective resolution of land and natural resource disputes and grievances in target areas Target 2012: 1) Draft of the local regulation that clarifies the jurisdiction and legitimate roles of the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system is developed and listed as one of the prioritized local legislation program in each target area 2) Based on the MOU, the joint forum is established, bringing informal and formal justice providers together 3) At least 2 joint trainings are undertaken for informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers to increase mutual understanding and to promote collaboration between the two on human rights and justice issues 4) At least 50 paralegals or citizen advisors trained and mobilized in each target area to effectively advocate for the rights of communities and to assist in legal proceedings 5) A multi-stakeholder forum/task force on land and natural resources management is established in target areas Target 2013: 1) Draft of the local regulation that clarifies the jurisdiction and legitimate roles of the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system is tabled before DPRD and enacted as the local regulation 2) The joint-forum convenes at least 3 meetings to strengthen their collaboration on dispute resolution and case documentation based on the agreed jurisdiction and legitimate roles of the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice providers 3) At least 2 joint trainings undertaken involving both informal (<i>adat</i>) and formal justice providers to increase mutual understanding and to promote collaboration between the two on human rights and justice issues undertaken in each target area 4) At least 100 paralegals or citizen advisors trained and mobilized in each target area 5) The established multi-stakeholder forum/task force initiates necessary legal and institutional reforms to effectively address land and natural resources grievances and disputes Target 2014: 1) The local regulation that clarifies the jurisdictions and</p>							
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			<p>legitimate roles of the informal (<i>adat</i>) and the formal justice system is enacted and implemented in each target area 2) Effective joint-compliant handling mechanism established and necessary legal and institutional reforms undertaken to resolve land and natural resource grievances in target areas</p> <p>Target 2015 1) The local regulation is effectively implemented, and its progress and impact is simultaneously monitored and assessed 2) The joint forum reviews its achievement thus far and makes a blueprint for further reform 3) Final evaluation of the joint-training program is undertaken in consultation with all the participants and partners, and an upgraded training programme is developed with a concrete plan to ensure its sustainability 4) Evaluation is undertaken for the paralegal training programme and the performance of the trained paralegals, and revised training module and mobilization plan are devised 5) The established joint-complaint handling mechanism effectively functions, and necessary legal and institutional reforms completed to resolve land and natural resource grievances in target areas</p>								
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Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Expected UNDAF Outcome #1: Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per Millennium Declaration.										
Outcome #2: The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to decent work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities.										
Outcome #3: People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups.										
UNDP Programme Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output Targets and Indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by Programme Component (Per Year US\$)					
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Expected UNDAF Outcome # 4: Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015.										
4. Supporting crisis prevention and recovery	4.1. GOI and civil society are more effective in identifying and managing conflict and their impact within Indonesia's communities Indicators: 1) Stakeholder satisfaction with responsiveness of government policies and programmes to community challenges and issues 2) Stakeholder satisfaction with government accountability in managing conflict issues 3) Compatibility of GOI policies and processes with international standards on conflict-prevention management and resolution Baseline: 1) TBD Targets: 1) 60% of stakeholders satisfied 2) 60% of stakeholders satisfied 3) All policies and processes aligned with international standards	4.1.1. Policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas	Indicators: 1) Progress in developing and implementing national conflict prevention framework 2) Existence and implementation of national and sub-national regulatory and control frameworks 3) Existence and implementation of national and sub-national action plans on conflict prevention and community safety and security Baseline: 1) 0 2) Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management has been included in the National legislative agenda 2010-14, and XX regulations have been approved in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi; international framework on prevention of armed social conflicts is available 3) 0 Target 2011: 1) Draft national conflict prevention framework (CPF) developed 2) Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management becomes a priority for NLA 2011; assessment and analysis on armed social conflicts 3) 0 Target 2012: 1) CPF adopted by GOI and partners 2) Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management continues as a priority for NLA 2012 promoted by Technical Coordination Group (TCG) and relevant sub-national regulations drafted in 5 target areas; advocacy and awareness tools to prevent armed social conflicts 3) 0 Target 2013: 1) 0 2) Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management continues as a priority for NLA 2013 promoted by TCG; regulations adopted in 5 target areas and drafted in 5 others; policy paper on prevention of armed social conflicts developed 3) Development of guidelines to formulate National Action Plan on conflict prevention and Local Action Plans incorporating community safety and security Target 2014: 1) 0 2) Draft Bill on Social Conflict Management continues as a priority for NLA 2014 promoted by TCG; regulations adopted in 5 target areas (cumulative 10) 3) National Action Plan (NAP) on conflict prevention developed with guidance from TCG Target 2015: 1) 0 2) Adoption of the Social Conflict Management Law by GOI 3) Local Action Plans incorporating community safety and security (LAPs) developed in 5 target areas with guidance from Local Forums	Main Implementing Partner: Ministry of Home Affairs Responsible parties: BAPPENAS, Legislative Body, Menkokesra,, Menkopolkukam, Ministry of Social Affairs, BNPB, BAPPEDAs, DinasSosial, DinasPendidikan, DinasInfokom, Kesbanglinmas, Kesbangpol, Biro Perempuan, BPN, DPRD,,BPBD NGOs/CSOs	Regular Resources					
			189		130	152	90	99	660	
		Other Resources								
			721		721	1421	721	721	4309	
		4.1.2. Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas	Indicators: 1) Implementation of technical coordination mechanism at national and sub-national levels 2) Implementation of multi-stakeholder conflict prevention and early warning forums in target areas Baseline: 1) 0 2) Multi-stakeholder forms initiated in 3 of 5 target provinces Target 2011: 1) GOI formally establishes Technical Coordination Group (TCG) and its Secretariat, which serves as dialog and coordinating partner for UNTWG for Conflict Prevention 2) 0 Target 2012: 1) TCG provides guidance on utilisation of CPF and Peace Development Analysis (PDA) 2) Fora initiated (or strengthened) and assessments on community-based complaints mechanisms prepared Target 2013: 1) TCG prepares guidebook on CPF, maintains PDA database and supports PCNA adoption 2) Fora for partnership with TCG established and feedback on CPF, PDA and early warning systematized Target 2014: 1) TCG prepares publication on lessons and good practices on Action Plan preparation and provides policy and advisory support to the formulation of the RPJMN 2015-2020 2) Network of local forums established for conflict prevention and early warning knowledge sharing		Regular Resources					
				130	60	70	74	63	397	
Other Resources										
				1266	1266	941	941	nil	4416	

			Target 2015: 1) Guidance/technical note on implementation of SCM Law prepared by TCG 2) Publication on good practices in local conflict prevention and early warning in Indonesia							
	4.1.3. Tools and mechanisms for conflict prevention and early warning developed and institutionalized based on international good practices		<p>Indicators: 1) Existence of knowledge resources on Indonesia’s conflict dynamics 2) Number and type of conflict prevention tools and mechanisms developed and implemented in target areas and well known 3) Number and type of early warning mechanisms developed and implemented in target areas, including through government business process</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) for target areas not updated since 2005 2) Conflict sensitive planning (CSP) is piloted in 3 provinces and 6 districts, and public awareness activities initiated in 4 districts 3) Community-based complaints mechanisms (CBCM) initiated in 6 districts, and guideline on early warning and early response (EWER) developed</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Simplified PDA initiated in all target areas 2) CSP module applied in all target areas 3) 0 Target 2012: 1) PDA finalized and disseminated through TCG and local forums 2) CSP implemented by local officials at village level in all target areas; and education and public awareness strategy developed 3) EWER tool integrated into local forums in target areas and assessment of existing CBCM prepared by the local forums Target 2013: 1) PDA database maintained and updated by TCG; Publication of semi-annual ‘Fast Facts’ 2) CSP mechanism is implemented at sub-district and district levels in all target areas and communities satisfied with results; public awareness strategy implemented and curriculum developed 3) EWER mechanism functioning; CBCM linked through regulation to local government in target areas Target 2014: 1) Publication of semi-annual ‘Fast Facts’ 2) Policy paper on CSP developed; curriculum piloted in target areas 3) Database of lessons and practices on EWER and CBCM developed and maintained by Network of Local Forums Target 2015: 1) Publication of semi-annual ‘Fast Facts’ 2) Policy paper on CSP adopted by GOI (promoted by TCG); adoption of curriculum by Ministry of Education 3) Publication on community-based early warning and complaints mechanisms in Indonesia</p>							
					Regular Resources					
					130	60	70	74	83	417
					Other Resources					
					1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	7625
4.2. GOI and communities capacity to respond to and recover from disasters and conflicts is more effective and timely	4.2.1. Sustainable post-crisis recovery regulatory framework, incorporating cross cutting principles of ‘Do No Harm’, ‘Build Back Better’, gender, environmental sustainability and good governance is applied		<p>Indicators: 1) Number and type of post- crisis recovery guidelines adopted by GoI 2) Number of relevant line ministries effectively adopting post-disaster RRG and its implementation/technical directives</p> <p>Baseline: 1) National post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction guidelines (RRG), with 12 implementation/technical directives being developed, national post-conflict recovery guidelines do not exist 2) 12 relevant line ministries identified for adoption of revised RRG and their technical directives</p> <p>Target 2011: 1) Refined post-disaster RRG, incorporates ER framework and PDNA endorsed, 12 implementation/technical directives refined and endorsed by BNPB upon consultation with line ministries 2) 0 Target 2012: 1) 0 2) 3 relevant line ministries have adopted and are effectively implementing RRG and its 12 implementation/technical directives, demonstrating application of “Build Back Better”, “Do No Harm” principles and standards Target 2013: 1) 0 2) 6 (cumulative) relevant line ministries adopted RRG and its 12 implementation/technical directives Target 2014: 1) RRG evaluated to ensure alignment with and incorporation of any changes in international practice and local context 2) 9 (cumulative) relevant line ministries adopted RRG and its 12 implementation/technical directives Target 2015: 1) Incorporation of PCNA methodology into RRG initiated 2) 12 (cumulative) relevant line ministries adopted RRG and its 12 implementation/technical directives, demonstrating application of “Build Back Better”, “Do No Harm” principles and standards</p>	Main Implementing Partner: BNPB UNDP						
					Regular Resources					
					108	60	55	61	66	350
					Other Resources					
					700	900	900	900	600	4000
				Responsible parties: Bappenas MoHA UNDP						

<p>Targets: 1) Sustainable recovery framework adhering to decentralized mechanism and incorporating internationally-acknowledged smart practices is prescribed and utilized 2) GOI post-crisis recovery coordination and programming mechanism effective and efficient in attaining minimum 75% of the GOI's Recovery Action Plan set up in response to an emerging major crisis with not more than 25% external support</p>	<p>4.2.2. Output: Indonesia-adapted post crisis recovery methodologies are prescribed and utilized</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Level of incorporation of human recovery needs into the post-crisis recovery assessment methodologies 2) Level of utilization of Indonesia-adapted sustainable post-crisis recovery assessment methodologies Baseline: 1) Human Recovery Needs Assessment scheme has been started and piloted following West Sumatra earthquake of September 2009 2) Rehabilitation and reconstruction action plan at national level based on DALA for budgetary purpose and has minimal focus on human recovery needs Target 2011: 1) HRNA methodology refined to respond to Indonesia's context 2) 0 Target 2012: 1) Adapted PDNA (DALA + HRNA) adopted by GoI and PCNA methodology introduced and advocated to GOI and civil society 2) Indonesia- adapted PDNA (DALA + HRNA) incorporated into national disaster recovery planning and Implementation documents Target 2013: 1) PCNA methodology refined to respond to Indonesia's context 2) PDNA methodology mainstreamed into post-disaster recovery planning of 3 disaster-prone sub-national governments Target 2014: 1) Adapted PCNA adopted by GoI 2) PDNA methodology mainstreamed into post-disaster recovery planning of 6 (cumulative) disaster-prone sub-national governments Target 2015: 1)TBD 2) PDNA methodology mainstreamed into post-disaster recovery planning of 9 (cumulative) disaster-prone sub-national governments</p>
	<p>4.2.3. Government-led institutional arrangement, involving relevant multi-stakeholders, to undertake post crisis recovery strengthened</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Number and type of government-led multi-stakeholder recovery coordination and programming mechanisms 2) Number of target areas with necessary tools to plan for and lead post-disaster recovery planning, coordination and programming Baseline: 1) Initiative for recovery planning and implementation undertaken/led by national agencies, global practice in stakeholder coordination and programming for early recovery has been introduced and piloted 2) National and sub-national agencies with post-disaster recovery mandate established and supported Target 2011: 1) Government-led recovery coordination mechanism and programming mechanism adopted by GOI, civil society and international humanitarian community and guidelines for partnerships with civil society and private sector developed 2) Guidelines for recovery planning, coordination and programming developed for sub-national government Target 2012: 1) Partnerships guidelines with civil society and private sector endorsed by GOI 2) 3 target areas (aligned to DRR's target areas) adopt the guidelines Target 2013: 1) Partnership guidelines applied 2) 6 (cumulative) target areas adopt the guidelines Target 2014: 1)TBD; 2) 9 (cumulative) target areas adopt the guidelines Target 2015: 1)TBD 2) Strategy for the replication of the guidelines to all provinces developed</p>
	<p>4.2.4. Field application of Recovery Framework with feedback mechanism in place</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) Existence and utilization of national and sub-national information management system for post-crisis recovery programming cycle 2) Existence of a mechanism to integrate good practices, lessons learned, and user feedback into policy frameworks, methodologies, and institutional arrangements 3) Number and type of early recovery and recovery programmes implemented based on PDNA results. Baseline: 1) Existence of Recovery for Aceh and Nias Database and Knowledge Management model from Aceh and Nias post-disaster recovery 2) Community-based monitoring of rehabilitation and reconstruction (CBMRR) piloted in Aceh and Nias 3) PDNA process applied in post-disaster situations with support of WB and UNDP Targets 2011: 1) Study of existing information management system from Aceh and Nias Recovery completed 2) Comprehensive guideline on CBMRR developed based on experience in Aceh and Nias Recovery 3) TBD Target 2012: 1) Standardized model of information management system for post-</p>

Regular Resources					
78	54	34	37	41	244
Other Resources					
750	1200	1500	1500	1000	5950
Regular Resources					
78	29	28	30	33	198
Other Resources					
1200	1000	900	900	600	4600
Regular Resources					
26	18	14	15	17	90
Other Resources					
1500	1200	1000	750	750	5200

			disaster recovery developed at the national level 2) CBMRR integrated into local recovery planning in 3 target areas 3) TBD Target 2013: 1) Model of information management system accessible by national and sub-national agencies 2)CBMRR integrated into local recovery planning in 6 (cumulative) target areas 3)TBD Target 2014: 1) TBD 2) CBMRR integrated into local recovery planning in 9 (cumulative) target areas, and integrated into the revised RRG 3) TBD Target 2015: 1) TBD 2) TBD 3) TBD								
4.3. GOI and communities have minimized the risk of adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations and practices Indicators: 1) % provinces and districts implement DM regulations and DM plans with adequate budget, 2) % of districts with high risk level measured by the annual risk index issued by BNPB Baseline: 1) 10 % provinces and districts implement DM regulations and DM plans with adequate budget 2) 100% high risk districts (176 districts) as measured by the 2009 annual risk index issued by BNPB Targets: 1) 80% of provinces and 40% of districts implement DM regulations and plans with adequate budget 2) 20 % high risk districts have reduced their risk level	4.3.1. National and local governments policy and regulatory enabling framework for DRR in target areas designed and implemented	Indicators: 1) % of target areas designing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) % of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) % of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction Baseline: 1) 40% of target areas implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 16% of target areas implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) % (TBD) target areas effectively developed and implemented DRR-sensitive spatial planning Target 2011: 1) 60% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 30% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) 20% of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction Target 2012: 1) 70% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 40 % of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) 40% of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction Target 2013: 1) 80% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 60 % of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) 60% of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction Target 2014: 1) 90% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 80 % of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) 80% of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction Target 2015: 1) 100% of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM regulations and guidelines based on national guidelines and regulations 2) 100 % of target areas effectively implementing gender-sensitive DM planning documents based on national guidelines and regulations 3) 100% of target areas effectively developing and implementing DRR sensitive spatial planning incorporating climate risk reduction	Main Implementing Partner: BNPB Supporting Partners: BAPPENAS MOHA Local Governments	Regular Resources							
				49	34	40	43	47	213		
				Other Resources							
				720	720	720	720	720	3600		
	4.3.2. DM agencies in target areas are effectively	Indicators: 1) % of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2)% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Baseline: 1) 100% of target areas with functioning DM agencies and 55% with		Regular Resources							
				86	60	69	74	83	372		

	<p>functioning and utilize risk assessment for DRR initiatives in partnership with multi-stakeholder DRR fora</p>	<p>DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 55% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Target 2011: 1) 20% of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and 65% with DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 65% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Target 2012: 1) 40% of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and 75% with DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 75% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Target 2013: 1) 60% of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and 85% with DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 85% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Target 2014: 1) 80% of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and 95% with DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 95% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps Target 2015: 1) 100% of target areas with effectively functioning DM agencies and 100% with DRR forums addressing various hazards including CCA, Pandemic and EID issues 2) 100% of target areas utilizing DIBI as the basis for risk maps</p>		Other Resources					
	<p>4.3.3, DRR principles and techniques to minimize disaster risk are adopted and applied by communities</p>	<p>Indicator: 1) % of districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with Community Action Plan (CAP) integrated into local government development plan and budget 2) % of target districts and CPAP provinces implementing CBDRM initiatives capitalizing on previous smart practices incorporating climate change adaptation, Pandemic Influenza and EIDs 3) % of population in target areas and CPAP focus provinces who possess adequate knowledge on measures to reduce disaster risk and preparedness Baseline: 1) Local action plans and CBDRR endorsed, and 2 local risk reduction plans developed (Central Java and Yogyakarta) 2) TBD (8 districts implementing CBDRM) 3) TBD Target 2011: 1) 20% of districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with Community Action Plan (CAP) integrated into local government development plan and budget 2) 20 % of target districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with CBDRM projects under implementation based on findings from demonstration projects which incorporate climate change adaptation practices including Pandemic and EIDs 3) 20% of population in target areas and CPAP focus provinces who possess adequate knowledge on measures to reduce disaster risk and preparedness Target 2012: 1) 3% of districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with Community Action Plan (CAP) integrated into local government development plan and budget 2) 30 % of target districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with CBDRM projects under implementation based on findings from demonstration projects which incorporate climate change adaptation practices including Pandemic and EIDs 3) 30% of population in target areas and CPAP focus provinces who possess adequate knowledge on measures to reduce disaster risk and preparedness Target 2013: 1) 50% of districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with Community Action Plan (CAP) integrated into local government development plan and budget 2) 50 % of target districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with CBDRM projects under implementation based on findings from demonstration projects which incorporate climate change adaptation practices including Pandemic and EIDs 3) 50% of population in target areas and CPAP focus provinces who possess adequate knowledge on measures to reduce disaster risk and preparedness Target 2014: 1) 60% of districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with Community Action Plan (CAP) integrated into local government development plan and</p>		Regular Resources					
				96	70	78	84	93	421
				Other Resources					
				2160	2160	2160	2160	2160	10800

			<p>budget 2) 60 % of target districts in target areas and CPAP focus provinces with CBDRM projects under implementation based on findings from demonstration projects which incorporate climate change adaptation practices including Pandemic and EIDs 3) 60% of population in target areas and CPAP focus provinces who possess adequate knowledge on measures to reduce disaster risk and preparedness Target 2015: 1) TBD 2) TBD 3) TBD</p>								
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