

Millennium Challenge Account – Indonesia
Post Compact Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
JUNE 2018

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1. PREAMBLE

This Post Compact Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is required according to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) M&E Policy. As stated in the 2017 version of the Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs: “MCC and MCA, along with the designated representative for Post Compact M&E if appropriate, will develop a Post Compact M&E Plan designed to observe the sustainability of benefits created under the compact in conjunction with the PCP and within 90 days after CED. This plan should describe ongoing and future monitoring and evaluation activities, identify the individuals and organizations that would undertake these activities, provide a budget framework for future monitoring and evaluation which draws upon both MCC and country resources, and document the role the partner country will play in results dissemination.”

The Post Compact Monitoring and Evaluation Plan serves as a guide for monitoring Post Compact sustainability of MCC investments during the period 2018-2023. The Post Compact Monitoring and Evaluation Plan may be modified or amended based on the agreement between the designated representative and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Following the signing of an Implementation Letter in March 2018, Bappenas will issue a Ministerial Decree to spell out all obligations listed in the Implementation Letter, including the M&E obligations. Upon issuance of the Decree, the appointed *Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran* (budget user) will appoint the Person in Charge for communication and coordination related to M&E post Compact obligation. The detailed M&E obligation will be attached to the appointment letter, as a reference for the appointed point of contact in performing the M&E obligations.

2. INDONESIAN GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

Indonesian Glossary

Bidan desa	Village midwife
Dusun	Hamlet or sub-village
Generasi	Generasi Sehat Cerdas, project introduced by the Government of Indonesia to address certain lagging human development outcomes and accelerate attainment of the Millennium Development Goals
Kader	Volunteer health workers
Posyandu	Integrated health service post, a community based center(s) for pre- and postnatal health care and information for women and for children under five
Puskesmas	Sub-district health centers

List of Acronyms

APR	Annual Portfolio Review
ASR	Annual Supplemental Report
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BAU	Business as Usual
BMI	Body Mass Index
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CoE	Center of Excellence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CPER	Compact Performance Evaluation Report
DQR	Data Quality Review
DRA	District Readiness Assessment
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
FP4I	Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GP	Green Prosperity
IE	Impact Evaluation
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IPC	Interpersonal Communication
ISP	Institutional Structure and Professionalization of PSUs Sub-Activity
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
ICYF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LKPP	Procurement Policy Institute for Government Services
LPSE	Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik (Electronic Procurement Services)
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
MW	Megawatt
OR	Operational Research
PCR	Program Completion Report
PIM	Project Implementation Manager
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLN	Indonesian government-owned electricity distribution corporation
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PM	Procurement Modernization
PMaP	Participatory Mapping and Planning
PMIS	Procurement Management Information System
PMM	Performance Measurement and Management
PNPM	National Program for Community Empowerment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSU	Procurement Service Unit
PSF	PNPM Support Facility
QDRP	Quarterly Disbursement Request Package
RCT	Randomized Control Trial
RE	Renewable Energy
RM	Resource Mapping
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SPP	Sustainable Procurement Policy
TAPP	Technical Assistance & Project Preparation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VBS	Village Boundary Setting

3. COMPACT AND OBJECTIVES OVERVIEW

3.1. Introduction

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan serves as a guide for program implementation and management, so that MCA-Indonesia management staff, Steering Committee members, Executive Committee, Consultative Group members, program implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders understand the progress being made toward the achievement of objectives and results, and are aware of variances between targets and actual achievement during implementation.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a management tool that provides the following functions:

- *Describes the program logic and expected results.* Gives details about what impacts the Compact and each of its components are expected to produce in economic, social, and gender areas and how these effects will be achieved.
- *Sets out data and reporting requirements and quality control procedures.* Defines indicators and identifies data sources and reporting frequency in order to define how performance and results will be measured. Outlines the flow of data and information from the project sites through to the various stakeholders both for public consumption and to inform decision-making. It describes the mechanisms that seek to assure the quality, reliability and accuracy of program performance information and data.
- *Establishes a monitoring framework.* Establishes a process to alert implementers, MCA-Indonesia management, stakeholders, and MCC to whether or not the program is achieving its major milestones during program implementation and provides a basis for making program adjustments.
- *Describes the evaluation plan.* Explains in detail how MCC and MCA-Indonesia will evaluate whether or not the interventions achieve their intended results and expected impacts over time.
- *Includes roles and responsibilities.* Describes in detail what the M&E staff are responsible for.

3.2. Program Logic

Compact Background

The Republic of Indonesia has a population of 242.3 million inhabitants (World Bank, 2013), with almost an even split across rural and urban areas (World Development Indicators, 2013). Indonesia has continued to post significant economic growth in recent years. As of March 2013, the country's economy baseline outlook for growth is expected to be 6.2% in 2013 with an increase to 6.5% in 2014. The country's gross national income per capita has steadily risen from US \$2,200 in the year 2000 to US \$3,563 in 2012 (World Bank, 2013). However, considerable challenges remain. According to UNICEF, Indonesia has the fifth highest number of stunted children in the world—more than 7.6 million children. The number of wasted children is 2.8 million, and 3.8 million more are underweight (USAID, 2010:p.5).

The procurement of goods and services on behalf of government agencies accounts for approximately 30% of the national budget (Buehler 2012). However, corruption and inefficiency exists within the country's procurement system, producing negative consequences reflected by crumbling infrastructure, delayed government spending, and Indonesia's weak performance on a range of social indicators (Harvard Kennedy School 2010: p. vi-viii).

The country's rapid economic growth has resulted in a national-level power demand that is increasing by 7% each year. Even higher demand is anticipated in the future with an annual growth rate of 9.2% expected to continue until 2019. The Indonesian government is projecting electricity demand to increase by 9.5% annually for the next five years. A substantial portion of the growing demand will come from continued electrification as traditional wood, charcoal and kerosene energy sources are replaced by electricity.

Indonesia was selected by MCC's Board of Directors as eligible for a compact in December 2008. MCC recognized that in spite of a crowded field of other development partners, MCC's business model offered the Government new opportunities to approach persistent development problems using new approaches. The Government, through the National Development Planning Agency ("BAPPENAS"), appointed a national program coordinator in June 2009. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government, entered a Compact Agreement for a US \$600 million grant to be implemented over a 5 year period. The Compact was signed on November 19th, 2011 and entered into force on April 2nd, 2013.

Compact Logic

The Compact Program consists of three projects: the Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project (Nutrition), the Procurement Modernization (PM) Project, and the Green Prosperity (GP) Project. These projects respond to constraints to economic growth and were highlighted as priorities in the Government's national development strategies.

The goal of this Compact is to reduce poverty through economic growth in Indonesia (the "Compact Goal"). The objective of each of the Projects is to:

- i. Increase productivity and reduce reliance on fossil fuels by expanding renewable energy, and increase productivity and reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions by improving land use practices and management of natural resources (the "GP Objective");
- ii. Reduce and prevent low birth weight and childhood stunting and malnourishment of children in project areas, and to increase household income through cost savings, productivity growth and higher lifetime earnings (the "Nutrition Objective"); and
- iii. Achieve significant government expenditure savings on procured goods and services, while assuring their quality satisfies the public need, and to achieve the delivery of public services as planned (the "PM Objective").

Decisions to support the investments proposed by the Government of Indonesia were based on economic rates of return (ERRs) greater than or equal to the investment hurdle rate of 10% in the case of Nutrition , and evidence that supports the likelihood of a high enough ERR, in the case of GP and PM. For GP, the

expectation was that any grant approved by the grant facility would demonstrate an expected ERR of at least 10%.

Monitoring and Evaluation is essential for a results-based approach to program management. It was a key component of program design and remains incorporated into all facets of the program cycle through to program completion.

The following sections provide an overview of each of the project designs and economic analysis. *Note that project designs changed over time and certain components may not have been implemented as originally planned. As these descriptions are part of the M&E Plan, they describe the plans against which the projects are being assessed, and do not provide a final description of what was implemented:*

3.2.1. Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project Overview

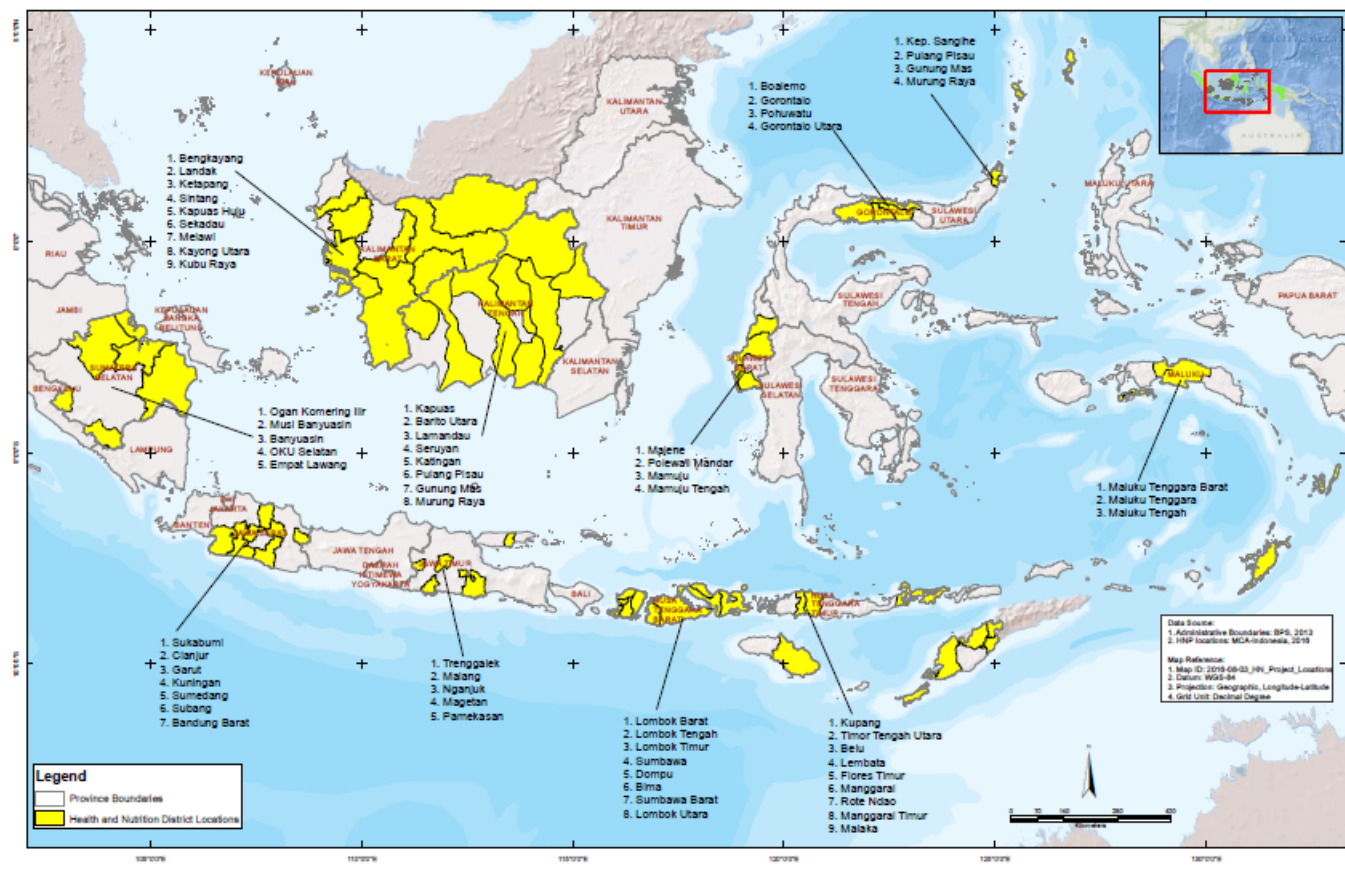
As stated in the Compact, the Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project (“Nutrition Project”) consists of the following three Activities and Sub-Activities:

- a. The financing of community block grants and participatory technical assistance to communities (the “Community Projects Activity”)
- b. The financing of training to Service Providers, sanitation and hygiene activities, provision of multiple micronutrient packets, materials to measure children’s height, and other incentives, as well as private sector interventions (the “Supply Side Activity”)
 - i. Training and Advocacy Sub-Activity
 - ii. Private Sector Response Sub-Activity
- c. The financing of communications outreach, project management and monitoring and evaluation (the “Communications, Project Management and Evaluation Activity”)

The design of the Nutrition Project draws from the strong body of evidence on the type of interventions which have been shown to reduce childhood stunting, and improve other indicators of nutritional status, such as birth weight and maternal and child anemia. The Project is multi-dimensional and addresses both demand and supply-side constraints. While each of the interventions under the Project will produce different outputs, they are all expected to lead to a common set of outcomes related to improved nutrition in children under age 2. The key interventions¹ of the Project are: (1) PNPM *Generasi* Community Block Grants, (2) National Stunting Awareness Campaign, (3) Sanitation Training and Triggering Events, (4) Training on Infant and Young Child Feeding, (5) Training on Growth Monitoring (6) Provision of anthropometric kits, (7) Provision of micro-nutrients for pregnant women and children 6-24 months, and (8) Grants to the private sector to respond to sanitation needs, and (9) Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Villages to develop guidelines empowering village officials to utilize village funds for health, nutrition, and sanitation activities (this was a new component added to the Project in 2017). The Project planned to implement these activities across 11 provinces (Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Sumatra, North Sulawesi, West

¹ The Project originally anticipated incorporating a scheme to provide incentives to improve health service provider performance, but this was dropped early the first two years of the Compact due to feasibility issues.

Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, West Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara) in 64 selected districts and 499 selected sub-districts (130 of which were randomly selected in 2013). A map of the Project areas and description of the Project’s demand and supply-side approaches to reducing the prevalence of stunting follows, along with the logical framework.



Demand-side

- Incentivize communities to invest in nutrition to improve nutrition-related outcomes.** The multi-donor PNPM *Generasi* community block grant program, which holds communities accountable for their performance on a range of indicators related to health and education service take-up, will be the key vehicle through which to raise awareness among the rural population on the importance of proper maternal and child nutrition and the risks of childhood stunting. The program will add two indicators incentivizing attendance at nutritional group counseling sessions focused on pregnant women and children, in order to increase communities’ awareness about and focus on improving nutrition-related behavior and practices. The enhanced PNPM *Generasi* program design started in 2014. As of 2016, this program is going to be phased out. The original 8 provinces where *Generasi* had been implemented prior to 2014 stopped participating in the program at the end of 2016. In 2017, only the 3 new provinces (South Sumatera, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan) are continuing to participate in *Generasi*.

- Increase awareness about importance of maternal and child nutrition to encourage increased maternal and child health care utilization.** The Nutrition Project will implement a National Communications Campaign in a subset of project districts, to address childhood stunting in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and PNPM *Generasi*. This communications campaign involves mass media buys with a nationwide reach and focused local interventions in selected districts. The objectives of the communication campaign are as follows: (i) to increase awareness and understanding of the causes, symptoms, long-term implications, and prevention of stunting among parents, community members, MoH personnel, government officials, and the general public; (ii) to gain commitment from a broad array of stakeholders in the public and private sectors to tackle the problem of stunting; and (iii) to foster individual and community behavior change related to health, nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene among parents, other caregivers in the community, and MoH personnel who deliver those community services. The district-level activities were launched in 2016 in three districts in the three new *Generasi* provinces added to the program in 2014: Ogan Komering Ilir district in South Sumatra province, Landak district in West Kalimantan province, and Kapuas district in Central Kalimantan province. An additional 8 districts across the three target provinces were added in 2017. The selection criteria for these districts included high rates of stunting, high rates of anemia, low level of sanitation coverage, as well as cost-leveraging opportunities such as the presence of potential partner civil society organizations (CSOs). The complete list of districts where the campaign work is being implemented is as follows²:

District	Sub-Districts	Villages
West Kalimantan		
Landak	4	
Kubu Raya	5	68
Kapuas Hulu	8	72
Sintang	5	92
Central Kalimantan		
Kapuas	10	
Gunung Mas	5	52
Pulang Pisau	5	58
Katingan	7	99
South Sumatra		
OKI	8	
Banyu Asin	7	125
Musi Banyuasin	6	81

The campaign will employ two approaches to deliver the messages. The first approach is a mass media campaign with national coverage which will be implemented to reinforce and popularize key health, nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene messages. The campaign will also utilize an interactive

² Based on 2017 contract amendment of communications campaign implementer contract.

website (<http://gizitinggi.org/>) that will serve as a platform to collect data and progress reports, YouTube, and Facebook as a set of tools to reach certain segments of the population. It is estimated that the digital campaign activities will create 100,000 impressions or exposures. The second approach will consist of interpersonal communication (IPC) training, advocacy, and community-based communication activities and events, which will be implemented through *posyandu*, mother classes, and community gatherings in select target districts. This will be implemented by leveraging community groups, implementing partners and existing agencies in the selected districts, who will be trained by the project to conduct community outreach and interventions. The approach intends to reinforce and saturate the various social levels and groups of stakeholders to deliver consistent, persuasive messages that will result in a shift in thinking and beliefs around maternal and child nutrition and feeding practices. It will also be complemented by advocacy and social mobilization to support the individual behavior change efforts.

When the campaign was expanded in 2017, an additional sub-activity was added to conduct national advocacy activities to gain the commitment of national stakeholders and leadership to support stunting reduction programs. This work stream will utilize workshops, meetings, and mainstream and digital media outreach targeted toward leaders and other national level stakeholders.

- **Increase awareness about sanitation and hygiene to encourage proper sanitation and hygiene behavior and reduce the prevalence of diarrhea.** The community-led total sanitation (CLTS) component will conduct community-level sanitation triggering events at the *dusun* (hamlet or sub-village) level. The triggering event is a half-day activity facilitated by a village triggering team with community members, particularly those without access to sanitation infrastructure, participating. One element of triggering events involves visibly marking areas with open defecation to demonstrate the frequency of the practice and motivate communities to change behaviors in an effort to reduce the incidence of diarrhea. Compact funds will also be used to conduct post-triggering activities and to eventually certify villages as open defecation free (ODF). Triggering activities are slightly more intensive in the 3 new provinces' project areas.

Supply-side

- **Improve provider and program facilitator knowledge to improve the quality of maternal and child health care.** Through the service provider clinical training investments, providers and facilitators at the district, health center, and community levels are expected to gain knowledge on how to appropriately prevent and treat maternal and child malnutrition. The project will conduct training activities for health service providers, community *kader*, and project consultants. The four types of training that will be implemented by the project relate to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Counseling, Growth Monitoring, Sanitation (CLTS), and Supportive Supervision.

The IYCF training is intended to provide knowledge to the health workers and *posyandu kader* about feeding for children and pregnant women, and the involvement of men and fathers in ensuring healthy practice. The IYCF training targets service providers at the national, provincial, district and

puskesmas levels, in order to ultimately ensure the availability of IYCF counselors at the village level. In 2017, the IYCF training module will be updated to include material on maternal health and nutrition.

The Growth Monitoring training is intended to improve knowledge and skills of the health services providers in measuring and monitoring the growth of children, especially those under 2 years and particularly length/height measurement. The training includes instruction on how to use the anthropometric kits that the project is providing, including length/height and weight measurement for children and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement for pregnant women. A key message included in this training, which is also expected to be delivered by the Ministry of Health, is that length/height measurement of all children under the age of two should be conducted twice a year. The training will consist of two levels: training of trainers and training of *puskesmas* staff.

Training on CLTS is intended to improve sanitation conditions, which should reduce the prevalence of illnesses such as worm infestation or diarrhea, which limit the absorption of nutrients and contribute to the prevalence of stunting. The training consists of three training levels: training of trainers, training for sanitarians, health promotion staff, midwife coordinators and sub-district staff, and training for village *kader*. The third level of training will create village triggering teams that will implement the CLTS triggering events described above. Each training will be conducted over five days and will cover triggering and post-triggering monitoring and promotion of hand washing. A training for sanitation entrepreneurs (one per sub-district) will also be conducted to open and develop the sanitation product and service market. A final sanitation-related training will be conducted for *puskesmas* staff on CLTS monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

During implementation, the Nutrition Project team recognized a need to provide support to health service providers that were trained through the project to apply the new skills to their work in the field. In response, a Supportive Supervision training program was developed in 2016. Supportive Supervision is a systematic mentoring to counselors to maintain and improve their counseling skills. National, provincial, district, and *puskesmas* staff will be trained and they will be expected to use their improved counseling skills during regular supervision and support activities for village *kader* and midwives.

Improved provider knowledge is expected to lead to improved quality of care, such as appropriate administration of iron supplementation to pregnant women, appropriate micronutrient supplementation to children under two years, appropriate vitamin A and zinc supplementation to children under two years, and appropriate growth monitoring of children under five years. *Generasi* program facilitator training (village, sub-district, and district-level) will allow for community members to receive coordinated messages regarding feeding practices and nutrition-related risks both within and outside of the health centers.

- **Increase provider resources to improve the quality of maternal and child health care.** Through the investments in growth monitoring equipment, micronutrients, and latrine molds, the Nutrition

Project is expected to improve provider resources in the targeted health centers and community health posts. With appropriate knowledge and resources, providers are expected to be able to better diagnose malnutrition and stunting and subsequently address the needs of the population in order to improve child nutritional status. The project will provide anthropometric kits for every *puskesmas* in the project locations. The anthropometric kits consist of length measurement equipment, height measurement equipment, weight scale, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape measure for pregnant mothers and children. Each *puskesmas* will receive two packages of anthropometric kits; the project will distribute the equipment to the District Health Office, which is then responsible for delivering to the *puskesmas*.

To improve the nutritional intake for children under two years, Taburia (multiple micro-nutrient powder) will be distributed to the District Health Offices in a subset of project districts in the three new provinces for further distribution to the *puskesmas* and *posyandu* for children under 6-23 months. The Taburia distribution will be piloted for 6 months, during which targeted infants will receive 15 sachets of Taburia per month (one sachet every two days). An evaluation of the pilot will be conducted after 3 and 6 months of implementation to assess quality control, storage, distribution, and/or adherence. [Note: Taburia was produced during the last year of the Compact, but did not meet the Ministry of Health's specifications upon inspection and therefore was not distributed as part of the Project]

To prevent maternal anemia for pregnant women, Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) tablets of an improved formulation (compared to the one distributed by the Ministry of Health until the end of 2016), will be distributed to the District Health Offices in the 11 provinces for further distribution to the *puskesmas* and *posyandu* for pregnant women. The tablets will contain a minimum of 400 mcg of Iron Folic Acid and 60 mg of elemental iron. Every pregnant woman in the target areas will be provided with 90 tablets for her consumption during pregnancy.

Both the Taburia and IFA programs also involve workshops in their respective target provinces involving provincial, district, and sub-district level health staff. These workshops cover quality control, M&E, social and behavioral change communication, and distribution strategies to ensure that the commodities are stored safely and are consumed by target end users.

In order to support the communities' and health workers' efforts to improve sanitation practices and reduce open defecation and increase family access to proper sanitation infrastructure, the project will provide a set of latrine molds to selected *puskesmas* in each of the 499 project sub-districts. The molds include a septic tank mold set and a toilet seat mold. The molds can then be used to construct appropriate sanitation infrastructure in communities.

- **Facilitate private sector response to develop market-driven solutions to addressing community needs for improved hygiene practices, safe water and sanitation that contribute to the reduction in stunting.** A call for proposals was launched in 2016 to identify proposals with the following objectives: (i) to reduce stunting in children under two years and improve healthy nutrient

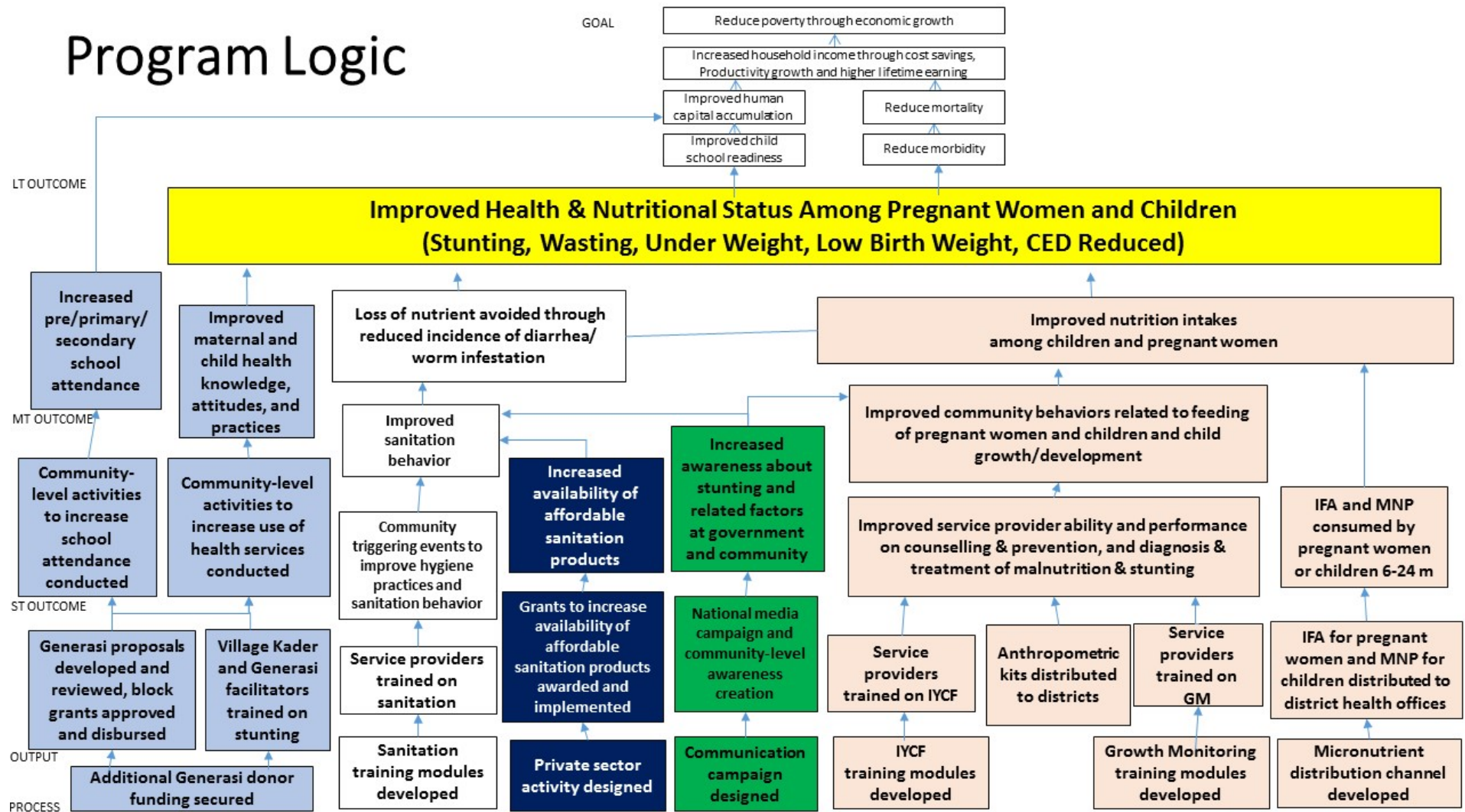
intake in children under five years in targeted geographies by addressing constraints and opportunities in sanitation, safe water and hygiene at the community level and (ii) to catalyze greater private sector investment and public private partnerships to drive sustainable and replicable solutions that improve access, affordability and/or awareness of sanitation and hygiene. Three grant proposals were approved and will be implemented over the final year of the compact:

- **Terima Bersih:** The project will train sanitation entrepreneurs to create a “one stop shop” business training model to market, sell, and install latrines to households. The project is a joint initiative of APPSANI, a sanitation entrepreneur NGO, and Garden Impact, a social impact investor based in Singapore.
 - **AKSANSI:** Aksansi is an umbrella association for sanitation entrepreneurs. Their project will establish community based organizations focused on sanitation, build toilets and wastewater treatment facilities, and provide training on facility maintenance. The project is co-funded by BORDA, a non-profit German organization.
 - **Toilet for Everyone:** PT Mujur Kurnia Ampuh is a company that manufactures sanitation products including squat toilet bases, sinks, and sink countertops. The project will fund factory improvements to increase production of their range of low cost sanitation products. It will also fund R&D into a waterless toilet prototype. The company dedicates 10% of annual profit towards providing low income communities with latrines (in-kind community/household contributions are also required), so with a higher production and profit margin the company will be able to both lower the cost to consumers of purchasing sanitation products and provide more latrines to target communities.
- **Empower village officials to use village funds for health, nutrition, and sanitation activities.** MCA-Indonesia entered into an implementing entity agreement with the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration (MoV) in May 2017, to provide technical assistance and develop procedural manuals and guidelines that would support the sustainability of the Nutrition Project interventions. Based on the agreement, MCA-Indonesia and the MoV agreed to implement series of activities with the aim to deliver the following results: (i) Preparation of village level Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Basic Social Services related to Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation and the development of Basic Social Services Integration Guidelines in Village Planning and Budgeting; (ii) Training of maximum 50 pilot villages in the implementation of Minimum Service Standards for Basic Social Services, and (iii) Provision of training modules Mother, Infant, and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) and materials for behavior change communication. The integration guidelines are expected to direct and empower village officials to plan and budget for health, nutrition, and sanitation activities using village funds. The use of village funds to achieve sustained progress in these sectors is necessary as the PNPM *Generasi* comes to a close in project areas over 2017-2018. The MIYCF modules can be used by villages choosing to use their allocated funds (PNPM *Generasi*, Village Fund, or other sources) for additional training not previously funded by the Nutrition Project.
 - **Improve provider motivation to enhance provider productivity and quality of maternal and child health care.** It is recognized that training and resources alone may not be sufficient to motivate

providers to deliver high quality services. The Nutrition Project had planned to incorporate a pilot program to provide financial incentives to service providers to improve performance in terms of quality of care and quantity of services provided. However, this activity was dropped because it did not seem feasible to implement.

The program logic is provided below and illustrates how each of the project components relates and contributes to the objective of reducing stunting. The new MoV work is not reflected in the diagram.

Program Logic



3.2.2. Procurement Modernization Project Overview

The Procurement Modernization (PM) Project is designed to accelerate the Government's procurement reform agenda and transform the operation of the public procurement system in Indonesia. The objective of the project is to support the implementation of the procurement function within the Government of Indonesia (GoI) by establishing Procurement Service Units (PSUs) resourced with systems, processes, and skilled procurement professionals as per Presidential Regulations No. 54 introduced in 2010. The expected results of building this capacity within the GoI will be cost savings and efficiency improvements on procured goods and services, while assuring their quality satisfies the public need and that the goods and services are delivered to the public as planned. These savings should lead to more efficient provision of goods and services to the economy, potentially enhancing economic growth.

As stated in the Compact, the PM Project will be implemented, through MCA-Indonesia, by the National Public Procurement Agency ("LKPP"). Reflecting the multifaceted nature of a public procurement system, the PM Project will support the following activities and sub-activities:

- a. Procurement Professionalization Activity which aims to improve the procurement function by increasing the capacity and professionalization of the procurement function. This activity comprises four sub-activities, which are:
 - i. Institutional Strengthening of Procurement Service Units (PSUs);
 - ii. Human Resources Development (HRD);
 - iii. Procurement Management Information System (PMIS);
 - iv. Framework Agreement/Contracting (FA/FC).

- b. Policy and Procedure Activity which aims to support the development of procurement policies and procedures which would improve procurement outcomes, the rate and success of public private partnerships ("PPPs"), and environmental sustainability. Sub activities of this activity are:
 - i. Competitive Tendering for PPPs;
 - ii. Procedures for Sustainable Procurement.

The PSU Sub-activity was divided into two phases. While Phase 1 entailed support to 29 pilot PSUs, Phase 2 was intended to be a scaling up of Phase 1 to up to 100 total PSUs and to incorporate an adjustment in design, if necessary, to yield the best results for the Project. In early 2015, a management decision was taken to limit the total number of PSUs in order to work more in depth and maximize effectiveness in the selected PSUs, rather than spreading resources across many. As a result, Phase 2 would focus on 16 new PSUs in the last two years of the Compact, and the Project would continue working with the Phase 1 PSUs concurrently, bringing the total number of target PSUs supported by the PM Project to 45. The figure below shows the locations of Phase 1 and 2 PSUs. LKPP was expected to be the sixteenth PSU in Phase 2, but there was never a formal agreement that was signed with LKPP, although its staff had been participating in the trainings.

Cakupan Percontohan dan Target Pelatihan Fase II



The HRD Sub-activity was designed to provide training for 500 procurement professionals in PSUs in two skill areas: procurement and organizational development. Procurement skills training (PST) supports the development of full-time procurement staff, while the organizational development skills training (ODT) supports better management of the PSU organizations. PST contains structured curricula and training materials jointly developed by the PM Project Team, the contractor Booz Allen and Hamilton, and LKPP for three levels of competence: basic, intermediate, and advanced. In order to complete each training level, trainees have to attend face-to-face training on training modules 1-18. It is understood that completing all modules in the basic and intermediate level trainings (modules 1-12) will equip PSU staff with the competencies necessary to be procurement professionals, while the advanced level (modules 13-18) consists of more tailored modules that supplement the basic and intermediate skills. The target of 500 has been met: As of 2 February 2018, 523 staff had graduated after the completion of basic and intermediate levels of PST and ODT.

In addition to the 18 core modules of trainings aimed primarily at PSU staff trainees, nine specialized modules were developed (module 19-27). These modules, called the specialty modules, were developed to further enhance the PST program. The modules focus on the core activities and key procurements conducted by the strategic pilot PSUs which are at ministerial level³. The modules are: 1) Procurement of works and appropriate selection procedures; 2) Contract administration (works contracts); 3) Procurement of ICT and appropriate selection procedures; 4) Procurement of pharmaceutical and appropriate selection procedures; 5) Procurement of medical equipment and appropriate selection procedures; 6) Conducting international procurement; 7) Logistics and supply chain management; 8) Procurement as a strategic government function for Senior Managers; and 9) Procurement of professional services and appropriate selection procedures. These modules are designed to provide specialized training at the advanced level.

The ODT is meant to complement the procurement skills training, and similarly is delivered at two levels, basic and intermediate, with each consisting of six modules. For the Phase 1 PSUs, all modules were delivered face-to-face. For Phase 2 PSUs, the training will be delivered in two formats. The first three

³ Strategic pilot PSUs are Ministerial PSUs participating as PSU Pilot Program in Procurement Modernization Project. They are Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Public Works.

modules (1-3) for basic level will be delivered in face-to-face training, while modules 4 to 12 will be delivered through Computer Based Training (CBT). Therefore, to complete the basic training level, Phase 2 PSU trainees had to attend face-to-face training for modules 1 to 3 and take CBT for modules 4 to 6. The CBT will also apply to complete modules 7 to 12 for the intermediate level. The competencies covered in the organizational skills training are required to perform in any role across a government institution and provide the basis for required core business processes.

Both procurement and organizational skills trainings were also provided to non-PSU staff involved in management, budget planning, procurement, and contract management to ensure that actors along the procurement chain, who are outside the PSU, will have skills and knowledge aligned with the procurement professionals. The training program for non-PSU staff was tailored to the participants' needs depending upon their position within the spending unit. A total of 508 non-PSU participants completed this training exceeding the 450 target.

Another component of this sub-activity was training auditors on how to conduct procurement audits so as to increase the capacity for accurate procurement oversight. The auditors who would be trained are Inspector Generals (Aparat Pengawas Intern Pemerintah-internal auditor) within the locations of the PSU pilots and non-PSU pilots as well as the national level (Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pembangunan-development finance controller). At this stage, the number of auditors completing the entire audit training program is 144 out of the 160 targeted. To support with the increased knowledge and skills in procurement-related auditing, there was a plan to have 21 Audit Trainers who would go on to train others. They would be trained in three modules as follows: 1) How to audit strategic procurement (red flag of procurement fraud schemes); 2) How to conduct probity audits; and 3) How to conduct effective audits of procurement and what are the soft skills required.

Under this sub-activity, two training centers of excellence were established to continue delivery of the PST and ODT programs. Following an assessment of resources and capacity, mentors helped each center with developing a business model along with budget and marketing plans. The project also developed and delivered six training modules especially designed for operating a procurement training program. The new training centers also received a procurement training marketing video to help the centers promote their new training services.

An institutional and staff mentoring system has also been established to provide PSUs and individual staff with on-site support from experienced mentors tailored to specific needs, particularly touching on the competencies acquired through the procurement skills or organizational skills trainings. Meanwhile, the specialty training modules on procurement skills will come with additional on-site procurement skills mentoring to strategic pilot PSUs only to meet their special needs and more complex and unique procurement challenges. To date, there are 24 PST active mentors listed in the database and they have conducted 50,000 hours of mentoring during 1,584 in-person mentoring visits and remote mentoring sessions for all targeted PSUs. This support will be continued until the completion of the Project.

Centers of Excellence (CoEs) were established among pilot PSUs as an outcome of the organizational skills mentoring. In order to achieve this distinction, the budget units of the pilot PSUs must meet 22 criteria that indicate maturity. Pilot PSUs will be considered CoEs after they have developed their institutional set-up, management, operations, and personnel. The CoEs are expected to take a more proactive role in planning, monitoring, and managing more effective and efficient procurement. CoEs will also provide a forum for knowledge exchange among stakeholders. To date, 30 PSUs have been verified as CoEs with additional five PSUs are in the verification process. LKPP is to leverage the CoE support

with training of 72 of the pilot PSU staff as CoE coaches that will provide on-site support for developing CoE PSUs across the country. While there was no target number of CoEs for the Project, by the end of the compact, more than 83 additional PSUs had already received coaching to establish CoEs.

Finally, a strategic communications and outreach program was developed in order to expand awareness and understanding of procurement professionalization lessons learned and leading practices from pilot PSUs. The contractor⁴ was tasked to develop a strategic communication that promotes the importance of modernized procurement and at the same time showcases the Project's positive intervention to GoI's procurement reform effort. The contractor will produce for example a 32-page printed information kit containing lessons learned and some "how to" information that can be useful for procurement stakeholders. Other are videos that can help learning of what PM has produced.

In addition to that, the Project established the Procurement Knowledge Center, a web-based repository of knowledge produced from the implementation of PM project such as training materials and modules, research tools, templates, and implementation models. The information and knowledge products of the website is packaged in such a way that can be accessed by public interested in public procurement.

The third sub-activity is the provision of the Procurement Management Information System (PMIS). PMIS stores data on procurements for the purpose of record-keeping and analysis. The PMIS focuses on collecting data on procurement processing and may also include data on budgeting and contract management. In order to store the data, PMIS supports the implementation of LKPP's LPSE (e-procurement) strategy for re-centralizing data and systems at the provincial level and improving security of the LPSE. In addition to that, this sub-activity includes the improved skills of LKPP staff to maintain and sustain the system particularly to improve the security of current LKPP's digital system and digital network which supports the LPSE Cloud strategy. At the same time, PMIS equips LKPP with necessary hardware to bring LKPP's Cloud strategy to life. A key input to the PMIS is the application of the United Nations Procurement Classification System to categorize procurements on multiple dimensions.

Another part of the PMIS Sub-activity is the establishment of and capacity building regarding a catalogue purchasing system, commonly known as an e-catalogue system, to ease the administrative burden and transaction costs related to the purchasing of routine commercial products and services.

The e-catalog is linked with the development of procurement procedures and standard bidding documents for framework contracting. The e-catalogue is an electronic information system that contains a list of technical specifications and prices of certain goods and services from various suppliers. It will support and assist in the set-up and delivery of framework agreements to procuring entities within the pilot PSUs and the GoI as a whole. The e-catalogue platform in conjunction with the standardized framework contracts aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of procuring goods and/or services that are expected to be required on a recurring basis over a period of time.

The PMIS has been launched and assistance has been provided to LKPP staff for its operation and maintenance by the contractors⁵. There are 6 modules that are included in PMIS. Module 1, Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI) which is the LKPP's first data warehouse for procurement data generated by all applications and systems under LKPP's national e-procurement system. DWBI aims to improve data collection and data quality. Module 2, the Pre-catalogue, is a suite of integrated

⁴

PT. PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting Indonesia

⁵ PT Berca and European Dynamics

applications that manages processes for framework agreements and resulting e-Catalogues. Module 3, Contract Management, manages all types of procurements throughout the contract life cycle. LPSE Cloud Hardware #1 and #2 are the fourth and fifth modules. LPSE Cloud Hardware #1 provides the infrastructure and software to advance the Cloud, which will centralize, standardize, and manage GoI's national SPSE tendering system, while LPSE Cloud Hardware #2 procures security and VPN applications to advance the Cloud program. Module 6, Fraud Filters, consists of algorithms that will be used to detect or prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in electronic and traditional procurement systems. At this stage, all modules have been provided to LKPP (installed) with the remaining activity being the roll-out of fraud filters.

As aforementioned, the fourth sub-activity, framework agreement/contracting, aims at cost saving and efficiency in the procurement process and is part of the e-catalogue system. The agreement is between the procurement unit at national, sectoral and local levels with the supplier. The agreement is established based on the regulation by Head of LKPP Number 6 Year 2016 on e-purchasing. During the Compact period, 22 national and local framework contracts were undertaken.

The second activity is Policy and Procedure Activity that consists of two parts. The first involves the development of policies and procedures around public-private partnerships (PPPs). This includes the development of a practical toolkit with templates and model documents for procurement planning and project preparation. From the process, it is expected the model documents developed through 4 pilots in the following sectors: water supply management, street lighting, waste management and airport (this is a change from the original target of 6 pilots). An additional 2 model documents was planned to be developed without piloting that focus on the health and education sectors. Recent developments in communication with the respective agency, nonetheless, resulted in the cessation of the process because there was no sufficient legal basis for future development of the documents.

The second part of the PP Activity concerns the Government of Indonesia's commitment to sustainable procurement outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 54 Year 2010. The Project supports this commitment through assistance in the development of a sustainable procurement framework, which consists of three stages: discovery, establishment, and implementation. MCC and GoI will evaluate this sub-activity's performance at the end of each stage. While the Project has commitment only to the discovery stage, advancement to the next stage occurs only upon mutual consent between MCC and GoI. The Discovery Phase Report as the deliverable was completed in November 2017 providing information regarding other Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) initiatives, conduct analyses on the regional and domestic markets for sustainable products, and assess the ability of GoI and LKPP to perform sustainable procurement across the GoI, as well as monitor, measure, and report on sustainable procurement and environmental procurement progress and outcomes.

There is also a small gender component linked to the PM Project but implemented by the MCA-I Social and Gender team. The component is focused on training and supporting female entrepreneurs and procurement professionals to promote a more gender-equitable procurement system across Indonesia. The interventions include a capacity building program for women entrepreneurs that aims to equip them with the knowledge, networking and skills required to increase their access to and avail economic opportunities in government procurement. The second intervention involves the creation of the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia (FP4I), which serves as a convening mechanism for women procurement specialists to strengthen their network across PSUs in order to support career development, build their capacities as procurement professionals, and increase the number of women in the profession,

especially in leadership positions. Up to date, there have been 137 trained and 100 registered with the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia.

LKPP was the implementing entity for the Project. The strategic transition planning and process for a handover to LKPP, therefore, will play a key role to ensure the continuation of benefits of the Project, not only for LKPP at the central level but also the pilot PSUs in regions. The Project has identified and mapped out to which LKPP structural organs the Project's initiatives will be transferred. PPP and SPP will be transitioned to the Directorate of Development of Strategy and Policy for Special Procurement-Deputy of Strategy and Policy Development; PMIS to Directorate of Development of e-Procurement System-Deputy for Monev and Development of Information System; Framework Agreements to Directorate of Development of Catalogue System- Deputy for Monev and Development of Information System; training resources and trained staff (PSU and HRD) to Deputy of Human Resources Development (Profession Development and Certification, Competency Training).

The program logic for PM is provided below. The constraints analysis identified weak governance and institutions as a major constraint to economic growth in Indonesia, and highlighted that poor governance is evident in the complex procurement procedures and their weak and non-transparent implementation. The PM Project was developed to address this constraint.

INDONESIA: PROCUREMENT MODERNIZATION PROJECT LOGIC

IMPACT

Reduced poverty through economic growth

OBJECTIVES

"Government expenditure savings on procured goods and services, while assuring their quality satisfies the public need and to achieve the delivery of public services as planned. This would lead to greater provision of goods and services to the economy which will positively impact economic growth"

OUTCOMES

Improved procurement process ensuring value for money (i.e. quality, fitness to purpose, total life cycle cost, and risk management) and better performing contracts
TENDER CREATION/ PROCESS/ EVALUATION/ AWARD/ CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Improved planning and budgeting leading to more strategic procurement and budget execution

More effective procurement organization

Improved Policies and Procedures to support efficient and effective procurement

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Greater skill/knowledge about proper procurement procedures among PSU staff and other actors in procurement eco-system

Pilots with Monitoring and Reporting on Performance

Pilots with PSUs as Centers of Procurement Excellence

Permanent PSUs

Functional Position Established

Pilots with Performance Frameworks established

Pro-active PSU established (with advisory services)

Plots with Draft Perda Completed

Full-time staff appointed

Procurement Data generated, captured, and available on each procurement process

PPP Pilot Projects advanced and promoted by usage of SBDs

OUTPUTS

Curriculum and training materials for Procurement Skills developed and delivered

Procurement Professionals (Jabfung), Non-PSU staff, auditors (Irjen) certified procurement skills training

Procurement Professionals (Jabfung), Non-PSU procurement staff trained in organizational skills

Procurement Professionals Mentored, Non-PSU procurement staff mentored

Procurement information system (PMIS) established and piloted

Framework Agreements Policy and Standard Bidding Documents established and piloted

PPP procurement Policy and Procedures and SBDs Developed

SPP Discovery Phase Legal Framework Study Report

Procurement Skills Training
Training of Functional Position (Jabfung) Procurement Professionals
Training of non-PSU staff involved in budgeting planning, procurement, and contract management

Training of auditors
Procurement Skills mentoring for PSU staff
Organizational Development Training

Institutional mentoring system:
Organizational Development mentoring
Permanent PSU mentoring
Functional Position Mentoring

Procurement classification system applied

Advisory services and development of PMIS

Advisory services for Framework Agreement

Advisory services on PPP for development of policy and procedures

Development of Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) for 4 PPP Pilot Projects

Curriculum and Training Materials development for all trainings

Capacity building training on PMIS and Framework Agreement for LKPP and PSU

Development of Training Materials for PMIS
Development of Training Materials for Framework Agreements

Capacity building training on PPP for LKPP and GCA

Sustainable Public Procurement Legal Framework Research Study

INPUTS

PRECONDITIONS

MoUs with partner PSUs signed

Partner training institutions identified

Procurement Professionals established as Functional Positions in Civil Service

Clear Regulatory Framework for Permanent PSU

3.2.3. Green Prosperity Project Overview

The Green Prosperity (GP) Project will promote environmentally sustainable, low carbon economic growth as set forth in the Government’s medium- to long-term development plans (RPJP and RPJM), the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Action Plan (RAN-GRK), and Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) (each a “Plan”). The GP Project will provide a combination of technical and financial assistance to support rural economic development that raises real incomes of Indonesians in a manner that reduces reliance on fossil fuels, improves land management practices, protects natural capital, and complements efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and environmental degradation. The GP Project will involve local communities and governments in activities to improve the clarity and implementation of government policies and regulations that support low carbon development, as well as build capacity of local communities in natural resource and environmental management, and will be guided by an integrated river basin management approach.

The centerpiece of the GP Project is a funding facility (the “GP Facility”) that will support investments in two thematic areas: renewable energy and sustainable management of natural resources. These investments are intended to have mutually reinforcing benefits of enhancing sustainable economic growth and social conditions while also reducing Indonesia’s carbon footprint and aligning incentives and practices to foster improved environmental stewardship.

The GP Project will concentrate in provinces and districts which have the highest potential for achieving poverty alleviation and environmental objectives. Candidate provinces include: Riau, Jambi, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara.

As stated in the Compact, the Green Prosperity Project consists of four Activities:

- a. Investing in administrative boundary setting, updating and integration of land use inventories and enhancing spatial plans at the district and provincial levels (“Participatory Land Use Planning Activity”)
- b. Provision of technical assistance and project oversight (the “Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity”)
- c. Financing of low-carbon development projects through the establishment of a funding facility (the “GP Facility Activity”)
- d. Provision of technical assistance and support for strengthening local, provincial, and national capacity to drive forward Indonesia’s nation-wide low carbon development strategy within the context of the GP Project (“Green Knowledge Activity”)

The purpose of the **Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) Activity** is to ensure that projects funded by the GP Facility are designed on the basis of accurate and appropriate spatial and land use data and adhere to and reinforce existing national laws, regulations and plans. The PLUP Activity also will help strengthen the capacity of local communities and district level institutions to manage their own land and resources and encourage investment. It will consist of investment in administrative boundary setting and resource mapping at the village level, updating and integration of land use inventories, and enhancing spatial plans at the

district and provincial levels. PLUP was originally designed to precede calls for proposals for GP grants so that those grants could utilize the spatial information produced by PLUP, however it was ultimately implemented in parallel with grant-making. The main activities of PLUP consist of four closely related tasks, which will leverage information, data, and resources off each other in order to create an integrated whole:

- Task 1: Participatory (with the community and local government) determination, geo-location, and physical demarcation of village boundaries (village boundary setting, or VBS), the mapping of natural and cultural resource areas within the villages (resource mapping, or RM), and the creation of geo-spatial databases of the information collected—VBS/RM.
- Task 2: Acquisition of geo-spatial data and preparation of Geographic Information System (GIS) databases for land use/land cover.
- Task 3: Compilation and geo-referencing of existing and pending licenses and permits for land and natural-resource use.
- Task 4: Enhancement of district spatial plans through capacity building and spatial planning, enforcement and management of land-use information in spatially-enabled databases.

PLUP is being implemented in several stages by various contractors, whose contracts are identified as Participatory Mapping and Planning (PMaP) contracts. Currently, 7 PMaP contracts have been awarded with a total value of \$27,925,357. Through these PMaP contracts, PLUP is being implemented across 11 provinces and 41 districts. However, each PMaP contract may cover a different set of PLUP tasks. One covers all 4 tasks (PMaP 1), some cover tasks 2-4 (PMaP 2, 3, 4, and 7), and some cover just task 1 (PMaP 6 and 8)⁶. The district databases produced by PLUP are available online at: <http://pmapwebgis.com>. PLUP’s work is expected to support the implementation of the Presidential Decree 9/2016 on the One Map Policy. A summary of the PLUP implementation contracts (PMaPs) is provided below:

Project Name; and Implementers	Consortium Member	Project Category and Main Activities	Locations	Amount of Contract (as of April 5, 2018)
PMaP 1; Abt Associates Inc.	Trimble Europe BV	Tasks 1-4	Districts of Merangin and Muaro Jambi (Jambi Province) and District of Mamasa and Mamuju (West Sulawesi Province)	4,207,827
PMaP 2; Land Equity International Pty Ltd	PT. Tigenco Graha Persada	Tasks 2-4	Districts of Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung Timur (Jambi Province); Lombok Utara, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur (Nusa Tenggara Barat Province); Sumba Timur, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat, and Sumba Barat Daya (Nusa Tenggara Timur Province).	4,653,309

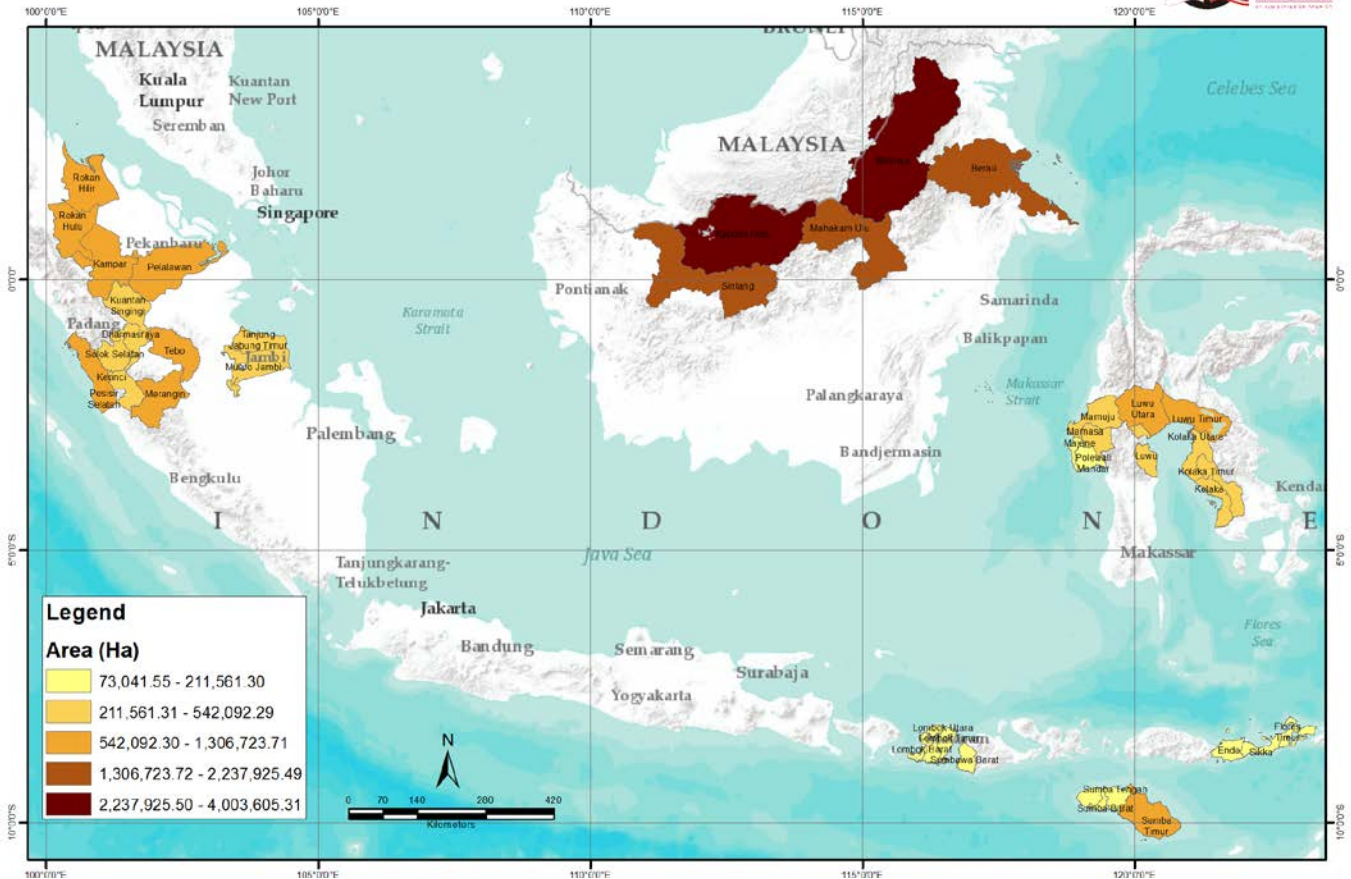
⁶ The procurement of PMaP 5 was cancelled.

PMaP 3; Land Equity International Pty Ltd		Tasks 2-4	Districts of Majene, Polewali Mandar (Sulawesi Barat Province); Luwu, Luwu Utara, Luwu Timur (Sulawesi Selatan Province); Kolaka, Kolaka Timur, Kolaka Utara (Sulawesi Tenggara Province); Ende, Sikka and Flores Timur (Nusa Tenggara Timur Province)	5,950,000
PMaP 4; Niras	Mc Elhanney and the Indonesian Tropical Institute (LATIN)	Tasks 2-4	Districts of Malinau (Kalimantan Utara Province); Mahakam Ulu and Berau (Kalimantan Timur Province); Kapuas Hulu and Sintang (Kalimantan Barat Province); Lombok Barat and Sumbawa Barat (Nusa Tenggara Barat Province); Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan, and Dharmasraya (Sumatera Barat Province); Tebo (Jambi Province)	4,972,550
PMaP 6; Abt Associates	Trimble Europe BV	Task 1	Districts of Lombok Barat, Lombok Timur, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Utara, and Sumbawa Barat (Nusa Tenggara Barat Province); Districts of Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan, Dharmasraya (Sumatera Barat Province); The following planned areas were not implemented: Districts of Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Tebo (Jambi Province); District of Malinau (Kalimantan Utara Province); Districts of Mahakam Ulu, Berau (Kalimantan Timur Province); District of Gowa (Sulawesi Selatan Province)	4,722,456
PMaP 7; Land Equity International Pty Ltd	PT Tigenco Graha Persada	Tasks 2-4	Districts of Kampar, Kuantan Sengingi, Pelalawan, Rokan Hilir, Rokan Hulu (Riau Province)	3,017,139
PMaP 8; Niras	PT Serasi Kelola Alam	Task 1	Districts of Palalawan, Rokan Hulu, Rokan Hilir, Kuantan Sengingi, Kampar (Riau Province) The following planned areas were not implemented: Districts of Kapuas Hulu and Sintang (Kalimantan Barat Province);	3,226,902

In order to improve the sustainability of the PLUP interventions, an implementing entity agreement to be signed with Indonesia's Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) has been developed. The value of the IEA is \$205,000 and will provide technical assistance to BIG in the form of software, hardware, and training to enable BIG to host, use, maintain and disseminate the geospatial data produced by the PLUP Activity in targeted districts. The specific purpose of the technical assistance is to allow BIG to serve as the national level node of the Information Management System (IMS) produced by PLUP. The IMS will be used by the district and provincial governments to manage permitting and licensing for land and natural resources as related to spatial (land use) planning in full accordance with the Government's One Map Policy.

The following map shows the PLUP/PMaP implementation areas.

PMaP District Area (Ha)



The purpose of the **Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity** is to help eligible districts, project sponsors, and community groups identify and develop potential investments in sustainable, low-carbon economic growth, and prepare funding applications to be submitted to the GP Facility. The Activity was implemented in the form of Technical Assistance Project Preparation (TAPP) grants, which applied to partnership, community and commercial renewable energy grant projects. These grants provided funding to assist grantees in refining feasibility studies to align with GP requirements such as the Landscape & Lifescape Analysis. The TAPP grants were distributed across the GP Facility funding windows as follows:

Windows	Number of TAPP Grants
Window 1B: Partnership Grants	6
Window 3A: Community Based Renewable Energy Grants	21
Window 3B: Commercial Renewable Energy Grants Note: There were 11 3B grants awarded that combined a TAPP grant with a full grant, such that only one grant document was signed.	20
Total	47

However, it is important to note that Window 2 grants also received grant assistance that is similar to the TAPP grants, to conduct feasibility studies for infrastructure components. These funds were built into the

grant agreements. In addition, grants in Window 1 also received support to conduct project preparation analyses like the Landscape & Lifescape Analysis. Window 2 proposal/grants received support from the Grant Program Managers (EMM and Kehati), who divided the Window 2 portfolio by geography. Lastly, Window 1 and 3 grants received support from the Project Management Consultant (CDM Smith). Both the Grant Program Manager and Project Management Consultant contracts are funded through the Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity along with the TAPP grants.

The **GP Facility Activity** is designed to identify and help develop high quality project proposals and provide grant funding to support investments in renewable energy and sustainable natural resource management. The GP Facility has three funding windows:

- Window 1⁷: Partnership Grants are made available for projects that leverage private sector or other outside funding with at least a 1-to-1 funding match, as a means to promote increased investment in sustainable natural resource management in either targeted landscapes or targeted agriculture value chains.⁸ Eight grants were awarded through this window in the sum of \$40.7 million and the window is now closed. Two grants under this scheme were terminated, namely Carbon Tropic and Eco Solutions Lombok. As of mid-2017, the total grant value of the 6 remaining grants was ~\$36M, while the total project value, including partner co-financing, was ~\$65M. Many of these grants were amended, either to expand or limit scope, after signing.
- Window 2: Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Grants are intended to fund smaller-scale projects that promote enhanced management of watersheds and forests to improve the sustainability of renewable energy and/or agriculture investments and support rural livelihoods and economic development that result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Micro-renewable energy projects may also be supported by CBNRM grants. A subset of Window 2, funded by the Social and Gender Assessment team's resources, will specifically aim to strengthen the capacity of women's organizations in the low carbon development path, while also improving women's income and household nutrition security. A total of 53 grants were signed for Window 2, 5 of which are classified as Women's Economic Empowerment grants to provide an extra emphasis on including and empowering women. As of mid-2017, these grants amounted to ~\$46M, but two were subsequently terminated and many were amended. This set of grants ultimately included natural resource management and renewable energy projects.
- Window 3: Renewable Energy (RE) Grants can be provided for community-based off-grid (3A) and commercial scale on-grid (3B) renewable energy projects that draw from various resources (hydro, biogas, biomass, and solar photovoltaic). A unique component of 3A that reflects learning from previous failed attempts at community-based RE projects is that communities will take partial ownership of the asset to ensure sustainability through a special purpose vehicle. A unique component of 3B is that projects should have a community benefit-sharing component where a share of the profits from the sale of power is invested into the local communities. Six grant agreements (4 solar, 1 biomass, 1 hydro), were signed for construction under Window 3A with a total grant

⁷ Note that Window 1 consisted of 2 sub-windows or calls for proposals. The first, 1A focused on sustainable cocoa partnerships, specifically. Window 1B was open to any partnership grant that fit the overarching Window 1 objectives.

⁸ Some Partnership Grants also ended up including elements of renewable energy.

value of ~\$44M. However, the hydro grant was terminated, and one of the solar ones is no longer off-grid and will sell power to PLN. Eleven grant agreements were signed through Window 3B, though one has subsequently withdrawn. In mid-2017, these grants amounted to ~\$18M with a total project value, including external co-financing, of ~\$67M. Subsequently, 7 3B grants were terminated.

As the grants have been awarded and have become better defined, the projects have been divided into the following thematic portfolios⁹. Note that some grants listed in the tables may have been terminated. Refer to Annex IV to see termination status.

Natural Resource Management

- i. Sustainable Agriculture: The projects with activities to support sustainable agriculture come from the partnership, CBNRM, and commercial (on-grid) renewable energy grants. The relevant partnership grants are funding smallholder farmer training programs for cocoa, coffee, and palm oil to encourage sustainable agriculture practices and improve yields, which are expected to increase carbon sequestration and ultimately discourage further deforestation that would negatively impact greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The commercial (on-grid) renewable energy grants in this portfolio that are investing in capturing the methane resulting from palm oil production also include a component that is intended to support palm oil mills and their independent small holder (ISH) supply base to get on the path to becoming integrated in internationally recognized certified sustainable supply chains (RSPO) as well as compliance with Indonesian requirements (ISPO). As part of the “path” to certification, these ISH support programs will encourage sustainable practices, improve yields and assist them in broadening the market to increase their income and to comply with the sustainable development strategy and GoI priorities. The cocoa projects aim to promote certification and allow ISH cocoa producers access to market premiums.

Grantee	Commodity/Crop
<i>Partnership Grants</i>	
Swiss Contact	Cocoa
Rainforest Alliance	Cocoa
Kalla Foundation	Cocoa
Euroconsult Mott McDonald*	Palm Oil
World Wildlife Federation*	Palm Oil, Coffee
<i>Commercial RE Grants</i>	
Sinar Agro Raya	Palm Oil
Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	Palm Oil
Bahana Nusa Interindo	Palm Oil
Biccon Agro Makmur	Palm Oil
<i>CBNRM Grants</i>	
YPK Donders	<i>The specific crops being targeted by each grant could not be ascertained at this time.</i>
Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia	
Kemitraan	
Perkumpulan Relawan CIS Timor	
Inprosula	
Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia	
SSS Pundi Sumatera	

⁹ Grants funding projects marked with an asterisk (*) fall under more than one portfolio category.

Yayasan Mitra Aksi
Yayasan Satunama
Koperasi Kredit Keling Kumang
Yayasan Sahabat Cipta
Yayasan Equator
The Samdhana Institute (Kolaka)
Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Lingkungan Jambi
Perkumpulan Gita Buana
Yayasan Operasi Wallacea Terpadu
YLP2EM
Konsorsium Padang Di Ada'i
Yayasan Bumi Manira
Yayasan Bina Potensi Desa Sintesa
Lembaga Advokasi Buruh Migran Indonesia
PSPSDM Mataram

ii. Peatland: In line with the Government of Indonesia’s policy to conduct peatland restoration through the Peatland Restoration Agency, GP contributes to this effort through the funding of multiple grants. The objective of these projects is to reduce GHG emissions from peatland degradation through peatland restoration activities or encouraging appropriate forms of peatland cultivation. The grants will also target low carbon economic growth and avoidance of deforestation by working with smallholders in the surrounding areas to improve agricultural practices.

Grantee
<i>Partnership Grants</i>
Euroconsult Mott McDonald*
World Wildlife Federation*
<i>CBNRM Grants</i>
Yayasan Mitra Aksi

MCA-I undertook further work in support of peatland restoration. In March 2016 MCA-Indonesia signed a \$4 million Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) with the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). MCA-I will provide BRG with peatland hydrological mapping in areas bordering Berbak National Park, one of Southeast Asia’s largest remaining peatland areas, and in West Kalimantan. MCA and BRG will also collaborate in other research, monitoring, and engineering activities related to the peatlands.

Signing of IEA with BRG is part of sustainability strategy to ensure proper use of results and lessons learned from GP projects. The IEA intend to provide a comprehensive technical assistance, training and institutional support to BRG to help the agency fulfill its mandate. The activities are designed to mitigate risks associated with the implementation of the peatland restoration component in the GP project and complete the foundational mapping and engineering work for additional peatland re-wetting both during and after GP project is completed. Activities to be implemented consist of (1) management support to BRG for donor coordination that is integral to BRG fulfilling its mandate; (2) advance long term research related to peatland restoration and management; (3) in collaboration with BRG, conduct needs assessment and develop capacity building training modules and SOP on permitting and land use consensus building; (4) Implement training and capacity building identified in activity 3; (5) establish and design monitoring program to monitor changes in water tables and vegetation in the targeted areas; (6) provide spatial information to establish the

biophysical, social, legal and administrative condition of peatlands; and (7) provide technical support for detail engineering design and free, prior and informal consent for canal blocking structures.

- iii. Social Forestry: Social Forestry projects will be implemented through the CBNRM grants. The projects will include the promotion and strengthening of different types of social forestry in Indonesia, which encompasses community forestry (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan*), people’s forests (*Hutan Rakyat*), customary forests (*Hutan Adat*), village forests (*Hutan Desa*), people’s timber plantation (*Hutan Tanaman Rakyat*). The objective of these projects is to increase community income and emissions reduction through community-based forest management, rehabilitation of degraded land with agroforestry, community-based economic model development in natural resource management, capacity building, and institutional strengthening. Currently there are 16 grants under window 2 working mainly on the Social Forestry

Grantee
<i>CBNRM Grants</i>
Perkumpulan Bantaya
Gaia Eko Daya Buana
Sulawesi Community Foundation
Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia
Rimbawan Muda Indonesia
KPSHK
Majelis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Muhammadiyah
Yayasan Javlec Indonesia
Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN)
Aliansi Organisme Indonesia (AOI)
Koperasi Jasa Menenun Mandiri
KKI Warsi DAS
KKI Warsi Jambi
Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia
Yayasan WWF Indonesia
Perkumpulan Inisiatif

- iv. Women Economic Empowerment (WEE): These grants are funded by SGA resources and specifically aim to strengthen the capacity of women’s organizations in the low carbon development path, while also improving women’s income and household nutrition security. They were signed with women-owned organizations. These grants technically fit under the other thematic portfolios but are being noted separately due to their unique goal of women’s empowerment. A total of 5 grants were signed under this sub-window, though an additional grant under Window 2 (marked below with +) has been included in this portfolio.

Grantee
<i>CBNRM Grants: WEE</i>
Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia
Women Research Institute
Konsorsium Koperasi KSU Karya Terpadu
The Samdhana Institute (Sumba Timur) ⁺
Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Swandiri
Perkumpulan Panca Karsa

Renewable Energy

- i. Community/Off-grid RE: These grants will fund community-based off-grid renewable energy projects (less than 3MW) to bring electricity and other forms of energy produced from renewable sources to communities that are not connected to the national grid. The expectation is that use of fossil fuels for energy will be displaced by these interventions and therefore GHG emissions will be reduced and/or avoided. The provision of electricity is also expected to support economic activity. The off-grid RE programs from Window 3A employ a unique component related to community ownership through a special purpose vehicle to manage the power plant with majority share (minimum 51%) owned by the community. Other off-grid RE programs have been funded through Window 2 and do not include the same ownership structure.

Grantee	RE Type
<i>Partnership Grants</i>	
Hivos	Solar/Biogas
<i>CBNRM Grants</i>	
Lakpesdam - PBNU	Solar
Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia	Solar
Cahaya Inti Trimanunggal	Solar
Yayasan Pena Bulu	Hydro
LPPSLH	Hydro
Indonesian Institute for Energy Economic	Hydro
Yayasan IBEKA	Hydro
Jurnal Celebes	Hydro
<i>Off-grid RE Grants</i>	
PT. Akuo Energy Indonesia	Solar
PT. Sky Energy Indonesia	Solar
PT. Charta Putra Indonesia	Biomass
PT. Anekatek Consultants	Solar
Puriver	Solar

- ii. Commercial-scale/On-grid RE: These grants will provide viability gap financing for commercial-scale renewable energy projects (less than 10MW) that will sell electricity to the national grid, operated by PLN. These investments will increase the overall share of electricity produced from renewable sources. Eleven on-grid RE grants have been signed, though one has withdrawn, leaving 10 in implementation. Each of these grants includes a community benefit sharing component such that communities adjacent to the power generation site may also benefit from the enterprise. 4-5 grants from this portfolio are expected to be terminated in 2017.

Grantee	RE Type
<i>Commercial RE Grants</i>	
Sinar Agro Raya	Biogas (POME)
Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	Biogas (POME)
Bahana Nusa Interindo	Biogas (POME)
Biccon Agro Makmur	Biogas (POME)
Selo Kencana Energi	Micro Hydro
Sumber Daya Investasi- Kumbi Sedau	Micro Hydro
Sumber Daya Investasi- Koko Babak	Micro Hydro

Tombolo Energy	MicroHydro
Sumber Energi Lestari	MicroHydro
Tirtadaya Rinjani	MicroHydro

Finally, the objective of the **Green Knowledge Activity** is to build local, provincial, and national capacity to drive forward Indonesia’s nation-wide low carbon development strategy within the context of the GP Project. Specifically, MCC funding will support: (1) capacity building for local and provincial stakeholders to stimulate a shift toward low carbon development policies in local and provincial governments and to support the sustainability of MCC’s investment in the GP Project; and (2) development and improvement of Centers of Excellence (CoEs) in science and technology related to low carbon development at the regional and national level with an emphasis on renewable energy and closely related areas of natural resource management, and other related activities.

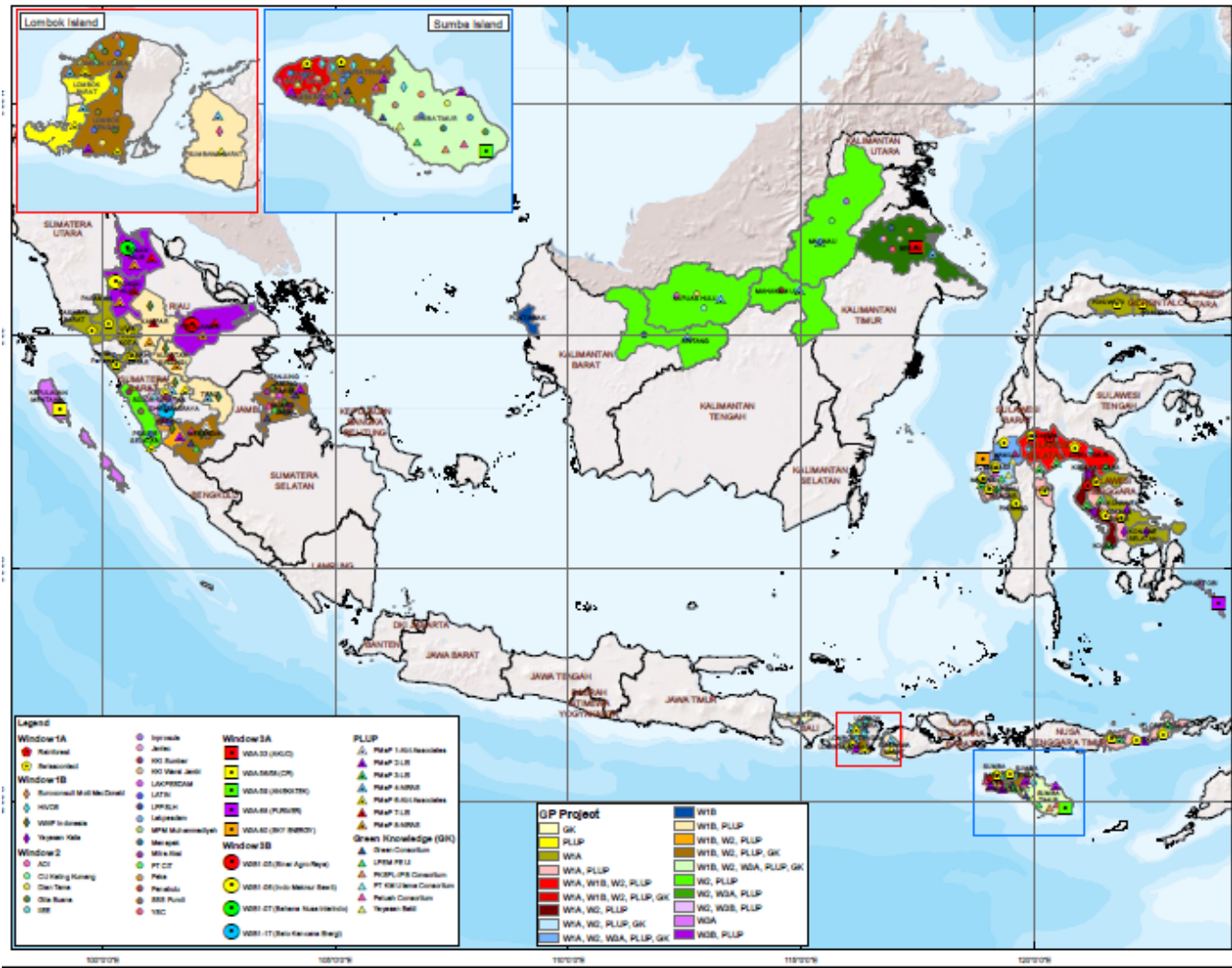
Seven grant agreements were signed in 2015, though one has subsequently been terminated, leaving six grants in implementation with a total value of ~\$12M. Detailed elaboration of project objectives and costs can be seen below.

Grantees	Project Objectives
Petuah Consortium	To leverage best resources from universities through effective resource sharing mechanism with respect to research, lessons learned, experiences and intellectual capital needed to build various CoEs related to the local needs of the regions to support the sustainable development agendas.
Bakti Foundation	To collect and disseminate knowledge related to low carbon development issues through research, and a smart practices exchange program among development stakeholders.
LPEM FE UI	To develop structure referential frame of short medium budget system using green budgeting approach and improve programming, financial planning, and budgeting practices at the sub-national government level.
HIVOs and Consortium	To build local, provincial and national capacity to drive forward Indonesia’s nation-wide low carbon development strategy through workforce development, skills acquisition, capacity building, technical assistance, knowledge gathering and dissemination, and to build on a gender-sensitive and low-carbon development strategy.
PT. KM Utama and Consortium	To contribute toward the development of indigenous skilled professionals with experience in renewable energy technologies.
PKSPL-IPB and Consortium	To increase knowledge management and smart practices that supports integration of low emission development strategies into coastal resource management, planning and practices.

The following map shows the locations of GP grant and PLUP work, as of February 2018. More detail on each of the grants funded by GP are included in Annex V.

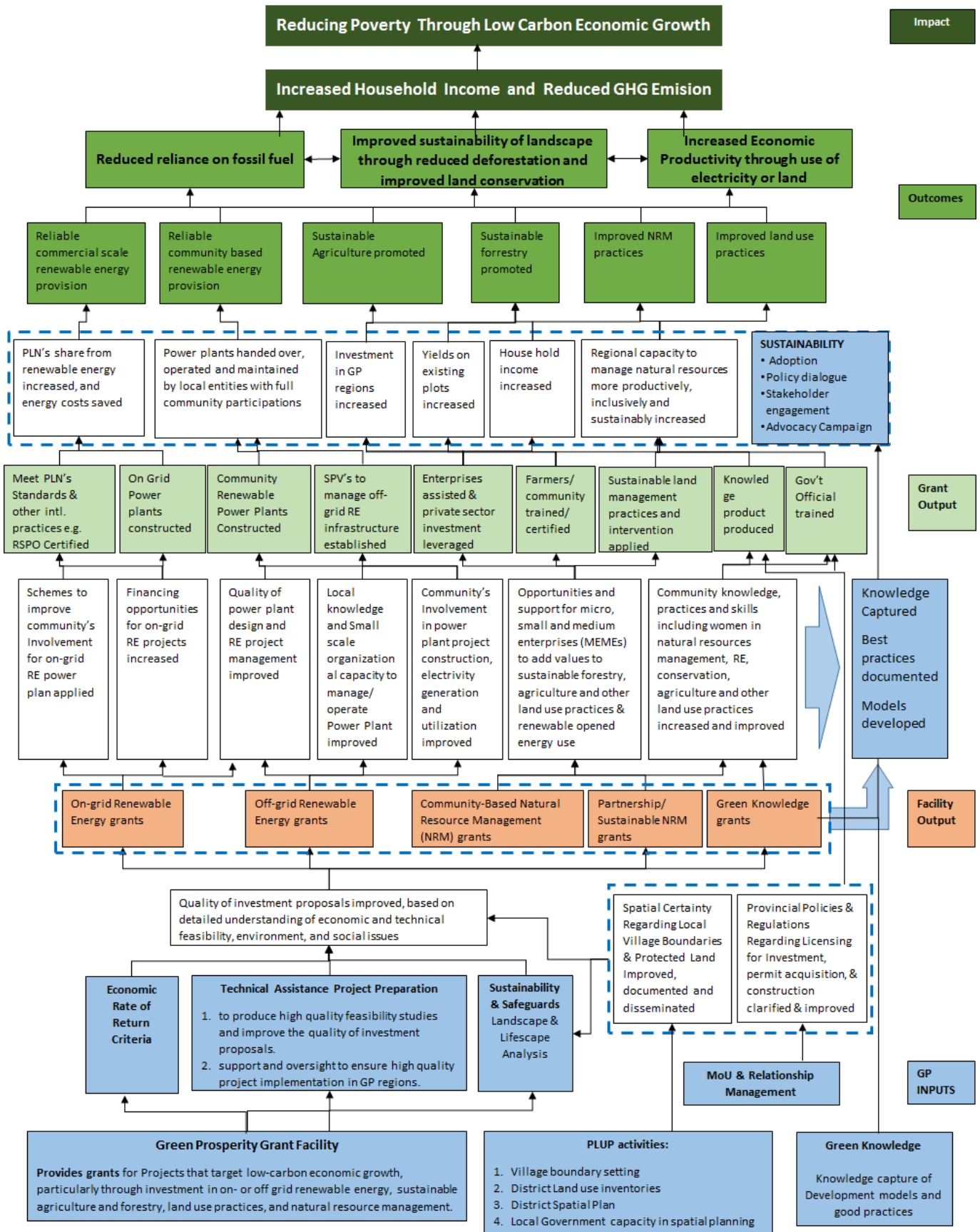
Green Prosperity Project Activities (Active Status)

Updated on November 16, 2017



The high-level program logic for the entire GP Project is provided on the next page.

GREEN PROSPERITY PROJECT LOGIC



3.3. Projected Economic Benefits

3.3.1. Nutrition Project

An initial economic analysis of the Nutrition project was carried out at the time of Compact approval in 2011. The economic rate of return (ERR) for the project was estimated at 12-13% at that time and it was projected that the project would benefit 2.9 million children in 7,000 villages. This initial economic analysis was based on project design as of mid-2011. Several components were not fully designed at that time, including service provider training, sanitation and hygiene activities, provider incentives, provision of micronutrients, the national stunting awareness campaign, and the private sector response, hence the expected benefits of these components could not be fully captured in the economic analysis.

With evolving and more detailed design in the period following Compact approval it became possible to update the economic analysis to better reflect implementation plans. A revised economic analysis was completed in November 2013. The revised analysis captures benefits from sub-activities such as service provider training, sanitation and hygiene, micronutrients, provider incentives, and the communications campaign that were not fully quantified in the 2011 analysis. It also incorporates more recent data not available in 2011 such as the findings from an impact evaluation for a CLTS pilot project in East Java published in February 2013, and from the final impact evaluation for PNPM *Generasi*. The PNPM *Generasi* impact evaluation facilitated quantification of the anticipated education benefits from the *Generasi* block grants, adding substantially to the estimated total benefit of the project. The additional data, information and design detail resulted in an increase in the estimated ERR from 12-13% to 16.5%. Selection of the actual project locations (499 sub-districts in eleven provinces) and a revised implementation timeline resulted in a decrease in the estimated number of beneficiaries to 1.7 million children in approximately 5,300 villages.

Benefit streams:

The revised economic analysis includes six benefit streams, as shown below. The estimated present value of all future benefits amounts to \$238.5 million, of which 46% is from an anticipated reduction in child mortality, 35% from reduced health care costs associated with a lower incidence of child diarrhea, 12% from future income gains due to increased enrollment in junior secondary school, and 6% from increased future earnings of children whose health and lifetime productivity is improved by the project. The estimated benefit from increased junior secondary school enrollment, which was not included in the 2011 analysis due to insufficient information, is based on the PNPM *Generasi* impact evaluation and on 2013 data which show that approximately 30% of *Generasi* community block grants are spent on education including tuition assistance, school uniforms, infrastructure, equipment and supplies, and other school expenditures. Given a Nutrition project contribution of \$81 million to PNPM *Generasi*, it can be estimated that approximately \$24 million of project funds (19%) will be devoted to improving secondary school enrollment.

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Estimated Present Value of Nutrition Project Future Benefits

Type of Benefit (benefit stream)	('000 \$)	%
1. Savings from diarrhea cases prevented (health care costs)	83,180	35%
2. Future income gains for healthier children who would have lived anyway	14,564	6%
3. Future income of children who would have died without the project	109,606	46%
4. Future income gains from increased school enrollment	28,818	12%
5. Savings from chronic adult disease averted (diabetes, heart disease)	15	0.01%

6. Infrastructure employment income (from block grants)	2,351	1%
Sum: present value of all future benefits	238,534	100%

Key parameter values:

The economic analysis is based on more than thirty parameters drawn from international health literature, Indonesia-specific studies, and statistical sources. Major parameters are listed below.

Key Parameters in the Cost-Benefit Analysis

PARAMETER	UNIT	VALUE
Baseline Epidemiology		
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths within first month of life)	<i>per 000</i>	19
Infant mortality rate (deaths after 1st month to before exact one year)	<i>per 000</i>	13
Child mortality rate (exact one year to exact 5 year)	<i>per 000</i>	9
Percentage of children born low birth weight	%	8.8%
Percentage of children malnourished	%	18.6%
Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted	%	35.6%
Baseline Economy		
Discount Rate	%	10%
Exchange rate IDR to \$	<i>IDR/\$</i>	9775
Annual real income growth	%	4%
Average wage (Rupiah)	<i>Rp/mth</i>	1122798
Treatment effect		
Percentage of mortality caused by nutrition as underlying factor	%	33%
Percentage of mortality caused by diarrhea	%	15%
Reduction in neonatal mortality rate due to pregnancy mother micronutrients	%	18%
Reduction in neonatal mortality rate due to provider training	%	9%
Reduction in diarrhea mortality due to sanitation	%	65%
Reduction in diarrhea mortality due to zinc intervention	%	49%
Percentage reduction in LBWs due to pregnant mother micronutrient	%	11%
Percentage reduction in malnutrition (due to Generasi)	%	10%
Percentage reduction in stunting (due to RBF)	%	30%
Percentage increase in enrollment for Junior Secondary School (due to Generasi)	%	5.62%
Percentage increase in earnings due to reduced LBW	%	7.5%
Percentage increase in earnings due to reduced stunting	%	7%
Percentage increase in earnings due to increased education	%	6.23%
Reduction in probability of having chronic diseases due to improved LBW	<i>Probability</i>	0.087
Cost of chronic disease (lost productivity, medical attention)	\$	5000
Number of episodes of diarrhea per year	<i>episodes/yr/child</i>	2.40
Number of days a diarrhea episode lasts	<i>days/child</i>	3.00
Percentage reduction in diarrhea episodes due to zinc	%	19%
Percentage reduction in diarrhea episodes due to sanitation/hygiene	%	30%
Proportion of sanitation/micronutrients effect that will give communication campaign effect		0.124
Infrastructure effect (% spent on infrastructure)	%	11.52%

The sensitivity of the estimated economic rate of return to changes in key parameter values is shown in the following table. The table shows the impact on the ERR, the net present value of the project, and the benefit-

cost ratio, from cutting individual parameter values roughly in half. As can be seen, the parameters with the biggest impact are the baseline number of diarrhea episodes per child per year, the reduction in diarrhea morbidity (from micronutrient powders containing zinc and from improved sanitation and hygiene), and future economic growth. The economic analysis assumes that all key components of the project including the community block grants, service provider training, micronutrient provision, sanitation and hygiene behavior change, and the national stunting awareness campaign, will be implemented for four years. To the extent that implementation is delayed, fewer children will benefit from the project and the economic rate of return will be reduced.

One Way and Multi Sensitivity Analysis

Parameter	Baseline Value	LBW	Malnutrition	Stunting	Mortality	Diarrhea mortality	productivity effect	episodes - low	episodes - high	morbidity	Real Income (GDP) growth	discount rate - 5%
LBW % reduction (MMN)	11%	5.5%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Malnutrition % reduction (Generasi)	10%	10%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Stunting % reduction (RBF)	30%	30%	30%	15%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Mortality reduction (MMN)	18%	18%	18%	18%	9%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Mortality reduction (provider training)	9%	9%	9%	9%	4.5%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Diarrhea mortality reduction due to sanitation	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	33%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Diarrhea mortality reduction due to zinc	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	25%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Productivity increase due to LBW	7.5%	7.5%	8%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	4.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Productivity increase from stunting	7.0%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	3.5%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Diarrhea episodes per child per year	2.40	2.40	240%	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.20	3.00	2.40	2.40	2.40
Diarrhea morbidity reduction from zinc	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	10%	19%	19%
Diarrhea morbidity decline from sanitation and hygiene	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	15%	30%	30%
Annual earnings (\$)	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378	\$1,378
Real income (GDP) growth	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0%	4.0%
Discount rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%
Net Present Value for all cohorts ('000\$)		\$						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	113,009	109,020	110,497	\$ 112,341	\$ 96,155	\$ 100,361	\$ 111,459	51,010	159,316	71,562	20,989	597,253
Benefit cost ratio	1.90	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.77	1.80	1.89	1.41	2.27	1.57	1.17	5.36
ERR	16.56%	16.44%	16.48%	16.54%	16.02%	16.12%	16.51%	11.90%	26.72%	13.01%	12.24%	16.56%

	Original Economic Rate of Return (ERR)	Date Original Economic Rate of Return (ERR) Established	Current Economic Rate of Return (ERR)	Date Current Economic Rate of Return (ERR) Established
Nutrition Project	12-13%	August 2011	16.5%	November 2013

3.3.2. Procurement Modernization Project

Benefit streams:

As noted in the PM Project logic, the ultimate economic benefits from the Procurement Modernization Project will be achieved by the cost-effective delivery of needed public goods and services. The goal of reducing poverty through economic growth could be achieved if the project is able to increase the economic efficiency of public procurements by increasing the value for money of the procurements, by reducing the cost of government purchases or by streamlining the procurement process through reduced delays, reduced staff time or fewer failed procurements. These benefits may result in more effective procurements, a higher rate of budget allocations, or improved fiscal space. These gains could occur both at the national level, benefitting all Indonesians, and at the local level, benefitting users of locally provided infrastructure and services.

Based on the evidence now available, there is no evidence to suggest that the project will not achieve its objectives. Work is currently ongoing to collect the necessary evidence for a cost-benefit analysis of the PM Project. Results are expected by the 4th quarter of 2018.

3.3.3. Green Prosperity Project

Benefit streams:

At the core of the Green Prosperity Project is the GP Facility Activity, described in Section 3.2.3. Economic was carried out for short-listed proposals under all three windows. The economic analyses for Windows 1 and 3 was conducted by MCA-I and reviewed by MCC, while the economic analyses for Window 2 was carried out by the two Grant Program Management (GPM) firms contracted to support the implementation of Window 2 with oversight from MCA-I. Economic analyses were only to inform the Technical Assessment Panel (TAP) of a pass/fail on the economic viability of the proposal (i.e., did the proposal result in an ERR greater than or equal to 10%). The TAP was responsible for accepting the quality of the data used in the economic analysis.

As summarized below, the nature of a project's economic benefit stream depends on the specific type of activity (or project):¹⁰

- 1) For on-grid renewable energy activities (Window 3B), economic benefits take the form of cost savings resulting from the substitution of renewably-supplied electricity for more expensive conventionally generated electricity in selected parts of the PLN grid off the island of Java.
- 2) For off-grid renewable energy activities (under Window 3A and selected projects under Windows 1 and 2), economic benefits consist of the cost savings or consumer surplus that

¹⁰ The economic analyses done on each of the grants are considered rough estimates based on implementer data. MCC cannot attest to the validity of the calculated ERRs.

result from previously non-electrified households or businesses now having access to electricity that costs less than the previously used energy source.

- 3) For other natural resource management activities (most projects for Window 1 and 2), economic benefits are measured in terms of the net increase in income that results from the implementation of the activity (i.e. beneficiaries' income after the project minus beneficiaries' income in the absence of the project).

The other components of the GP Project include the Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity, the Participatory Land Use Planning Activity, and the Green Knowledge Activity. As the first two activities are designed to support the GP Facility Activity, they will not undergo separate economic analysis (note: the cost of PLUP activities was not included in the GP Facility grant-level economic analysis; however, an attempt was made to include the cost of the Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity--basically by adding an additional 10% to the capital costs of individual proposals. In the event one of these activities results in an independent investment unrelated to the GP Facility, it may undergo an economic analysis, but economic analysis is not required for these two activities to proceed. Economic analysis is not planned for the Green Knowledge Activity.

3.4. Program Beneficiaries

According to the MCC "Guidelines for Economic and Beneficiary Analysis", beneficiaries of projects are considered individuals that are expected to experience better standards of living due to Compact activities aimed to increase their real incomes.

3.4.1. Nutrition Project

Beneficiaries:

The Nutrition Project was expected to benefit 1.7 million children and to generate additional income and cost savings that benefit their entire families in the provinces of South Sumatera, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Java, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and Maluku.. The current plan is to cover 499 sub-districts across the 11 provinces, which would reach approximately 5,300 villages.

	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries	Present Value (PV) of Benefits
Nutrition Project (2013)	1.7 million	\$238.54 million

3.4.2. Procurement Modernization Project

Beneficiaries:

Modernization of the Government’s public procurement system could benefit citizens through at least two distinct mechanisms: through the improved financial situation of the Government of Indonesia or through the use of higher quality or more plentiful infrastructure and services provided by the Government. Human capital quickly degrades over time, limiting the beneficiary population to those served by the current cohort of Project-training procurement professionals. Human capital is assumed a necessary input into the procurement process. While the Project provides for mechanisms for continuing training and mentoring of future cohorts of procurement professionals, all benefits following the closeout of the PM project require continuing investment in procurement-specific human capital from the GOI.

The benefits of improved Government finances are expected to be broadly shared: the expected number of individuals who could experience a benefit from the project is the expected population of Indonesia in 2018, the first year following the completion of all project inputs, including staff training.

The benefits of more and higher quality infrastructure and services, however, will be concentrated among citizens of local governments participating in MCC’s PSU pilot programs, who will be the primary users.

The relative size of these various effects cannot currently be estimated. It is possible that the national-level benefits are vanishingly small, in which case benefits should be viewed as primarily local. Therefore, it is not currently possible to estimate the number of individuals who will experience an income gain as a result of the project or the amount of gains expected, the table elements below are listed as Not Applicable.

	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries	Present Value (PV) of Benefits
PM Project	N/A	N/A

3.4.3. Green Prosperity Project

Beneficiaries:

The GP Project is expected to benefit households and businesses in the targeted GP districts, primarily through expanded renewable energy and improved natural resource management and that result in cost savings and gains in income and consumer surplus. A reliable estimate of the number of GP beneficiaries is not available at this point. However, the present value of benefits resulting from GP financed activities under Windows 1, 2, and 3 was estimated by MCA-I to total approximately \$1.09 billion over their 20 year lifetimes. Improved natural resource use planning at district or provincial levels may also benefit others who are beyond the GP Project provinces or districts, but it is difficult to estimate whether these improvements will increase incomes. The Green Knowledge Activity is expected to benefit businesses and households beyond the GP Project provinces or districts, but it is also difficult to estimate whether these improvements will increase incomes.

	Estimated Number of Beneficiaries	Present Value (PV) of Benefits
GP Project	Up to 291,637 (see table below)	\$1.09 billion

The estimated number of beneficiaries is based on data obtained from the grantee's proposal that was used by MCA-I for the economic analysis conducted for each grant, are as follows. Note that some grants have subsequently been terminated.

W-1A and 1B

No	Project	Number of Beneficiaries	Annotation
1	Rainforest	15000	From grantee proposal
2	Swisscontact	75300	From grantee proposal
3	EMM	18335	From grantee proposal
4	WWF Indonesia	67993	Stated in Proposal
5	Yayasan Kalla	7368	From grantee proposal
6	HIVOS	7180	From grantee proposal

W-2

No	Project	Number of Beneficiaries	Annotation
1	Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia	550	From grantee proposal
2	CU Keling Kumang (Konsorsium Kujau)	1242	From grantee proposal
3	Koperasi Jasa Menenun Mandiri	1659	From grantee proposal
4	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (InProSuLA)	6826	From grantee proposal
5	LPM Equator	1342	From grantee proposal
6	JAVLEC Indonesia	765	From grantee proposal
7	Yayasan Mitra Aksi	2750	From grantee proposal
8	MPM PP Muhammadiyah	105	From grantee proposal
9	KKI Warsi (Sumbar)	278	From grantee proposal
10	KKI WARSII Jambi	1512	From grantee proposal
11	SSS Pundi Sumatera	1781	From grantee proposal
12	Sahabat Cipta	3000	From grantee proposal
13	Penabulu	566	From grantee proposal
14	Konsorsium Yayasan Satu Nama	250	From grantee proposal
15	Yayasan Dian Tama	1269	From grantee proposal
16	YLBHL Jambi	1260	Stated in Proposal
17	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)	303	From grantee proposal
18	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia	372	From grantee proposal
19	Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN)	2020	From grantee proposal
20	GEMAWAN Kalbar	500	Stated in Proposal
21	PT Cahaya Inti Trimanunggal	678	From grantee proposal
22	Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics	674	From grantee proposal
23	Women Research Institute (WRI)	405	From grantee proposal
24	Aliansi Organisme Indonesia (AOI)	1311	From grantee proposal

25	Perkumpulan Gita Buana Jambi	500	Stated in Proposal
26	Konsorsium KEMALA (LAKSPESDAM-PBNU)	1828	From grantee proposal
27	Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung Indonesia)	6734	From grantee proposal
28	Perkumpulan Panca Karsa	574	From grantee proposal
29	WWF Indonesia	5090	From grantee proposal
30	PSPSDM Mataram	3000	Stated in Proposal
31	SINTESA	563	From grantee proposal
32	Jurnal Celebes	1084	From grantee proposal
33	Perkumpulan Bantaya	4849	Stated in Proposal
34	Perkumpulan Inisiatif	1042	From grantee proposal
35	YLP2EM	500	From grantee proposal
36	Konsorsium Pembangunan Keberlanjutan NTT	10332	From grantee proposal
37	SCF (Konsorsium Berdaya Hijau)	1570	From grantee proposal
38	Kemitraan bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan (Kemitraan)	2601	Stated in Proposal
39	IBEKA	2126	From grantee proposal
40	ADBMI	916	From grantee proposal
41	Gaia Eko Daya Buana	1175	From grantee proposal
42	Koperasi KSU Karya Terpadu	840	From grantee proposal
43	The Samdhana Institute (Kolaka)	718	From grantee proposal
44	YPK Donders (Konsorsium WEE Padalu)	977	From grantee proposal
45	Padang Di Ada'i	779	From grantee proposal
46	LEI (Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia)	943	Stated in Proposal
47	Konsorsium DAS Kadahang	780	From grantee proposal
48	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia	600	From grantee proposal
49	Konsorsium Pembangunan Hijau Mamuju	4240	From grantee proposal
50	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI)	660	From grantee proposal
51	Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KpSHK)	3003	From grantee proposal
52	Operasi Wallacea Terpadu (Luwu Utara)	1030	From grantee proposal
53	The Samdhana Insitute (Sumba Timur)	137	From grantee proposal

W-3A

No	Project	Number of Beneficiaries	Annotation
1	Lombok Utara Hijau Consortium (NTB)	1650	From grantee proposal
2	PT Akuo Energy Indonesia (East Kalimantan)	400	From grantee proposal
3	Imaji Life Consortium (Jambi)	3821	From grantee proposal
4	PT Charta Putra Indonesia (West Sumatra)	1181	From grantee proposal
5	Anekatek Consortium (NTT)	1066	From grantee proposal
6	Puriver Consortium (Southeast Sulawesi)	1038	From grantee proposal

7	Sky Energy Consortium (West Sulawesi)	696	From grantee proposal
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W-3B (1st call)

No	Project	Beneficiary	Annotation
1	Hydro - Bumi Karsa	PLN	Grid of W3B project will sell power to PLN, so that benefit in ERR captured from reduced O&M cost of PLN, hence the direct beneficiary is only PLN.
2	Methane Capture - Sinar Agro Raya	PLN	
3	Methane Capture - Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	PLN	
4	Methane Capture - Bahana Nusa Interindo	PLN	
5	Hydro - Selo Kencana Energi	PLN	
6	Biogas - Biccon Agra Makmur	PLN	
7	Hydro - Sumber Daya Investasi – Koko Babak	PLN	
8	Hydro - Sumber Daya Investasi – Kumbi Sedau	PLN	

W-3B (2nd call)

No	Project	Original ERR	Annotation
1	PLTM Taludaa 2	PLN	Grid of W3B project will sell power to PLN, so that benefit in ERR captured from reduced O&M cost of PLN, hence the direct beneficiary is only PLN.
2	PLTBg Riam Durian	PLN	
3	PLTM SIKARBAU	PLN	
4	PLTM Cakranegara (MHP Cakranegara)	PLN	
5	PLTM SESAOT (MHP SESAOT)	PLN	
6	PLTM BATUBEDIL (MHP BATUBEDIL)	PLN	
7	PLTBg Sungai terlung	PLN	
8	IPP PLTS 1MWp Sumba Timur	PLN	

4. MONITORING COMPONENT

4.1. Summary of Monitoring Strategy

The Post Compact performance will be monitored systematically and progress will be reported regularly through a small set of indicators listed in the indicator tracking table (ITT) and broader updates in the Annual Summary Report (ASR). The analysis will allow the Government of Indonesia and MCC to track the sustainability of Compact investments. MCC M&E worked with MCA-Indonesia along with the MCC sector experts to select the Post Compact indicators. All indicators were included at the request of a sector expert at MCC to ensure that there was an audience for the Post Compact reports.

All MCC M&E plans are framed and constructed using the program logic framework approach that classifies indicators as process, output, outcome, and goal indicators. This Post Compact M&E Plan only includes indicators at two levels – output and outcome – as the other two levels are no longer relevant. The output indicators presented in the table track the performance of the on-going progress of interventions that were begun under the Compact, but that are continuing into the Post Compact period. Outcome

indicators measure the long-term effects of an intervention's outputs. Actuals of some outcome indicators included in the Post Compact M&E Plan come from evaluations.

The Indicator Definition Table provides relevant details for each indicator by Project and can be found in Annex I. It provides descriptions for the indicator structure by specifying each indicator's: (i) name; (ii) definition; (iii) unit of measurement; (iv) level of disaggregation; (v) data source; (vi) responsible party; and (vii) frequency of reporting.

Learning from in-depth monitoring efforts undertaken during the Compact on the Nutrition Project:

In addition to the regular M&E role and responsibility to design a robust monitoring system for the Compact funded project, MCA Indonesia tried to modify the project's monitoring concept to answer the concrete challenges related to quality and uptake of stunting data in Indonesia. The ultimate goal is to develop a comprehensive monitoring system that can be adopted by the Government of Indonesia after the project is completed. Rapid assessment to identify the gaps were done at the onset, and two issues are identified: (1) the current stunting data only provide information at the district level, issued annually by the central government, therefore it is difficult for local government – particularly at the village level to design effective nutrition program that require timely information within the first 1000 days of life; (2) factors affecting stunting consist, among others, issues related to sanitation, nutrition, feeding practices, pregnant mothers health conditions; that become the main role and responsibilities of different units and institutions in the central and local government. Coordination become issues since there are tendency for these units to work in silo, therefore it is challenging to come up with effective program that can decrease the stunting.

To answer the above challenge, two pronged approaches have been tested, (1) a sentinel system which was developed to provide data with real-time and localized updates that are specific to the MCA-Indonesia interventions, which could be consideration for transfer to national programming. Sentinel systems used for surveillance are an effective public health tool for monitoring many diseases and health indicators, including nutrition. Sentinel networks, linking demographic data at the household level and health data produced by health service providers is connected to centralized data collection, have been particularly helpful in monitoring health indicators. 100 villages in the project areas are randomly selected as the pilot area and data are readily accessible at <http://dashboard.dhssproject.id>; (2) Facilitation of forums at districts and provincial levels to enable cross unit/sectors coordination using integrated stunting data retrieved from the sentinel system. Integrated stunting data presents all aspects contributing to stunting, and the forums are held to enable the decision makers to break the silo and come up with effective program to address stunting by identifying the most prominent focus of intervention and location of intervention. The forums were held in different locations at four provinces (Sumatera Selatan, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah and Maluku) and five districts (Landak, Empat Lawang, Kapuas, Sumbawa, Nganjuk) within HN project areas. Main results of join analysis forum are stronger coordination between relevant units at the local level due to increase awareness on the cause of stunting which are not only because of nutrition, but also involved other issues that falls under the mandates of different units both in local and central governments. Tools to analyze and present data have been transferred to these units and used by the local government as their monitoring tools which has become important issues nationwide after the central government decided to

pick stunting as national development priority. Further to facilitate budgeting and planning, number of Head of District decrees were issued to allocate village budget to address stunting.

As lessons learned, expanding the project monitoring system to go beyond mandatory project reporting proven to be useful and appreciated by the government, because without providing them with workable monitoring system it will be difficult for the government to measure the impact of stunting program that has been developed by MCA Indonesia.

4.2. Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)

This section will specify the division of responsibility between MCC and the designated representative for ensuring data quality and conducting data quality reviews after the Compact. Post-Compact ITT data should be verified for accuracy before submission to MCC. Given that most of the specified indicators draw on existing Government of Indonesia data sources, the expectation is that the data will undergo the reporting entity's standard data review and validation procedures prior to submission to MCC.

Given that the DQRs undertaken during Compact implementation were finalized after the 2017 M&E Plan revision, the findings of the three DQRs are summarized in this M&E Plan below. A different approach to take quality reviews was taken for each of the three projects:

A data quality assessment of Ministry of Health nutrition and sanitation data was conducted by an independent consultant in 2013 to inform the development of the Nutrition Project indicators. A DQR of the ITT data was to occur in Year 4 of the Compact, when implementation data started being reported across most activities, but ultimately started in early 2017 due to contracting delays. The DQR was conducted from July to September 2017 by SurveyMeter as part of the Sentinel monitoring work. To suit the nature of the project, the focus of exercise was to check the accuracy of data collected and reported by the Nutrition Project in the 100 puskesmas randomly selected from 100 villages of the Sentinel scheme. As an example, for the IYCF training, a review of reported training data was done by interviewing Puskesmas staff and posyandu kader, to make sure that all trainings was delivered in accordance to the design and attended by the participants as reported by the Project. The same approach was taken for other ITT data such as triggering events, and training for growth measurement. The findings are summarized below:

- Reported training data all verified by the DQR, however the DQR found a time lag in reporting. At the puskesmas level, 16% of IYCF, 49% of supportive supervision, 16% of growth monitoring, 35% of IFA, 58% of taburia, 25% of sanitation, and 64% of sanitation entrepreneur verified trainees had not yet been reported to MCA-I at the time of the DQR. Overall, reporting off/behind by 37%. At the village level, IYCF trainees were behind by 19% and sanitation trainees were behind by 31%. The addition of the project's district facilitators in March-April 2017 eventually helped to speed up the reporting process.
- Reporting on IFA, Taburia, and anthropometric kit distribution was also delayed, but the ITT data was more conservative than what was reported in the field. 2% of puskesmas visited reported having IFA was from MCA-I, despite the ITT reporting that no IFA had yet been distributed. No puskesmas reported having Taburia from MCA-I, which was accurate given that MCA-I never distributed it. 18% of puskesmas visited reported having anthropometric kits from MCA-I at the

time of visit, despite the fact that the ITT did not yet report having distributed to the project districts. We suspect that respondents had IFA and anthropometric kits from other sources.

A data quality assessment of PSU performance data was conducted by an independent consultant in 2013 to inform the development of the PM Project indicators. ITT data related to the PM Project consists of output data reported by implementers and outcome data based almost entirely on the SPSE e-tendering system. The team working on the PMIS component of the project (Berca), which works with SPSE data but is not responsible for its quality, conducted a DQR of the SPSE data required to calculate the ITT outcome indicators in late 2016/early 2017. A DQR by a project contractor, rather than an independent entity, was deemed to be appropriate in this case because Berca was already looking into data quality issues in order to inform their work in developing the PMIS. The indicators were reviewed and, in some cases, revised in response to this DQR. In addition, data prior to 2015 was not included in the ITT due to unreliable data quality. A DQR of the output data was not pursued because the data already undergoes extensive reviews by PM Project Senior Advisors. The detailed findings of Berca's review are below:

The PMIS collects and analyzes data to provide information for procurement reports. The data is sourced from separate systems which are General Planning of Procurement Information System (SiRUP)¹¹ and Electronic Procurement System (SPSE)¹². The data includes e-catalogue, e-purchasing and contract management. It is the intention of LKPP to integrate all these systems through PM Project's Data Warehouse, Reporting and Business Intelligence System (this is expected to be a "single point of truth"). The Data Warehouse is designed to automatically generate data from SiRUP and SPSE for reporting purposes in an online procurement dashboard presentation called MonevNG, which is powered by Tableau platform.

Data quality presented on the MonevNG dashboard, therefore, is highly dependent on the quality of data in SiRUP and SPSE. There were some identified issues which are related to the data quality in these systems which will also affect the PM Project's indicator reporting.

- a. LKPP did not have standard data management and related SOPs and there was a weak internal coordination on how data should be collected, analyzed and reported;
- b. The data application designed by LKPP was not designed in a way to could not avoid errors in data entry;
- c. LKPP did not have full control over SiRUP and SPSE managed by units outside of LKPP.
- d. MonevNG was not designed to specifically provide "live" data needed by the PM Project to report on the following indicators:
 - Average rate of budget absorption (of pilot PSUs);
 - Percentage of procurements (in pilot PSUs) completed on schedule;
 - Average number of days to complete procurement (in pilot PSUs);
 - Number and value of winning bids (in pilot PSUs)
 - Number of e-catalogue transactions (in pilot PSUs)

In Monev NG, there is a component called "Projects-Phase 1 that is designed to help the PM Project gather data for the aforementioned indicators, except for the budget absorption indicator. The data, nonetheless, is not "live"¹³ and needs further analytical processes; the available data was updated on 4 September 2017.

¹¹ Sistem Informasi Rencana Umum Pengadaan-provides information on the procurement planning.

¹² Sistem Pengadaan secara Elektronik-provides information on the e tendering process.

¹³ The data is not automatically updated and they are presented as raw data.

The Green Prosperity Project DQR was conducted from January to March 2018 by Oxford Policy Management. The indicators include indicators to monitor PLUP (9 indicators), GP Facility (8 indicators), and Green Knowledge (4 indicators). In analyzing the data quality, the methodology was guided by international standards in official statistics and MCC guidance on DQR. The findings from GP Project DQR are as follows:

- GP data is structured based on the GP program logic, and grantees are expected to align their program logic with GP's. Hence the final numbers are aggregated from relevant data produced by the grantees. Definition of the GP indicators have been provided for all grantees to guide data aggregation process as an effort to ensure data quality.
- In terms of the overall GP M&E system, commitment to, awareness of, and understanding of data quality issues across the implementing entities was **sufficient**. However, not all grantees had the same capacity for monitoring, reporting and assuring quality of the data. There were capacity gaps identified during the DQR exercise particularly for small NGOs in Window 2 (Community-based Natural Resource Management) in providing high quality of data. The GP team tried to address this by providing continuous assistance through Grant Program Management (GPM) that facilitates Window 2.
- A recommendation for the future is that technical assistance to grantees in reporting the ITT data is critical, particularly considering the varieties of the activities for GP Projects such as window 2 projects that consist of range of activities including natural resource management and renewable energy. Therefore, the definition of ITT indicators needs to be translated into the real condition of the activities. For example, calculating participant trained needs to be explained again and again to grantees that we calculate the unique number where 1 person participates in more than 1 training is only only calculated 1. There were various M&E oversight resources for the GP project (in the PMC and each of the GPMs), which were intended to provide this kind of assistance.
- A lack of clarity is common among grantees regarding the definitions of 'hectares improved, rehabilitated, and protected'. The definition of sustainable land management and protection needed to be explained more clearly as the categorization of this disaggregation often confused the grantees. For example, whether the rehabilitation of peatland protection area can be categorized as sustainable land management or protection. The availability of means of verification to support the data also varied, as some grantees can provide Maps and others are only based on Bupati Decrees without maps. This may mean that the data for this indicator is not perfectly comparable across grants.
- For Green Knowledge indicators, number of knowledge product produced needs to be well defined in advance as lack of clear definition has triggered the difficulties to categorize whether the products are knowledge products or not. MCA then later on assigned the grantees to define the definition of knowledge products and assign team to scrutinize the knowledge products.

4.3. Standard Reporting Requirements

Unless otherwise agreed with MCC, BAPPENAS will submit the post-compact Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) and Annual Summary Report (ASR) to MCC, per the reporting schedule noted at the end of this section. The Post Compact reporting will occur for a period of 5 years (2018-2023) These reports should be submitted to MCC via email to the Vice President of the Department of Compact Operations at VPOperations@mcc.gov, with the subject line "Indonesia Post Compact Reporting" and the dates of report coverage. MCC will provide a template for the ITT.

The Annual Summary Report about Compact program activities should include information deemed valuable and useful by the MCC country team and the contents therefore may vary by country. The exact

information to be included in the ASR will be detailed in the Post Compact M&E Plan. Some suggestions include the following:

- A summary of any activities undertaken or continued by the host country Government post compact that relate to the sustainability of compact investments including any issues with operations and maintenance of infrastructure, if applicable.
- A summary of progress on any complementary activities undertaken by the host country Government or other donors.
- MCC may also include other reports in this section as deemed necessary by the MCC country team.
- The Annual Summary Report for every Compact is due on March 31st of each year. This is the due date for the annual report regardless of when each Compact ends.

The following questions related to the GP investments should be addressed in the ASRs:

GP supported partnerships that leveraged private sector and other complementary investment and expertise in Indonesia to maximize the impact of US Government funding. These partnerships helped address viability gaps and sustainability concerns faced by similar projects and the expectation was that these models would be further expanded, promoted and prioritized by the GoI going forward. In order to follow-up, we request that you send us the information below:

1. Any information about additional co-financing of MCC-funded projects and/or expansion (scaling up) of these projects, particularly with respect to peatland restoration, cocoa and palm oil partnerships, including:
 - Value of additional co-financing;
 - Names of firms, new programs funded jointly with private sector; and
 - Any other learning related to this model from other donors or the projects themselves.
 - Track the operations of the new sensory/flavor lab for cocoa/chocolate at ICCRI.
2. Status of Cocoa Trace, Palm Oil Trace, Patchouli Trace databases, including:
 - Number of farmers enrolled, reporting in these systems;
 - Any new funding partners; or
 - Applications of the data.
3. Status of pipeline of Renewable Energy (RE) projects supported by the Compact, including:
 - Total number and total project costs for those with MOUs and those without;
 - Tracking of progress on any deals signed and new construction underway

GP developed and scaled up new models in community engagement, ownership, and management of renewable energy and natural resources. Sustainability of operations of many projects rested on success of these new models. Many “knowledge products” were developed that should be disseminated and used post-CED. In order to follow-up and enhance our learning, we would like updates described below:

4. Status and updates on RE sustainability models including the:
 - 4 Commercial On-grid projects and their CBS programs;
 - 7 SPVs and RESCO – compare and contrast how these new models in community engagement are working and if business model targets were realistic.

5. Track and report on how W2 Grant Implementers have been able to attract additional funding to the project as evidence of improved capacity.
6. Follow-up and report on status of the 134 compacted peat dams constructed under the EMM (W1) Partnership Project to document use of extended warranty terms and that agreed work was completed during the 2018 dry season (and as part of the Sept reporting that will be required ahead of Dec scorecard process.)

GP promoted sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices that aim to increase incomes for independent smallholder farmers (ISH) and ultimately reduce pressure on critical natural resources. Significant public and private resources were put in the cocoa sector and for certification (palm oil and cocoa). Access to finance and replanting costs is a common theme in several cash crops (cocoa, palm oil, rubber, coffee) and several grantees attempted to address these challenges. We would like updates on below:

7. Progress, updates on implementing CSP Roadmap – both public and private sector activities and commitments, partnerships
8. Information/regular updates on how many financial institutions or other financing entities engage in increasing access to finance for ISH cocoa, oil palm, coffee and rubber farmers.
9. Cocoa production increases in four cocoa project areas
10. # certified Independent Smallholders
11. Updates on where the WWF Kerinci coffee growers end up marketing coffee.

\$37 million was invested in PLUP and related activities with significant interest at the national and local levers. Related to the sizeable investments, we would like updates on below:

12. Follow-up Adoption/expansion of PLUP VBS – new villages and sub-districts
13. New investments in PLUP areas – type and scope; link to land and spatial certainty
14. Update on One-Map going and application of our VBS models and use of database
15. Additional villages using village funds to do VBS
16. Status of formalized village boundaries and maps and role in decision making at the local level

The following questions related to the PM investments should be addressed in the ASRs:

PM supported PSU organizational development as well as the professionalization of procurement staff within the PSUs. There was an expectation that the capacity of procurement staff and the organizational development of PSUs would continue to be reinforced and prioritized by the GoI. For post-compact purposes, answers to the questions below are required on a semi-annual basis:

1. What is the status of the procurement skills training? Are procurement staff continuing to participate in the training? Do trainees advance to higher levels of training or stop after having achieved one level (basic, intermediate)? What is the size of the budgets that cover the procurement skills training? Is the GoI continuing to invest in and sustain the training?
2. What is the number of procurement functional positions in the government? Did the Ministry of Finance and Apparatus change the regulation regarding the upgrading of the functional positions?
3. How many PSUs with permanent status exist?
4. What is the status of the i-cloud system implementation?
5. Has LKPP adopted the European Dynamics E-tendering system?

PM developed new models for public private partnerships with the hopes that they would be adopted and scaled up. The model bidding documents were developed to be shared and used post-CED. For post-compact learning, answers to the questions below are required on a semi-annual basis:

6. Were contracts awarded for any of the pilot Public Private Partnership projects. If so, did the Government Contracting Authority (CA) use the procurement procedures and Bidding Documents developed under the PM Project? If not, why not?

The reporting schedule is as follows

- Report 1 – due by August 31, 2018
- Report 2 – due by March 31, 2019
- Report 3 – due by March 31, 2020
- Report 4 – due by March 31, 2021
- Report 5 – due by March 31, 2022
- Report 6 – due by March 31, 2023

5. EVALUATION COMPONENT

5.1. Summary of Evaluation Strategy

While good program monitoring is necessary for program management, it is not sufficient for assessing ultimate results. Therefore, MCC and MCA-Indonesia will use different types of evaluations as complementary tools to better understand the effectiveness of its programs. As defined in the MCC M&E Policy, evaluation is the objective, systematic assessment of a program’s design, implementation and results. MCC and MCA-Indonesia are committed to making the evaluations as rigorous as warranted in order to understand the causal impacts of the program on the expected outcomes and to assess cost effectiveness. This Evaluation Component contains three types of evaluation activities: (i) independent evaluations (impact and/or performance evaluations); (ii) self-evaluation, and (iii) special studies, each of which is further described below. The results of all evaluations will be made publicly available in accordance with the MCC M&E Policy.

Independent Evaluations

According to the MCC M&E Policy, every Project in a Compact must undergo a comprehensive, independent evaluation (impact and/or performance). The next section on Specific Evaluation Plans will describe the purpose of each evaluation, methodology, timeline, required MCC approvals, and the process for collection and analysis of data for each evaluation. All independent evaluations must be designed and implemented by independent, third-party evaluators, which are hired by MCC. If MCA-Indonesia wishes to engage an evaluator, the engagement will be subject to the prior written approval of MCC. Contract terms must ensure non-biased results and the publication of results.

For each independent evaluation, MCA-Indonesia and relevant stakeholders are expected to review and provide feedback to independent evaluators on the evaluation design reports, evaluation materials (including questionnaires), baseline report (if applicable), and any interim/final reports in order to ensure proposed evaluation activities are feasible, and final evaluation products are technically and factually accurate.

5.2. Specific Evaluation Plans

Summary of Specific Evaluation Plans

The following table summarizes specific evaluation plans.

Evaluation Name	Evaluation Type	Evaluator	Primary/ Secondary Methodology	Final Report Date
Community-Based Health & Nutrition to Reduce Stunting	Impact	Mathematica Policy Research	RCT	2019 ¹⁴
Procurement Modernization	Impact and Performance	Abt Associates	Quasi-Experimental (matching with difference-in-differences) and Pre-Post	2019
Green Prosperity: Participatory Land Use Planning	Performance	Social Impact	Pre-Post	2019 ¹⁵
Green Prosperity: Grant Facility	Performance	Social Impact	Implementation Study	2018
Green Prosperity: Cocoa Grant Portfolio	Performance	Social Impact	Pre-Post	2020

¹⁴ Due to delays in project implementation, the original plan to collect endline data in late 2017/early 2018, three years after the start of implementation, had to be delayed.

¹⁵ A follow-on round of data collection may be implemented to measure longer-term geospatial effects.

Green Prosperity: Off-grid Renewable Energy Grant Portfolio	Impact	Social Impact	Quasi-Experimental (matching with difference-in-differences) and Pre-Post	2021
Green Prosperity: On-grid Renewable Energy Grant Portfolio	Performance	TBD	Ex-post study	2020
Green Prosperity: Peatland Grant Portfolio	Performance	TBD	Ex-post study	2020
Green Prosperity: Social Forestry Grant Portfolio	Performance	TBD	Evaluability Assessment only to assess coherence of this portfolio	2020

5.2.1. Nutrition Project Evaluation

The Nutrition Project evaluation design report, produced by Mathematica Policy Research, is available here: http://data.mcc.gov/evaluations/index.php/catalog/109/related_materials. The evaluation will cover all three Activities under the Project, though it will not be able to assess the private sector response activity because it is as yet undefined. Once this piece of the project is better defined, a decision will be taken about how to evaluate it.

5.2.1.1. Evaluation Questions

The evaluation will study the following research questions:

1. What is the impact of the Nutrition Project’s package of supply and demand-side activities on key outcomes, including:
 - a. Maternal health outcomes (for example, BMI and anemia)
 - b. Child health outcomes (for example, stunting, wasting, underweight, birth weight, diarrhea, and anemia)
 - c. Behavioral practices (for example, sanitation, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food diversity, overall maternal and child nutrition, iron/folic acid consumption)
 - d. Receipt of health services (for example, nutritional counseling, growth monitoring, prenatal and postnatal care access and utilization, vaccination, vitamin supplementation, nutritional and growth counseling)
2. What is the impact of the Nutrition Project on key subgroups, such as those defined by socioeconomic status, mothers’ level of schooling, children’s gender, geographic location (peripheral versus more connected areas), and service availability?
3. How were various components of the Nutrition Project implemented?
 - a. How did actual implementation compare to planned implementation, and what were the reasons for any deviations from plans?

- b. What were the main challenges to implementation, and how were these addressed?
- c. Which demand-side and supply-side elements were the key drivers of impacts?

Key indicators to be reported by evaluation:

- Performance on 12 *Generasi* indicators
- Participation in *Generasi* activities at the village level
- Knowledge of infant and young child feeding practices among health workers and community members
- Rates of height and weight measurements among children
- Rates of micronutrient use among children
- Rates of iron folic acid use among pregnant women
- Knowledge of sanitation and hygiene practices among sanitarians and community members
- Environmental conditions related to sanitation and hygiene
- Household dynamics around health care decision-making
- Prevalence of child and maternal anemia
- Prevalence of children with diarrhea
- Maternal BMI
- Prevalence of stunting

5.2.1.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

The evaluation questions will be addressed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative approach, expected to be a randomized control trial (RCT), will randomly assign eligible sub-districts in 3 provinces (West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and South Sumatra) to treatment and control groups. These provinces had not participated in *Generasi* prior to 2014, therefore they provide an ideal sampling frame for studying the impact of the Nutrition Project. Treatment and control sub-districts will be compared at endline, while controlling for any differences in baseline characteristics. The evaluation will assess the impact of the *Generasi+* package (Components 1-3) as a whole. The qualitative approach will use insights from project participants, including health officers, *Generasi* facilitators, and community members, to provide a richer understanding of the impact of the activities that will complement the quantitative impact results. The development of the overall 2014 PNPM *Generasi+* sites as well as the specific sites for RCT reflects a collaborative effort by MCC, MCA-Indonesia, PNPM Support Facility (PSF), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and BAPPENAS and strong commitment to use rigorous evaluation methods. The list of randomly selected treatment and control sites is included in Annex III. This development of this list was led by MCC, MCA-Indonesia, and PSF and was approved by MoHA and BAPPENAS. A midline study will be conducted in early 2017 in order to document and assess the extent and quality of implementation to date and to inform the content and timing of the endline survey.

5.2.1.3. *Data Sources*

The primary quantitative data sources will be a household survey targeting pregnant women and caregivers of children aged 0-3 years, community level surveys, and health center surveys. The design of the qualitative

study will be informed by the quantitative baseline survey, however it will rely on focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The evaluation will also draw on secondary data that is recorded at the village and sub-district level by health workers, as well as national-level health surveys conducted by the GoI, including RISKESDAS (Riset Kesehatan Dasar/Research on Basic Health) and SUSENAS (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/National Socio Economic Survey).

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
Household Survey	Quantitative	Households with pregnant women (2 nd /3 rd trimester), children 0-3 years	3,040; 6,080 (Note: sample halved for baseline, 4,560 total)	2	36 months (may be adjusted based on project plans)	Baseline: (11/14-2/15) Endline: end of 2018/early 2019
Sub-district health center (<i>puskesmas</i>) Surveys	Quantitative	Facility, <i>puskesmas</i> head, nutritionist, sanitarian, midwife coordinator	Approx. 190 <i>puskesmas</i>			
Community Surveys	Quantitative	Village head, midwives, village health workers	760			
Interim study	Quantitative (Phone survey)	nutritionist, sanitarian, midwife coordinator, midwife, village health worker,	~7,500	1	0-36 months, since training is occurring on a rolling basis	10-12/2017

		Generasi facilitator				
Implementation Studies (training, nutritional counseling, sanitation triggering)	Qualitative	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	10/17 1/18

5.2.2. Procurement Modernization Project Evaluation

The PM Project evaluation is in the final stages of design and a link to the finalized design report will be provided in the next version of the M&E Plan. The following evaluation questions and indicators may change somewhat before the design is finalized. The evaluation will cover all components of the PM Project.

5.2.2.1. Evaluation Questions

Evaluation questions are organized in line with the 5-S model, an organizational transformation framework (derived from the 7-S McKinsey model):

1. Superordinate Goals/Shared Values
 - Are there any issues related to the political economy (or other aspects) of the procurement system and its actors not addressed by the project that may have impacted the project’s ability to achieve its intended results?
 - Did the program result in a change in culture or shared values?
2. Structure
 - What types of organizational or operational changes are taking place at the PSU level?
 - Have PSUs adopted the Maturity Model as an approach to supporting their organizational development goals?
3. Systems
 - What types of procedural changes are taking place in the conduct of procurements?
 - What was the quality of policies and procedures developed by the project (e.g. PPP)?
 - Are there changes in policies, procedures, or otherwise that could lead to quality improvements in ultimate procurement (contract) outcomes? How so?
 - Are there changes in policies, procedures, or otherwise that could lead to savings (financial or total life cycle) in government procurements? How so?
 - Are PSUs using e-catalog for standard purchases?
 - Are PSUs using the PMIS?
 - What was the quality of PMIS?

- Has the PMIS contributed to changes in procurement planning or implementation?
 - Does the design of PMIS meet the needs of the PSUs and other procurement actors?
 - Have PSUs developed their own framework contracts?
 - Have PPPs been conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures developed by the project?
4. Skills
- Are the skills/knowledge emphasized in the training spreading within the PSU? How so?
 - What was the quality of training and mentoring?
 - Has the procurement knowledge and skill of trainees improved?
 - Are there detectable improvements in budget execution and efficiency of procurement execution in the PSUs and associated spending units?
5. Staff
- Are staff now permanent staff?
 - Do staff seem committed to and engaged in pursuing a procurement career path?
 - Are trained or “permanent” staff retained?
 - Do staff feel more supported administratively and legally?
6. Overall
- Were the Activities/Sub-Activities implemented as designed?
 - What were the implementation challenges and successes?
 - Is there evidence that the interventions have resulted in the outcomes outlined in the project logic?
 - Was the set of activities designed the right or most strategic intervention for the Indonesian procurement context or to improve Indonesian government procurement?
 - Has framework contracting/e-catalog resulted in time and/or cost savings?
 - Is there evidence for cost savings in the program PSUs?
 - How has budget absorption in the PSUs changed over time?
 - Has there been an increase in PPP transactions?

Key indicators to be reported by the evaluation:

- PSU staff, LKPP and other stakeholder perceptions of:
 - Cross-ministerial coordination
 - Level of supportive or obstructive policymaking across levels of central, district and local government actors
- PSU staff, LKPP and other stakeholder perceptions of changes in prevalence of:
 - Biased, collusive, or corrupt practices
 - Desirability and/or stature of procurement career paths
- Establishment of PSUs
 - Pro-active PSU established
 - Pilots with draft Perda/Pergub/Ministry Decree completed
- Level of authority and independence of PSUs

- Ability to work with related bodies along the procurement process continuum including budgeting, sales /owners of items, process owners, etc.
- Maturity model levels reached
- Changes in PSUs' points of interaction along the procurement process continuum
- Timeliness
- Efficiency
- Responsiveness
- Level of procurement fitness to purpose
- Rates/numbers of tenders processed
- Level of framework contracting/e-catalog use
- Procurement costs / cost of purchase (as reflected in contract price to owner estimate or contract price to budget allocation)
- Level of PSU and stakeholder use of PMIS
- Level of PSU and stakeholder satisfaction with use of PMIS
- Numbers of PSUs developing framework contracts
- Evidence of PPP activity/ Fidelity to policy (Number of PPPs advanced using SBDs)
- Staff knowledge
- Involvement along the procurement process continuum
- Bunching versus distributed procurement requests
- Staff permanency status
- Staff perception of desirability and/or stature of procurement career paths
- Staff retention
- Staff perceptions of administrative/legal support from PSU
- Gender representativeness in PSU staffing
- Number of functional staff
- Existence and use of performance monitoring systems
- Perceptions about efficiency of procurement organization at PSU level
- Number of PSUs as centers of excellence

5.2.2.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

The evaluation questions will be addressed using a mixed methods approach. Phase 1 will be evaluated using an interrupted time series analysis of tender-related outcomes using LPSE data; Phase 1 pilot PSUs will be matched to similar non-participating PSUs for which LPSE data exists. A comparative qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with PSU and non-PSU staff and stakeholders will be conducted to assess changes over time (relying on recall data to establish baseline perceptions and characteristics, since the first round of data collection will occur after the start of Phase 1 implementation). Phase 2 will also be evaluated using an interrupted time series analysis of tender-related outcomes using LPSE data, however the comparison group will be those PSUs that were shortlisted for participation in Phase 2 but not ultimately selected. Additional outcomes outside of what is available in LPSE will be assessed using a difference-in-differences analysis of data collected from quantitative surveys. Finally, a comparative qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with PSU and non-PSU staff and stakeholders will be conducted to assess changes

over time, with a true baseline. The Policy and Procedure Activity and gender interventions, which are not PSU-specific, will be evaluated as part of an overall implementation study that looks into the actual content and quality of program implementation.

5.2.2.3. *Data Sources*

The evaluation will utilize the following extant data sources:

- LPSE data from 2013 onwards from LKPP
- Performance Measurement and Management (PMM) and other key performance indicator data from PSUs and PM Project consultants
- Maturity Model indicators from PSUs and PM Project consultants
- Centers of Excellence measurement tool from PM Project consultants
- Quarterly indicator tracking table (ITT) from MCA-I
- Training data on pre- and post-tests from PM Project consultants
- Project documents

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
Interviews	Qualitative	Phase 1 and 2 treatment and non-treatment PSU staff, spending unit staff, and stakeholders (LKPP, MCC, MCA-I, PM contractors)	Phase 1 (10 PSUs) and non-treatment (10 PSUs): PSU staff: 60 Spending unit staff: 46 Phase 2 (15 PSUs) and non-treatment (11 PSUs): PSU staff: 78 Spending unit staff: 46	2	Phase 1: 48 months Phase 2: 36 months	Baseline: (August to October 2016) Endline: (April to August 2019)

			Stakeholders: 12-18			
Survey	Quantitative	Phase 2 treatment and non-treatment PSU and non-PSU staff	11 treatment PSUs (Phase 2) 11 non-treatment PSUs (Phase 2) Total of 440 respondents (estimated 20 staff per PSU)	2	Phase 2: 36 months	Baseline: (August to October 2016) Endline: (April to August 2019)

5.2.3. Green Prosperity Project Evaluations

The Green Prosperity Project is being evaluated through seven different evaluations, three of which have not yet been designed. These seven evaluations are:

1. Participatory Land Use Planning Activity Performance Evaluation
2. Green Prosperity Facility Evaluation (covering TA, Facility, and GK Activities)
3. Green Prosperity Cocoa Portfolio Performance Evaluation (covering the three cocoa grants in Window 1)
4. Green Prosperity Community-Based Off-Grid Renewable Energy Portfolio Impact Evaluation (covering a subset of off-grid RE grants)
5. Green Prosperity Commercial-Scale On-Grid Renewable Energy Portfolio Evaluation
6. Green Prosperity Peatland Portfolio Evaluation
7. Green Prosperity Social Forestry Portfolio Evaluation

5.2.3.1. Green Prosperity: Participatory Land Use Planning

5.2.3.1.1. Evaluation Questions

1. What were the main challenges and successes in PLUP implementation?
2. Was the program implemented as designed?

3. Did beneficiaries or other stakeholders identify potential improvements or means for mitigating identified challenges?
4. Were differential challenges or successes identified in implementation, particularly across geography, community composition, and integration of women?
5. Is PLUP associated with a change in the number or nature of boundary disputes between villages and with license holders/applicants?
6. Do PLUP activities affect transparency, efficiency and fairness in land permitting/licensing processes, both in terms of transaction costs and license utilization?
7. How does PLUP affect land use and perceptions of land use security within villages?
8. How does PLUP affect the level of external investment in land use activities consistent with the spatial plan?

Key indicators

Outcome 1: Increased perception of land tenure security within the village

Outcome 2: Decreased conflict between villages (or groups of villagers from adjacent villages) over land use rights in “border”/outlying areas between villages

Outcome 3: Improved confidence in land governance administration

Outcome 4: Improved use of degraded land

Outcome 5: Greater efficiency in land permitting/licensing processes (licensing transaction costs, license utilization, and license conflicts)

Outcome 6: Improved land use planning

Outcome 7: Increased conformance of land use (particularly as measured by new project or uses) to the (new/improved) land use plans

5.2.3.1.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

The evaluation will use a mixed-method approach of qualitative and quantitative data collection. Qualitative data collection will include a thorough review of project monitoring and government data (secondary data), as well as a series of key informant interviews and focus group discussions (primary qualitative data collection) with project stakeholders across multiple levels of PMAP 1. Primary data findings will be triangulated against secondary quantitative data and spatial data made available through the PMAP 1 implementing partners and government stakeholders or through readily accessible public data.

5.2.3.1.3. *Data Sources*

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
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Key informant interviews	Qualitative	District-level and village-level stakeholders, PLUP implementers, MCA-I staff, MCC staff	232 respondents through 66 KIIs, 22 FGDs, and 9 participant observations	2	24	Baseline*: September 2016 Endline: targeted September 2018 ¹⁶
Focus group discussions	Qualitative	Male and female community members 11 villages across 6 sub-districts		2	24	Baseline*: September 2016 Endline: targeted September 2018 ¹⁷

*Note that baseline occurred shortly after the completion of implementation because outcomes are not expected to change immediately

5.2.3.2. Green Prosperity: Grant Facility (covers TA, Facility, and Green Knowledge Activities)

5.2.3.2.1. Evaluation Questions

- 1) How and why did the design of the GPF evolve over time? Did the Participatory Land-use Planning (PLUP) activity feed into the work of the GPF? To what extent did Green Knowledge (GK) contribute to the GPF?
- 2) Is the GPF an effective model to achieve the objectives and/or delivery of grant funding? Why or why not? Which aspects of the GPF were particularly beneficial or detrimental to the achievement of the GP Project objectives? Did the GPF approach result in a set of grants that aligned with the GP objectives?
- 3) What key results did the GPF have with respect to processes, policy, or sustainability? Were the approved grants higher quality than they may have been through other processes? Did the Facility catalyze government policy changes, lay groundwork for future investment, or leverage private sector funds using a new approach? Are there indications that investments will continue to have enduring benefits after the lifetime of the Compact?
- 4) Was the GPF cost effective? How much did it cost to implement the GPF? What did the Facility achieve in terms of grants awarded and outputs or outcomes? Are the benefit streams modelled in the cost-benefit analyses for the grants appropriate and/or realistic?
- 5) What were the key successes, challenges, and lessons learned with respect to operationalizing the GPF at each stage of work?

¹⁶ Pending EMC approval, the endline may be postponed or an additional round of data collection may occur to capture longer-term geospatial impacts.

¹⁷ Pending EMC approval, the endline may be postponed or an additional round of data collection may occur to capture longer-term geospatial impacts.

Key Indicators:

As this evaluation is a mostly qualitative study of implementation, there are no key indicators.

5.2.3.2.2. Evaluation Methodology Description

This is an ex-post performance evaluation that includes a process study to assess design and implementation progression and analysis of primary data collection from MCC, MCA-I, and GoI staff and grantees.

5.2.3.2.3. Data Sources

The evaluation will draw upon monitoring data provided by MCA-I and implementers, including data from the participating district-level offices.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Dates of Primary Data Collection
Key informant interviews	Qualitative	GP grantees, MCA-I staff, MCC staff, GPF contractors, GoI representatives (national and local), other donors	82	1	N/A	November 2017 – January 2018
Focus group discussions	Qualitative		21	1	N/A	December 2017
Online survey	Quantitative	Grant applicants, Grant recipients	57 (sent to 669 contacts)	1	N/A	December 2017

5.2.3.3. Green Prosperity: Cocoa Grant Portfolio Performance Evaluation

5.2.3.3.1. Evaluation Questions

1. Efficacy and Training Approaches: To what extent have the GP Cocoa grants’ (Cocoa Revolution, SCPP and EQSI) training approaches proven successful in improving farmers’ knowledge, attitudes and practice of GAP/GEP?

- a. What have been the most effective training approaches in GAP/GEP and why? (comparison of approaches among the 3 grants, curricula)
- b. How are beneficiaries targeted under each grant? Do participants have equitable access to training and activities?
- c. How have GAP/GEP principles and measures been applied or adopted by trainees after training? What are adoption rates and what contributes to adoption rates?
- d. What are enabling or constraining factors to training efficacy?

2. Validation of the Theory of Change: How has each grant progressed in achieving its short and medium-term outcomes (phase 1) and long-term outcomes (phase 2)?

- a. What are perceptions in & documented changes to income, management/financial practices, product quality and value chain integration?
 - b. What are perceptions in & documented changes in access to supplies/land, markets and knowledge?
 - c. What methods are used to verify and document the number of participants trained, number of hectares of sustainable product, fertilizer use and farm yields?
 - d. What are enabling or constraining factors to any of the above areas (2a-c)?
 - e. What challenges or limitations exist in timely verification/documentation, validity, and confounding factors for monitoring data?
3. Sustainability: What evidence is there that results or outcomes of the GP Cocoa grants will be further scaled and sustainable, and what results appear to be less sustainable? Why?
- a. What are the exit strategies for each grant?
 - b. What role do global market trends or priorities play in considering sustainability?
 - c. To what extent have grants engaged key actors and entities in ensuring sustainability- who are key actors, what is their role and what type of support will they need after the project ends?
 - d. What factors have been identified that will enable continued success for farmers and smallholders, including key strategies or approaches (certification, fermentation, incentives)? What challenges or limitations may affect sustainability of grant outcomes?
4. Lessons Learned: What aspects of the GP Cocoa grant approaches have proven to be most relevant in meeting the needs of the Indonesian cocoa sector?
- a. Have grantees received any feedback from companies, farmer associations, co-ops and GOI? What is done with this feedback?
 - b. Are there any notable considerations for activity implementation within specific regional or demographic areas?
 - c. To what extent can M&E practices/systems provide useful data for future programming or activity assessments?
 - d. To what extent do inclusion in organizations, KUD, etc. affect farmer learning and earning outcomes?
 - e. What, if any, lessons, practices or successes can be applied to other value chains and to MCC and/or other private and public stakeholders' work in (or outside of) the cocoa sector?

Key Indicators:

Short Term

- Good farming practices adopted
- Improved agricultural input mechanisms
- Higher value products produced
- Farmers undertake voluntary farm certification
- Improved marketing mechanisms
- Increased stakeholder awareness and knowledge of GHG and carbon sequestrations
- Farm sustainability and land use practices improved

Medium Term

- Improved access to markets
- Increased farm productivity and product quality
- Increased income from cocoa production
- Increased adoption of environmentally friendly practices by farmers

Long Term

- Poverty reduction and reduction of GHG emissions

5.2.3.3.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

This a mixed methods performance evaluation. An impact evaluation was not possible because in the targeted areas, nearly all smallholder cocoa farmers had participated in previous projects, or would likely be targeted by other donor initiatives. Developing a similar comparison group was deemed impractical. The evaluation will rely primarily on qualitative data collection including analysis of project documents, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). However, value chain development interventions do involve a focus on quantitative measurements of yields, price and income; the evaluation will address these measurements. Therefore, some quantitative data analysis is necessary and will require analysis of existing MIS data and a mini survey. The evaluation focuses on identifying changes that have occurred over the duration of implementation of the grants and the extent to which these changes can be attributed to the project. Thus, the evaluation will focus on establishing the situation at the commencement of the grants, how this differs with the current situation, and the reasons for the changes, either due to the grants as well as external factors.

5.2.3.3.3. *Data Sources*

The evaluation will draw upon monitoring data provided by MCA-I and implementers, including data from the participating district-level offices.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Dates of Primary Data Collection
Key informant interviews	Qualitative	GP grantees management, Private sector partners, Local/field project staff, Project technical specialists, Community leaders, Farmer association management,	75	2	48 ¹⁸	Midline: September-October 2017 Endline: September-October 2019

¹⁸ The exposure period was 6 months in West Sumatra.

		MCA-I staff, MCC staff, GoI representatives (national and local)				
Focus group discussions	Qualitative	Beneficiary farmers	160	2	48	Midline: September-October 2017 Endline: September-October 2019
Mini survey	Quantitative	Beneficiary farmers and their households	160	2	48	Midline: September-October 2017 Endline: September-October 2019
Direct Observation	Qualitative	Buying stations, Fermentation centers, and Beneficiary farmers and their farms	20	2	48	Midline: September-October 2017 Endline: September-October 2019

5.2.3.4. Green Prosperity: Community-Based Off-Grid Renewable Energy Grant Portfolio Impact Evaluation

5.2.3.4.1. Evaluation Questions

Evaluation Questions

- 1.) How have energy consumption patterns changed among beneficiary households and businesses in response to the provision of a renewable source of electricity? a. What are the implications of these changes for household expenditures?
- 2.) Has the electricity provided through the RE infrastructure been used for economic purposes at the community or household level? a. Has the productive uses/profit-generating component of the grant been effective; and has it helped the SPV be sustained?
- 3.) To what extent do any changes in energy consumption patterns favor reduced GHG emissions? a. Are there any other ways in which the grants contribute to the objective of reducing or avoiding GHG emissions?
- 4.) Has the Special Purpose Vehicle been an effective intervention to improve community buy-in and sustainability of the infrastructure?

Key Indicators

- Increased access to electricity and/or increased quality of electricity
- Additional renewable power generation capacity installed
- Household and enterprise energy consumption (by source)
- Energy expenditures
- Productive uses of electricity
- Occupational and transformed agricultural income
- Employment
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Capabilities of SPV members
- Sustainable operation of facilities

5.2.3.4.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

This is a mixed-methods evaluation, with quasi-experimental methods aimed toward rigorously establishing impact estimates on outcomes of interest as well as non-experimental methods more in line with a typical performance evaluation. While a pre/post methodology including quantitative and qualitative elements will be applied to both of the selected grants, only the methodology applied for W3A Anekatek Solar, East Sumba is quasi-experimental. In order to achieve rigorous impact estimates on outcomes of interest for the quantitative questions above (EQs 1–3), the evaluators selected 17 “control” kampungs not targeted by the project to serve as a comparison to how the treatment kampungs may have fared in the absence of the intervention. Because the selection of treatment and control kampungs was non-random by necessity, the groups are different on important baseline characteristics, and statistical matching techniques will be combined with a difference-in-differences (DiD) analysis approach to minimize observable and unobservable differences between the groups. The same instruments and metrics used in East Sumba will be used in Berau without a control group, since the treatment villages are heterogeneous and there are too few to generate enough statistical power for an experimental approach.

5.2.3.4.3. *Data Sources*

The evaluation will draw upon monitoring data provided by MCA-I and implementers, including data from the participating district-level offices.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period (months)	Dates of Primary Data Collection
Key informant interviews	Qualitative	GP grantees, MCA-I staff, MCC staff, GoI representatives (national and local), SPV leadership, Village officials,	50-78	3	36	Baseline: September-November 2017 Midline:

		Regency officials, Project Grantee/Manager				September-November 2018 Endline: September-December 2020
Focus group discussions	Qualitative	Community beneficiary household members (not selected for quantitative survey)	120	3	36	Baseline: September-November 2017 Midline: September-November 2018 Endline: September-December 2020
Household survey	Quantitative	Treatment and control households in targeted communities	East Sumba: 330 treatment; 511 control Berau: 150	3	36	Baseline: September-November 2017 Midline: September-November 2018 Endline: September-December 2020
Enterprise survey	Qualitative	Firms and community-owned enterprises in targeted communities	250	3	36	Baseline: September-November 2017 Midline:

						September- November 2018 Endline: September- December 2020
Village official survey	Qualitative	Village heads	10	3	36	Baseline: September- November 2017 Midline: September- November 2018 Endline: September- December 2020

5.2.3.5. Green Prosperity: On Grid Renewable Energy Grant Portfolio Performance Evaluation

5.2.3.5.1. Evaluation Questions

1. Selection of projects:
 - a. Why did so few grants advance to completion? What can be learned about the selection of commercial-scale RE investments and/or about assessing their feasibility?
2. Value of TAPP work and terminated projects:
 - a. Did GP support (TAPP and full grant) provide any value to the grants that did not advance to completion? Have those investments been subsequently completed? What did grant funding to terminated grantees pay for? Have the feasibility studies funded by the TAPP-only grants been taken up by other investors/donors?
 - b. For the grants that were completed, is the infrastructure still operational? Is the operation likely to be maintained and sustained?
3. Results of completed projects:
 - a. For the grants that were completed, are the IPPs still selling power to PLN through a standard PPA?
 - b. For the grants that were completed, please assess the effectiveness of the community benefit sharing activities. Have they been implemented per the CBS Plans? Do community members perceive benefits from the CBS activities? If so, what? Are the CBS activities likely to be sustained?

- c. Have there been cost savings for the participating utilities? If so, what are the utilities doing in the project areas with their cost savings? How does the power purchased from the projects compare to the local cost of production? Has the utility entered into other PPAs with Renewable Energy IPPs in the area?

What is the ex post ERR for the portfolio? (to be included as an option that may be exercised by MCC)

5.2.3.5.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

The evaluation is in the process of being designed.

5.2.3.6. Green Prosperity: Peatland Grant Portfolio Performance Evaluation

5.2.3.6.1. *Evaluation Questions*

1. Relevance/Design of grants - Were the activities in the peatland portfolio designed to achieve the GP objectives?
2. Grant implementation
 - a) What were the processes and lessons learned from GP's efforts to improve long-term management of peatlands? Specific areas to include are:
 - i. Canal blocking and rewetting, including community engagement in canal blocking construction, legal and policy obstacles and steps to overcome obstacles, construction methods and techniques, construction restoration and long term maintenance of structures.
 - ii. Building capacity in central, provincial and district government entities, to sustainably manage peatlands, including training of personnel, TA, creation of training material
 - iii. Mapping in and around peatlands
 - b) What administrative or legal actions or documents were required to properly execute the various peatland activities?
 - c) What were the major challenges of canal blocking along legal, permitting, and technical dimensions?
3. Effectiveness/Impact
 - a) How do targeted communities perceive the canal blocking process and its utility? This relates to time, finance, and convenience.
 - b) Did the implementers effectively teach communities how to properly build dams to block canals (WWF)?
 - c) In the case of canal blocking with heavy equipment, what are the advantages, disadvantages and perception of communities?
 - d) Were there any unforeseen outcomes of canal blocking?
 - e) Were land and water management improved through the development of zonation plans and mapping? If so, how?
 - f) What impact, if any, has there been on re-vegetation in the targeted areas?
 - g) Have targeted communities' economic activities changed as a result of the peatland activities, particularly the alternative livelihoods activities? If so, how?
 - h) Is there evidence of an effect on the incidence and/or severity of peatland fires?

- i) What is the ex post ERR for the portfolio? (to be included as an option that may be exercised by MCC)

4. Sustainability

- a) What mechanisms/activities have been put in place to ensure sustainability of the blocked canals?
- b) What was the long-term outcome of the dams built – that is, over the period of the evaluation, how many of the dams built were still functioning, and is there evidence of more hectares “rewetted”?
- c) What was the long-term outcome of the replanting of wet-tolerant species - that is, over the period of the evaluation, how many of the hectares replanted are still supporting at least 60% of the trees originally planted?
- d) Was BRG able to adopt and utilize the analytical tools, such as the detailed engineering designs (DEDs) and other donor proposals provided to them? What is the likelihood of BRG’s continued use of these tools? What was the impact of training?

5.2.3.6.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

The evaluation is in the process of being designed.

5.2.3.7. **Green Prosperity: Social Forestry Portfolio – Evaluability Assessment**

Due to the fact that the grouping of grants under the umbrella of Social Forestry came about after the grants were signed and that it was therefore unclear whether the grants actually adhered to a similar theory of change, this will be an expanded evaluability assessment. It will include travel to the field to conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussions to determine if a full evaluation of the impacts of the portfolio projects is feasible. As such, no evaluation questions are offered at this time.

5.3. **Summary of Activities or Sub-Activities without Evaluation Plans**

There are currently no Compact Projects, Activities, or Sub-Activities that are not the subject of an ongoing or planned independent evaluation.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF M&E

6.1. Responsibilities

This section would include a description of what the designated representative is responsible for, MCC and any external consultants and evaluators. It should also include a description of the level of effort and staffing required for the designated representative as well as the process to change the designated representative if necessary.

Some examples of responsibilities for the designated representative may include:

- Submits to MCC an Annual Summary Report on post compact activities which includes the collection of data from different government agencies on post compact indicators
- Checks data quality of agreed to indicators, ensuring that reported indicators have proper documentation;
- Reviews and provides an official response to each evaluation; helps to coordinate the review of evaluation reports by other government agencies as necessary;
- Disseminates results including organizing in-country presentations with stakeholders and posting evaluations on a government website; and
- Identifies opportunities to apply the learning from the evaluations to project design and implementation.

6.2. Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

All revisions to the plan will be mutually agreed upon by the designated representative and MCC. Either party may suggest revisions to the plan. Within MCC, revisions to the Post Compact M&E Plan will be shared with Department of Compact Operations colleagues for information and approved by the M&E lead; however, the M&E lead may want to informally consult with sector leads before approving revisions.

7. M&E BUDGET

The following table describes how the Compact M&E budget was used.

Activities	Actual Disbursement
MONITORING	
Development of Health and Nutrition training web database to track project training data	\$12,883.61

Purchase of new server for MoH sanitation SMS gateway data storage (data on village ODF status)	\$42,340.42
Development of database platform to track village-level nutrition and sanitation data (sentinel approach)	\$239,325.41
Monitoring data collection (three rounds) on nutrition and sanitation in 100 villages, Puskesmas capacity building on data management, and data quality review of Nutrition Project data (sentinel approach)	\$896,307.10
Data analysis workshops with local MoH, DHO, PHO and Generasi staff (joint analysis workshops)	\$247,150.00
Data Quality Review: Green Prosperity Project data	\$ 136,330.00
EVALUATION*	
Baseline data collection for Nutrition Project Evaluation	\$1,370,673.90
Compact closure report	\$44,607.69
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT	\$2,989,618.13
TOTAL BUDGET	\$12,200,000.00
De-obligated to MCC for continued evaluation work	\$9,210,381.87

* Note: Due to concerns about ensuring alignment between data collection procurement timelines and evaluation timelines, baseline and interim data collection for PM, GP, and HN (interim only) were paid for using MCC funds. Some of the de-obligated portion of the MCA M&E budget has therefore already been put toward evaluation data collection, though not contracted by MCA-I.

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Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2018: Indicator Documentation Table

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Stunting Rate	Percentage of children, aged 0 to 59 months, whose height for age is below minus two standard deviations	Percent	None	2018 MOH Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) / 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas)	Satker Bappenas / MOH	Annually	MOH data represents district level where project located
	Outcome	Wasting Rate	Percentage of children, aged 0 to 59 months, whose Weight for height is below minus two standard deviations	Percent	None	2018 MOH Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) / 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas)	Satker Bappenas / MOH	Annually	MOH data represents district level where project located
	Outcome	Underweight Rate	Percentage of children, aged 0 to 59 months, whose weight for age is below minus two standard deviations	Percent	None	2018 MOH Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) / 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas)	Satker Bappenas / MOH	Annually	MOH data represents district level where project located
	Outcome	Number of ODF Villages	Number of villages targeted for hygiene/sanitation activities by the Nutrition project MCA-I intervention that have received certification as open defecation free (ODF)	Number	None	MOH (stbm-indonesia.org/money/)	MOH	Quarterly	
	Outcome	Date MSS approved by MoV.	Date the Minimum Service Standards for Basic Social Services related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation is approved by MoV.	Date	None	MoV report	Satker Bappenas / MOV	Once	
	Outcome	Date BSS integration guidelines approved by MoV.	Date the Basic Social Services integration guidelines related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation is approved by MoV.	Date	None	MoV report	Satker Bappenas / MOV	Once	

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2018: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	End Target
Outcome	Stunting Rate	Percent	Level		
Outcome	Wasting Rate	Percent	Level		
Outcome	Underweight Rate	Percent	Level		
Outcome	Number of ODF Villages	Number	Cumulative	0	800
Outcome	Date MSS approved by Mo	Date	None	N/A	No target
Outcome	Date BSS integration guidel	Date	None	N/A	No target

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2018: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Number of village boundaries established	Number of village boundaries established and uploaded in National Geoportal Database located in each district database.	Number	none	National Geoportal Database located in each district database.	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	Number of village boundaries in PLUP areas receiving support for Task 1 only
	Outcome	Number of district-level databases containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses	Number of district level databases containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses uploaded in National Geoportal Database located in each district database.	Number	none	National Geoportal Database located in each district database.	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	number of database in PLUP areas
	Outcome	Additional Farmers Trained, certified and hectares impacted	The number of additional primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) receiving technical assistance or participating in a training session (on improved production techniques and technologies, including post-harvest interventions, developing business, financial, or marketing planning, accessing credit or finance, or accessing input and output markets).	Number	By sex	Grantees	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	SC must finish training and will continue with other resources; same with MM/RSPO - project continues post compact. And finally, SNV has additional resources to continue work in Jambi with ISH oil palm producers.
	Outcome	Additional hectares peatland restored	Number of hectares of peatland mapped in Peatland Hydrological Unit (Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut - KHG) of (1) Sungai Batang Hari - Sungai Air Hitam Laut and (2) Sungai Batang Hari - Sungai Kampeh that are located across administrative boundaries of Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Barat and Tanjung Jabung Timur Districts. Peatland mapping will be done to provide spatial information to establish biophysical, social, legal and administrative boundaries of peatlands in the targeted areas as an input to BRG's plans to conduct additional canal blocking in these areas.	Hectares	None	BIG database	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	BRG will continue the works for peatland restoration.
	Outcome	MOUs signed and TAPP projects financed	MOU Signed and TAPP-supported projects financed	Number	By Window, By RE technology (Microhydro, Biogas, Biomass, and Biogas)	Satker Bappenas	Satker Bappenas	Annual	Satker will continue the follow up of TAPP Project conducted to get investors.
	Output	Hectares of Peatland mapped	Hectares of Peatland mapped as result of the MCAI support to BRG	hectares	none	BRG	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	by CED, the mapping will only finish until task 1 out of 3 tasks. Remaining works will be done by BRG
	Output	Generation Capacity added.	Generation capacity added, measured in megawatts, resulting from construction of CPI (Mentawai) power plant that has not finished at Compact End Date	MW	RE type	Grantees	Satker Bappenas	Annual	This is for CPI that has not finished its construction at the Compact end date.

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2018: Indicator Documentation Table

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Output	Energy sold by Generation plants	Energy sold from RE power plants to customers (excluding PLN) including Sky Energy (Karampuang), Akuo (Berau), Puriver (Wakatobi), Anekatek (Sumba), and CPI (Mentawai)	kWh	by plant	SPVs	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	
	Output	Energy sold to PLN	Renewable energy sold to PLN	GWh	by plant, by RE type	Grantees	Satker Bappenas	Annual	
	Output	Capacity Factor	Ratio of energy produced/theoretical energy produced by plant operating at full capacity	Percentage	by plant, by RE type	Grantees	Satker Bappenas	Annual	
	Output	Kilometer of distribution line in-service	kilometer of distribution lines built by project that are in-service as of the reporting date	km	by project	Grantees	Satker Bappenas	Quarterly	if line is out of service, report cause and duration of interruption as well as attempts to repair and estimated in service date

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2018: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	End Target
Outcome	Stunting Rate	Percent	Level	0	450
Outcome	Number of district-level databases containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses	Number	Level	0	45
Outcome	Additional Farmers Trained, certified and hectares impacted	Number	Level	0	No target
Outcome	Additional hectares peatland restored	Hectares	Level	0	No target
Outcome	MOUs signed and TAPP projects financed	Number	Level	0	No target
Output	Hectares of Peatland mapped	hectares	Level	0	249,329
Output	Generation Capacity added.	MW	Level	0	27.2

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2018: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	End Target
Output	Energy sold by Generation plants	kWh	Level	0	No target
Output	Energy sold to PLN	GWh	Level	0	No target
Output	Capacity Factor	Percentage	Level	N/A	No target
Output	Kilometer of distribution line in-service	km	Level	0	138.9

**Procurement Modernization Project Post Compact ITT
Annex I 2018: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule.	<p>Percentage of procurements across Pilot PSUs completed on time within the last 6 months according to the procurement plan schedule. Only procurements where SiRUP and SPSE data align will be counted. SPSE does not include a unique identifier for PSUs, pilot or otherwise, and rather only has a variable that identifies the budget units to which a PSU is attached. Many budget units have just one PSU each, but ministries or other national entities may each have multiple PSUs. For a lower-level pilot PSU, it is possible to isolate that PSU's tenders in SPSE. For ministry or national-level pilot PSUs, it is not possible to isolate the particular pilot PSU, and so the data reported covers all tenders conducted by PSUs that are attached to the same budget unit as the pilot PSU.</p> <p>=$\frac{\text{SUM \# matched procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed on time in the last 6 months}}{\text{SUM \# matched procurements in all Pilot PSUs scheduled to be completed in the last 6 months}}$</p>	Percent	None	SPSE and SiRUP, Monev-NG	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Quarterly / Annually	<p>1) Most likely the data collected by Satker Bappenas will face data quality issues since there is no PSU unique identifier therefore the data is presented based on LPSE which will face an issue of correct identification of the original budget planned in the spending unit and matching that to procurement that were executed; 2) Many budget units have just one PSU each, but ministries or other national entities may each have multiple PSUs. For a lower-level pilot PSU, it is possible to isolate that PSU's tenders in SPSE. For ministry or national-level pilot PSUs, it is not possible to isolate the particular pilot PSU; 3) Require MoU with Monev and Information System Development Division of LKPP; 4) There will be no external expertise support such as Berca to clarify the data.</p>
	Outcome	Average number of days to complete procurement.	<p>Average number of days in the procurement process between the date of release of tender by procurement staff, to announcement of bid winner. SPSE does not include a unique identifier for PSUs, pilot or otherwise, and rather only has a variable that identifies the budget units to which a PSU is attached. Many budget units have just one PSU each, but ministries or other national entities may each have multiple PSUs. For a lower-level pilot PSU, it is possible to isolate that PSU's tenders in SPSE. For ministry or national-level pilot PSUs, it is not possible to isolate the particular pilot PSU, and so the data reported covers all tenders conducted by PSUs that are attached to the same budget unit as the pilot PSU.</p> <p>= $\frac{\text{SUM \# days from the tender announced by procurement staff to announcement of bid winner in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months}}{\text{SUM \# procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months}}$</p>	Percent	None	SPSE, Monev-NG	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Quarterly / Annually	
	Outcome	Value of winning bids.	<p>Total value of winning bids identified through procurements conducted electronically in all pilot PSUs within the quarter. Note that electronic procurements will only reflect those with an expected value over IDR 200 million. SPSE does not include a unique identifier for PSUs, pilot or otherwise, and rather only has a variable that identifies the budget units to which a PSU is attached. Many budget units have just one PSU each, but ministries or other national entities may each have multiple PSUs. For a lower-level pilot PSU, it is possible to isolate that PSU's tenders in SPSE. For ministry or national-level pilot PSUs, it is not possible to isolate the particular pilot PSU, and so the data reported covers all tenders conducted by PSUs that are attached to the same budget unit as the pilot PSU. This indicator is a proxy for the value of contracts awarded by pilot PSUs.</p>	Number	None	SPSE, Monev-NG	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Quarterly / Annually	

**Procurement Modernization Project Post Compact ITT
Annex I 2018: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Number of winning bids.	Total number of winning bids identified through procurements conducted electronically in all pilot PSUs within the quarter. Note that electronic procurements will only reflect those with an expected value over IDR 200 million. SPSE does not include a unique identifier for PSUs, pilot or otherwise, and rather only has a variable that identifies the budget units to which a PSU is attached. Many budget units have just one PSU each, but ministries or other national entities may each have multiple PSUs. For a lower-level pilot PSU, it is possible to isolate that PSU's tenders in SPSE. For ministry or national-level pilot PSUs, it is not possible to isolate the particular pilot PSU, and so the data reported covers all tenders conducted by PSUs that are attached to the same budget unit as the pilot PSU. This indicator is a proxy for the number of contracts awarded by pilot PSUs.	Number	None	SPSE	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Quarterly / Annually	
	Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions established	Total number of functional procurement positions established in pilot PSUs. Regulation 77 defines the Public Procurement Officer (PPO) as a functional position with three levels (first officer, junior officer, and middle officer).	Number	None	Decree of Head of respective institutions (Surat Keputusan/SK) for sub-national PSUs.	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Semi-Annually	
	Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs permanently established	Number of pilot procurement service units (PSUs) that have been permanently established (endorsed by Perda for PSUs at sub-national level, and Pergub/Ministry Decree for PSUs at ministry level)	Number	None	B-Trust monthly report, supported with copy of Perda/Pergub/Ministry Decree	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Annually	
	Output	Number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Total number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills at specific levels who have completed all modules in the training level. This includes functional and non-functional positions. In total, there are 18 modules (6 Basic, 6 Intermediate, 6 Advanced). The competencies covered in the procurement skills training (PST) are technical and occupation-specific and required to fulfill a specific technical role.	Number	By gender	Training database	Satker Bappenas / LKPP	Quarterly / Annually	

**Procurement Modernization Project Post Compact ITT
Annex II 2018: Indicator Documentation Table**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	End Target
Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule.	Percent	Level	Baseline: 29.47% Phase 1: 26.33% and Phase 2: 32.33%	No target
Outcome	Average number of days to complete procurement.	Percent	Level	Phase 1: January to June 2015 data (Phase 1 - all): 23 days (Phase 1- Construction): 23 days (Phase 1- Goods): 19 days (Phase 1- Consultancy Services): 33 days (Phase 1- Other Services): 21 days Phase 2: January to June 2016 data (Phase 2 - all): 23 days (Phase 2- Construction): 22 days (Phase 2- Goods): 18 days (Phase 2- Consultancy Services): 41 days (Phase 2- Other Services): 16 days	No target
Outcome	Value of winning bids.	Number	Level	US\$ 450,675,261.20 (Jan-Mar 2015)	No target

**Procurement Modernization Project Post Compact ITT
Annex II 2018: Indicator Documentation Table**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	End Target
Outcome	Number of winning bids.	Number	Level	(January - March 2015) 2712	No target
Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions established	Number	Cumulative	0	No target
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs permanently established	Number	No	Phase 1 (2013): 8 Phase 2 (2016): 10	No target
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Number	Cumulative	0	No target

No	Province	District	Subdistrict	Control	Treatment	Study
1	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Bengkayang			
2	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Capkala	1		
3	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Jagoi Babang			
4	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Ledo		1	1
5	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Lembah Bawang		1	
6	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Lumar	1		
7	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Monterado		1	1
8	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Samalantan	1		
9	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Sanggau Ledo		1	1
10	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Seluas		1	
11	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Siding	1		
12	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Sungai Betung		1	1
13	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Sungai Raya	1		
14	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	SungaiRayaKepulauan		1	1
15	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	SutiSemarang	1		
16	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	Teriak		1	1
17	KALIMANTAN BARAT	BENGKAYANG	TujuhBelas		1	
18	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Badau			
19	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Batang Lupar			
20	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Bika	1		
21	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Boyan Tanjung		1	1
22	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	BunutHilir	1		
23	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Bunut Hulu		1	1
24	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Embaloh Hilir	1		
25	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Embaloh Hulu		1	1
26	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Embau			
27	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Empanang			
28	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Hulu Gurung			
29	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Jongkong/Jengkong		1	
30	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Kalis			
31	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Kedamin			
32	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Manday			
33	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Mentebah	1		
34	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Pengkadan/Batu Datu			
35	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Puring Kencana			
36	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Putussibau Selatan		1	1
37	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Putussibau Utara	1		
38	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Seberuang			
39	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Selimbau		1	1
40	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Semitau			
41	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	SilatHilir			
42	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	SilatHulu		1	
43	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAPUAS HULU	Suhaid	1		
44	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Air Upas		1	1
45	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Benua Kayong	1		
46	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Delta Pawan			
47	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Hulu Sungai		1	1
48	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Jelai Hulu	1		
49	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Kendawangan		1	1
50	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Manis Mata		1	
51	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Marau	1		
52	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Matan Hilir Selatan		1	1
53	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Matan Hilir Utara	1		
54	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Muara Pawan		1	1
55	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Nanga Tayap	1		
56	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Pemahan		1	1
57	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Sandai		1	
58	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Simpang Dua	1		
59	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Simpang Hulu		1	1
60	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Singkup	1		
61	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Sungai Laur		1	1
62	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Sungai Melayu Rayak		1	1
63	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KETAPANG	Tumbang Titi	1		
64	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Batu Ampar		1	
65	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Kuala Mandor-B	1		
66	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Kubu		1	1
67	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Rasau Jaya	1		
68	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Sei / Sungai Ambawang			
69	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Sei / Sungai Kakap		1	1
70	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Sei / Sungai Raya		1	
71	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Teluk / Telok Pakedai	1		

Annex: Generasi+ Randomized Site Selection (West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sumatra)

No	Province	District	Subdistrict	Control	Treatment	Study
72	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Terentang		1	1
73	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Air Besar	1		
74	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Banyuke Hulu			
75	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Jelimpo			
76	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Kuala Behe		1	1
77	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Mandor	1		
78	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Mempawah Hulu		1	1
79	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Menjalin			
80	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Menyuke		1	
81	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Meranti			
82	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Ngabang	1		
83	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Sebangki			
84	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Sengah Temila		1	1
85	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Sompak			
86	KALIMANTAN BARAT	LANDAK	Menyuke Hulu			
87	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Belimbing	1		
88	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Belimbing Hulu		1	1
89	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Ella Hilir	1		
90	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Menukung		1	1
91	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Nanga Pinoh		1	
92	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Pinoh Selatan	1		
93	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Pinoh Utara		1	1
94	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Sayan	1		
95	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Sokan		1	1
96	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Tanah Pinoh		1	
97	KALIMANTAN BARAT	MELAWI	Tanah Pinoh Barat	1		
98	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Nanga Mahap		1	1
99	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Nanga Taman	1		
100	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Sekadau Hulu		1	1
101	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Sekadau Hilir			
102	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Belitang Hilir	1		
103	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Belitang Hulu		1	1
104	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SEKADAU	Belintang		1	
105	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Ambalau	1		
106	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Binjai Hulu		1	1
107	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Dedai	1		
108	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Kayan Hilir		1	1
109	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Kayan Hulu	1		
110	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Kelam Permai		1	1
111	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Ketungau Hilir			
112	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Ketungau Hulu		1	
113	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Ketungau Tengah			
114	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Sepauk			
115	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Serawai / Nanga Serawai	1		
116	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Sintang			
117	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Sungai Tebelian		1	1
118	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SINTANG	Tempunak	1		
119	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAYONG UTARA	Pulau Maya Karimata		1	1
120	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAYONG UTARA	Seponti		1	1
121	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAYONG UTARA	Simpang Hilir	1		
122	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAYONG UTARA	Sukadana		1	
123	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KAYONG UTARA	Teluk Batang	1		
124	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Gunung Puri		1	1
125	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Gunung Timang	1		
126	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Lahei		1	1
127	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Montallat		1	
128	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Teweh Tengah	1		
129	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	BARITO UTARA	Teweh Timur		1	1
130	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Damang Batu	1		
131	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Kahayan Hulu Utara			
132	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Kurun		1	1
133	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Manuhing	1		
134	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Manuhing Raya		1	1
135	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Mihing Raya		1	
136	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Miri Manasa	1		
137	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Rungan		1	1
138	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Rungan Hulu	1		
139	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Sepang		1	1
140	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	GUNUNG MAS	Tewah	1		
141	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Basarang		1	1
142	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Bataguh		1	

No	Province	District	Subdistrict	Control	Treatment	Study
143	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Dadahup		1	
144	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Barat			1
145	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Hilir	1		
146	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Hulu		1	1
147	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Kuala		1	
148	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Murung	1		
149	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Tengah		1	1
150	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Kapuas Timur	1		
151	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Mandau Talawang		1	1
152	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Mantangai	1		
153	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Pasak Talawang		1	1
154	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Pulau Petak		1	
155	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Selat	1		
156	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Tamban Catur		1	1
157	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KAPUAS	Timpah			
158	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Bukit Raya	1		
159	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Kamipang		1	1
160	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Katingan Hilir	1		
161	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Katingan Hulu		1	1
162	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Katingan Kuala		1	
163	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Katingan Tengah	1		
164	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Marikit		1	1
165	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Mendawai	1		
166	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Petak Malai		1	1
167	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Pulau Malan		1	1
168	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Sanaman Mantikei	1		
169	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Tasik Payawan		1	
170	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KATINGAN	Tewang Sangalang Garing	1		
171	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Batang Kawa		1	1
172	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Belantikan Raya	1		
173	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Bulik		1	1
174	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Bulik Timur		1	
175	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Delang	1		
176	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Lamandau		1	1
177	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Menthobi Raya	1		
178	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	LAMANDAU	Sematu Jaya		1	1
179	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Barito Tuhup Raya	1		
180	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Laung Tuhup		1	1
181	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Murung		1	
182	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Permata Intan	1		
183	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Seribu Riam			
184	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Sumber Barito		1	1
185	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Sungai Babuat	1		
186	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Tanah Siang		1	1
187	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Tanah Siang Selatan	1		
188	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	MURUNG RAYA	Uut Murung		1	1
189	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Banama Tingang		1	
190	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Jabiren	1		
191	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Kahayan Hilir		1	1
192	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Kahayan Kuala	1		
193	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Kahayan Tengah		1	1
194	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Maliku		1	
195	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Pandai Batu	1		
196	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	PULANG PISAU	Sebangau Kuala		1	1
197	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Batu Ampar	1		
198	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Danau Seluluk		1	1
199	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Danau Sembuluh	1		
200	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Hanau		1	1
201	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Seruyan Hilir		1	
202	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Seruyan Hilir Timur	1		
203	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Seruyan Hulu		1	1
204	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Seruyan Raya	1		
205	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Seruyan Tengah		1	1
206	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	SERUYAN	Suling Tambun	1		
207	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Air Salek			
208	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Banyuasin I		1	1
209	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Banyuasin II		1	
210	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Banyuasin III			
211	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Betung	1		
212	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Makarti Jaya		1	1
213	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Muara Padang	1		

No	Province	District	Subdistrict	Control	Treatment	Study
214	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Muara Sugihan			
215	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Muara Telang			1
216	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Pulau Rimau			1
217	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Rambutan	1		
218	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Rantau Bayur			1
219	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Sembawa	1		
220	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Suak Tapeh			1
221	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Talang Kelapa	1		
222	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Tanjung Lago			
223	SUMATERA SELATAN	BANYU ASIN	Tungkal Ilir			
224	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Lintang Kanan			1
225	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Muara Pinang			1
226	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Pasemah Air Keruh	1		
227	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Pendopo			
228	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Sikap Dalam			1
229	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Talang Padang			
230	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Tebing Tinggi			
231	SUMATERA SELATAN	EMPAT LAWANG	Ulu Musi	1		
232	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Babat Supat			1
233	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Babat Toman	1		
234	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Batanghari Leko			
235	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Bayung Lencir			1
236	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Keluang			
237	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Lais			1
238	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Lalan			
239	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Lawang Wetan	1		
240	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Plakat Tinggi			1
241	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Sanga Desa			
242	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Sekayu	1		
243	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Sungai Keruh			1
244	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Sungai Lilin	1		
245	SUMATERA SELATAN	MUSI BANYUASIN	Tungkal Jaya			1
246	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Air Sugihan			
247	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Cengal			1
248	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Jejawi	1		
249	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Kota Kayuagung			
250	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Lempuing			1
251	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Lempuing Jaya	1		
252	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Mesuji			1
253	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Mesuji Makmur			1
254	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Mesuji Raya			
255	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Pampangan			
256	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Pangkalan Lampam	1		
257	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Pedamaran			1
258	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Pedamaran Timur	1		
259	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Pematang Panggang/Sungai Menang			1
260	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Sirah Pulau Padang	1		
261	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Tanjung Lubuk			1
262	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Teluk Gelam			1
263	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	Tulung Selapan	1		
264	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Banding Agung			1
265	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buana Pemaca			
266	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buay Pemaca	1		
267	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buay Pematang Ribu Ranau Tengah			
268	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buay Rawan			
269	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buay Runjung			1
270	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Buay Sandang Aji	1		
271	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Kisam Ilir			
272	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Kisam Tinggi			1
273	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Mekakau Ilir			1
274	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Muaradua	1		
275	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Muaradua Kisam			1
276	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Pulau Beringin	1		
277	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Runjung Agung			
278	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Simpang			1
279	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Sindang Danau			
280	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Sungai Are			
281	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Tiga Dihaji			
282	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Warkuk Ranau Selatan			
283	SUMATERA SELATAN	OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	Simpang Perbatasan Ilir Ranau			

Annex IV: Green Prosperity Grant Targets

Grant Number	Grantee	Win- dow	Grant Status	Project Type (NRM, RE)	Portfolio	Estimated hectares improved, or protected through sustainable practices: Sustainable Agriculture	Estimated hectares improved, or protected through sustainable practices: Sustainable Land Management	Estimated hectares improved, or protected through sustainable practices: Protection	Canal blocking structures built	Project participants trained	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built	Number of households provided with RE source	Customers added by project	Generation capacity added	Number of SPVs established	Number of CBS Plans established	External resources disbursed (target based on external co- financing value)	Project financing disbursed (target based on MCA-I grant value)	Total project value (grant + external co- financing) (sum not reported in ITT)	Source of targets
No. 2015/Grant/001	Swisscontact	1		NRM	Sustainable Ag	24,300				57,676							10,500,000	10,500,000	21,000,000	PMIS, amended target based on Feb 2017 amendment and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/002	Rainforest Alliance	1		NRM	Sustainable Ag	11,200				8,140							4,278,295	4,278,295	8,556,591	PMIS and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/016	Kalla Foundation	1		NRM	Sustainable Ag	10,500	7,000			9,000							2,964,170	2,964,170	5,928,340	PMIS and GMT Report, reflects amendment
No. 2015/Grant/010	EMM Berbak	1		NRM	Peatland	12,400	18,000		296	8,400							1,997,310	8,500,000	10,497,310	PMIS and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/014	WWF Indonesia	1		NRM	Peatland	750	630		70	1,165	10.0		618	0.4			4,750,000	5,250,000	10,000,000	PMIS, amended target based on April 217 and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/017	PT ECO Solution Lombok	1	Terminated	NRM																
No. 2015/Grant/018	Consortium Hivos	1		RE	Off-grid RE					4,250		3,200	95				4,700,000	4,700,000	9,400,000	PMIS and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/022	Consortium Carbon Tropic Group	1	Terminated	NRM																
2016/Grant/038	Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	250				300							445,346	445,346	445,346	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/044	Yayasan Javlec Indonesia	2		NRM	Social Forestry					250			490	0.1			1,187,822	1,187,822	1,187,822	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/040	MPM PP Muhammadiyah	2		NRM	Social Forestry		200			240							559,891	559,891	559,891	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/049	Yayasan Sahabat Cipta	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	3,420				3,032							1,208,617	1,208,617	1,208,617	Grant Agreement
2016/Grant/039	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam (PEKA)	2		RE	Off-grid RE					54			24	0.32			870,469	870,469	870,469	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/046	CU Keling Kumang	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	29,624				910			260	0.15			1,489,100	1,489,100	1,489,100	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/059	Koperasi Jasa Menenun Mandiri	2	Terminated	NRM	Social Forestry		143			84							300,255	300,255	300,255	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/037	Yayasan Dian Tama Pontianak	2		NRM	Peatland		86,117			1,834			6	0.006			1,848,953	1,848,953	1,848,953	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/ 060	LPPSLH	2		RE	Off-grid RE								165	0.154			1,063,038	1,063,038	1,063,038	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/055	Aliansi Organik Indonesia	2		NRM	Social Forestry		9,550			480							825,162	825,162	825,162	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/036	INPROSULA	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	500				138							796,225	796,225	796,225	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/047	PT Cahaya Inti Tri Manunggal	2		RE	Off-grid RE					585			151	0.101			1,764,363	1,764,363	1,764,363	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/048	Yayasan Pena Bulu	2		RE	Off-grid RE					153			60	0.064			1,454,393	1,454,393	1,454,393	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/042	Yayasan Mitra Aksi	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	22,330			6	1,160							874,281	874,281	874,281	Grant Agreement
2016/Grant/045	Yayasan Satunama	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	300				350							727,483	727,483	727,483	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/050	LPM Equator	2	Terminated	NRM	Sustainable Ag	3				1,528			960	0.9			1,301,419	1,301,419	1,301,419	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/061	KKI WARSIS - West Sumatra	2		NRM	Social Forestry		12,200			5,340			543	0.12			866,097	866,097	866,097	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/062	KKI WARSIS - Jambi	2		NRM	Social Forestry		2,144			320			474	0.2			1,016,428	1,016,428	1,016,428	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/041	SSS Pundi	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	784				1,208							901,788	901,788	901,788	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/063	IIIEE	2		RE	Off-grid RE								200	0.05			728,196	728,196	728,196	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/035	LAKPESDAM PBNU	2		RE	Off-grid RE	12				225			592	0.086			1,241,250	1,241,250	1,241,250	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/054	LATIN	2		NRM	Social Forestry	43,439				1,040		40					1,378,980	1,378,980	1,378,980	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/056	YLBHL	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	60				569							411,498	411,498	411,498	Submitted M&E Plan revision. Grant has small amount of funds assigned to RE, but no targets for RE indicators provided.
2016/Grant/058	Perkumpulan Gita Buana	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	34	300			393							501,858	501,858	501,858	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/069	WWF Indonesia	2		NRM	Social Forestry	14	44	2,544		2,850							768,624	768,624	768,624	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/075	PSPSDM Mataram	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	200				180							513,045	513,045	513,045	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/ 074	Advokasi Buruh Migran Indonesia (ADBMI)	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag					1,200							397,989	397,989	397,989	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/030	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia	2		NRM	Social Forestry	2				470							403,700	403,700	403,700	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/026	PT Gaia Eko Daya Buana	2		NRM	Social Forestry		250	1,340		517							604,905	604,905	604,905	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/071	Konsorsium DAS Kadahang/MANIRA	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	16	80	57		420							827,943	827,943	827,943	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/034	Konsorsium Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (CIS TIMOR)	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	150	300	870		360							913,394	913,394	913,394	Submitted M&E Plan revision. Grant has funds assigned to RE but no targets for RE indicators provided.
2016/Grant/024	Burung/ Konsorsium Sumba Hijau	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	353	3,156			1,898			283				1,813,475	1,813,475	1,813,475	Submitted M&E Plan revision. Though there was a target for customers added, no target was provided for generation capacity added.
2016/Grant/029	YPK Donders/ Konsorsium	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	920				360			360	0.004			1,203,938	1,203,938	1,203,938	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/053	The Samdhana Institute - Sumba	2		NRM	Social Forestry	10				173							660,709	660,709	660,709	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/066	IBEKA	2		RE	Off-grid RE					47			90	0.16			1,923,000	1,923,000	1,923,000	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/076	JURNAL CELEBES	2		RE	Off-grid RE								260	0.08			648,330	648,330	648,330	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/027	Sulawesi Community Foundation (SCF)	2		NRM	Social Forestry		5,000			523							1,087,164	1,087,164	1,087,164	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/064	Operasi Wallacea Terpadu (OWT)	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	180	5	90		413			197	0.06			685,442	685,442	685,442	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/065	Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI)	2		NRM	Social Forestry	15	42,713	57,738		477			914	0.09			632,612	632,612	632,612	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/ 067	YLP2EM	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	124	0.3			150							506,981	506,981	506,981	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/072	Sintesa	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	2				360							533,213	533,213	533,213	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/051	Samdhana Institute - Kolaka	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	840				1,472							486,072	486,072	486,072	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/025	Perkumpulan Bantaya	2		NRM	Social Forestry			64,000		500							467,407	467,407	467,407	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/068	Yayasan Duta Pelayanan Masyarakat (Konsorsium Padang Diada'i)	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	63				270							328,563	328,563	328,563	Submitted M&E Plan revision

Annex IV: Green Prosperity Grant Targets

Grant Number	Grantee	Window	Grant Status	Project Type (NRM, RE)	Portfolio	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices: Sustainable Agriculture	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices: Sustainable Land Management	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices: Protection	Canal blocking structures built	Project participants trained	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built	Number of households provided with RE source	Customers added by project	Generation capacity added	Number of SPVs established	Number of CBS Plans established	External resources disbursed (target based on external co-financing value)	Project financing disbursed (target based on MCA-I grant value)	Total project value (grant + external co-financing) (sum not reported in ITT)	Source of targets
2016/Grant/070	Perkumpulan Inisiatif	2		NRM	Social Forestry		700			511								716,072	716,072	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/028	Konsorsium Pembangunan Hijau Mamuju/HAPSARI	2		NRM	Social Forestry		748			709								1,091,415	1,091,415	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/033	KPSHK	2		NRM	Social Forestry	50	691	1,080		180								951,671	951,671	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/032	KEMITRAAN	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	200	4,870			3,272			250	0.0078				1,395,598	1,395,598	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/057	Lembaga GEMAWAN	2		NRM	WE	140				290								466,507	466,507	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/043	Women Research Institute	2		NRM	WE					155								887,877	887,877	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/031	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI)	2		NRM	WE	18				830								403,923	403,923	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/073	Panca Karsa	2		NRM	WE	18				586								585,788	585,788	Submitted M&E Plan revision
2016/Grant/052	Koperasi Karya Terpadu	2		NRM	WE	0.44				240								262,268	262,268	Submitted M&E Plan revision
No. 2017/Grant/081	PT. Akuo Energy Indonesia	3A		RE	Off-grid RE					87	4.7		463	1.2	3		411,000	9,796,525	10,207,525	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement
No. 2017/Grant/080	PT. Sky Energy Indonesia	3A		RE	Off-grid RE					262	27.0		784	0.6	1		241,094	5,786,266	6,027,360	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement
No.2017/Grant/082	PT. Charta Putra Indonesia	3A		RE	Off-grid RE					1,480	59.9		1,204	0.7	1		497,760	11,946,181	12,443,941	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement
No.2017/Grant/083	PT. Anekatek Consultants	3A		RE	Off-grid RE					317	37.3		909	0.5	1		392,929	9,200,000	9,592,929	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement
No.2017/Grant/084	PT. Puriver Indonesia	3A		RE	Off-grid RE					133	8.0		1,053	0.8	1		314,299	7,857,472	8,171,771	Same source as others. Note: Grant was signed after the final M&E Plan revision (July 2017), therefore not included in final M&E Plan targets
No.2017/Grant/085	Fakultas Teknik Universitas Mataram (Lombok Utara Hijau Consortium)	3A	Terminated	RE	Off-grid RE					8	16.0		1,626	1.2	1					Same source as others. Note: Grant was signed after the final M&E Plan revision (July 2017), therefore not included in final M&E Plan targets
No. 2015/Grant/011	PT. Sinar Agro Raya	3B		RE	On-grid RE	4,000				2,000				1.0	1	2,134,301	2,350,000	4,484,301	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/012	PT. Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	3B		RE	On-grid RE	4,000				2,000				1.0	1	2,134,301	2,350,000	4,484,301	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/013	PT. Bahana Nusa Interindo	3B		RE	On-grid RE	4,000				2,000				1.0	1	2,134,301	2,350,000	4,484,301	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/015	PT. Selo Kencana Energi	3B		RE	On-grid RE									8.0	1	20,867,274	2,725,000	23,592,274	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/019	PT. Sumber Daya Investasi (SDI)	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE									1.3	1	2,255,855	1,350,000	3,605,855	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/020	PT. Sumber Daya Investasi (SDI)	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE									0.9	1	4,352,000	1,136,000	5,488,000	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2015/Grant/021	PT. Citra Metro Bicon Energi & PT. Bicon Agro Makmur	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE	600				590				1.0	1	2,470,000	3,045,000	5,515,000	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2016/Grant/023	PT. Tombolo Energi	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE									2.4	1	3,866,645	1,008,273	4,874,918	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2016/Grant/077	PT. Bangka Biogas Synergy	3B	Terminated	RE																
No. 2017/Grant/078	PT. Tirtadaya Rinjani	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE									2.15	1	4,435,206	885,458	5,320,664	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
No. 2017/Grant/079	PT. Sumber Energi Lestari	3B	Terminated	RE	On-grid RE									2.4	1	4,763,713	593,460	5,357,173	PMIS, GMT Report and Grant Agreement	
TOTALS						175,822	194,841	127,719	372	137,114	162.9	3,240	13,031	29.2	8	10	80,460,453	144,502,638	224,963,091	

after May 31, 2017 have been added to the list for the full set of signed GP Facility grants. The list has also been updated since 2017, to reflect grants that have been terminated. Many grants, particularly in W1 and W2, were amended after May 2017 to align with implementation realities, but targets have not been changed. 3B combo grants reflect those where the TAPP and full grant were combined into one grant agreement. Only the non-TAPP portion of the grant value is reported here. The WE portfolio reflects Women's Empowerment grants, NRM = natural resource management, RE = renewable energy.

Annex IV: Green Knowledge Grant Targets

Grant Number	Grantee	Grant Status	Centers of Excellence established	Project participants trained	Knowledge products produced	Project financing disbursed (target based on grant value)	Source of target
No. 2015/Grant/003	PETUAH		6	990	162	3,589,284	PMIS
No. 2015/Grant/004	Green Consortium	Terminated					
No. 2015/Grant/007	Hivos			1,910	21	1,854,953	PMIS
No. 2015/Grant/006	LPEM FEUI			131	15	527,349	PMIS
No. 2015/Grant/008	PKSPL IPB			384	42	1,960,033	PMIS
No. 2015/Grant/005	BaKTI				176	1,501,125	PMIS
No. 2015/Grant/009	JetPro-KM Utama			272	4	2,084,841	PMIS, reflects amendment
TOTALS			6	3,687	420	11,517,585	

NOTE: GK indicator targets based on approved grant documents for non-terminated grants as of **May 31, 2017**.

Annex IV: Technical Assistance and Project Preparation Grant Targets

Grant Number	Grantee	Window	Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support (based on grant value)	Source of Target
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/022	Konsorsium Kemitraan Hijau Mamuju	1B	37,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/023	PT Djambi Waras	1B	32,500	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/024	Konsorsium Mamasa Hijau	1B	37,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/025	Konsorsium Sepakat Kemakmuran Hijau	1B	40,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/026	PT Biccon Agro Makmur	1B	32,500	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/027	KKI Warsi	1B	37,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/001	Fakultas Teknik Universitas Mataram (Lombok Utara Hijau Consortium)	3A	930,315	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/002	PT Nusatama Berkah	3A	650,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/003	PT Gasifikasi Prima Energi	3A	257,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/004	Indonesian Institute for Sustainable Mining	3A	257,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/005	PT Akuo Energy Indonesia	3A	921,673	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/006	PT Adib Multi Engineering	3A	596,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/007	PT Bioenergi Pratama Jaya	3A	365,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/008	PT Imaji Life Technology	3A	934,688	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/009	PT Charta Putra Indonesia	3A	973,288	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/010	PT Anekatek Consultants	3A	498,350	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/011	PT Multi Mas Perkasa	3A	202,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/012	Yayasan Dian Desa	3A	292,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/013	CV Hidro Batang Uru	3A	650,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/014	PT Puriver Indonesia	3A	196,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/015	PT Puriver Indonesia	3A	239,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/016	PT Puriver Indonesia	3A	239,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/017	PT Puriver Indonesia	3A	648,302	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/018	PT Indonesia Environment Consultant	3A	274,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/019	Ideas Consultancy Services	3A	257,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/020	PT Sky Energy Indonesia	3A	561,523	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/021	PT Sevho Technology	3A	650,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/028	PT Haji La Tunrung dan Konstruksi	3B	144,931	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/029	PT Galenium Aksata Energi	3B	156,039	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/030	PT Pembangkit Listrik Induring	3B	132,357	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/032	PT Optima Tirta Energi	3B	372,821	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/033	PT Nusantara Indah Energindo	3B	165,671	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/034	PT Tirtadaya Rinjani Lingsar	3B	258,007	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/035	PT Mitra Malinau Energi	3B	371,818	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant-TAPP/036	PT SANGSAKA HIDRO KASMAR	3B	227,428	GMT Report
No. 2016-Grant-TAPP-037	PT. Global Karai Energi	3B	71,500	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/011	PT. Sinar Agro Raya	3B combo	70,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/012	PT. Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	3B combo	70,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/013	PT. Bahana Nusa Interindo	3B combo	70,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/015	PT. Selo Kencana Energi	3B combo	153,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/019	PT. Sumber Daya Investasi (SDI)	3B combo	125,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/020	PT. Sumber Daya Investasi (SDI)	3B combo	124,000	GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/021	PT. Citra Metro Biccon Energi & PT. Biccon Agro Makmur	3B combo	146,000	GMT Report
No. 2016/Grant/023	PT. Tombolo Energi	3B combo	107,457	GMT Report
No. 2016/Grant/077	PT. Bangka Biogas Synergy	3B combo	128,766	GMT Report
No. 2017/Grant/078	PT. Tirtadaya Rinjani	3B combo	367,679	GMT Report
No. 2017/Grant/079	PT. Sumber Energi Lestari	3B combo	242,815	GMT Report
TOTAL			14,313,428	

NOTE: TAPP grant targets based on approved grant documents for non-terminated grants as of **May 31, 2017**.

3B combo grants reflect those where the TAPP and full grant were combined into one grant agreement. Only the TAPP portion of the grant value is reported here.

The Bangka Biogas Synergy grant had been terminated at the time of drafting this table, but it was not clear whether termination occurred before, during, or after implementation of the TAPP portion of the grant. As such, the TAPP portion value of the grant has been included in this table, though the full grant/construction value and output targets were not included in the GP grant target table.

This annex provides high-level descriptions of the 66 GP grants (6 from W1, 51 from W2, 5 from W3A, 4 from W3B) that remained active through the close of the Compact. They are intended to document the rationale behind and main activities undertaken by the grants funded by the GP Project. The numbers noted under Main Achievements sections have not been vetted as thoroughly as the numbers included in standard MCC M&E reports, therefore data for reporting should be drawn from this annex.

WINDOW 1

Swisscontact: Green Prosperity-Sustainable Cocoa Production Project (GP-SCPP)

Objective: Expansion of on-going independent cocoa smallholder development activities including training in BMPs, improvement of cocoa genetics and increased access to finance and markets through farmer sustainability certification to increase cocoa household incomes and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Project Location:

West Sulawesi (Mamuju, Mamasa, Majene, Polewali Mandar), **South Sulawesi** (Luwu, East Luwu, North Luwu, Pinrang), **Southeast Sulawesi** (Kolaka, East Kolaka, North Kolaka), **East Nusa Tenggara** (Sumba Barat Daya, Sumba Tengah, Ende, Flores Timur, Sikka), **West Sumatra** (50 Kota, Padang Pariaman, Pasaman, Pasaman Barat, Tanah Datar), and **Gorontalo** (Boalemo, Pohuwato)

Main Activities:

- Smallholder farmer training in improved practices, including development of lead farmers as peer trainers/coaches
- Establishment of cocoa and shade tree seedling nurseries and demonstration plots
- Specific training in sustainable practices as part of farmer certification to gain new market access and potential for price premiums
- Introduction of new cocoa germplasm via side-grafting existing trees and top-grafting new cocoa seedlings
- Developed an update of the Indonesian Cocoa Sustainability Partnership (CSP) “Roadmap 2020” that outlines needed public and private sector investments and collaboration to address challenges in the cocoa sector
- Expand utilization of *CocoaTrace* farmer data collection/analysis system

Main Achievements:

- Mobilized \$11.5 million in co-financing from nine private sector companies to scale up farmer training and outreach across 23 districts in six provinces
- Trained 56,602 smallholder cocoa farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Environmental Practices (GEP), Good Financial Practices (GFP)
- Certification of 30,000 cocoa farmers in sustainable production practices
- Women constituted 20 percent of training participants
- Established 533 seedling nurseries and demonstration plots
- Farmer organizations and Centers of Excellence (629) established and/or strengthened via staff training and capacity building; 1,233 total farmer organization staff trained in Good Business Practices (GBP) & Internal Management Systems (IMS)

Rainforest Alliance/Olam: Cocoa Revolution

Objective: To incentivize 8,000 cocoa smallholders to adopt best management and business practices that help them increase net cocoa income and household income stability; reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions; increase carbon sequestration; and establish long-term commercial partnerships, principally through farmer certification of production.

Project Location: **South Sulawesi** (North Luwu); **Southeast Sulawesi** (North Kolaka)

Main Activities:

- Farmer training in sustainable & climate-smart agriculture, yield intensification and post-harvest handling techniques
- Establishment of Farmer Field School (FFS) system for training
- Introduce/expand the use of on-farm solar dryers for cocoa beans
- Develop and implemented a farmer incentive program to improve cocoa bean quality and provide premiums

Main Achievements:

- Trained 8,000 cocoa farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP);
- Leveraged almost \$3 Mln in private sector investment
- Certified 7,000 smallholder farmers in sustainable/climate-smart agriculture
- Reached 28 percent women training participants
- Established 103 cocoa and shade tree seedling nurseries and demonstration plots
- Developed and implemented farmer database system *OFIS*
- Produced soil analyses and soil maps for farmers; worked with local institutions and companies to develop cocoa-specific fertilizers

Yayasan Kalla: Economic, Quality and Sustainability Improvement Project

Objective: To improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa farmers by protecting water resources through reforestation, supporting sustainable, improved agricultural production practices, and changing post-harvest practices by introducing value-adding cocoa bean fermentation.

Project Location: Southeast Sulawesi (Konawe, South Konawe, East Kolaka)

Main Activities:

- Reforest degraded land to protect cocoa production watersheds
- Establish cocoa seedling, shade tree and forestry seedling nurseries
- Train farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- Train farmer groups in Good Financial Practices (GFP)
- Train community workers in cocoa fermentation

Main Achievements:

- Trained 8,562 smallholder cocoa farmers in agro-forestry and shade tree management
- Leveraged \$1.1 million in co-financing from private sector partner PT Kalla Kakao Industri
- Established 60 cocoa and shade tree seedling nurseries and demonstration plots
- Trained 280 farmer groups (representing 7,000 cocoa farmers; out of 8,562 total project trainees) in Good Financial Practices (GFP)
- Reached 36 percent women training participants
- Reforested 6,731 Ha (1,232 manually; 5,500 by air seeding); introduced the first known air seeding for reforestation in Indonesia
- Trained 460 fermentation center workers in post-harvest handling and fermentation techniques (out of 8,562 total project trainees)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF): RIMBA Corridor Project

Objective: Increased sustainable natural resources management and conservation, and green economic development in eight districts in the “RIMBA Corridor”. Three geographic clusters (eight districts) that will demonstrate green development opportunities as envisioned in the RIMBA Corridor Green Economic Development Plan.

Project Location: Jambi Province

- Cluster #1 (Sustainable Palm Oil and Rubber) – (Kuatan Singingi, Kampar, Dharmasraya, Tebo)
- Cluster #2 (Peatland Re-wetting and Restoration) – (Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Timur)
- Cluster #3 (Watershed Protection & Coffee) – (Merangin, Kerinci)

Main Activities:

- In collaboration with local governments and civil society (NGOs), develop a green economic development plan for the RIMBA corridor
- Train smallholder farmers in sustainable/best production practices in oil palm, rubber and coffee
- Design and install peatland drainage canal blocking dams to re-wet peatland and initiate re-vegetation
- Reforest critical watershed protection areas
- Establish seedling nurseries to support reforestation and re-vegetation efforts
- Support smallholder coffee producers with organizational strengthening through training and also by providing small-scale processing equipment

Main Achievements:

- Leveraged \$4.75 million in co-financing contributions from WWF international donors including UNEP-Global Environment Fund (GEF)
- Installed 110 canal-blocking dams that will re-wet over 9,420 Ha in the Londerang protected area (through December 2018)
- Re-vegetated 212 Ha of re-wetted peatland and trained 70 farmers in 10 peatland restoration farmer groups in seedling production, tree re-planting, fertilization, tree geo-tagging, farmer association administration & finance
- Installed, with the cooperation of BRG, 10 Early Warning Systems (EWS) in the Londerang peatland area and trained 104 community members in the operations & maintenance of the EWS along with advanced firefighting techniques
- Reforested 530 Ha of watershed and established seedling nurseries to support the planting
- Trained 914 smallholder farmers (oil palm, rubber) in sustainable best production practices
- Provided training in best practices to 106 coffee farmers and small-scale coffee processing equipment to coffee farmers organizations; completed a study of constraints to access to coffee markets in Kerinci and Merangin that resulted in Starbucks collecting coffee samples for a quality assessment
- Green Economy development plan, “RIMBA Roadmap”, accepted by Jambi provincial government

Hivos: Investing in Renewable Energy for Rural, Remote Communities

Objective: Provide access to sustainable energy for livelihood development improvement and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

Project Location: **East Nusa Tenggara** (E. Sumba, W. Sumba, Central Sumba, SW Sumba); **West Nusa Tenggara** (N. Lombok, E. Lombok, Central Lombok); **South Sulawesi** (N. Luwu, E. Luwu)

Main Activities:

- Installation and leasing of home solar systems for households
- Solar photovoltaic systems, lanterns and charging stations installed in schools and solar charging stations incorporated in kiosks
- Biomass digesters promoted, designed and installed; project beneficiaries trained on biogas digester construction, masonry, bio-slurry utilization, operations & maintenance
- Renewable Energy Service Centers (RESCOs) developed; project participants trained in business management, technical solar energy installation

Main Achievements:

- Leveraged \$3.2 million in co-financing contributions from the Norwegian and Dutch governments and Village Infrastructure Angels
- 5,000 solar home systems installed and leased to 2,500 households (25,000 beneficiaries)
- 25 Solar PV systems and charging stations installed in schools; 6,000 PV lanterns leased (Sumba; 22,000 beneficiaries)
- 50 solar-powered agro-processing micro-mills & power station installed and operational (Sumba; 2,500 beneficiaries)
- 90 remote kiosk charging stations installed and 2,000 PV lanterns leased (Sumba; 5,000 beneficiaries)
- 3,200 domestic biogas digesters installed (all 3 provinces; 16,000 beneficiaries)
- Training of project beneficiaries: 350 in business development; 400 on technical RE installation; 3,520 on biogas digester construction, masonry and operations
- Two renewable energy service centers (RESCO) established

EMM: Berbak Green Prosperity Partnership

Objective: Promote green prosperity in the Berbak landscape, specifically in the buffer zone (*Tahura*) of Berbak National Park, through conservation of remaining peatlands, peatland restoration through rewetting, adaptive community engagement, establishment of sustainable palm oil production, and institutionalization of sustainable peatland management practices.

Project Location: Jambi (Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Timur)

Main Activities:

- Design and construct compacted peat canal-blocking dams in the *Tahura* to re-wet drained peatland
- Re-vegetate re-wetted peatland with commercially-important paludiculture (wetland) tree species
- Support sustainable oil palm production by smallholder farmers and farmer associations through training and sustainability certification
- Assessment of smallholder oil palm farmer access to replanting finance, development of financing models, and identification of potential financial institutions to support smallholder finance
- Strengthening and capacity building of Indonesia's peatland restoration agency, BRG

Main Achievements:

- 134 Canal blocks in *Tahura* and 6,000 Ha of drained peatland rewetted
- Improved land & water management recommendations developed, landscape zoning, *Tahura* management plan & safeguards framework in place; village agreements secured for canal blocking
- Completed data collection and/or mapping of 18,000 Ha of the *Tahura* protected forest to prepare for installation of dams and water monitoring stations
- Participatory land use planning, value chain assessment, selection of alternative (zero drainage) species, 58 Ha replanting in *Tahura*, transit nursery and Best Management Practices (BMP) training for 423 rubber farmers
- Leveraged \$2.25 million from private sector partners active in the palm oil value chains (Prosympac palm oil mill)
- BMP and EArT training for 6,619 oil palm smallholders
- Cooperative development for five farmer cooperatives (KUDs)
- ISCC sustainability certification of four KUDs covering 1,600 oil palm smallholders
- Assessment of carbon stock, installation of groundwater observation wells, M&E training and reporting
- Support to peatland restoration agencies, including training in peatlands management for 30 staff at BRG and 120 staff in 6 TRGDs
- Construction of 15 village-level biogas digesters, O&M training and arrangement of secure feedstock supply for these digesters
- Outreach to potential investors for oil palm replanting; design of 3 potential ISH replanting investment models; data collection and evaluation of creditworthiness of 300 ISH using new creditworthiness tools and systems for presentation to Bank Jambi; development of a comprehensive report that represents the lessons learned from the BGPP to the public and Government of Indonesia

WINDOW 2

SSS Pundi Sumatera (2016/Grant/041)

Title: Optimal utilization of sustainable natural resource

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan
Jambi	Kerinci, Merangin

Objective: to improve the production of agricultural activities that lead to increased income; to implement community-based forest entrepreneurship

Main Activities

- Develop demonstration plots (field school) for paddy farming
- Improve coffee farming techniques to increase productivity and coffee planting in degraded land
- Create livestock support center and process local materials for animal feeding (cattle)
- Develop business unit to process agricultural products and develop market
- Plant trees for watershed protection

Main Achievements

- 51 households participated in the field school for paddy plantation and with the use of organic fertilizer, the estimated yield improvement is 3 tons/ha
- Farmer's groups in 13 villages have been supported with new growing techniques and coffee bean processing
- Thousands of seedlings have been distributed to be planted along the watershed
- 3.9 ha of farming field has been allocated for organic fertilizer production

Yayasan Javlec Indonesia (2016/ Grant/044)

Title: Developing eco-friendly business based on local potency in east region of Berau district

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Berau

Objective: to increase eco-friendly creative industries based on local potency (fish processing and coconut oil); develop community-based ecotourism business (construction of Mangrove Information Center); install Solar PV to supply the electricity to fish preservation industry (mini ice cube factory).

Main Activities

- Establish fish preservation industry (ice blocks production) and form a group to manage the industry
- Improve coconut oil production-provision of equipment to producer group
- Deliver training to improve business skill and establish market access for local products
- Build Mangrove Information Center
- Rehabilitate mangrove forest and strengthen the mangrove eco-tourism management
- Install solar PV to support fish preservation industry-source of energy

Main Achievements

- Ice blocks production established in February 2018
- Two women's groups strengthened to operate the fish processing industry equipped with packaging tools. The industry has increased the selling value of the fish-based products
- 120 people trained on entrepreneurship (out of 536 total project trainees); production of coconut oil improved (1 liter produced from 10 coconuts compared to 0,6 liter). Participation in exhibition to gain market access
- Mangrove information center construction finished on 20 February 2018 that would increase tourist visits to the area
- 3,500 mangrove seedlings have been planted; 30 people trained on mangrove eco-tourism management (out of 536 total project trainees)
- Solar PV installed and integrated with fish preservation industry (46 kW)

Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics (IIEE) (2016/ Grant/063)

Title: Economic improvement with inclusive community empowerment through renewable energy-based center of knowledge (CoK)

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	Solok Selatan

Objective: to improve access to renewable energy (micro hydro); establish center of knowledge; increase income

Main Activities

- Improve the capacity and infrastructure of existing micro hydro power plant
- Develop knowledge center (micro hydro-related knowledge and information) including delivery of training on knowledge management
- Deliver training for coffee farmers
- Establish cooperative to manage the electricity distribution and infrastructure maintenance

Main Achievements

- The micro hydro power runs for 24 hours (41 kW); 430 new customers/households get access to electricity. Small scale industry also gets benefit from the electricity i.e. for coffee processing
- 1 center of knowledge building built, equipped with furniture and information materials
- 29 farmers trained on how to improve coffee production (out of 903 total project trainees)
- 1 cooperative established with 169 members

Koperasi Kredit (CU) Keling Kumang (2016/Grant/046)

Title: Local green economy strengthening program through indigenous people empowerment and environmental recovery in Sintang and Kapuas Hulu district

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu, Sintang

Objective: to reduce dependence on fossil fuels through renewable energy; improve the management of village forest in a participatory and sustainable manner; increase natural resource management practices to increase productivity, and increase water catchment area function

Main Activities

- Establish 3 micro hydro power plants and provide 49 units of solar PV; deliver training on renewable energy topics
- Improve the management of village forest including participatory boundary mapping and planting trees
- Improve paddy production
- Support the development of eco-tourism through the establishment of homestays
- Establish public lavatory and provide clean water for public consumption as well as to support tourism-related activities

Main Achievements

- 200 households benefited from the micro hydro power; 41 households and 8 public facility from solar PV; Total generated capacity: 116 kW
- Participatory mapping conducted in 7 villages; 15,000 palm tree seedlings distributed to 200 farmers (to produce palm sugar)
- 525 total people trained on renewable energy and sustainable forest management
- 18 ha of paddy field improved with the use of local-organic seedlings; 7 women's groups strengthened
- 1 homestay renovated, 2 new homestays built
- 3 public lavatories made available; clean water accessed by 150 households

Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Swandiri (Gemawan) (2016/ Grant/ 057)

Title: An initiative to strengthen economic development of women's group through empowerment and sustainable agriculture

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu, Sintang

Objective: to improve the critical awareness and the capacity of women farmers; increase the income of women farmers; obtain legal acknowledgement of women institution for economic purposes; document good practices of group development and the strengthening of household economy

Main Activities

- Form women's group and deliver organizational capacity building
- Establish women's group networking to strengthen communication and collaboration
- Support the improvement of women's group income from agricultural activities including provision of modern equipment
- Advocate with local government to provide legal basis for women's group development
- Produce communication and knowledge materials

Main Achievements

- 21 women's groups formed and training on leadership and advocacy, community organizing, and family financial management delivered to 596 group members (out of 1,972 total female project trainees)
- Networking established in the form of an association; 16 contracts signed between women's groups and buyers
- Demonstration plots for paddy, vegetables, ginger cultivation developed supported with organic farming training. 10 rice mills, 10 water pumps, 10 machines to produce rice flour, 10 vacuum sealers distributed to women's groups
- Seminars, workshops on local regulation to assist to women's groups held and 2 policy briefs produced.
- Documentary film, book and hundreds of leaflets produced to record the women's best agricultural practices.

Perkumpulan Gita Buana (2016/Grant/058)

Title: Community-based creative restoration of Berbak ecosystem landscape Muaro Jambi and Tanjung Jabung Timur, Jambi Province

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Timur

Objective: to increase people's economic revenue through improved productivity of sustainable agriculture; improve processing innovations and marketing of agricultural and forestry products; develop sustainable management of natural resources

Main Activities

- Deliver training on nursery (conservation plantation) and rehabilitate nursery house
- Distribute seedlings for conservation activity
- Research for advocacy on forest management
- Support people's agricultural activities

Main Achievements

- 75 people trained on nursery and 6 nursery houses rehabilitated (out of 336 total project trainees)
- 30,000 seedlings distributed (mangrove, durian, avocado, coffee) to cover 160 ha of conservation area
- A research paper produced as the basis to develop a model of collaborative forest management
- Training on organic farming delivered and thousands of seedlings distributed to farmers (corn, banana, paddy) planted on 177 ha farming area; support to farmers including provision of machines to produce rice flour, coco milk; coco fiber decomposer; banana choppers and flour.

Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach / InProSuLA (2016/ Grant/036)

Title: Developing an integrated farming in a more productive and sustainable way

Project Location:

Province	District
North Kalimantan	Malinau

Objective: to improve the productivity of the integrated and sustainable agriculture; increase the agricultural value added; increase the carrying capacity of farming land to forest; increase the institutional capacity of project beneficiaries

Main Activities

- Develop field school for paddy and corn farmers
- Provide post-harvest machine for paddy and corn
- Produce organic fertilizer
- Provide equipment to process banana
- Support the production of vegetables
- Support livestock activity
- Develop reservoir
- Support the formation of farmer's group

Main Achievements

- Field school run to support 3,683 paddy farmers with 483 ha farming area; 98 corn farmers with 32 ha area. This has improved production of paddy by 300-600 kg/ha, corn by 64 ton in 32 ha.
- 32 post-harvest machines distributed to farmers
- 48 tons of organic fertilizer produced
- Equipment distributed to 19 women's groups of banana farmers to add value to banana production
- Reduced spending for vegetables by 200-300 thousand rupiahs of 586 women farmers
- 396 goats distributed to 33 groups
- A 0.83 ha reservoir built as the catchment area to protect farming fields from flooding
- 94 farmers mixed-groups formed (3,923 farmers) and 21 women's groups (1,412 women)

Lakpesdam PBNU (2016/Grant/35)

Title: Increasing of income of poor households through green business supported by renewable energy

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Timur
West Sumatera	Solok Selatan

Objective: to provide access to electricity to public services, poor households, home industries and small-scale businesses; improve economic productivity and sustainability of the environment

Main Activities

- Install Solar PV
- Deliver training on business development and solar PV management
- Develop green school as a center for learning

Main Achievements

- 280 households, 5 home industries, 13 public facilities get access to electricity (73 kW)
- 576 people trained on business development and solar PV management
- 3 green schools established. Green school is for people to share knowledge, discuss community issues, and be venue for training

Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia (2016/Grant/ 038)

Title: Mitigation of climate change through the development of sustainable agriculture productivity and entrepreneurship in Berau district

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Berau

Objective: to improve sustainable and productive agriculture; develop entrepreneurship of farmer households that contributes to increased income and decreased carbon emission

Main Activities

- Deliver training on organic farming
- Develop demonstration plot
- Facilitate farmer's group to get legal basis to run business

Main Achievements

- 178 people trained on producing organic fertilizer and 229 on paddy, corn and pepper organic farming (out of 628 total project trainees)
- 4 ha demonstration plots established to support paddy, pepper, and corn farming.
- 1,100 pepper seedlings distributed
- Business legal registration of 2 women's groups

MPM Muhammadiyah (2016/GRANT/040)

Title: Restoration program for tropical forest ecosystem through development of non-timber forest products to increase the income of the community and reduce carbon emission in Batu Rajang and Siduung Indah villages in Segah subdistrict, and Long Keluh village in Kelay subdistrict, Berau district

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Berau

Objective: to increase income of community living around forest area; reduce carbon emission with the development of non-timber products

Main Activities

- Deliver training on improving income-related activities
- Study on forest-based economy
- Produce information and knowledge materials

Main Achievements

- 90 people trained on improved farming activities (including how to produce organic fertilizer); 60 on management of cooperatives; 354 on how to cultivate non-timber forest products: tea, agarwood, herbs and spices (out of 950 total project trainees). Technical assistance provided to cocoa farmers.
- 1 study document that includes policy recommendations produced on community based natural resources management
- 4 editions of knowledge sharing published in the form of newsletter

Konsorsium Yayasan Peduli Alam Indonesia (PEKA) (2016/Grant/039)

Title: Utilization of natural resources and sustainable renewable energy for community welfare improvement along the karst landscape in Batu Putih and Biduk-biduk sub districts, Berau

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Berau

Objective: to provide renewable energy (solar) to small business; increase income of small-scale business group members

Main Activities

- Install solar PV
- Form and strengthen groups

Main Achievements

- 2 units of solar PV installed (8 kW) to support small scale industry run by groups. 20 people trained on solar PV management and maintenance (out of 388 total project trainees)
- 19 groups formed, assisted with technical and managerial assistance.

Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI (2016/Grant/062 dan 2016/Grant/062A)

Title: Strengthening green development practices as an effort to improve the function of environment's carrying capacity and local/indigenous communities' welfare in Batanghari watershed in Jambi Province

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Kerinci, Merangin, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Muaro Jambi

Objective: to increase the participation of local/indigenous community in the green development of Batanghari watershed which will lead to decreased deforestation and increased household income

Main Activities

- Support the implementation of community forest management (advocacy)
- Rehabilitate degraded land
- Development of micro-hydro power plant
- Development of business development to support coffee farmers
- Production of information and knowledge materials

Main Achievements

- Master plan of forest management available and acknowledged by local government for forest area (20.7 thousand ha)
- 519,109 seedlings planted in degraded land (448 ha); 335 farmers benefit from this activity
- Electricity distributed to 125 households (41 kW); 3 groups formed to manage the micro-hydro power plant
- 700 copies of leaflet on coffee cultivation, 700 copies of calendar and 750 copies of bulletin produced

KKI WARSI Sumatera Barat (2016/Grant/061)

Title: Improvement of community's welfare through inclusive livelihoods on the ecosystem landscape of Indrapura, Tarusan, Silaut and Batanghari watershed (sub-watershed of Batang Suliti, Batang Bangko, Batang Pulakek)

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan

Objective: to develop the economy through utilization of natural resources; improve the utilization of renewable energy integrated with the watershed management

Main Activities

- Revitalize the function of micro-hydro power plant and install of biogas energy unit
- Support groups with business development assistance
- Advocate with local government for community forest management
- Develop policy paper to support local government's planning

Main Achievements

- 37 households get electricity from micro-hydro plant (5 kW) and 24 biogas units installed for 37 households (8 households are cattle farmers that also get 19 cattle)
- Training on organic farming delivered to 10 women's groups for cultivation area of 17.5 ha
- Legal access to 21,649 ha forest area granted
- 2 policy papers produced as an input to review process of medium-term planning

Women Research Institute (2016/Grant/ 043)

Title: Forest management for women's prosperity

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Sintang
West Sumatera	Pesisir Selatan, Solok Selatan

Objective: to increase income from the participation in forest management

Main Activities

- Distribute seedlings
- Provide technical assistance and processing equipment to support women's groups

Main Achievements

- Various crops such as cocoa, nutmeg, and sweet potato planted on 147 ha farming area; 18 units of equipment distributed to process cocoa (11), nutmeg (2), sweet potato (5)
- 345 women farmers trained on how to process non-timber forest products; 70 on organic farming; 314 trained on production and marketing management (out of 1,429 total female farmer trainees)

Yayasan Mitra Aksi (2016/Grant/42)

Title: Techno-preneur development for poverty reduction through low-carbon economic growth

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Tanjung Jabung Timur, Muaro Jambi, Kerinci

Objective: to increase production and added value of agriculture products that contribute to increased income of farmers; implement community-based forest entrepreneurship

Main Activities

- Support farmers in implementing the improved cultivation system
- Improve access to market
- Rehabilitate degraded land

Main Achievements

- 75 farmers trained as cadres that can help other farmers; while other farmers trained on organic fertilizer, biopesticides, natural mechanism to avoid weeds, selecting best local seeds (5,420 total farmers trained)
- 75 group members trained on post-harvesting processes, business plan development and quality control (out of 5,750 total project trainees)
- 440 ha peatland rehabilitated (canal development, revegetation)

Yayasan Sahabat Cipta (2016/Grant/049)

Title: Development of sustainable agriculture in Berau

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Berau

Objective: to increase income and reduce GHG emission from land use

Main Activities

- Deliver capacity building to farmers
- Promote good agricultural practices
- Promote marketing collaboration

Main Achievements

- 64 farmer groups formed and supported with business management training
- 12 demonstration plots developed supported by 104 farmer trainers; 12 nursery houses established
- 64 farmer's groups linked to private business partners

Yayasan SATUNAMA Yogyakarta (2016/Grant/ 045)

Title: Strengthening the institutionalization of village forest management at local level through the implementation of Village Law

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Merangin

Objective: to strengthen the institutionalization of village's forest management; increase the income of farmers; improve the carrying capacity of forest through land restoration

Main Activities

- Advocate local government to strengthen forest management
- Support with the income generation of farmers
- Restore forest area

Main Achievements

- 12.2 thousand ha of forest in 5 villages allocated to be managed participatorily. The villages agreed to include forest management in their mid-term development plan
- 10 groups formed (5 of them women's groups) to manage the production of non-timber forest products
- 30,000 seedlings distributed and planted in degraded land

Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Lingkungan (YLBHL) (2016/Grant/056)

Title: Optimizing the land utilization to support food and energy security

Project Location:

Province	District
Jambi	Muaro Jambi

Objective: to increase income from the improved agricultural production and added value to agricultural products; increase the institutional capacity of community

Main Activities

- Deliver trainings to farmers
- Provide technical assistance to women running production house
- Form cooperative

Main Achievements

- Organic farming training delivered, including how to produce organic fertilizer; 5 organic farming field schools developed;
- 7 production houses run by women assisted to produce 18 food products and advocated to obtain production license
- 1 cooperative established to support economic activities: provision of seedlings, marketing skill, and equipment

JURnaL Celebes (2016/ Grant/076)

Title: Development of micro hydro power plant to improve community welfare and sustainable natural resources management in Luwu Utara and Luwu Timur

Project Location:

Province	District
South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur

Objective: to increase the community income through the utilization of MHP; develop agroforestry through the planting of multi-purposes tree species (MPTS)

The proposal of this Grantee is to provide micro-hydro energy. The plan was not executed as the government (Village Ministry) distributed solar PV to the people, and there was a plan that PLN (State-owned Electricity Firm) would extend the electricity distribution to the village.

This grantee, therefore, with the amendment of its contract, implemented three agreed activities.

Main Activities

- Plant multi-purposes tree species (MPTS) along the river banks
- Advocate for the development of a village regulation on conserving the river bank
- Publish a book on electricity distribution issue (in South Sulawesi)

Main Achievements

- 4,925 seedlings planted along the river bank (14.8 ha) (out of 3,861 ha improved)
- An academic paper developed to support the formulation of village regulation
- A book published and distributed

Yayasan Operasi Wallacea Terpadu (OWT) (2016/Grant/064)

Title: Developing a model for integrated community-based catchment area (CA) management through enhancement of cocoa-based agroforestry, productive use of energy, inter-villages and sub-districts protection, rehabilitation and restoration of Rongkong CA to enhance carbon stock and strengthen natural infrastructure to adapt climate changes at Sabbang and Rongkong sub-districts, Luwu Utara district, South Sulawesi

Project Location:

Province	District
South Sulawesi	Luwu Utara

Objective: to improve community prosperity through the creation of sustainable low-emission livelihoods and adaptive to climate change based on sustainable agriculture and forest resources protection, management and rehabilitation/ restoration of catchment area

Main Activities

- Conduct series of diagnostic studies
- Deliver capacity building activities
- Provide technical assistance
- Development of agroforestry
- Produce communication materials

Main Achievements

- Diagnostic studies undertaken: agroforestry-based livelihood development; management of Village-owned enterprise; development of productive use of energy; environmental and social management system; gender status; management of degraded land
- Training delivered: nursery (94 participants); organic pesticides production to support mushroom farming (women's group); management of village-owned enterprise (30 participants) and comparative study (26 participants); land rehabilitation and restoration (28 participants); village development planning (35 participants); gender mainstreaming (34 participants) (out of 583 total project trainees)
- Technical assistance provided: establishment of 9 nursery houses to support the land restoration and rehabilitation activities; to raise 468,000 seedlings such as coffee, cocoa, clove, pepper etc.; production of organic fertilizer; cultivation of mushroom
- 110.4 ha of area dedicated for agroforestry
- Communication material distributed: posters, stickers, calendars, T-shirts, film, manuals

Note: Micro-hydro component was canceled due to the availability of PLN's electricity distribution (State-owned Electricity Enterprise)

Yayasan WWF Indonesia (2016/Grant/069)

Title: Sustainable utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFP) through community-based forest management (CBFM) – Economic development and biodiversity conservation at Rinjani Mountain Landscape Lombok

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Utara, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur

Objective: to strengthen the effective planning system of sustainable utilization and management of NTFP; improve the capacity of local community through (farmer) cooperatives; develop and strengthen local government policies related to NTFP management; strengthen community awareness and knowledge on forest, biodiversity and NTFP conservation

Main Activities

- Advocate with the local government on NTFP (production, processing, marketing)
- Establish village cooperation to manage the utilization of NTFP
- Deliver capacity building to farmers and support the development of NTFP centers

Main Achievements

- Regulation on Regional Action Plan for Management of NTFP issued by the Governor; Action Plan on management of NTFP incorporated into village planning by 12 villages
- 122 farmers trained on management of NTFP and 3 NTFP centers established; 208 trained on business management; 17 groups including cooperatives linked to market for NTFP products; 12 field schools developed
- 7 inter-villages cooperation established

Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (2016/CBNRM-Grant/030)

Title: Developing community-based ecotourism as a source of income for women

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur

Objective: to reduce the level of dependency of women to "loan sharks"; improve model of community-based land and natural resources that contribute to the enhancement of carbon stocks; increase the bargaining position of marginal groups in natural resources management including the promotion of eco-tourism

Main Activities

- Deliver training to support the development of household economy and eco-tourism
- Develop model of ecotourism development

Main Achievements

- Weaving field school developed to cover 532 weavers; ginger value adding and optimizing of 2.1 ha land for ginger farming; 20 kg ginger seeds distributed to women farmers; 80 women farmers reported as having increased income and are able to payback to loan sharks; legal access to forest granted for area of 450 ha; 1,580 trees planted
- 2 models of ecotourism developed;

Lembaga Advokasi Buruh Migran Indonesia ADBMI (2016/CBNRM - Grant/074)

Title: Expanded program for economic security escalation of the poor migrant workers in 12 villages in Rinjani National Park (TNGR) Ring in Lombok Timur district, through sustainable natural resources management and gender sensitive business development

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur

Objective: to increase the target group's capabilities in managing household economy productively, efficiently, and gender sensitive; provide alternative source of income; establish supporting mechanism for natural resource management

Main Activities

- Deliver training on financial management
- Support farmers with food processing skill

Main Achievements

- 240 women trained on household economic development; 5 women groups facilitated to obtain business permit; 12 business incubations developed
- 300 women farmers assisted with skill of food processing and equipment

Gaia Eko Daya Buana (2016/Grant/026)

Title: Improving community livelihoods through ecosystem rehabilitation with sustainable agroforestry and low carbon emissions in Central Lombok district

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah

Objective: to rehabilitate the degraded land in upstream of Rinjani Watershed through tree planting; sustain the forest coverage through community-based monitoring; improve community livelihood through trainings on non-timber production

Main Activities

- Deliver capacity building to farmer's group
- Distribute and plant of seedlings
- Publish communication media
- Advocate with the government on the legalization of sustainable forest product management

Main Achievements

- Trainings delivered to 5 farmer's groups: nursery, forest patrol, participatory mapping
- 500 ha area covered with 112,500 seedlings planted (multi-purposes tree species)
- 1 Module on non-timber production and 1 film on sustainable forest management
- 1 village awarded with permit to get benefit from forest: palm tree to produce sugar; coffee; bamboo

Konsorsium KSU Karya Terpadu (2016/Grant/052)

Title: Women economic empowerment through increasing added value of agricultural products, development of food crop gardens, and strengthening businesses and cooperative

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Utara

Objective: to provide information on group functions and benefits for women; improve women's capacity in managing the potential of natural resources, establish and strengthen women's business groups

Main Activities

- Establish and assist women's groups
- Establish cooperative

Main Achievements

- 12 women's groups (242 women) established and assisted with trainings: production of organic fertilizer and development organic farming; product marketing; added value to agricultural products: banana chips, corn chips, local coffee, ginger powder
- 2 women's cooperatives established (100 members)

Konsorsium Perkumpulan Panca Karsa – Koperasi Serba Usaha Annisa (2016/Grant/073)

Title: Socio-economic welfare improvement program for women salt farmers through smallholder salt business development in Central Lombok and East Lombok NTB

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur

Objective: to increase the income of female salt-farmers; efficient use of energy to produce salt; improve health of female salt farmers

Main Activities

- Introduce new system in salt processing and distribute processing equipment
- Advocate with government to obtain product certification
- Deliver trainings: iodization, cooperative management and reproductive health
- Distribute seedlings

Main Achievements

- Improved quantity (by 5 ton/ha/year) and quality of salt production (halal certification and in process to obtain Indonesia National Standard for salt products)
- Training on iodization, use of new equipment and packaging delivered to 30 cooperative members; training on gender and reproductive health delivered to 296 total people
- 20,000 seedlings distributed and planted on 18 ha land
- Mangrove tree as firewood replaced by husk fuel

Pusat Studi dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (PSPSDM) (2016/Grant/075)

Title: Improving the quality of life of dryland farmers in forest villages surrounding the Rinjani Mountain area through sustainable agriculture development in Lombok Island

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Utara, Lombok Timur

Objective: to restore the dry area surrounding Rinjani Mountain forest to be suitable to farming; improve the productivity of organic farming activity; strengthening the farmers groups

Main Activities

- Conserve and improve the suitability of land for farming
- Distribute seedling to rehabilitate forest
- Distribute seedlings of multi-purposes tree species (MPTS)
- Develop “closed irrigation”
- Strengthen the farmers group

Main Achievements

- 212.5 ha land protected from erosion with the terrace system and by planting trees to strengthen the land structure
- 173,000 seedlings distributed and planted to rehabilitate forest
- 100,000 MPTS seedlings distributed and planted
- 10 ha farming land irrigated
- 9 farmer’s groups strengthened with skill to develop nursery

CIS Timor (2016/Grant/034)

Title: Optimizing management of watershed area of Kambaniru, Karendi, and Mangamba Katewel through environment conservation action and the community-based economic improvement in Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat, Sumba Tengah and Sumba Barat Daya districts in Nusa Tenggara Timur

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat, Sumba Barat Daya

Objective: to improve the capacity of stakeholders and representatives of households along the watershed areas in poverty alleviation through economic growth low emission & sustainable natural resources management; to improve the poor, vulnerable and women household income through the introduction of low emission horticulture techniques; to increase access to market and capital

Main Activities

- Advocate with village government to include action plan for environment protection into village planning
- Develop agroforestry
- Support families with horticultural farming

Main Achievements

- Environment protection action plan incorporated by 16 villages into village plan
- 78.87 ha forest area planted with trees
- 589 farmer households supported with horticultural farming (150 ha) and training

Konsorsium Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (2016/Grant/065)

Title: Indigenous initiative to fulfill the preservation values of economy, ecology and social in managing resources in Tana Luwu landscape

Project Location:

Province	District
South Sulawesi	Luwu Utara

Objective: to increase the performance of indigenous community on sustainable and low carbon management of customary forest; increase productivity of indigenous community on the business of commodities and natural tourism

Main Activities

- Improve practice of sustainable (customary) forest management
- Improve the production of agricultural commodity
- Study on development of micro-hydro power
- Produce knowledge and communication materials

Main Achievements

- Smart patrol training and training on sustainable forest management delivered to 398 people; 43,954 ha of customary forest certified 'community-based sustainable forest management', also to support natural tourism. Institutional capacity building delivered to 5 institutions in 5 villages on customary forest management
- Technical assistance provided to 389 farmers to improve production of primary commodities: rice, coffee, cocoa; also 27 farmers to develop honey cultivation (out of 398 total farmer trainees)
- Feasibility study on micro-hydro development conducted and presented to local government
- Communication and knowledge materials produced: bulletin, poster, leaflet, and video

Kemitraan – Partnership for Governance Reform (2016/Grant/032)

Title: Building productive and sustainable social forestry in NTB, NTT dan Southeast Sulawesi Province

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Tengah
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur
South-east Sulawesi	Kolaka

Objective: to increase the extent of community management space through social forestry schemes; increase land use through sustainable agriculture; increase community's economic capacity of processing and marketing sustainable agricultural products; increase community's capacity to manage sustainable agriculture; develop renewable energy sources (solar panels) that can be managed by society in a sustainable manner; manage information, knowledge and learning.

Main Activities

- Improve community forest management
- Establish and support farmer's group
- Install solar panel
- Publish books

Main Achievements

- 4,402 ha of forest area managed by community; 785,875 seedlings planted to improve forest cover
- 18 groups formed and supported with capacity building on agroforestry, group management, development of business plan, adding value to agricultural products (processing equipment and packaging)
- 19 unit of solar panels installed (6,650 kWp)
- Books published: 3 titles on gender; 10 titles on entrepreneurship

Perkumpulan Bantaya (2016/Grant/025)

Title: Community-based forest ecosystem restoration in the Mamuju district, West Sulawesi province

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sulawesi	Mamuju

Objective: to implement forest management system including social forestry scheme to decrease the critical mass of forest

Main Activities

- Advocate with government for forest access for community
- Strengthening the capacity of community's forest institution
- Establish nursery
- Advocate with local government for acknowledgement of indigenous community
- Produce information material

Main Achievements

- Legal access to forest (ministerial decree) granted to community to manage area of 9,285 ha of 'state's forest'; 414 ha of community's forest (out of 30,629 ha improved through sustainable land management)
- 8 institutions established and strengthened for forest management
- 3 nurseries established with 13,250 seedlings; 9,894 of them planted
- Legal acknowledgement (Bupati Decree) granted to 4 indigenous communities
- Information material produced: book (500 copies), T-shirt (650), Study Result Document (2,000 copies)

Himpunan Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (HAPSARI) (2016/Grant/028B)

Title: Improving the economy of the community through the development of a low carbon energy garden

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sulawesi	Mamuju

Objective: to operate the wood pallet industry; improve the sustainable forest management; improve the participation of community in community based natural resources management

Main Activities

- Establish nursery and plant tree
- Support household economic development
- Develop business plan to support wood pallet industry

Main Achievements

- 5 nurseries established, and 2.23 million trees (Kaliandra tree) planted in area of 498 ha
- 130 goats distributed to 13 groups (445 members)
- 1 business plan developed to process Kaliandra trees to be wood pallets

Note: activity 'wood pallet industry establishment' canceled.

Yayasan Bumi Manira (2016/Grant/071)

Title: Subur makmur DAS Kadahang (Fertile and Prosperous “Kadahang” Watershed)

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur, Sumba Tengah

Objective: to extend the conserved area and support household economy

Main Activities

- Support the development of food crops farming
- Conserve degraded land
- Advocate with local government to protect water spring

Main Achievements

- 223 ha farming area planted with various food crops, benefitting 499 households
- 44.9 ha degraded land planted with multi-purposes timber species
- 1 common agreement of 7 villages produced to protect water spring

Sulawesi Community Foundation (2016/Grant/027)

Title: Increasing income through improvement of sustainable private forest governance that contributes to reduced greenhouse gas emissions in Luwu Timur district

Project Location:

Province	District
South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur

Objective: to improve the skills of farmers and vulnerable groups in managing community forests; to increase the extent of community forest managed sustainably; increase the value of timber products

Main Activities

- Support the establishment of timber processing industry
- Improve the extension of community forest
- Deliver trainings
- Produce communication and knowledge material

Main Achievements

- 1 timber processing industry established; 7 groups obtained legal permits to process timber; 1 agreement settled with timber product buyer
- 7 nursery houses established for 500 thousand seedlings-half of the number planted; 5,075 ha of community forest protected under sustainable forest management by community
- 390 people working on timber processing trained on business management and timber processing

Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (2016/Grant/031)

Title: Strengthening women's leadership to achieve food security and sustained environmental in East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat Daya
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Utara, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur

Objective: to support the performance of groups of strong and well-educated women farmers to improve low carbon agricultural businesses

Main Activities

- Establish and strengthen women groups
- Establish production house
- Produce gender books

Main Achievements

- 28 groups and 5 cooperatives established and strengthened with capacity building on organizational development and sustainable agriculture (organic farming, 1,200 participants) including 9 agricultural demonstration plots established with area of 2.5 ha; 59 women trained as community organizers (out of 219 total female project trainees)
- 2 production houses established to process agricultural products
- 1 thousand copies of 'gender and agriculture' book distributed

Konsorsium Padang Di Ada'i (2016/Grant/068)

Title: Community empowerment to sustainably manage natural resources

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sulawesi	Mamasa

Objective: to improve the management of land, forest and agricultural land; increase productivity of agroforestry; increase utilization of critical land through participatory management; increase organizational capacity of farmer's groups

Main Activities

- Support the development of sustainable natural resources management
- Deliver trainings on agroforestry
- Form and establish farmer's group

Main Achievements

- Village regulation on sustainable natural resources management drafted by 7 villages; 197 ha of degraded land planted with trees
- 270 farmers trained on agroforestry: multi-purposes tree species cultivation, organic farming
- 71 groups established and strengthened with organizational management capacity

Yayasan Bina Potensi Desa (SINTESA) (2016/Grant/072)

Title: increasing cocoa farmers' income through capacity building and low emissions initiatives and strategies.

Project Location:

Province	District
South-east Sulawesi	Kolaka, Kolaka Utara

Objective: to improve cocoa production and strengthen the organization of cocoa farmers

Main Activities

- Deliver capacity building and provide technical assistance to cocoa business units

Main Achievements

- 16 cocoa business units strengthened with capacity building on administration and financial management and reporting; 6 units able to establish networking; 119 farmers trained on cocoa fermentation; 69 farmers supported with equipment for organic fertilizer production (out of 240 total farmers trained)

Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (2016/Grant/024)

Title: Toward green prosperity of central part of Sumba landscape: enhancing community's livelihood and conserving environment

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Tengah, Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat

Objective: to strengthen the livelihoods of community in project area (central Sumba landscape) through natural resources management and improve capacity of community organization; strengthen the practice of land management to improve the forest cover and to improve the use of renewable energy; improve the management of the landscape for sustainability and productivity

Main Activities

- Support the development of sustainable agriculture
- Deliver trainings
- Advocate with government to manage community forest
- Provide renewable energy source

Main Achievements

- Adoption of organic fertilizer in farming; 15,000 mangrove seedlings planted; 2 small-scale water reservoirs, 1 infiltration well and 5 units of small irrigation established
- 5,345 participants participated in trainings on agriculture practices, microenterprises development, and group management. 5,345 trained on organic farming
- 7 social forestry licenses granted to community covering 3,159 ha of forest area
- 283 units of solar panel installed for 283 houses

Perkumpulan Inisiatif (2016/Grant/070C)

Title: Sustainable rattan industry

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sulawesi	Mamuju

Objective: to increase the income from rattan industry

Main Activities

- Deliver training to rattan farmers
- Advocate with local government to grant permits to cultivate rattan from forest
- Rehabilitate forest area

Main Achievements

- 98 total farmers trained on sustainable forest management, group management, and rattan cultivation, the development of rattan products, rattan cultivation, nursery and the marketing of rattan products
- 14 groups granted with permits effective for one year to cultivate rattan from forest
- 3 nurseries established and 58,515 seedlings of multi-purposes tree species including rattan planted in area of 35.13 ha

Konsorsium Samdhana Kolaka (2016/CBNRM- Grant/051)

Title: Achieving gender equality in the initiative to improve peoples' economic and environmental life in Kolaka district, Southeast Sulawesi province

Project Location:

Province	District
Southeast Sulawesi	Kolaka

Objective: to improve agricultural productivity through the utilization of agricultural waste processed as organic fertilizer

Main Activities

- Facilitate group formation
- Provide technical to groups

Main Achievements

- 120 ginger farmers groups formed; 48 groups focus on bokashi composting;
- 48 groups assisted with bokashi composting techniques, packaging and marketing; 47,250 kg bokashi produced and utilized by ginger farmers

Samdhana NTT Consortium (2016/CBNRM-Grant/053)

Title: Development of cultural, ecological and economical aspects of natural-dyed hand-woven textile industry in East Sumba

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur

Objective: to develop community business of natural-dye that supports the improvement of traditional handwoven textiles that will lead to increased income; to improve the forest coverage with natural-dye plantations; improve the knowledge of culture and ecology; establish and strengthen the community-owned business.

Main Activities

- Build textile production infrastructure
- Improve community's capacity to: develop several new value-chains and income streams; improve marketing skills and access; improve business skills
- Extend forest coverage
- Produce knowledge products on handwoven textile

Main Achievements

- 1 3-bedroom guesthouse; 1 handwoven textile workshop; 1 natural dye workshop built
- 7 micro-enterprises develop and assisted with technical assistance: 2 handwoven microenterprises, 1 small restaurant, 1 mango and tamarind syrup production, 1 guesthouse, natural dye cultivation, tourism promotion
- 3,649 seedlings planted covering 21 ha forest area
- 3 books and 1 film produced and published

Yayasan Inisiatif Bisnis dan Ekonomi Kerakyatan (IBEKA) (2016/CBNRM-Grant/066)

Title: Development of community-based sustainable and renewable energy in Sumba Timur, NTT

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Timur

Objective: to provide energy through the establishment of micro hydro power plant (MHP); strengthen cooperative; improve agricultural productivity

Main Activities

- Establish micro hydro power plant
- Deliver training to farmers and cooperative members

Main Achievements

- 2 MHPs established (160 kW); 2 cooperatives formed to manage the operation of MHP. Power also used to run irrigation pump.
- 16 total people trained as operators, on agricultural productivity, strengthening cooperatives and entrepreneurship

**Yayasan Lembaga Pengakajian Pengembangan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat (YLP2EM)
(2016/Grant/067)**

Title: Optimization of rain-fed paddy fields production supported by water supply management and environmental-friendly system

Project Location:

Province	District
South Sulawesi	Luwu Timur

Objective: to improve the productivity of organic farming; improve community's participation in natural resources management

Main Activities

- Deliver capacity building to farmers
- Establish free intake infrastructure and irrigation channel
- Plant trees to rehabilitate river bank

Main Achievements

- 25 farmers trained on organic farming development for area of 10.5 ha, including product packaging and marketing (out of 150 total farmers trained). Organic farming development also supported by the provision of 7 hand tractors, 5 threshing machines and 11 chopping machines.
- 148 ha of paddy field irrigated
- 2,300 multi-purposes tree species planted along the river bank (5 km)

Yayasan Pengembangan Kemanusiaan Donders (029/Grant/2016)

Title: Development of conservation agriculture of cocoa and food-crops in Sumba Barat Daya, East Nusa Tenggara

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	Sumba Barat Daya

Objective: to improve production of cocoa and food crops; strengthen the capacity of field facilitators and farmer's group

Main Activities

- Support the intensification of cocoa and food crops production
- Improve the knowledge and skill of field facilitator

Main Achievements

- 227,150 cocoa saplings planted (809 ha); 36 composting houses established; 112,109 tons of solid and 114,035 liquid organic fertilizer produced; 10,550 liters organic pesticides produced; 43,000 liters microorganism produced; 4 solar-powered water pumps and 10 hydro-powered eater pumps installed. Organic fertilizers also used to improve the production of corn and vegetables (10 ha), supported with distribution of seeds and equipment. 37 groups trained on cocoa fermentation. 36 cocoa nursery houses built
- 360 field facilitators trained on cocoa production and organic farming (out of 685 total farmer trainees)

KPSHK – Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (2016/Grant/033A)

Title: Improving the quality of forest ecosystem services for the welfare of communities

Project Location:

Province	District
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Timur, Lombok Utara
South-east Sulawesi	Kolaka

Objective: to obtain more access to forest; improve the practice of sustainable forest management

Main Activities

- Advocate with government to obtain legal access to forest
- Rehabilitate watershed
- Form and strengthen women group
- Produce communication and knowledge materials

Main Achievements

- Legal access to forest granted for area of 2,819 ha, managed by 7 farmer's groups supported with 1 kettle to process dry clove leaves and 2 nurseries for multi-purposes timber species (MPTS)
- 691 ha of watershed area rehabilitated with the planting of 124,800 MPTS trees
- 6 women groups formed and provided with trainings on: food processing (2), handicraft (4), management and marketing (all)
- 2 books published, and 10 short films produced

Yayasan Dian Tama Pontianak (2016/ Grant/037)

Title: Management of peat swamp forest and the use of renewable energy to improve the production of community's featured products Kapuas Hulu district

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu

Objective: to manage peat swamp forest resources to increase productivity through added value improvement of local people's featured products and through practices of forest fires prevention

Main Activities

- Establish production houses powered by solar energy
- Support the marketing of community's products
- Support the development of ecotourism
- Protect peat-swamp forest
- Support the prevention of forest fires

Main Achievements

- 6 production houses for forest honey and fish processing and 5 photovoltaics solar power plants (50 kW) established
- Halal certification obtained by 1 forest honey production house (5 groups and 1 cooperative); honey and fish-based products included in exhibition events and linked to local market
- 14 units of facilities to support ecotourism constructed and managed by 3 groups (galleries, homestays, tracking path, floating house and shelters). 29 people trained as certified ecotourism tourist guide (out of 1,460 total project trainees)
- 89,931 seedlings raised in nursery to conserve swamp area
- Forest patrol in area of 86,000 ha conducted to identify areas prone to forest fire

PT Cahaya Inti Trimanungal (2016/ Grant/047)

Title: The construction of a communal solar power plant integrated with community-based natural resource management in Malinau district

Project Location:

Province	District
North Kalimantan	Malinau

Objective: to provide access to electricity; improve low carbon local-based business; support the institutionalization of new renewable energy

Main Activities

- Establish solar power plant
- Advocate with the local government for forest management
- Develop academic paper on new renewable energy
- Support the cultivation of agarwood

Main Achievements

- 2 solar power plants established in 2 villages (106 kW); electricity accessed by 170 households and 105 public facilities; 2 village regulations on electricity management drafted; 44 people trained on electricity management (out of 158 total project trainees)
- 32,451 ha forest area managed by community
- 1 academic paper developed to include new renewable energy as a study program in local university
- 2 machines to distill agarwood oil and 300,000 agarwood seedlings distributed to farmers

Yayasan Penabulu (2016/ Grant/048)

Title: Utilization of small hydropower plant for household electrification and improvement of community's cocoa business in the sub-districts of Long Apari and Long Pahangai in Mahakam Ulu district

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Mahakam Ulu

Objective: to improve access to electricity; improve the production of cocoa; improve the capacity of group to manage cocoa business and electricity management

Main Activities

- Establish micro-hydro power plant
- Increase cocoa production
- Establish cocoa mini fabric for composting-improve income.

Main Achievements

- 2 micro-hydro power plants established (56 kW), accessed by 11 households and 2 cocoa mini fabrics. 2 managing groups established and trained.
- Cocoa production increased three-fold through the technical assistance provided to 40 groups (1,028 farmers)
- 2 cocoa mini fabrics established to produce compost from cocoa shells

Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN) (2016/ Grant/054)

Title: Increasing productivity by improving land use practices and natural resources management with agroforestry and agro-silvo-pasture patterns that contribute to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG)

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	Solok Selatan, Pesisir Selatan

Objective: To increase access to and practice of community forest management; increase the added value of NTFPs and environmental services; install renewable energy facility

Main Activities

- Improve access and management of community forest
- Deliver training to improve capacity on processing non-timber forest products
- Support the development of ecotourism
- Support the use of renewable energy

Main Achievements

- Legal access to 19,183 ha of forest area granted to community; 1,526,601 multi-purposes tree species seedlings planted in area of 19,183 ha; certification of sustainable collective forest management granted to 1 village
- Training on processing of coffee, rattan and rubber delivered to 139 farmers (out of 1,209 total farmers trained)
- A group formed to manage ecotourism activities and granted with permit to operate; ticket post, gate to tourism object and track path established
- 7 units of biogas facility installed and used by 20 households

Aliansi Organisa Indonesia (2016/ Grant/055)

Title: Village forest development through the utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFP) and sustainable ecosystem services to support low emission economic development projects in Kapuas Hulu

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu

Objective: To revitalize the institutional capacity of forest dependent communities; improve the production NTFP

Main Activities

- Strengthen the capacity of village's institution to manage village forest
- Support the community's economic development with NTFP
- Advocate with the government for forest management by village
- Deliver training to farmers

Main Achievements

- 5 institutions strengthened to manage village forest
- 3 NTFP commodities developed; 3 cooperatives strengthened to support the marketing of the products
- 7,159 ha of forest area granted to community to be managed sustainably
- Trainings on organic farming delivered to 1,270 farmers; 3 organic farming demonstration plots developed

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH) (2016/Grant/060)

Title: Development model of community-based agriculture supported by renewable energy (micro hydro) in Sintang, West Kalimantan

Project Location:

Province	District
West Kalimantan	Sintang

Objective: To develop agreement on land use and develop local regulation on community based natural resource management; establish micro hydro power plant; develop sustainable agriculture

Main Activities

- Advocate with the local government on land use management
- Provide micro hydro power to community
- Support the development of sustainable agriculture

Main Achievements

- 2 village regulations on land use drafted
- 2 units of micro hydro power plants established (50 kW), accessed by 229 households, 11 public facilities and 2 production houses
- 3 km irrigation channel established; 1 plot of sustainable agriculture developed (rice-field, 1.5 ha, equipped with hand tractor) and 1 vegetable garden developed; 4 farmer's group formed and strengthened

WINDOW 3A

PT Akuo Energy Indonesia (2017/Grant/081, 081A and 081B)

Title: Off-Grid Power Plants for 3 Villages in Berau Regency – East Kalimantan

Project Location:

Province	District
East Kalimantan	Long Beliu and Merabu villages in Kelay District; Teluk Sumbang village in Biduk-Biduk District

Objective: to design and construct off-grid solar PV power plants, electricity distribution lines, house installation lines, protection devices and meters to provide electricity 24/7 to villages and induce community economic development.

Main Activities

- Construct 3 off-grid solar PV power plants including refurbishment of a micro-hydropower plant
- Establish 3 mini- power grids with Solar PV, diesel generator and battery hybrid generation systems; Teluk Sumbang power grid also includes a micro- hydropower plant
- Establish community-based Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) to be professional village power utility owner, operator and manager
- Develop SPV Business Plan to ensure technical and financial sustainability of village power utility, including a plan to provide 10% of SPV’s annual gross profits for community development, and 40% of SPV’s annual net profits (dividends) to communities starting year 11 of SPV operation
- Train village technicians on operation, maintenance and management of solar PV village power systems, and build entrepreneurial capacity of communities on utilizing electricity for supporting productive and incoming producing activities

Main Achievement

- 401 houses and 40 public facilities get electricity 24/7 from 3 solar PV power plants (1,243 KWp capacity), 2,093 KWh solar batteries, 1 refurbished micro hydro power plant (30 KW), and 3 existing diesel generators
- 149 street lights, and 29 Km distribution lines built
- 3 community-based SPVs established, 13 SPV personnel including 6 operators received training micro utility management and/or micro grid operation and maintenance
- 225 villagers including 160 women received training on economic and community facilitation/ development skills; 2 income generating groups established

PT Anekatek Consultants (2017/Grant/083, 083A, 083B and 083C)

Title: Off-Grid Community-owned RE projects - Solar PV Distributed Generation Systems in East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara

Project Location:

Province	District
East Nusa Tenggara	East Sumba

Objective: to design and construct 11 unique solar vine micro grids to provide electricity 24/7 to villages and induce community economic development. (A solar vine micro grid includes distribution utility poles (as Stem) throughout the villages with solar PV panels/inverters (as Leaf) installed on top of these poles, and batteries and control equipment at the bottom (as Root), house installation lines, protection devices and meters. This unique design substantially reduces the land requirement and improve system security.

Main Activities

- Construct 11 solar vine micro grids in five villages
- Establish a community-based Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be owner, operator and manager of the 11 solar vine micro grids
- Develop SPV Business Plan to ensure technical and financial sustainability of village power utility, including a plan to provide 2% of SPV’s annual revenue for community development, and 51% of SPV’s annual net profits (dividends) to communities
- Train village technicians on operation, maintenance and management of solar PV village power systems, and build entrepreneurial capacity of communities on utilizing electricity for supporting productive and incoming producing activities

Main Achievement

- 856 houses and 53 public facilities get electricity 24/7 from 11 solar vine micro grids (492 KWp capacity) with 1,900 KWh solar batteries
- 303 street lights and 48 Km distribution lines built
- 1 community-based SPV established, 52 SPV personnel received training on micro utility management and entrepreneurship, 10 local custodians received basic solar system upkeep
- 404 villagers (including 246 women) received training on economic development opportunities

PT Charta Putra Indonesia (2017/Grant/082, 082A, 082B and 082C)

Title: Siberut Aggregated Biomass Gasification Power Plants in West Sumatera

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	Madobag and Matotonan villages in South Siberut District; Saliguma in Central Siberut District

Objective: to design and construct off-grid biomass gasification power plants, electricity distribution lines, house installation lines, protection devices and meters at three areas in Siberut islands to provide electricity 24/7 to villages and induce community economic development.

Main Activities

- Construct 3 biomass gasification power plants and associated electricity distribution lines and house installation lines, protection devices and meters
- Establish a community-based Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be owner, operator and manager of the 3 biomass gasification power plants to sell electricity to PLN through an excessive Power Sale Agreement
- Develop SPV Business Plan to ensure the technical and financial sustainability of 3 biomass gasification power generation plants, including a plan to provide 60% of SPV’s annual available cash for community development.
- Train village technicians on operation, maintenance and management of biomass gasification power plants, and build entrepreneurial capacity of communities on utilizing electricity for supporting productive and incoming producing activities

Main Achievement

- 1204 houses and 113 public facilities to be provided with electricity from 3 biomass gasification power plants (700 KW capacity)
- 30.7 Km distribution lines and 345 street lights to be installed
- 1 community-based SPV to be established, SPV personnel (operators) to receive training biomass gasification power plant operation, maintenance and management

PT Sky Energy Indonesia (2017/Grant/080, 080A and 080B)

Title: Solar Photovoltaic Electricity for Karampuang Island in West Sulawesi

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sulawesi	Mamuju

Objective: to design and construct off-grid solar PV power plants, electricity distribution lines, house installation lines, protection devices and meters at four areas in Karampuang island to provide electricity 24/7 to villages and induce community economic development.

Main Activities

- Construct 4 off-grid solar PV power plants and associated electricity distribution lines and house installation lines, protection devices and meters
- Establish 4 mini- power grids with Solar PV with battery generation systems
- Establish a community-based Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be owner, operator and manager of the 4 village power utilities
- Develop SPV Business Plan to ensure technical and financial sustainability of village power utility, including a plan to provide 5% of SPV's annual gross profits for community development, and 51% of SPV's annual net profits (dividends) to communities starting year 6 of SPV operation
- Train village technicians on operation, maintenance and management of solar PV village power systems, and build entrepreneurial capacity of communities on utilizing electricity for supporting productive and incoming producing activities

Main Achievement

- 918 new customers added from houses and public facilities that now get electricity 24/7 from 4 solar PV power plants (598 KWp capacity) with 3,360 KWh solar batteries
- 34 Km distribution lines, 181 street lights built
- 1 community-based SPV established, 15 SPV personnel (including 10 operators), and 5 SPV Board members received training micro utility management and/or solar micro grid operation and maintenance
- 113 villagers received training on economic and community facilitation/development skills; 1 women organization established

PT Puriver Indonesia (2017/Grant/084, 084A and 084B)

Title: Renewable Energy Project for Solar Photovoltaic Electricity for Tomia Island, Wakatobi in South East Sulawesi

Project Location:

Province	District
South East Sulawesi	Wakatobi

Objective: to design and construct off-grid solar PV power plants, electricity distribution lines, house installation lines, protection devices and meters at four areas in Tomia island to provide electricity 24/7 to villages and induce community economic development.

Main Activities

- Construct 4 off-grid solar PV power plants and associated electricity distribution lines and house installation lines, protection devices and meters
- Establish a community-based Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be owner, operator and manager of the 4 solar power plants to sell electricity to PLN through a Power Purchase Agreement
- Develop SPV Business Plan to ensure technical and financial sustainability of solar power generation plants, including a plan to provide 2.5% of SPV's annual gross profits for community development, and 51% of SPV's annual net profits (dividends) to communities.
- Train village technicians on operation, maintenance and management of solar PV power plants, and build entrepreneurial capacity of communities on utilizing electricity for supporting productive and incoming producing activities

Main Achievement

- More than 1,000 new customers added from houses and public facilities that now get electricity from 4 solar PV power plants (804 KWp capacity) with 4,171 KWh solar batteries
- 44.57 Km distribution lines, and 158 street lights built
- 1 community-based SPV established, 9 SPV personnel (including 4 operators) received training micro utility management and/or solar PV power plant operation and maintenance
- 180 villagers received training on economic and community facilitation/development skills; 6 income generating groups established

Note: This grant changed to be on-grid after it was learned that PLN would be expanding to the same area.

WINDOW 3B

Pt Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya (2015/Grant/013, 013A and 013B)

Title: Methane Capture and Utilization for Power Generation at PT Bahana Nusa Interindo Palm Oil Mill

Project Location:

Province	District
Riau	Rokan Hilir District

Objective:

- Fund construction of biogas power plant using palm oil mill effluent as feedstock to generate power and reduce methane gas emissions
- Train independent smallholder (ISH) farmers in Best Management Practices (BMPs) for oil palm production, and develop a time-bound plan for RSPO certification of ISH

Main Activities

- Review, validate and/or improve the quality of project’s design, construction and implementation to ensure compliance with Green Prosperity’s requirements
- Review and validate the commissioning results of the biogas power plant and power sales to PLN through an excess power sale agreement
- Develop environmental plans (ESMS, ESMP)
- Pay for the eligible project construction cost
- Develop a Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plan to provide local communities with profit sharing from energy generation
- Deliver training in oil palm BMPs to ISH producers
- Develop a time-bound plan for ISH certification under RSPO

Main Achievement

- A 2 MW biogas power plant to sell 1 MW excess power to PLN and reduce methane gas emissions from PT BNI palm oil mill operation
- A Community Benefit Sharing Plan requiring the grantee to provide 9% of its annual net business profits for local community support program activities
- Approximately 1,531 ISH farmers trained in oil palm BMPs; Approximately 4,689 Hectares under improved management
- Mobilized approximately \$750,000 in co-financing for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) activities

Pt Sinar Agro Raya (2015/Grant/011, 011A and 011B)

Title: Methane Capture and Utilization for Power Generation at PT Sinar Agro Raya Palm Oil Mill

Project Location:

Province	District
Riau	Pelalawan District

Objective:

- Fund construction of biogas power plant using palm oil mill effluent as feedstock to generate power and reduce methane gas emissions
- Train independent smallholder (ISH) farmers in Best Management Practices (BMPs) for oil palm production, and develop a time-bound plan for RSPO certification of ISH

Main Activities

- Review, validate, and/or improve the quality of project’s design, construction and implementation to ensure compliance with Green Prosperity’s requirements
- Review and validate the commissioning results of the biogas power plant and power sales to PLN through an excess power sale agreement
- Develop environmental plans (ESMS, ESMP)
- Pay for the eligible project construction cost
- Develop a Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plan to provide local communities with profit sharing from energy generation
- Deliver training in oil palm BMPs to ISH producers
- Develop a time-bound plan for ISH certification under RSPO

Main Achievement

- A 2 MW biogas power plant to sell 1 MW excess power to PLN and reduce methane gas emissions from PT SAR palm oil mill operation
- A Community Benefit Sharing Plan requiring the grantee to provide 9% of its annual net business profits for local community support program activities
- Approximately 1,282 ISH farmers trained in oil palm BMPs; Approximately 4,230 Hectares under improved management
- Mobilized approximately \$750,000 in co-financing for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) activities

Pt Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya (2015/Grant/012, 012A and 012B)

Title: Methane Capture and Utilization for Power Generation at PT Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya Palm Oil Mill

Project Location:

Province	District
Riau	Rokan Hulu District

Objective:

- Fund construction of biogas power plant using palm oil mill effluent as feedstock to generate power and reduce methane gas emissions
- Train independent smallholder (ISH) farmers in Best Management Practices (BMPs) for oil palm production, and develop a time-bound plan for RSPO certification of ISH

Main Activities

- Review, validate, and/or improve the quality of project’s design, construction and implementation to ensure compliance with Green Prosperity’s requirements
- Review and validate the commissioning results of the biogas power plant and power sales to PLN through an excess power sale agreement
- Develop environmental plans (ESMS, ESMP)
- Pay for the eligible project construction cost
- Develop a Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plan to provide local communities with profit sharing from energy generation
- Deliver training in oil palm BMPs to ISH producers
- Develop a time-bound plan for ISH certification under RSPO

Main Achievement

- A 2 MW biogas power plant to sell 1 MW excess power to PLN and reduce methane gas emissions from PT SAR palm oil mill operation
- A Community Benefit Sharing Plan requiring the grantee to provide 9% of its annual net business profits for local community support program activities
- Approximately 1,891 ISH farmers trained in oil palm BMPs; Approximately 4,363 Hectares under improved management
- Mobilized approximately \$750,000 in co-financing for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) activities

Pt Selo Kencana Energi (2015/Grant/015 and 015A)

Title: Lubuk Gadang Mini Hydropower Plant in South Solok, West Sumatera

Project Location:

Province	District
West Sumatera	South Solok

Objective: to refurbish the existing Lubuk Gadang 8 MW hydropower plant to increase the plant's generation efficiency

Main Activities

- Conduct root cause analysis to identify the causes of the plant's low generation efficiency and develop refurbishment plan to increase the plant's capacity factor
- Fund the purchase and installation of mechanical and electrical component of the refurbishment plant

Main Achievement

- MCAI-funded mechanical and electrical equipment costing \$897K was purchased and installed
- Leverage \$3.1 million fund from the grantee to complete other refurbishment work, including construction of a permanent weir, canal normalization, slope stabilization, and others
- About 10 GWh annual increase in power sales to PLN is expected
- A Community Benefit Sharing Plan requiring the grantee to provide 5.73% of its annual net business profits for local community support program activities