

Millennium Challenge Account – Indonesia

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

July 2017
Version 4¹

¹ Version 1 was approved in August 2013, Version 2 in November 2014, and Version 3 in July 2016.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Preamble	3
2.	Indonesian Glossary and List of Acronyms.....	4
3.	Compact and Objectives Overview	6
3.1.	Introduction.....	6
3.2.	Program Logic	6
3.2.1.	Community-Based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project Overview	8
3.2.2.	Procurement Modernization Project Overview	16
3.2.3.	Green Prosperity Project Overview	22
3.3.	Projected Economic Benefits.....	32
3.3.1.	Nutrition Project	32
3.3.2.	Procurement Modernization Project	36
3.3.3.	Green Prosperity Project.....	36
3.4.	Program Beneficiaries.....	37
3.4.1.	Nutrition Project	37
3.4.2.	Procurement Modernization Project	37
3.4.3.	Green Prosperity Project.....	38
4.	Monitoring Component.....	41
4.1.	Summary of Monitoring Strategy	41
4.2.	Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)	43
4.3.	Standard Reporting Requirements.....	45
4.3.1.	Quarterly Disbursement Request Package.....	45
4.3.2.	Reporting to MCA and Local Stakeholders.....	45
5.	Evaluation Component	45
5.1.	Summary of Evaluation Strategy	45
5.2.	Specific Evaluation Plans	46
5.2.1.	Nutrition Project Evaluation	48
5.2.2.	Procurement Modernization Project Evaluation.....	51
5.2.3.	Green Prosperity Project Evaluation.....	55
5.3.	Summary of Activities or Sub-Activities without Evaluation Plans	58
6.	Implementation and Management of M&E.....	59
6.1.	Responsibilities.....	59
6.2.	MCA Management Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation.....	60
6.3.	Review and Revision of the M&E Plan.....	61
7.	M&E Budget.....	61
8.	Other	62
8.1.	Reporting/Data Flow Structure of Indonesia Compact.....	62
9.	Bibliography	64

1. PREAMBLE

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan:

- is part of the action plan set out in the MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE COMPACT (Compact) signed on November 18, 2011 between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, a United States Government corporation (MCC), and the Republic of Indonesia, acting through its government;
- to support provisions described in the Compact;
- being governed and following principles stipulated in the *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs* (MCC M&E Policy).

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary following the MCC M&E Policy, and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any other relevant supplemental legal documents

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:

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 interventions² 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 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

² 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.

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 follows³:

District	Sub-Districts	Villages
West Kalimantan		
Landak	4	
Kubu Raya	5	68
Kapuas Hulu	8	72

³ Based on 2017 contract amendment of communications campaign implementer contract.

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 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.

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.

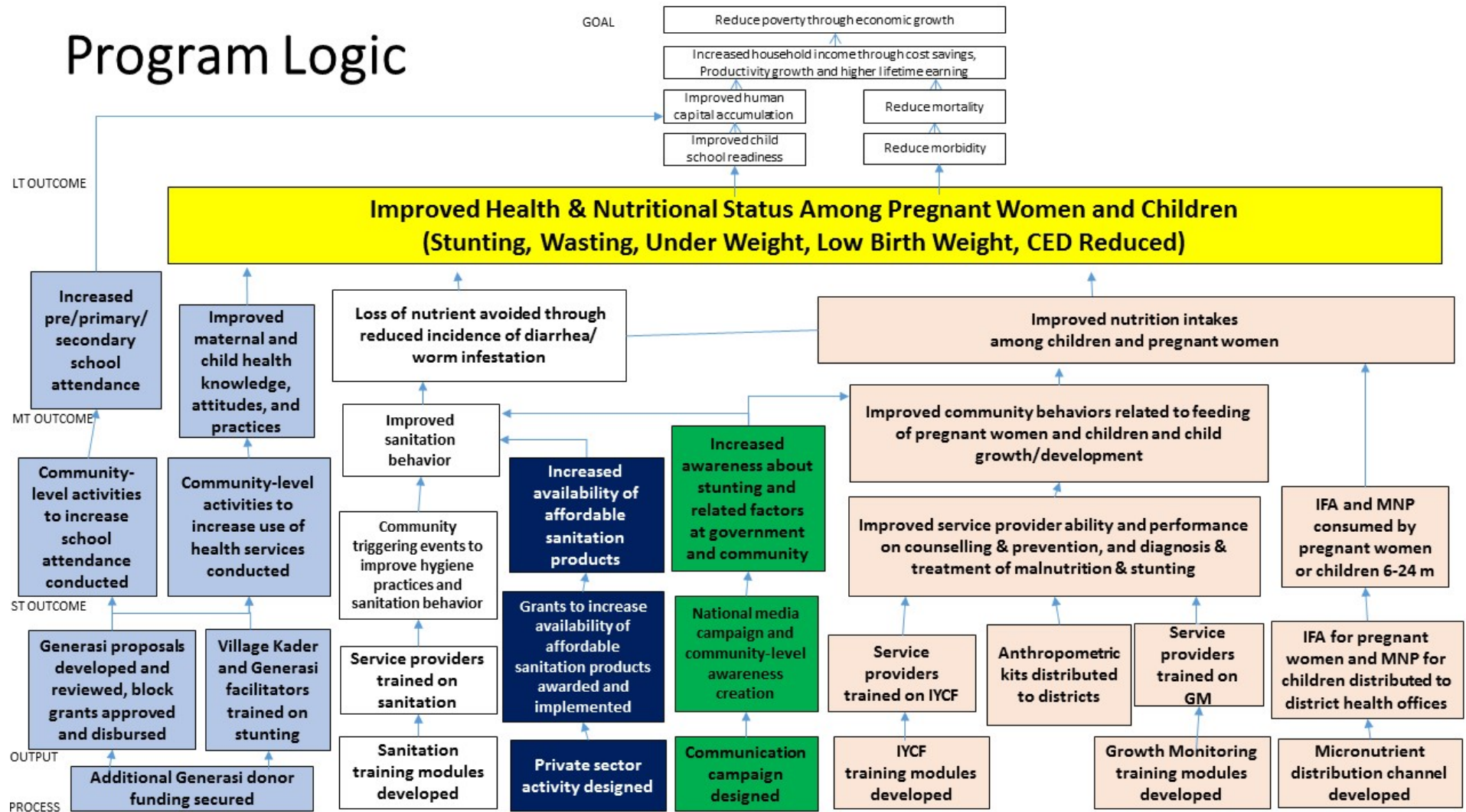
- **Facilitate private sector response to develop market-driven solutions to addressing community needs for improved hygiene practices, safe water and sanitation that contribute to the reduction in stunting.** A call for proposals was launched in 2016 to identify proposals with the following objectives: (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. Improving the procurement function by increasing the capacity and professionalization of the procurement function (the “Procurement Professionalization Activity”)
 - i. Institutional Structure and Professionalization of PSUs Sub-Activity (the “ISP Sub-Activity”)
 - ii. Procurement Management Information System Sub-Activity (PMIS)
- b. Supporting the development of procurement policies and procedures which would improve procurement outcomes, the rate and success of public private partnerships (“PPPs”), and environmental sustainability (the “Policy and Procedure Activity”)
 - i. Competitive Tendering for PPPs Sub-Activity
 - ii. Procedures for Sustainable Procurement Sub-Activity

The Procurement Professionalization Activity will consist of two parts: ISP and PMIS. The ISP Sub-Activity was divided into two phases. Phase 1 entailed support to 29 demonstration 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 will focus on 16 new PSUs in the last two years of the Compact, and the Project will continue working with the Phase 1 PSUs concurrently, bringing the total number of 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 16th PSU in Phase 2, but no formal agreement has yet been signed and LKPP staff have not been participating in the trainings.

Cakupan Percontohan dan Target Pelatihan Fase II



The ISP Sub-Activity will train up to 500 procurement professionals in two skill areas: procurement skills and organizational skills. Procurement skills training (PST) supports the development of skillful individual full-time procurement staff, while the organizational skills training supports better management of the PSU organizations. The procurement skills training contains structured curricula and training materials jointly developed with LKPP at three levels; basic, intermediate, and advanced. In order to complete each training level, trainees have to attend face-to-face training on six training modules each. 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 a procurement professional. The advanced training (modules 13-18) consists of more tailored modules that supplement the basic and intermediate skills. The procurement skills training will cover various competencies aimed at improving procurement professionals' ability to conduct procurements according to government guidelines, ensuring the best value for the government.

In addition to the 18 core module trainings aimed primarily at PSU staff trainees, other specialized modules will be developed. These modules will be advanced specialty training modules for public works, transportation and finance with an aim to further enhance the PST program and focus on the core activities and key procurements conducted by the strategic pilot PSUs⁴. However, while the Ministries are the initial focus, there may be other participants from other pilot PSUs identified, such as DKI Jakarta, and included to receive the additional specialty modules. Participants will be identified based on evaluating the benefit to overall PSU procurement effectiveness and the impact a PSU would achieve through receiving the additional training courses. This project component and target are still being designed. The additional modules shall make provisions for various other aspects of procurement skills that aid the further development of trainees not only within PSUs, but in Indonesian public sector as a whole. There will be 9 specialty modules developed, consisting of specific skills tailored as follows: 1) Procurement of works and

⁴ 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.

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.

The organizational skills training is meant to complement the procurement skills training, and similarly is delivered at two levels, basic and intermediate, each consisting of 6 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 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 have 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 will also be provided to non-PSU staff involved in 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.

Another component of this Sub-activity will train auditors on how to conduct procurement audits so as to increase the capacity for accurate procurement oversight. The auditors who will be trained are Inspector Generals (APIP) within the locations of the PSU pilots and non PSU pilots as well as the national level (BPKP) and a pool of 21 Audit Trainers who can go on to train others. They will 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.

An institutional and staff mentoring system will be 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.

Centers of Excellence (CoEs) may be 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.

Finally, a strategic communications and outreach program will be developed in order to expand awareness and understanding of procurement professionalization lessons learned and leading practices from pilot PSUs. In addition to that, the Procurement Modernization project has created extensive procurement knowledge assets for the GoI procurement professionals of the PM Project, including but not limited to; training materials, research, tools, templates and implementation models. The PM Project will establish a Procurement Knowledge Center, building on its existing IT based assets, in particular the Online Maturity Model system to provide a platform for the promotion of procurement modernization and ensure the sustainability of the PM Project through tight integration with LKPP's ambition for the delivery of procurement knowledge via a web-based platform.

Through the second Sub-Activity, a Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) will be developed to store data on procurements for the purpose of record-keeping and analysis. The PMIS will focus on collecting data on procurement processing, but may also include data on budgeting and contract management. In order to store the data, PMIS will support 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, PMIS will develop the 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 will support the LPSE Cloud strategy. At the same time, PMIS will equip LKPP with necessary hardware to bring LKPP's Cloud strategy to life. A key input to the PMIS will be 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. This will be linked with the development of procurement procedures and standard bidding documents for framework contracting. The e-catalogue will be 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 will be launched over two years in 6 modules. Module 1, Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI) will be 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. The Pre-Catalogue is the second module. It is a suite of integrated 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.

The Policy and Procedure Activity 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 document will be developed without piloting. They will focus on the health and education sectors.

The second part of the PP Activity concerns the Government of Indonesia's commitment to sustainable procurement outlined in Perpres 54/2010. The Project will support this commitment through assistance in the development of a sustainable procurement framework, which will be delivered in three stages: discovery, establishment, and implementation. MCC and GoI will evaluate this sub-activity's performance at the end of each stage. Advancement to the next stage occurs only upon mutual consent between MCC and GoI. The Discovery Phase Report for stage 1 will provide 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.

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 (Irtjen) 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)⁵. 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
PMap 1; Abt Associates Inc.	Tremble Europe BV	Tasks 1-4	Districts of Merangin and Muaro Jambi (Jambi Province) and District of Mamasa and Mamuju (West Sulawesi Province)	4,197,837
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
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

⁵ The procurement of PMap 5 was cancelled.

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)	4,873,550
PMaP 6; Abt Associates	Tremble Europe BV	Task 1	Districts of Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Tebo (Jambi Province); 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); District of Malinau (Kalimantan Utara Province); Districts of Mahakam Ulu, Berau (Kalimantan Timur Province); District of Gowa (Sulawesi Selatan Province)	2,393,434
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)	2,999,859
PMaP 8; Niras	PT Serasi Kelola Alam	Task 1	Districts of Kapuas Hulu and Sintang (Kalimantan Barat Province); Palalawan, Rokan Hulu, Rokan Hilir, Kuantan Sengingi, Kampar (Riau Province)	2,857,368

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 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 1⁶: 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.⁷ 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 have been terminated as of May 31st 2017, namely Carbon Tropic and Eco Solutions Lombok. The total grant value of the 6 remaining grants is ~\$36M, while the total project value, including partner co-financing, is ~\$65M. Many of these grants are in the process of being amended, either to expand or limit scope, but any chances after May 31st, 2017 are not reflected in the M&E Plan.
- 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. These grants amount to ~\$46M. This set of grants ultimately included natural resource management and renewable energy projects. The Window 2 grant portfolio is under review and grants may be amended or terminated after May 31st.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Some Partnership Grants also ended up including elements of renewable energy.

- 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. At present, four grant agreements (3 solar, 1 biomass), have been signed for construction under Window 3A with a total grant value of ~\$37M. Eleven grant agreements have been signed through Window 3B, though one has subsequently withdrawn. These grants amount to ~\$18M with a total project value, including external co-financing, of ~\$67M. Both the 3A and 3B grant portfolios are continuing to be reviewed and it is possible that at least one more 3A grant may be approved and that some 3B grants may be terminated after May 31st.

As the grants have been awarded and become better defined, the projects have been divided into the following thematic portfolios⁸:

Natural Resource Management

- 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. As of 31 May 2017, two grants in window 1 under this scheme have been terminated, namely Carbon Tropic and Eco Solutions Lombok.

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

⁸ Grants funding projects marked with an asterisk (*) fall under more than one portfolio category.

Bahana Nusa Interindo	Palm Oil
Biccon Agro Makmur	Palm Oil
<i>CBNRM Grants</i>	<i>The specific crops being targeted by each grant could not be ascertained at this time.</i>
YPK Donders	
Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia	
Kemitraan	
Perkumpulan Relawan CIS Timor	
Inprosula	
Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia	
SSS Pundi Sumatera	
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

- 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

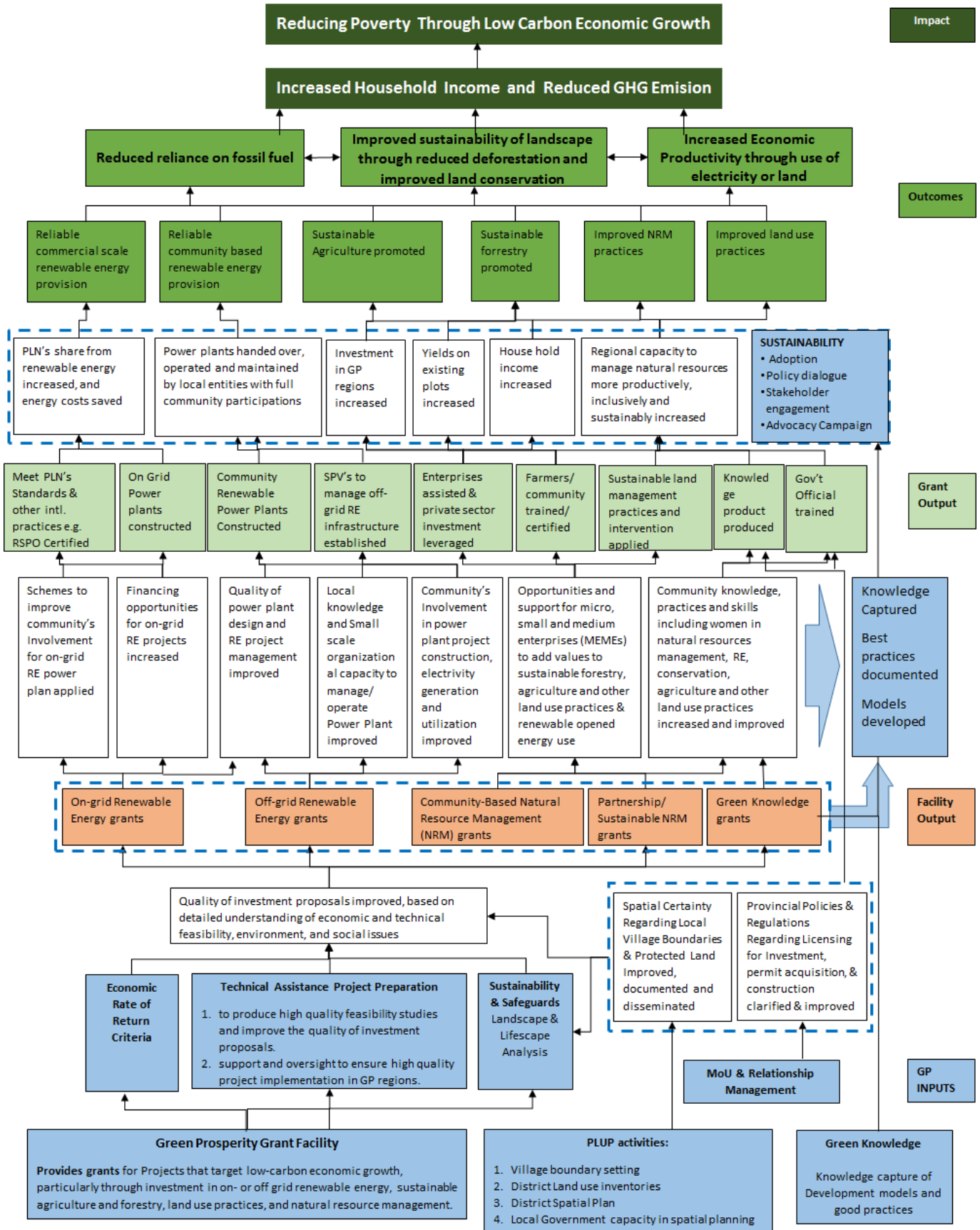
Finally, the objective of the **Green Knowledge Activity** is to build local, provincial, and national capacity to drive forward Indonesia’s nation-wide low carbon development strategy within the context of the GP Project. Specifically, MCC funding will support: (1) capacity building for local and provincial 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 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% 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% 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%	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 benefits of the procurements or by decreasing the costs of procurements. These gains would occur at the national level, benefitting all Indonesians.

Based on the evidence now available on the dollar value of government procurements handled by the procurement staff affected by the project, there is no evidence to suggest that the project will not achieve its objectives.

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 analysis will be carried out for short-listed proposals under all three windows. The economic analyses for Windows 1 and 3 are to be conducted by MCA-I and reviewed by MCC, while the economic analyses for Window 2 are to be 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 are 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 is 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):⁹

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

⁹ 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.

- 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 should benefit all citizens of Indonesia by reducing the costs of public procurements to the nation. The expected number of individuals who could experience a benefit from the project is the expected population of Indonesia in 2033. It is not 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, therefore 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 is estimated 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

Estimated number of beneficiaries based on the economic analysis conducted for each grants are as follows. Note that some grants have subsequently been terminated.

W-1A and 1B

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

W-2

No	Project	Number of Beneficiaries	Annotation
1	Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia	550	Stated in ERR Model
2	CU Keling Kumang (Konsorsium Kujau)	1242	Stated in Proposal

3	Koperasi Jasa Menenun Mandiri	1659	Stated in ERR Model
4	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (InProSuLA)	6826	Stated in ERR Model
5	LPM Equator	1342	Stated in ERR Model
6	JAVLEC Indonesia	765	Stated in ERR Model
7	Yayasan Mitra Aksi	2750	Stated in ERR Model
8	MPM PP Muhammadiyah	105	Stated in ERR Model
9	KKI Warsi (Sumbar)	278	Stated in ERR Model
10	KKI WARSI Jambi	1512	Stated in ERR Model
11	SSS Pundi Sumatera	1781	Stated in ERR Model
12	Sahabat Cipta	3000	Stated in Proposal
13	Penabulu	566	Stated in ERR Model
14	Konsorsium Yayasan Satu Nama	250	Stated in ERR Model
15	Yayasan Dian Tama	1269	Stated in ERR Model
16	YLBHL Jambi	1260	Stated in Proposal
17	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)	303	Stated in ERR Model
18	Yayasan Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia	372	Stated in ERR Model
19	Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN)	2020	Stated in ERR Model
20	GEMAWAN Kalbar	500	Stated in Proposal
21	PT Cahaya Inti Trimanunggal	678	Stated in ERR Model
22	Indonesian Institute for Energy Economics	674	Stated in ERR Model
23	Women Research Institute (WRI)	405	Stated in ERR Model
24	Aliansi Organik Indonesia (AOI)	1311	Stated in ERR Model
25	Perkumpulan Gita Buana Jambi	500	Stated in Proposal
26	Konsorsium KEMALA (LAKSPESDAM-PBNU)	1828	Stated in ERR Model
27	Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (Burung Indonesia)	6734	Stated in ERR Model
28	Perkumpulan Panca Karsa	574	Stated in ERR Model
29	WWF Indonesia	5090	Stated in ERR Model
30	PSPSDM Mataram	3000	Stated in Proposal
31	SINTESA	563	Stated in ERR Model
32	Jurnal Celebes	1084	Stated in ERR Model
33	Perkumpulan Bantaya	4849	Stated in Proposal
34	Perkumpulan Inisiatif	1042	Stated in ERR Model
35	YLP2EM	500	Stated in ERR Model
36	Konsorsium Pembangunan Keberlanjutan NTT	10332	Stated in ERR Model
37	SCF (Konsorsium Berdaya Hijau)	1570	Stated in ERR Model
38	Kemitraan bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan (Kemitraan)	2601	Stated in Proposal
39	IBEKA	2126	Stated in ERR Model
40	ADBMI	916	Stated in ERR Model

41	Gaia Eko Daya Buana	1175	Stated in ERR Model
42	Koperasi KSU Karya Terpadu	840	Stated in ERR Model
43	The Samdhana Institute (Kolaka)	718	Stated in ERR Model
44	YPK Donders (Konsorsium WEE Padalu)	977	Stated in ERR Model
45	Padang Di Ada'i	779	Stated in ERR Model
46	LEI (Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia)	943	Stated in Proposal
47	Konsorsium DAS Kadahang	780	Stated in ERR Model
48	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia	600	Stated in ERR Model
49	Konsorsium Pembangunan Hijau Mamuju	4240	Stated in ERR Model
50	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI)	660	Stated in ERR Model
51	Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (KpSHK)	3003	Stated in ERR Model
52	Operasi Wallacea Terpadu (Luwu Utara)	1030	Stated in ERR Model
53	The Samdhana Insitute (Sumba Timur)	137	Stated in ERR Model

W-3A

No	Project	Number of Beneficiaries	Annotation
1	Lombok Utara Hijau Consortium (NTB)	1650	Stated in ERR Model
2	PT Akuo Energy Indonesia (East Kalimantan)	400	Stated in ERR Model
3	Imaji Life Consortium (Jambi)	3821	Stated in ERR Model
4	PT Charta Putra Indonesia (West Sumatra)	1181	Stated in ERR Model
5	Anekatek Consortium (NTT)	1066	Stated in ERR Model
6	Puriver Consortium (Southeast Sulawesi)	1038	Stated in ERR Model
7	Sky Energy Consortium (West Sulawesi)	696	Stated in ERR Model

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
2	PLTBg Riam Durian	PLN	
3	PLTM SIKARBAU	PLN	

4	PLTM Cakranegara (MHP Cakranegara)	PLN	O&M cost of PLN, hence the direct beneficiary is only 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 Compact will be monitored systematically and progress reported regularly through the indicator tracking table (ITT). There are four levels of indicators that follow from the program logic framework: (i) process, (ii) output, (iii) outcome, and (iv) goal. The various indicator levels map to the program logic and thus allow Project developers and managers to understand to what extent planned activities are likely to achieve their intended objectives. Often most outcome and goal indicators are not monitored during the life of the Compact, but rather are reported through evaluations after the Compact is complete. Those levels of results typically take longer to be achieved.

Monitoring data will be analyzed regularly to allow managers of MCA-Indonesia and MCC to make programmatic adjustments as necessary with a view towards improving the overall implementation and results of the Program.

Goal indicators measure the economic growth and poverty reduction that occur during or, most likely, after implementation of the program. For MCC Compacts, goal indicators will typically be a direct measure of local income and are typically measured through post compact evaluations. Outcome indicators measure the intermediate effects of an Activity or set of Activities and are directly related through the Program Logic to the output indicators. Output indicators directly measure Project Activities. They describe and quantify the goods and services produced directly by the implementation of an Activity. Process indicators measure progress toward the completion of Project Activities. They are a precondition for the achievement of Output Indicators and a means to ascertain that the work plan is proceeding on time.¹⁰

MCC has introduced common indicators for external reporting across all MCC Compacts. The common indicators relevant to the MCA-Indonesia Compact are included in this M&E Plan.

The Compact outlines the initial indicators for the Program. The M&E Plan builds on this information with additional indicators developed by MCC, MCA-Indonesia project managers and implementers in the early stage of project implementation.

¹⁰ The indicator levels are formally defined in MCC's *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs*.

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.

To ensure that the Program is on track to meet its overall goals and objectives, the monitoring indicators will be measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, other types of analysis, and project planning documents. The targets reflect the underlying assumptions made in program design about what each activity will likely achieve. Baselines and target levels for each indicator are defined in Annex II.

Indicators may need to be modified in future versions of the M&E Plan. Modification and revisions to the indicators may only be made according to the MCC M&E Policy. Any significant modifications to the indicators or other content will be summarized in Annex III of the M&E Plan.

In-depth monitoring:

Each of the Compact projects is responsible for its own quality assurance of project activities and results. The M&E team will support the analysis of monitoring data in order to help project teams and management adjust design and implementation in order to ensure impact. To supplement Nutrition Project implementer data with real-time and localized updates that are specific to the MCA-I interventions, the MCA-Indonesia M&E Team will perform an all-inclusive monitoring of program quality through observation of select treatment locations, referred to as sentinel sites.

The Sentinel scheme is one of the in-depth monitoring tools dedicated for the Nutrition Project, targeting one *bidan desa* (village midwife) in 100 sub-district across 11 provinces of the Nutrition Project area. The value offered by this initiative is: (i) to provide an alternative scheme that allows on-line and near-real time data presentation, (ii) to offer a possible solution to address public health data quality issue, by providing updated denominators for population-level data, (iii) to provide a linkage between health data and respondent's identity card, thus enable continuous monitoring to the cohort of beneficiaries in the targeted areas. Alignment of this scheme to the needs and existing system of the Ministry of Health will make this system a monitoring tool that can be adopted by the Government of Indonesia to monitor stunting issues across the country. As part of this scheme, one hundred *bidan desa* will be appointed to conduct real-time data collection on their targeted village *posyandu/puskesmas* (health centers). The appointed *bidan desa* will be provided training on data collection and data entry processes utilizing a laptop-based data log. They will also be provided briefings about the MCA-Indonesia Nutrition Project, the Sentinel Program, and specifically the targeted indicators to be measured under the program. The Sentinel Program will ensure that the data sets from Buku KIA (Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak / Mother and Child Health Book) and KMS (Kartu Menuju Sehat / Health Card for babies and children under 5yo), and data on children's height growth and micronutrients received by children 6-24 months are collected with good quality on a real-time basis and well-managed within the Sentinel online system. The Sentinel villages will also report quantitatively on behavior change related to the targeted nutrition-related outcomes that may or may not be taking place within project villages.

To make sure that data related to the Nutrition Project is properly collected, analyzed and used to inform the activities conducted by health service providers at the *puskesmas* level, the M&E team through the Sentinel scheme will also build the capacity of *puskesmas* staffs in data management in the 100 sentinel *puskesmas* mentioned above. The ultimate objective is to contribute to the sustainability of the project, so the benefit of this project can be garnered by the beneficiaries beyond the project time frame. On site and one-on-one mentoring and technical assistance is expected to be delivered to the targeted *puskesmas* staff, to make sure that data collection and data analysis are conducted properly, and result of the data analysis can be used by the *puskesmas* to guide their actions in providing services or conducting specific interventions, particularly those related to malnutrition and stunting problems.

In addition to the Sentinel scheme, to encourage uptake and better use of data at the district and provincial levels, the M&E team will conduct joint data analysis workshops for Provincial Health Office staff, District Health Office staff, and *Generasi* provincial and district facilitators in South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. Currently, data related to nutrition status of pregnant women and babies, sanitation and immunization are kept by different units under the Ministry of Health, therefore, analysis of data is done separately. One of the important results of these workshops is to encourage cross-unit collaboration to look into the results of analysis at the program level, involving different units within the Ministry of Health, and also the *Generasi* facilitators at the provincial and district level. A concrete result of this event is a consolidated set of data that depicts the status of all issues related to stunting in the targeted districts, illustrating that the most critical issues that need to be addressed in each district may be different from one district to another. Health service providers, policy makers, and *Generasi* facilitators can then use this data to prioritize their interventions and to provide a solid reference for planning and budget allocation at the village and provincial levels, to accelerate the attainment of the Nutrition Project's objectives. The tools will be documented as one of the best practices of the Nutrition Project, to complement the training modules, technical guidelines, and minimum service standards on public service delivery and bolster the sustainability of the Nutrition Project interventions.

4.2. Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)

Data quality is the primary responsibility of the MCA-Indonesia staff, led by the M&E officers. The M&E Unit, other MCA staff, as appropriate, and implementing entities should regularly check data quality. The M&E Unit should verify that all reported data has appropriate source documentation and that calculations have been done correctly. The MCA-Indonesia M&E Unit will conduct field visits on a regular basis, or whenever requested by MCC, to review the quality of the data gathered through this M&E Plan. MCA-Indonesia may hire individual data quality monitors to monitor data collection and quality, as needed.

In addition to regular data quality checks by MCA staff, independent Data Quality Reviews (DQRs) will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the MCC M&E Policy.

The objectives of DQRs are to assess the extent to which data reported in the ITT meets the standards defined in the MCC M&E Policy in the areas of validity, reliability, timeliness, precision and integrity. DQRs will be used to verify the consistency and quality of data over time across implementing agencies and other reporting institutions. DQRs will also serve to identify where the highest level of data quality is not possible, given the realities of data collection.

The particular objectives for the DQRs will include identification of the following parameters: i) what proportion of the data has quality problems (completeness, conformity, consistency, accuracy, duplication, integrity); ii) which of the records in the dataset are of unacceptably low quality; iii) what are the most predominant data quality problems within each indicator; iv) what are the main reasons behind low quality; and v) what steps can be taken to improve data quality.

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 is being conducted as part of the Sentinel monitoring work. To suit the nature of the project, the focus of exercise is 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. As of the end of May 2017, there was no major issue reported related to the accuracy of data collected in the project areas.
- 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-tending system. The team working on the PMIS component of the project, 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 2016. 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.
- A DQR of the MCC Common Indicators reported on by the GP Project will be conducted an independent firm in 2017. These indicators report training data related to PLUP and the various GP grants. Given the significant delays in signing of grants and therefore the start of works and implementation, most reporting will come in Year 5. Outputs of the pilot phase of PLUP, which were reported starting in Year 3, were validated in the field by the independent evaluator and are referenced in the PLUP Phase 1 evaluation report.

4.3. Standard Reporting Requirements

4.3.1. Quarterly Disbursement Request Package

Performance reports serve as a vehicle by which the MCA Management informs MCC of implementation progress and on-going revisions to Project work plans. Currently, MCC requires that MCA submit a Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP) each quarter. The QDRP must contain an updated Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) and a narrative report. A complete ITT presents the preceding quarters' indicator actuals and current quarter indicator progress against targets set forth in this M&E Plan. The ITT is the source for MCC's internal and external reporting on indicator progress.

Additional guidance on reporting is contained in MCC's [Guidance on Quarterly MCA Disbursement Request and Reporting Package](#).

4.3.2. Reporting to MCA and Local Stakeholders

Even though the QDRP is required to be sent to MCC, MCAs should also use these reports and the data included in them to assess progress and performance internally. The M&E teams attempt to align MCC and MCA reporting so that data is used to inform decision-making at both levels.

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.

Special Studies

Either MCC or the Government may request special studies or ad hoc evaluations of Projects, Activities, or the Program as a whole prior to the expiration of the Compact Term. In consultation with MCC and MCA-Indonesia management, M&E may initiate some relevant operational research (OR) to help program directors and CEO to make better decisions through provision of updated and validated evidence. In addition, ORs to be managed by M&E Unit will strive to construct models that accurately represent and forecast relationships between program indicators as well as qualitative data to understand the situation or the “backstage information” of project evaluation. For instance, the OR may conduct a Structural Equation Modeling to explain huge numbers of interrelated variables and constraints in complex systems, provide the implications of a particular resource allocation strategy. OR can be also in the form of qualitative study to complement the quantitative data, to comprehend the political economy context of an initiative. For example in Procurement Study, understanding of actors, motives, interests, and incentives are fundamental in the program implementation as changes in the procurement system may get resistance from the actors (usually formal actors) that feel their privileges will be disturbed by the program.

For the Nutrition Project, studies will focus on the output and outcome of training activities conduct by the project, i.e. IYCF, Growth Monitoring, and Sanitation Training, whether the participants increase in knowledge and skill, implement the knowledge and skill in the service, and whether the beneficiaries could be more satisfied with the service.

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 ¹¹
Procurement Modernization	Impact and Performance	Abt Associates	Quasi-Experimental (matching with difference-in-differences) and Pre-Post	2019
Green Prosperity: PLUP Activity	Performance	Social Impact	Pre-Post	2019
Green Prosperity: TA, Facility, & Green Knowledge Activities	Performance	Social Impact	Implementation Study	2018
Green Prosperity: Cocoa Grants	Performance	Social Impact	TBD (design in progress)	TBD (design in progress)
Green Prosperity: Off-grid Renewable Energy Grants	TBD (design in progress)	Social Impact	TBD (design in progress)	TBD (design in progress)
Green Prosperity: On-grid Renewable Energy Grants	Performance	TBD ¹²	Ex-post study	TBD
Green Prosperity: Peatland Grants	Performance	TBD ¹³	Ex-post study	TBD
Green Prosperity: Social Forestry Grants	Performance	TBD ¹⁴	Ex-post study	TBD (design in progress)

¹¹ 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, is no longer appropriate. The evaluation team is considering when to schedule the endline, but the earliest the final report would be released is 2019.

¹² The current contract for Social Impact's work on the Green Prosperity evaluations ends when the Compact ends. The contract must be re-competed, therefore the evaluator for as-yet-undesigned components of the GP evaluations is not known nor is the final report timeline.

¹³ See previous footnote

¹⁴ See previous footnote

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 IV. 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.

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	3,040; 6,080	2	36 months (may be adjusted)	Baseline: (11/14- 2/15)

		(2 nd /3 rd trimester), children 0-3 years	(Note: sample halved for baseline, 4,560 total)		based on project plans)	Endline: TBD
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 (SMS survey)	nutritionist, sanitarian, midwife coordinator, midwife, village health worker, Generasi facilitator	~7,500	1	0-36 months, since training is occurring on a rolling basis	mid-2017
Implementation Studies (training, nutritional counseling, sanitation triggering, communications campaign)	Qualitative	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Mid-2017

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 Stakeholders: 12-18	2	Phase 1: 36 months Phase 2: 24 months ¹⁵	Baseline: (August to October 2016) Endline: (June to August 2018 ¹⁶)
Survey	Quantitative	Phase 2 treatment and non-treatment PSU and non-PSU staff	11 treatment PSUs (Phase 2) 11 non-treatment PSUs (Phase 2)	2	Phase 2: 24 months ¹⁷	Baseline: (August to October 2016) Endline: (April to

¹⁵ The exposure periods for phase 1 and 2 may increase based on new dates for data collection. This is pending EMC approval.

¹⁶ The dates of primary data collection may be changed to April to August 2019 pending EMC approval.

¹⁷ The exposure period for phase 2 may increase based on new dates for data collection. This is pending EMC approval.

			Total of 440 respondents (estimated 20 staff per PSU)			May 2019) ¹⁸
--	--	--	---	--	--	-------------------------

5.2.3. Green Prosperity Project Evaluation

Evaluation design for the Green Prosperity Project Activities is ongoing. After the design is finalized, this section will be updated and a link to the design report will be provided. The current plan is to develop four different sets of evaluations covering:

1. Participatory Land Use Planning Activity
2. GP TA and Facility Activities
3. GP Facility grants or grant portfolios
4. Green Knowledge Activity

5.2.3.1. Evaluation Questions

Participatory Land Use Planning:

1. What were the main challenges and successes in PLUP implementation?
 - a. Was the program implemented as designed?
 - b. Did beneficiaries or other stakeholders identify potential improvements or means for mitigating identified challenges?
2. Were differential challenges or successes identified in implementation, particularly across geography, community composition, and integration of women?
3. Is PLUP associated with a change in the number or nature of boundary disputes between villages and with license holders/applicants?
4. Do PLUP activities affect transparency, efficiency and fairness in land permitting/licensing processes, both in terms of transaction costs and license utilization?
5. How does PLUP affect land use and perceptions of land use security within villages?
6. 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

¹⁸ The date is subject to EMC approval.

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

GP Facility (TA, Facility, and Green Knowledge Activities) (evaluation design not complete)

1. How did the design of the GP Facility evolve over time? Was it implemented as originally designed? If not, why not and how did it differ? If not, what were the advantages and disadvantages of departure from the original design?
2. How much did it cost to implement the GP Facility, factoring in MCC, MCA-I, and contractor resources?*
3. What was produced/achieved by the GP Facility by the Compact End Date, in terms of processes (i.e. manuals, CfPs, reviews, etc.), projects (i.e. grants), and grant progress/outputs? Was the GP Facility cost-effective, given what it produced?*
4. Is the GP Facility an effective model to achieve the Objectives and/or deliver grant funding? What is the likelihood of achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and raising incomes? What is the likelihood that impacts will be sustainable?
5. Assess the operations of the GP Facility, e.g. Operations Manual, management plans, EoIs, CfPs, proposal intake, proposal review, technical assistance, grant approval, and grant administration, management, and oversight. Did these operations proceed efficiently, why or why not? Did they produce high quality products, why or why not?
6. What were the successes, challenges, and/or lessons learned within each phase of work, e.g. signing of district MoUs, decisions about geographic targeting, stakeholder engagement, drafting of operations manual, structuring of grant windows, intake of concepts and proposals, selection of proposals for TAPP grants, shortlisting proposals, selection of grants for award, grant amendments, and grant oversight?
7. What operational lessons can be learned from developing each portfolio of grants?

Key indicators will be determined in the context of more detailed evaluation design.

GP Facility grants or grant portfolios (evaluation options still being considered)

The evaluation questions will depend on the specific grants or grant portfolios selected for evaluation. It is expected that there will be one evaluation per portfolio that either focuses on one grant or a group of similar grants. The current set of portfolios comprises: sustainable agriculture, peatland, social forestry, community-based RE, commercial RE, and other. A performance evaluation for sustainable agriculture, specific to the three cocoa grants, is being designed. Evaluation questions will cover the following topics: Efficacy of training approaches, Knowledge management and sustainability, Beneficiary targeting,

Innovation, and Documentation and validity of outputs. Impact evaluation options are currently being explored in the off-grid renewable energy grant portfolio. If an impact evaluation is not feasible, a performance evaluation will be pursued. Evaluation questions will cover the following topics: energy consumption patterns, productive uses of electricity, and sustainability. A specific evaluation strategy for the remaining portfolios has not yet been developed, but the evaluations will consist of an ex-post study.

1. Key indicators may include:

- Increase in household and business income
- Net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Increased access to electricity and/or increased quality of electricity
- Additional renewable power generation capacity installed
- Increase in farming yields
- Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training*
- Hectares under improved practices for sustainable agriculture and forest management*
- Increased investment in GP-like projects (independent of the Finance Facility)

* MCC Common indicator for agriculture projects

5.2.3.2. *Evaluation Methodology Description*

Participatory Land Use Planning: The evaluation will focus on the four districts where PLUP site selection occurred independent of GP grant locations. The districts are: Muaro Jambi and Merangin in Jambi Province and Mamasa and Mamuju in West Sulawesi Province. A pre and post qualitative performance evaluation approach will be employed to assess the change in outcomes over time in targeted districts and villages.

GP TA, Facility, and Green Knowledge Activities: These Activities will be evaluated through the GP Facility Performance Evaluation. This will consist of a process evaluation that assesses the design, operations, cost-effectiveness, and potential results of the GP grant-making program. It will also include a series of portfolio-level studies to capture lessons learned. The exact methodology has not been finalized, but the evaluation will be a performance evaluation because there is not a feasible way to identify a counterfactual to the GP Facility. The evaluation will likely rely on document review, key informant interviews, and a meta-analysis of implementer data.

GP Facility grants or grant portfolios: The grants or groups of grants that will be evaluated have not been selected, and the evaluation approaches are therefore pending. The aim in this evaluations is to produce rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of the interventions funded by the GP Facility, so impact evaluations will be designed where possible. It is likely that impact evaluations will not be possible across all of the grant portfolios, so performance evaluations may also be pursued to cover the various types of interventions or grant portfolios.

5.2.3.3. Data Sources

As the evaluations have not yet been designed, the data sources are not yet determined. It is expected that GIS data, satellite imagery, district-level data, and household data will be collected. Qualitative data may also be collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews with various actors in the Project, including financial institutions, funding recipients, and district government officials. Currently, the only GP evaluation with an approved evaluation design is PLUP.

Participatory Land Use Planning:

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)	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
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
Focus group discussions	Qualitative	Male and female community members 11 villages across 6 sub-districts		2	24	Baseline*: September 2016 Endline: targeted September 2018

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

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

Evaluation planning is still underway at this time, so there are currently no Compact Projects, Activities, or Sub-Activities for which a decision has been made to not conduct an independent evaluation.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF M&E

6.1. Responsibilities

The MCA-Indonesia M&E Unit will be composed of an M&E Director who will have the key responsibility of leading and managing all M&E activities; and M&E Specialists who will support the M&E Director in performing the M&E activities. Additionally, the M&E Unit will hire short-term support on an as needed basis. The M&E Unit will carry out, or hire contractors to complete the following and other related activities:

- Direct implementation of all activities laid out in the M&E Plan and all requirements of the M&E Plan are met by MCA.
- As the champion of results based management, the M&E Unit will take steps to foster a results oriented culture throughout MCA and its implementing partners – this includes making sure that M&E information is used by the MCA management and project teams to improve Compact performance (feedback loop).
- Ensure that the M&E Plan is modified and updated as improved information becomes available;
- Oversee development and execution of an M&E system (including data-collection, data-analysis and reporting systems) integrated with the MCC Management Information System (MIS).
- Elaborate and document M&E Policies, Procedures and Processes in a guidance document to be used by all MCA-Indonesia staff and project implementers.
- Communicate the M&E Plan and explain the M&E system to all key stakeholders involved in the Compact, particularly project implementers, to ensure a common understanding by all. This could take the form of orientation and capacity building sessions and could focus on issues as:
 - Explaining indicator definitions, data collection methods and timing/frequency of data collection and reporting.
 - Data quality controls and verification procedures.
 - Impact evaluation questions and methodology, etc.
- Develop and use a documentation system to ensure that key M&E actions, processes and deliverables are systematically recorded. This may be accomplished either as part of the M&E information system or independently. The documentation may encompass the following elements:
 - Indicators and material evidence for reported values;
 - M&E Plan versions;
 - Reporting manuals and templates;
 - Key M&E deliverables including TORs, contracts/agreements, data collection instruments, reports/analyses, etc.
- Develop (with the Communication Unit and Environment and Social Performance (ESP)/Social and Gender Assessment (SGA) Officers) and implement a systematic results dissemination approach that draws on verified ITT data.

- Organize and oversee regular independent data quality reviews on a periodic basis to assess the quality of data reported to MCA.
- Participate in project monitoring through site visits, review of project reports and analysis of performance monitoring and other data.
- Update the M&E work plan periodically.
- Manage the M&E budget efficiently.
- Contribute to the design of the evaluation strategy.
- Collaborate with the procurement team to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E contracts.
- Ensure that data collection mechanisms are designed to collect data disaggregated by gender and other dimensions, as applicable and practical, and that the findings are presented at the appropriate disaggregated level.
- Ensure data collection, storage, and dissemination activities maximize protection of confidentiality of survey respondents' personally identifiable information. This may require:
 - Facilitating local Institutional Review Board clearance for data collection;
 - Using lock and key cabinets for paper files;
 - Using secure file transfer systems;
 - Encrypting data files;
 - Employing password protection on data systems and data encryption;
 - Requiring signed acknowledgements of roles and responsibilities;
 - Requiring relevant stakeholders to sign non-disclosure agreements; and
 - Incorporating data protection standards into the organization's records management procedures, or if necessary, developing a records management procedure that includes such standards.

The M&E Director will be a part of MCA-Indonesia's internal Management Unit, composed from MCA leadership, Project Directors, and other Directors. M&E Director will report directly to MCA-Indonesia Programs CEO and maintain close cooperation with the Directors of the Nutrition, PM, and GP Projects. Collaboration with the procurement team will be very important to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E related contracts as well as ensuring that other implementation contracts contain necessary data reporting provisions. Seminars, workshops, elaboration and distribution and dissemination of M&E materials shall be conducted in close cooperation with the MCA Communications Unit.

6.2. MCA Management Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation

All MCAs must use the MCC MIS for reporting the QDRP (including the ITT) to MCC. In addition, an MCA may decide to develop its own MIS for M&E to collect data from implementers. However, any MIS development must be coordinated closely with both the MCC MIS and the MCA MIS initiatives.

A GP Project MIS (PMIS) is currently being developed, in which grantees will report on a series of monitoring indicators. The specific indicators will include all of the relevant ITT indicators, as well as some more grant specific indicators. The GP PMIS will serve as the source for implementer data that will be reported in the MCC MIS each quarter.

In addition, an Integrated Management System has also been developed to be used as database for HN and PM, where the project team reports not only monitoring indicators, but also captures the delivery rate against the approved budget, as well as other relevant information such as progress of procurement plan, cross cutting activities and various reports including annual reports, monthly reports, and quarterly reports submitted to the Government of Indonesia.

6.3. Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

The M&E Plan is designed to evolve over time, adjusting to changes in program activities and improvements in performance monitoring and measurement. In the fourth quarter of every year of the Compact, starting in calendar year 2013, or as necessary, the M&E Director of MCA-Indonesia and representatives of MCC M&E staff will review how well the M&E Plan has met its objectives. The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan measures program performance accurately and provides crucial information on the need for changes in project design. The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan:

- Shows whether the logical sequence of intervention outcomes are occurring;
- Checks whether indicator definitions are precise and timely;
- Checks whether M&E indicators accurately reflect program performance;
- Updates indicator targets, as allowed by the MCC M&E Policy; and
- Adds indicators, as needed, to track hitherto unmeasured results.

The M&E Plan will be revised by MCA-Indonesia, in agreement with MCC M&E, when the need for change has been identified in the review. The revised M&E Plan will be submitted to the MCA-Indonesia Board of Trustee (Majelis Wali Amanat/MWA) for approval (if changes are substantial) and to MCC for acceptance. The first version of the M&E Plan was approved in August 2013, Version 2 in November 2014, Version 3 in July 2016, and Version 4 in July 2017.

7. M&E BUDGET

The budget for the implementation of the proposed M&E activities for the five-year term of the Compact is USD 12.2 million. USD 2 million was transferred to the M&E budget from the Nutrition Project budget due

to a change in implementation arrangements post-Compact signing, raising the total from \$10.2 to \$12.2 million.¹⁹

The M&E budget does not include the M&E staff in the MCA-Indonesia Management Unit whose salaries and field trips are included in the administrative budget of the Compact. The budget should not exceed the total amount over the five years, but the distribution of funding between line items and years may be adjusted according to the results of the M&E Plan’s annual reviews or quarterly if needed.

While the resources for the carrying-out of surveys are allocated by MCA-Indonesia from the Compact funds, the impact analysis is to be funded directly by MCC. MCC will commit due diligence funds of over USD 4 million for the external impact evaluators. The M&E Plan calls for coordination of research design and implementation with the impact analysis.

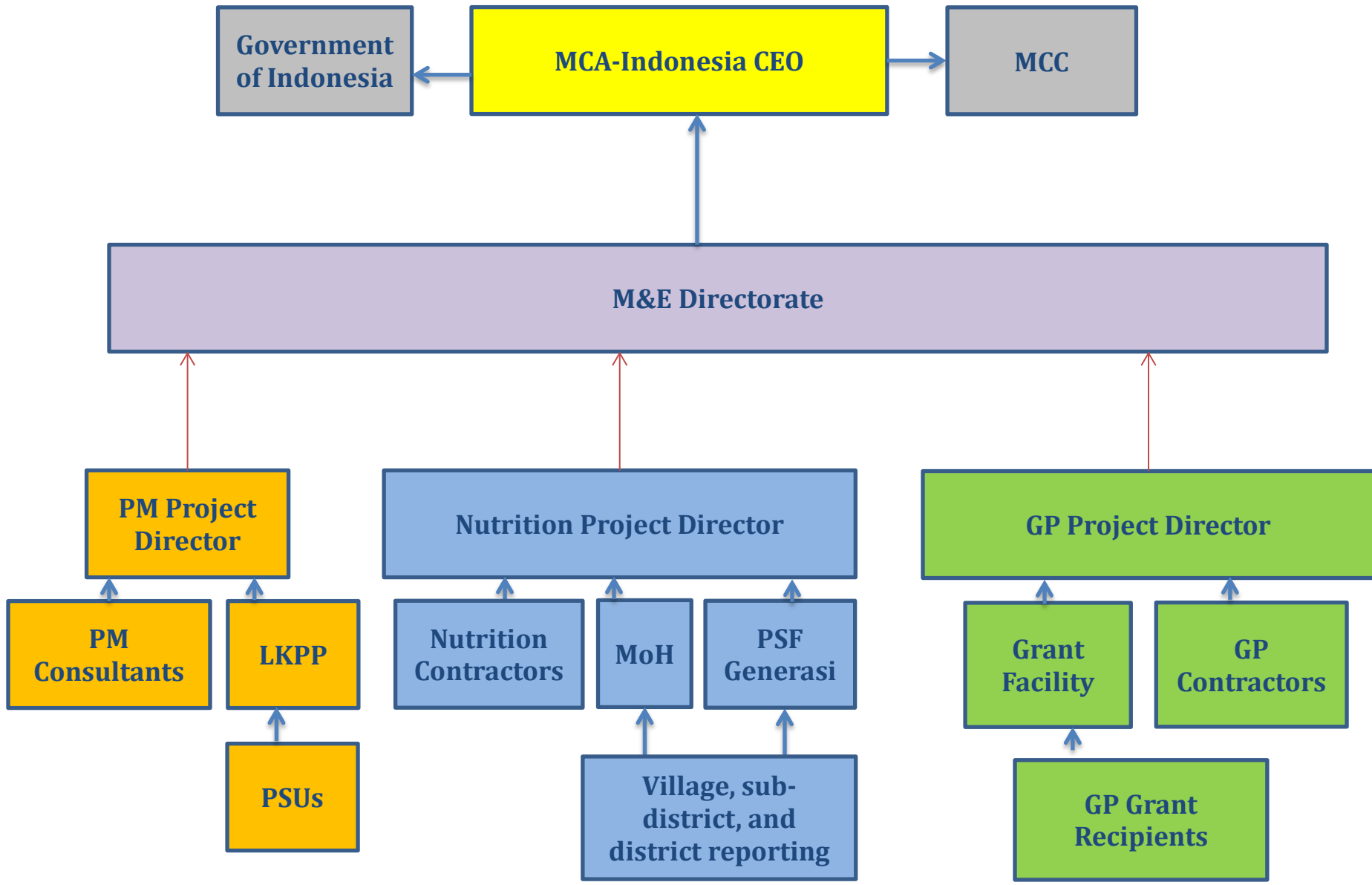
INDONESIA COMPACT M&E BUDGET	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
Technical assistance	\$1,165,000
M&E ACTIVITIES	
Project evaluation data collection	\$8,970,797
Data quality reviews	\$150,000
Capacity building with implementing entities	\$535,000
Data verification/monitoring	\$1,179,203
MCA-I internal activities and M&E staff development	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$12,200,000

8. OTHER

8.1. Reporting/Data Flow Structure of Indonesia Compact

¹⁹ At Compact signing, it was expected that the World Bank would manage the impact evaluation of the Nutrition Project. In 2012, this arrangement was changed and the responsibility of the evaluation was assigned to MCC/MCA-I. Therefore the \$2M that was in the Nutrition Project budget for the World Bank’s management of the impact evaluation was transferred to M&E in 2013.

Data Flows and Reporting



- Data sharing
- Data reporting

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Buehler, Michael (2012), “Public Procurement Reform in Indonesian Provinces and Districts: The Historical Institutional Context and Lessons Learned from Analytical Work”. Available at <<http://michaelbuehler.asia/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/BuehlerProcurementWorldBank120906.pdf>> (accessed 28 July 2013).

Harvard Kennedy School (2010) “From Reformasi to Institutional Transformation: A Strategic Assessment of Indonesia’s Prospects for Growth, Equity and Democratic Governance”, Cambridge: Harvard Kennedy School Indonesia Program.

Heilig, Gerhard K. (*Chief*) (2011). “World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision”. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Population Division - Population Estimates and Projections Section.

Oxford Business Group (2012,)”Indonesia 2012 Report”.

USAID (2010), “USAID/Indonesia Nutrition Assessment for 2010 New Project Design”, pp.3-20.

World Bank (2013), “Data by Country-Indonesia”. Available at <<http://data.worldbank.org/country/indonesia> (accessed 29 July 2013).

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
1: Community Projects Activity									
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met SD/MI student graduation target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for SD/MI student graduation. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met SD/MI and SMP/MTS student reenrollment target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for 8+ year old students that dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met infant immunization target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for children under one year of age who have a complete set of immunizations. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met prenatal care visits target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for pregnant women completing prenatal care visits. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met assisted births target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for births/deliveries assisted by a health worker. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met postnatal care visits target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for mothers and babies who completing postnatal care visits. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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 villages that met Vitamin A supplementation target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for children between 6 months and 5 years receiving Vitamin A supplements twice per year. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met maternal health class participation target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for participation by pregnant women and/or spouses in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes (kelas ibu hamil). Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met infant health class participation target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for participation by parents and/or caregivers of children under 2 years of age in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants (kelas balita). Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met pregnant woman/iron folic acid distribution target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for distribution of a minimum of 90 iron folic acid pills to pregnant women. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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 villages that met increased weight of children under 5 target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for monthly weight increases of children under 5 years of age. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Percentage of villages that met weighing of children under 5 target	The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for monthly or routine weighing of children under 5 years of age. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.	Percentage	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	Outcome	Estimated percentage of block grants allocation by subject areas	Estimated percentage of block grant activities in year allocated to health, stunting and nutrition, and education. Grant activities are categorized and tracked individually and aggregated into the specified subject areas for this indicator. Information is based on data gathered at village level.	Percentage	By grant activity subject (Other Health, Education, Nutrition/ stunting, Other)	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Value of Generasi block grants funded to sub-districts	Total value of Generasi block grant funds transferred to sub-districts.	US Dollars	By existing/ new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	The target was calculated based on the understanding that \$17,204,000 of Compact funds would be transferred to PSF each year for four years (2014-2017), and that these funds would be used solely for block grants in approximately 130 kecamatan in the 3 new Generasi provinces of South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. We now understand that the Gol sets the levels of disbursement to Generasi sub-district each year, thereby establishing the average block grant size, and these levels can change from year to year. And, with changes in other donor funding for PNPM, Compact funds are likely to cover more than 130 kecamatan out of the total 499 across the 11 provinces. Regardless, the \$68M reflects the target for funds spent on village-level block grants over 4 years. The total amount spent by PNPM Generasi on block grants between 2014 and 2018 should be higher than this amount because the Compact is not the only source of funds. Therefore, this indicator should report progress over 100% of the target.
	Output	Number of Generasi Activity proposals approved	Total number of Generasi community activity proposals approved in one year. Communities may suggest more than one activity per proposal, but this indicator reports by number of activities.	Number	By activity proposal subject (Education, Nutrition/ stunting, Other Health, Other)	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Output	Number of Generasi facilitators trained on stunting and gender	Number of village (kader), sub-district and district Generasi facilitators trained on stunting and gender.	Number	By existing/new provinces, By sex	PSF Report	PSF	Annual	

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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 children who attended semi-annual length-taking	Number of children in project sub-districts between 0 and 60 months who attended a semi-annual growth monitoring visit to take length/height measurement.	Number	By age of child (0-24 months, 24-60 months), By sex of child	District consultant report/Puskesmas	Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I	Semi-Annual	
	Outcome	Number of ODF Villages in MCA-I working areas	<p>Number of villages targeted for hygiene/sanitation activities by the Nutrition project through an MCA-I intervention that have received certification as open defecation free (ODF).</p> <p>Full Intervention: District level technical coordination meeting, Sub-district level technical coordination meeting, Puskesmas triggering team training, Village triggering team training, Triggering, Post triggering monitoring, verification, ODF Declaration</p> <p>Partial Intervention: District level technical coordination meeting, Sub-district level technical coordination meeting, Puskesmas triggering team training</p>	Number	By Full and Partial intervention	MOH (stbm-indonesia.org/monev/)	MCA-I	Quarterly	Target is based on the Sanitation PTO budget for ODF verification

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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 supportive supervision visits conducted by trained health providers	Total number of supportive supervision sessions conducted with village midwives (bidan) and village health volunteers (kader). These sessions are conducted by puskesmas staff trained in supportive supervision. Note that one kader or midwife may receive supportive supervision one to four times depending on the number of kaders/midwives in the particular puskesmas.	Number	None	Supervision Report - NST/MCA-I	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target comes from Supportive Supervision PTO: 2 service providers per 704 puskesmas will be trained in supportive supervision, and each of those trainees will supervise 2 kaders or village midwives per month over the course of about 10 months per year. Because the target of 28,160 is assuming one year of activity, we anticipate that this is the minimum target, and could in fact be larger if the supportive supervisory visits begin before Q17.
	Output	Number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting	The total number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting in the 100 pilot villages. The objective of the training is to equip village health workers with skills and knowledge on how to advocate for the use of the village funds to address the problem of stunting at the village level.	Number	Gender	MOV Report	CHNP Associate Director	Quarterly	Target taken from TOR for MOV IEA Activities: National : 1*30 = 30 people PHO/DHO Staffs: 4*28 = 112 people Village Team: 20*25 = 500 people

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Minimum Service Standards document developed	Date by which the village-level Minimum Service Standards document is complete and accepted by MCA-I. This document will describe standards for basic social services related to health, nutrition, and sanitation.	Date	None	MOV Report	CHNP Associate Director	Once	The target is based on the information provided in the TOR for MOV IEA Activities
	Output	Guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting process developed	Date by which guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting are complete and accepted by MCA-I.	Date	None	MOV Report	CHNP Associate Director	Quarterly	The target is based on the information provided in the TOR for MOV IEA Activities
	Output	Number of sanitary toilets constructed	Number of sanitary toilets constructed through PSRA grants. Sanitary toilets are defined as those that adequately separate or contain feces from the environment.	Number	None	PSRA Grantee Report	PSRA Manager	Quarterly	This target comes from the signed PSRA grants: Aksansi (200), Terima Bersih (860), PT Mujur Kurnia Ampuh (20)
	Output	External resources spent by PSRA grantees	Total value of private sector co-financing spent in relation to PSRA grants. (Does not include Compact funds)	US Dollars	None	PSRA Grantee Report	PSRA Manager	Quarterly	This target comes from the signed PSRA grants: Askansi (\$153,904.13), Terima Bersih (\$230,997.91), PT Mujur Kurnih Ampuh (\$389,485.06). The contracts are in Indonesian Rupiah and have been converted to USD using the Bank Indonesia May average exchange rate of 1 USD = 13,388 IDR. This rate will be used for all reporting.

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Value of PSRA grants awarded	Value of grants awarded for PSRA.	US Dollars	None	PSRA Grant agreements	PPP Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target comes from the PSRA Grants Manual
	Output	Number of PSRA grants awarded	Number of grants awarded for PSRA.	Number	None	PSRA Grant agreements	PPP Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	
	Output	Iron folic acid tablets delivered to district	Number of iron folic acid tablets for pregnant women delivered to district health offices. Each tablet includes 60 mg of elemental iron and 400mcg of folic acid, which is an improved formulation compared to the IFA that has been distributed by the Indonesian Ministry of Health prior to 2015.	Number	None	MCA-I / Contractor Monthly Report	Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target comes from PTO: 90 tablets X 353,871 women
	Output	Taburia packets delivered to district	Number of Taburia packets for children between 6 and 24 months delivered to district health offices. Taburia is multi-vitamin and mineral powder developed by the Indonesian Ministry of Health, and is intended to be sprinkled on food to improve nutritional intake. Each tablet packet of Taburia contains 12 vitamins and minerals.	Number	None	MCA-I / Contractor Monthly Report	Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target comes from PTO: 90 packets X 210,480 children; piloting for 6 months in 3 provinces
	Output	Number of anthropometric kits distributed	Number of anthropometric kits (including height, length, weight & mid-upper arm circumference - MUAC - measurement tools) distributed to the districts (2 per puskesmas)	Number	None	MCA-I / Contractor Monthly Report	Project Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target calculation: 2 anthropometric kits X 704 puskesmas

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of sanitation triggering events	Number of sanitation triggering events conducted at the community (dusun) level. Triggering events are participatory and include mapping of the locality and marking points of open defecation or garbage disposal in order to build awareness about the linkage between sanitation and health and incite community members to adopt better hygiene and sanitation practices.	Number	None	NST Sanitation Specialist Report	Sanitation Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target comes from PTO, Section 3.2.2: 1600 villages X 4 dusun X 1 event
	Output	Number of service providers trained on supportive supervision	Number of health service providers in health facilities trained on supportive supervision	Number	By provider type (national facilitator, province officers/representatives, districts officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex	Training Report - NST/MCA-I	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target calculation: 2X 11 provinces; 2 X 64 districts; 2 X 704 puskesmas
	Output	Number of service providers trained on growth monitoring	Number of service providers in health facilities trained on correct method to measure length of infants.	Number	By provider type (national facilitator, province officers/representatives, districts officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex	Growth Monitoring Training Attendance Lists	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target calculation: 2X 11 provinces; 2 X 64 districts; 2 X 704 puskesmas

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of service providers trained on IFA distribution quality control	Total number of province and district health office and puskesmas staff trained on IFA distribution quality control. Training workshops will cover quality control and inspection of tablets, managing the storage facility, social and behavior change communication, monitoring and evaluation, and distribution. IFA training will be conducted in project areas in all 11 provinces.	Number	By sex	Training Attendance Lists	Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target based on July 2016 PTO. 195 Province/district staff + 2094 puskesmas staff
	Output	Number of service providers trained on Taburia distribution quality control	Total number of province, district, and puskesmas health office staff, midwives, and kader posyandu trained on Taburia distribution quality control. Training workshops will cover quality control and inspection of tablets, managing the storage facility, social and behavior change communication, monitoring and evaluation, and distribution. Taburia training will be conducted in project areas in only the 3 new provinces.	Number	By sex	Training Attendance Lists	Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Target based on July 2016 PTO. 50 Province/district staff + 384 puskesmas staff + 1765 midwives + 2895 Kader posyandu
	Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering	Number of service providers in health facilities trained on aspects of community led total sanitation (CLTS). CLTS is an innovative methodology that relies on sanitation triggering events to mobilize communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD). Provincial, district, sub-district, puskesmas, and village officers/staff will be trained on CLTS, specifically sanitation triggering.	Number	By provider type (national facilitators, province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, sub-district/puskesmas officers, village staff/kaders), By sex	CLTS Training Attendance Lists	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets come from PTO, Section 3.2.1: 2 X 11 provinces, 2 X 64 districts; 3 X 704 puskesmas + 1 X 499 sub-districts; 3 X 1600 villages

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of community entrepreneurs trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Number of community entrepreneurs trained on aspects of community led total sanitation (CLTS). CLTS is an innovative methodology that relies on sanitation triggering events to mobilize communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD). A set of community entrepreneurs interested in the business of supplying CLTS products and services will be trained on CLTS, CLTS marketing, and business planning.	Number	By sex	CLTS Training Attendance Lists	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets comes from PTO, Section 3.3: 1 X 499 sub-districts
	Output	Number of service providers trained on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Number of service providers in health facilities (provincial, districts, and puskesmas officers) trained on CLTS monitoring and evaluation (M&E), i.e. the recording and reporting of CLTS triggering activities. Puskesmas staff trained will include the sanitarian, where a sanitarian exists.	Number	By provider type (province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex	CLTS Training Attendance Lists	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets come from PTO, Section 5.1: 1 X 11 provinces + 1 X 64 districts; 1 X 704 puskesmas

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of service providers trained on infant and young child feeding (IYCF)	Number of service providers in health facilities trained on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) modules.	Number	By provider type (national facilitators, province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, puskesmas officers, village midwives (bidan), and posyandu kaders, By sex	IYCF Training Attendance Lists	Training Specialist - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets come from PTO, Section 3.C.3.: 2 x 11 provinces; 2 X 66 districts; 2 X 704 puskesmas, 1 midwife X 5,672 villages, 2 kaders X 5,672 villages This indicator will feed into the Feed the Future, 3.1.9 (1): Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs
	Process	Number of PSRA proposals received	Number of proposals received for PSRA.	Number	None	PSRA Grant proposals	PPP Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	
	Process	Date IYCF training modules developed	Date by which IYCF training modules have been developed, endorsed by the Ministry of Health, and accepted by MCA-I and MCC.	Date	None	MOH modules	MCA-I	Once	These are process indicators (rather than output) because the Compact adapted other materials to create these modules, rather than newly producing.
	Process	Date CLTS training modules developed	Date by which CLTS training modules have been developed, endorsed by the Ministry of Health, and accepted by MCA-I and MCC.	Date	None	MOH modules	MCA-I	Once	
	Process	Date growth monitoring training modules developed	Date by which growth monitoring training modules have been developed, endorsed by the Ministry of Health, and accepted by MCA-I and MCC.	Date	None	MOH modules	MCA-I	Once	

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
3: Communications Activity									3: Co
	Output	Number of people trained on interpersonal skills and communication (IPC)	Number of health workers and kaders trained on interpersonal communications (IPC) skills related to nutrition, health, and sanitation counseling for community outreach.	Number	By sex	IMA Monthly Report & MIS	Campaign Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets from 2015 PTO and Tech 11 of March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal
	Output	Campaign material published or distributed	Number of campaign materials related to stunting prevention published or distributed (DVDs, brochures, T-shirts, pins, booklets, posters, banners).	Number	None	IMA Monthly Report & MIS	Campaign Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets from 2015 PTO and March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework
	Output	Number of television spots aired	Number of television spots related to stunting prevention aired.	Number	None	IMA Monthly Report & MIS	Campaign Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	Targets from 2015 PTO and March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework
	Output	Stakeholders and policymakers engaged on stunting prevention	Number of stakeholders and policymakers attending meeting or discussion on stunting prevention.	Number	By sex	IMA Monthly Report & MIS	Campaign Manager - MCA-I	Quarterly	
	Process	Date communications campaign design completed	Date by which the design for the communications campaign (including formative research) is complete and accepted by MCA-I and MCC.	Date	None	NNCC Implementation Plan	MCA-I	Once	

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
1: Community Projects Activity										
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met SD/MI student graduation target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 78.64%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met SD/MI and SMP/MTS student reenrollment target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 57.88%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met infant immunization target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 76.24%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met prenatal care visits target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 85.75%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met assisted births target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 92.98%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met postnatal care visits target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 84.16%					No target	No target

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met Vitamin A supplementation target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 86.93%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met maternal health class participation target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 72.81%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met infant health class participation target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 75.67%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met pregnant woman/iron folic acid distribution target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 93.72%					No target	No target

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met increased weight of children under 5 target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 83.01%					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of villages that met weighing of children under 5 target	Percentage	Level	Existing: 89.66%					No target	No target
Outcome	Estimated percentage of block grants allocation by subject areas	Percentage	Level	Existing: Nutrition/ Stunting: 32.18% Other Health: 36.92% Education: 30.25% Others: 0.64%					No target	No target

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Value of Generasi block grants funded to sub-districts	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					\$68,816,000	\$68,816,000
Output	Number of Generasi Activity proposals approved	Number	Level	Existing: Nutrition/ Stunting: 7,448 Other Health: 14,195 Education: 9,724 Others: 196					No target	No target
Output	Number of Generasi facilitators trained on stunting and gender	Number	Level	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Number of children who attended semi-annual length-taking	Number	Level	Not Available					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of ODF Villages in MCA-I working areas	Number	Cumulative	0					800	800

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Number of supportive supervision visits conducted by trained health providers	Number	Cumulative	0					28,160	28,160
Output	Number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting	Number	Cumulative	0					642	642

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Minimum Service Standards document developed	Date	Date						Dec-17	Dec-17
Output	Guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting process developed	Date	Date						Dec-17	Dec-17
Output	Number of sanitary toilets constructed	Number	Cumulative	0					1,080	1,080
Output	External resources spent by PSRA grantees	Number	Cumulative	0					774,387	774,387

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Value of PSRA grants awarded	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					3,000,000	3,000,000
Output	Number of PSRA grants awarded	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Iron folic acid tablets delivered to district	Number	Cumulative	0					35,491,680	35,491,680
Output	Taburia packets delivered to district	Number	Cumulative	0					18,943,200	18,943,200
Output	Number of anthropometric kits distributed	Number	Cumulative	0					1,408	1,408

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of sanitation triggering events	Number	Cumulative	0					6,400	6,400
Output	Number of service providers trained on supportive supervision	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov level: 22 District level: 128 Puskesmas level: 1,408	Prov level: 22 District level: 128 Puskesmas level: 1,408
Output	Number of service providers trained on growth monitoring	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov level: 22 District level: 128 Puskesmas level: 1,408	Prov level: 22 District level: 128 Puskesmas level: 1,408

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of service providers trained on IFA distribution quality control	Number	Cumulative	0					2,289	2,289
Output	Number of service providers trained on Taburia distribution quality control	Number	Cumulative	0					5,094	5,094
Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov officers: 22 District officers: 128 Puskesmas/Su b-district officers: 2,611 Village staff/kaders: 4,800	Prov officers: 22 District officers: 128 Puskesmas/Su b-district officers: 2,611 Village staff/kaders: 4,800

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of community entrepreneurs trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Number	Cumulative	0					499	499
Output	Number of service providers trained on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov/District officers M&E: 75 Puskesmas officers M&E: 704	Prov/District officers M&E: 75 Puskesmas officers M&E: 704

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of service providers trained on infant and young child feeding (IYCF)	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov level: 22 District level: 132 Puskesmas level: 1,408 Midwives: 5,672 Posyandu kaders: 11,344	Prov level: 22 District level: 132 Puskesmas level: 1,408 Midwives: 5,672 Posyandu kaders: 11,344
Process	Number of PSRA proposals received	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Process	Date IYCF training modules developed	Date	Date	Not applicable	30-Sep-13					30-Sep-13
Process	Date CLTS training modules developed	Date	Date	Not applicable	30-Sep-13					30-Sep-13
Process	Date growth monitoring training modules developed	Date	Date	Not applicable	30-Sep-13					30-Sep-13

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project

Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Communications Activity										
Output	Number of people trained on interpersonal skills and communication (IPC)	Number	Cumulative	0					930	930
Output	Campaign material published or distributed	Number	Cumulative	0					215,700	215,700
Output	Number of television spots aired	Number	Cumulative	0					2,450	2,450
Output	Stakeholders and policymakers engaged on stunting prevention	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Process	Date communications campaign design completed	Date	Date	Not applicable		31-Mar-15				31-Mar-15

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
1: Procurement Professionalization Activity									
	Outcome	Average rate of budget absorption	<p>Percentage of annual procurement budget across pilot PSUs committed in the quarter.</p> <p>=[SUM contract funds signed in all pilot PSUs in the quarter]/[SUM annual procurement budget of all pilot PSUs]</p>	Percentage	By phase	SPSE and SiRUP or other	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	The source data for this indicator suffers data quality issues and a viable alternative data source is still being sought. It may not be possible to report on this outcome during the compact period. There is no target for this indicator, but one should expect to see smoothing across quarters.
	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>=[SUM # matched procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed on time in the last 6 months]/[SUM # matched procurements in all Pilot PSUs scheduled to be completed in the last 6 months]</p>	Percentage	By phase	SPSE and SiRUP	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Semi-Annual	<p>The baseline for this indicator was measured from January to June 2015 using data from SPSE.</p> <p>Reporting will occur in Q1 and Q3 of each calendar year to cover the previous 6 months.</p> <p>So far the General Procurement Plans have been low quality. So it has been difficult to assess whether the procurements are actually on schedule. Since SiRUP and SPSE are two different systems, this measurement is calculated based on transaction data from SPSE that can be matched to SiRUP data. Overall for 2015 and 2016, the team can only link/match up around 70% of the transaction data in SPSE to its general procurement plan.</p>

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	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>= [SUM # days from the tender announced by procurement staff to announcement of bid winner in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months] / [SUM # procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months]</p>	Days	By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Consultancy Services, Other Services)	SPSE	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Semi-Annual	Baseline is calculated for Phase 1 PSUs based on January to June 2015 data and for Phase 2 PSUs based on January to June 2016 data. Phase 2 started in April 2016.
	Outcome	Number of audits conducted by trained auditors	Total number of audits conducted by Compact-trained auditors in pilot PSUs.	Number	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Value of winning bids	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.	US Dollars	None	SPSE	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	Baseline is calculated based on January to March 2015 data.
	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	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	Baseline is calculated based on January to March 2015 data.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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 e-catalogue transactions	Total number of e-catalogue transactions, or purchase orders, completed by all PSUs within the quarter. These transactions reflect orders of goods or services from established framework agreements through the e-catalogue system built by the PM Project. Note that LKPP is currently still operating its own e-catalogue at the national level and use of that e-catalogue will not be reported in this indicator.	Number	None	PMIS Data Warehouse	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	
	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	By sex	PWC monthly report, supported with copy of Decree of Head of respective institutions (Surat Keputusan/SK) for sub-national PSUs.	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Annual	
	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	By phase	B-Trust monthly report, supported with copy of Perda/Pergub/Ministry Decree	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Quarterly	The baseline for Phase 1 PSUs is based on 2014 data and the baseline for Phase 2 PSUs is based on 2016 data, however both figures are aggregated in the ITT. As such, aggregate reporting prior to the start of Phase 2 (Q13), looks like the number of permanent PSUs dropped below baseline, but that is not the case.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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 pilot PSUs that have established annual performance reports	Total number of pilot PSUs that have completed an annual performance report reflecting more than 2 performance indicators. Generally, pilot PSUs have focused performance tracking narrowly on 2 indicators - budget absorption and difference between owner estimate and contract price, while the Performance Management and Measurement (PMM) effort focuses on improved performance management of procurement timeliness, quality, cost, and service level.	Number	By phase	PSU senior advisor report, supported by PSU PMM Report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Annual	Target supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with draft Permen/Pergub/Perda completed	Total number of pilot PSUs that completed draft Permen/Pergub/Perda, as an interim step toward in order to obtaining permanent status.	Number	By phase	PSU senior advisor report, supported by draft Permen/Pergub/Perda documents	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Quarterly	The baseline for Phase 1 PSUs is based on 2014 data and the baseline for Phase 2 PSUs is based on 2016 data, however both figures are aggregated in the ITT. As such, aggregate reporting prior to the start of Phase 2 (Q13), looks like the number of PSUs with the draft document dropped below baseline, but that is not the case.
	Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with performance planning frameworks established	Total number of pilot PSUs with performance planning frameworks established (baselines and annual targets). The performance planning framework follows the Performance Management and Measurement (PMM) framework, which is part of the organizational development aspects of the PM Project.	Number	By phase	PSU senior advisor report, supported by individual performance planning framework documents	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Annual	Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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 Centers of Excellence (CoE) established	The number of pilot PSUs that have been established as Centers of Excellence (CoEs), based on having met each of the required 22 criteria (See the March 2017 "Konsep CoE" document for the 22 indicators). A pilot PSU will be established as CoE once they achieve 22 criteria signifying their progress in developing their institutional set up, management, operations and personnel. Establishment of a PSU CoE will be evidenced by verification of achievement on 22 criteria by the organizational development contractor (Pricewaterhouse Coopers / PwC). The establishment of a PSU CoE contributes to the overarching goal in building the organizational capacity of the pilot PSUs to play a more proactive role in planning, monitoring, and managing more effective and efficient procurement. PSU CoEs are also expected to provide a forum for exchange of knowledge amongst the relevant stakeholders.	Number	None	PSU Senior Advisor report and PwC report on verification of achievement of 22 criteria	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of framework agreements signed	Number of signed framework agreements supported by PM Project at two levels: (i) National (to provide goods that are available nation-wide and can be applied to nation-wide purchases), and (ii) Local (to provide goods and services based on more specific local needs and can be applied on purchases only for certain budget units in certain administrative areas based on where the PSU/Budget Units are located).	Number	By framework agreement type (National, Local)	PWC monthly report, Framework Contracting senior advisor report, supported with copy of the front page of the established contract for the LKPP/PSU framework agreement.	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for Framework Contracting. (will be responsible to get the data from PSUs and/or LKPP respective units.)	Quarterly	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of framework procurements conducted	The total number of framework procurements conducted with support from MCA-I that result in signed framework agreements at the local and national level. There are several categories of goods/services for framework procurements identified in target PSUs (including both pilot and non-pilot PSUs). National framework procurements are expected to result in framework agreements that are accessible to any budget unit/PSU. Each national-level framework procurement will be counted as just one procurement even though it affects multiple locations. Local framework procurements are expected to result in framework agreements that are accessible to a specific set of budget units/PSUs, depending on location. The PM Project may conduct multiple local framework procurements for the same category (e.g. asphalt in Gorontalo, Semarang and Yogyakarta), and each procurement of this type will be counted in the total.	Number	By framework agreement category type (National, Local)	PWC monthly report, Framework Contracting senior advisor report, supported with copy of the front page of the established contract for the LKPP/PSU framework agreement.	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for Framework Contracting. (will be responsible to get the data from PSUs and/or LKPP respective units.)	Quarterly	Target based on June 2016 fund reallocation to PM Project.
	Output	Number of items registered in e-catalogue	Total number of items, based on a local and national framework agreements negotiated with the support of the PM Project, registered in e-catalogue.	Number	None	PT Berca H report, supported by PMIS senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	
	Output	Date e-catalogue software established	Date e-catalogue system software is launched. E-catalogue is the electronic information system that contains the list, type, technical specifications and prices of certain goods/services from various providers for the Government, based on procured national and local framework agreements. The PM Project created the software for the e-catalogue.	Date	None	PT Berca H report, supported by PMIS senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Once	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched	<p>Date by which all six PMIS module(s) have been launched nationally. PMIS modules will be rolled out in phases: (1) Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI), (2) Pre-Catalogue, (3) Contract Management, (4) LPSE Cloud Hardware #1, (5) LPSE Cloud Hardware #2, and (6) Fraud filters</p> <p>1. Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI): Provides 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</p> <p>2. Pre-Catalogue: A suite of integrated applications that manages processes for framework agreements and resulting e-Catalogues</p> <p>3. Contract Management: Manages all types of procurements throughout the contract lifecycle</p> <p>4. LPSE Cloud Hardware #1: Infrastructure and software to advance the Cloud, which will centralize, standardize, and manage GoI's national SPSE tendering system</p> <p>5. LPSE Cloud Hardware #2: Procures security and VPN appliances to advance the Cloud program</p> <p>6. Fraud Filters: Algorithms used to detect or prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in electronic and traditional procurement systems</p>	Date	By module	PMIS senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Once	Targets based on milestones set out in procurement contracts
	Output	Number of local trainer-mentors trained	Total number of local Indonesian procurement trainers and mentors that have been trained and approved to independently conduct procurement skills trainings and mentoring activities to Indonesian Procurement Service Unit (PSU) procurement professionals. A person is considered trained if they achieve an average rating of "3-Successful" in each of the seven development objectives as outlined in the Local Trainer-Mentor Readiness Assessment Handbook.	Number	By sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	The target comes from the previous DFAT program ISP3 where they identified 30 procurement champions across Indonesia.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of procurement skills mentor visits conducted	Total number of procurement skills mentor visits to pilot PSUs conducted, including in person and remote mentoring. Mentoring is provided to individual PSU staff members based on need. The competencies covered in the procurement skills mentoring are technical and occupational specific and are required to fulfill a specific technical role.	Number	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of organizational skills mentor visits conducted	Total number of organizational skills mentor visits to pilot PSUs conducted. Mentoring is provided at the PSU level, and occasionally conducted with non-PSU staff due to the nature of the organizational changes. The competencies covered in the organizational skills mentoring are required to perform professional procurement unit activities such as performance management and customer oriented service delivery and provide the basis for improved core business processes that are required within a government organization.	Number	None	PWC monthly report, supported by PSU senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of auditors trained	Total number of auditors trained. The training is targeting 2 groups of auditors who perform procurement audits and 1 group of trainers who perform training for auditors. They are: 1. Inspector Generals who are conducting procurement audits at the regional, district and sub-district level; and 2. BPKP who are auditing at the Ministerial level down as well as Presidential appointed. 3. Trainers for auditors at BPKP (Training of trainers (ToT)) They will 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.	Number	By trainee type, by sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	Target based on March 29, 2017 BAH contract amendment (PM-A-23)

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialty modules	Total number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialized procurement skills modules. Training participants will be selected from pilot PSUs and the modules they receive will be based on the types of procurements conducted by their PSU. There will be 9 specialty modules covering specific skills related to the core activities and key procurements conducted by Ministry-level pilot PSUs, also known as the strategic pilot PSUs. Some of these specialty modules overlap with the advanced procurement skills training modules, however the reported trainees will be separate from the advanced procurement skills training. The same person may be trained in different modules therefore the training participant count will not be unique individuals.	Number	By sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills	Total number of non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills. Non-PSU staff trained cover three job functions: Budget Owners (PA/KPA), Commitment Making Officers/ Project Managers (PPK); Results Handovers Officers (PPHP). Phase 1 trainees completed at least the first 8 modules of the 18 procurement skills modules and other relevant module as required depending on their job function. Phase 2 trainees will be trained on relevant modules depending on their job function. Phase 2 training numbers will reflect trainees that have completed their specific training curriculum. The competencies covered in the procurement skills training (PST) are technical and occupational specific and required to fulfill a specific technical role.	Number	By phase; By sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	Target set to complement the 500 trained PSU staff less the 50 auditors to be trained.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	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 training level; By sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	Target comes from the Compact which requires that 500 PSU staff be trained to be procurement professionals. One is said to have all of the competencies necessary to be a procurement professional once they have completed both the basic and intermediate level trainings. Advanced training is demand-driven/needs-specific, so a lower target is appropriate.
	Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on organizational skills	Total number non-PSU staff trained on organizational skills. Non-PSU staff trained cover three job functions: Budget Owners (PA/KPA), Commitment Making Officers/ Project Managers (PPK); Results Handovers Officers (PPHP). Phase 1 trainees completed the first 8 modules of the 12 organizational skills modules. Phase 2 trainees will be trained on module 1 and other relevant modules depending on their job function. Phase 2 training numbers will reflect trainees that have completed their specific training curriculum. The competencies covered in the organizational skills training are required to perform in any role across a government institution and provide the basis for core business processes that are required within an institution.	Number	By phase, By sex	PWC monthly report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Quarterly	Target set to complement the 500 trained PSU staff less the 50 auditors to be trained.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills	Total number of PSU staff trained on organizational at specific levels who have completed all modules in the training level. This includes functional and non-functional positions. In total, there are 12 modules (6 Basic, 6 Intermediate). The competencies covered in the organizational skills training are required to perform in any role across a government institution and provide the basis for core business processes that are required within an institution. For Phase 2 PSUs, the first three modules will be delivered through face-to-face format, while modules 4 to 12 will be delivered through a Computer Based Training (CBT) format.	Number	By training level, by sex	PWC monthly report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Quarterly	Target comes from the Compact which requires that 500 PSU staff be trained to be procurement professionals. One is said to have all of the competencies necessary to be a procurement professional once they have completed both the basic and intermediate level trainings. These targets align with planning for the procurement skills training. Both sets of training are considered complementary and necessary for developing procurement professionals.
	Output	Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on at least one procurement skills module	Total number of unique individuals, PSU and non-PSU staff, that have received any training in procurement skills. Any individual who has completed at least one procurement skills module will be counted.	Number	By PSU and non-PSU, by sex	PST training database, IDT training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD, MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU	Quarterly	This indicator counts any person trained on procurement skills by the project. It should not be added to any other reported skills training to avoid double counting.
	Output	Average difference in pre and post test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Average difference between pre-training and post-training test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills at specified level. =[SUM of [Post score – Pre score] for all scored trainees to date]/[SUM scored trainees to date]	Percentage point	By training level	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training summary report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Average difference in pre and post test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Average difference between pre-training and post-training test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills. [SUM of [Post score – Pre score] for all scored trainees to date]/[SUM scored trainees to date]	Percentage point	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training summary report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of hours of training conducted	Total number of hours of training conducted on procurement skills and organizational skills to PSU and non-PSU staff by PM Team and/or training firms/partner institutions.	Hours	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training summary report; PWC monthly report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU	Quarterly	
	Output	Date basic procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date by which basic procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery.	Date	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Once	

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Date intermediate procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date by which intermediate procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery.	Date	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Once	Target based on work plan for consultant implementing the training.
	Output	Date advanced procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date by which advanced procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery.	Date	None	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Once	Target based on work plan for consultant implementing the training.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Date Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) launched	Date on which the Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) is launched. The Procurement Knowledge Center is a web-based platform that expands the existing online maturity model to integrate all Procurement Modernization Project knowledge assets, including but not limited to: Procurement Skills, Organizational Development, PMIS, Framework Agreements, PPP and SPP training content, templates and related content from implementing the PM Pilot project. It will be in a user friendly web-based system to expand awareness, access, and adoption of procurement professionalization lessons learned and leading practices from the implementation of PM Project reforms and modernization initiatives in the pilot PSUs.	Date	None	PSU senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination	Once	
	Process	Number of PSUs with signed MoU	Cumulative number of pilot procurement service units (PSUs) that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with LKPP and MCA-Indonesia.	Number	By phase	PSU senior advisor report, supported with copy of signed MoU	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU	Quarterly	Target comes from the final list of PSUs as of April 2016. The target was revised downward from the original notion of "up to" 100 total PSUs, as a result of an April 2015 Investment Committee decision to work more in depth with fewer PSUs in order to maximize effectiveness in the selected PSUs, rather than spreading fewer resources across many.
2: Policy and Procedure Activity									
	Outcome	Number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements awarded	Number of PPP agreements awarded using the standard bidding documents prepared by the PM Project	Number	None	PPP Senior Advisor Report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PPP	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents produced	Number of standard bidding documents produced for Public Private Partnership (PPP) pilot project approved by MCA and submitted to LKPP	Number	None	PPP Senior Advisor Report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PPP	Quarterly	Target based on work plan following the June 2016 reallocation of Compact funds.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff trained on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Total number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff who attend Public Private Partnership (PPP) training.	Number	By sex	PPP Senior Advisor Report, supported by CASTALIA Progress Report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PPP	Quarterly	Target based on work plan for implementation as of April 2016.
	Output	Date Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) Discovery Phase Report finalized	Date by which the Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) Discovery Phase Report is finalized. The report will identify SPP initiatives conducted by government ministries or NGOs and other key stakeholders; conduct analyses on the regional and domestic markets for sustainable products; and assess the ability of GoI to perform sustainable procurement, as well as monitor, measure and report on sustainable and/or environmental procurement progress and outcomes.	Date	None	Discovery Phase Report, supported by SPP Senior Advisor Report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for SPP	Once	Target based on work plan for implementation as of April 2016.
Gender									
	Output	Number of female entrepreneurs trained	Total number of female entrepreneurs who received capacity building training. The training aims to increase women entrepreneurs' capacity in accessing public procurement.	Number	None	SGA Project Progress Report, supported by Training Firm Progress Report, including copy of attendee list.	MCA-Indonesia Gender Specialist	Quarterly	The target of 30 female entrepreneurs come from the ToR for the Consulting Firm that will implement the training.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of female procurement specialists registered with the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia (FP4I)	Number of female procurement specialists registered with the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia (FP4I), which serves as a forum for women procurement specialists in Indonesia to strengthen their network and build their capacities as public procurement professionals. The target for FP4I is to have all women procurement professionals within the PM-supported PSUs become members.	Number	None	SGA Project Progress Report	MCA-Indonesia Gender Specialist	Quarterly	

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
1: Procurement Professionalization Activity										
Outcome	Average rate of budget absorption	Percentage	Level	Not available					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule	Percentage	Level	Baseline: 29.47% Phase 1: 26.33% and Phase 2: 32.33%					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Average number of days to complete procurement	Days	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	No target
Outcome	Number of audits conducted by trained auditors	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Value of winning bids	US Dollars	Level	US\$ 450,675,261.20 (Jan-Mar 2015)					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of winning bids	Number	Level	(January - March 2015) 2712					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Number of e-catalogue transactions	Number	Level	0					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions established	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs permanently established	Number	Cumulative	Phase 1 (2013): 8 Phase 2 (2016): 10					45	45

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs that have established annual performance reports	Number	Cumulative	0 (2014)					45	45
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with draft Permen/Pergub/Perda completed	Number	Cumulative	Phase 1 (2013): 8 Phase 2 (2016): 10					45	45
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with performance planning frameworks established	Number	Cumulative	0 (2014)					45	45

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Number of Centers of Excellence (CoE) established	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of framework agreements signed	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of framework procurements conducted	Number	Cumulative	0					25 National: 5 Local: 20	25 National: 5 Local: 20
Output	Number of items registered in e-catalogue	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Date e-catalogue software established	Date	Date	Not applicable		31-Mar-15				31-Mar-15

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched	Date	Date	Not applicable				(1) Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI), Pre-Catalogue, Contract Management: 30 November 2016	(2) LPSE Cloud Hardware #1, LPSE Cloud Hardware #2, Fraud filters: 31 March 2018	(1) Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI), Pre-Catalogue, Contract Management: 30 November 2016 (2) LPSE Cloud Hardware #1, LPSE Cloud Hardware #2, Fraud filters: 31 March 2018
Output	Number of local trainer-mentors trained	Number	Cumulative	0					30	30

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of procurement skills mentor visits conducted	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of organizational skills mentor visits conducted	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of auditors trained	Number	Cumulative	0					Inspector Generals: 50 BPKP: 89 ToT: 21	Inspector Generals: 50 BPKP: 89 ToT: 21

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialty modules	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills	Number	Cumulative	0					450	450

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Number	Cumulative	0					Basic: 500 Int.: 500 Adv.: 300	Basic: 500 Int.: 500 Adv.: 300
Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on organizational skills	Number	Cumulative	0					450	450

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills	Number	Cumulative	0					Basic: 500 Int: 500	Basic: 500 Int: 500
Output	Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on at least one procurement skills module	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Average difference in pre and post test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Percentage point	Level	Not applicable					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Average difference in pre and post test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills	Percentage point	Level	Not applicable					No target	No target
Output	Number of hours of training conducted	Hours	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Date basic procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date	Date	Not applicable		31-Aug-14				31-Aug-14

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Date intermediate procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date	Date	Not applicable				31-May-16		31-May-16
Output	Date advanced procurement skills training curriculum formalized	Date	Date	Not applicable				31-May-16		31-May-16

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Date Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) launched	Date	Date	Not applicable					2-Apr-18	2-Apr-18
Process	Number of PSUs with signed MoU	Number	Cumulative	0	30				45	45
2: Policy and Procedure Activity										
Outcome	Number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements awarded	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents produced	Number	Cumulative	0					6	6

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff trained on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Number	Cumulative	0					50	50
Output	Date Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) Discovery Phase Report finalized	Date	Date	Not applicable					31-May-17	31-May-17
Gender										
Output	Number of female entrepreneurs trained	Number	Cumulative	0					30	30

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of female procurement specialists registered with the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia (FP4I)	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
1: Participatory Land Use Planning Activity									
	Outcome	Number of village boundaries established	Number of village boundaries delineated that have received formal government approval through a decree issued by the head of the district government where the village is located (e.g., bupati decree)	Number	None	District decree (e.g., bupati decree)	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450)
	Outcome	Number of district-level databases on land use, land cover, permits and licenses launched publicly	The number of district-level databases that are publically available, including being accessible on-line through MCA-I and the district governments. Each district-level database should include information on land use and land cover across the district, information on land use concessions, permits and licenses that have been awarded by various levels of government across the district, and information on community claims to land and natural resources.	Number	None	PLUP Implementer Information Management System	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
	Output	Number of land issues identified	Number of land boundary and land use issues identified during boundary-setting exercises	Number	By land issue type (Village boundary disputes, Overlapping land use permits/licenses)	PLUP Implementer: Final Minutes of VBS/RM Activity	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	
	Output	Land area of villages delineated via VBS	Area of land mapped by village boundary setting (VBS) with village boundaries delineated. This does not necessarily imply formal government approval.	Hectares	None	PLUP Implementer: Final Minutes of VBS/RM Activity	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	
	Output	Number of villages assisted in participatory village boundary setting and resource mapping	Number of villages assisted in participatory village boundary setting and resource mapping (VBS/RM). VBS/RM consists of: (i) participatory determination, geographic delineation and physical demarcation of village boundaries; (ii) identification and resolution, as possible, of village boundary, land use and tenure disputes; and (iii) collection of geo-spatial data and mapping of critical natural and cultural resource areas within the mapped villages.	Number	None	PLUP Implementer: Final Minutes of VBS/RM Activity	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450)

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of district-level databases of land use, land cover, permits and licenses created	The number of district-level databases created. Each district-level database should include information on land use and land cover across the district, information on land use concessions, permits and licenses that have been awarded by various levels of government across the district, and information on community claims to land and natural resources.	Number	None	PLUP Implementer Information Management System	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
	Output	Number of enhanced district-level spatial plans	Number of district-level spatial plans enhanced with village boundaries, settlement locations, and land use and licensing requirements, involving participatory community consultations in the process. Plans are accepted as enhanced after district-level capacity building is completed.	Number	None	PLUP Implementer: PMAP Task 4 Quarterly Report for each district	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
L-3	Output	Stakeholders trained	The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries and representatives of the private sector, receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies.	Number	By sex; By PLUP stakeholder type (Government officials, Non-Government personnel, Village member)	PLUP Implementer: PMAP Contractors' Quarterly Reports for each district / Attendance list	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will train 10 people at the district level within the TPPBDs (10X45=450) and 5 people per village (450 villages in total) on the VPTs (5X241=1,205). This indicator includes both Task 1 and Task 4 training participants (all people who serve on the district-level Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation Committees (TPPBDs) and the village-level Village Participation Teams (VPTs).

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Geospatial Information Agency signed	Date by which IEA approved by MCA Indonesia and Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). The IEA provides software, hardware, and training to BIG to host, maintain, and disseminate the geospatial data produced by the GP PLUP Activity. The specific purpose of the technical assistance is for BIG to serve during and after the Compact as the national level node of the Participatory Mapping and Planning (PMAP) Information Management System (IMS). The PMAP 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.	Date	None	Signed IEA	MCA-I GP	Once	
	Process	Number of districts that formally adopted guidelines for participatory village boundary setting	Number of districts with district government decree/regulation approving final guidelines (including a community consultation process) for participatory village boundary setting, consistent with existing regulations.	Number	None	District decree/regulation (e.g. <i>bupati</i> decree)	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
2: Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity									
	Process	Proposals that receive project preparation support	Number of proposals that have been approved to receive a Technical Assistance for Project Preparation (TAPP) grant. The TAPP grant provides financial assistance to select project sponsors to carry out feasibility studies, environmental and social studies, or other project preparation studies. They have been provided for proposals submitted under Windows 1 and 3. The total count includes the 3B grants that included both a TAPP and full grant phase.	Number	By window	TAPP grants for Window 1, 3A, and 3B and Grant Agreement documents for Window 3B	Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC	Quarterly	This indicator does not reflect TA work that is separate from TAPP grants, such as TA support from the Grant Program Managers or PMC.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support	Total value of TAPP (Technical Assistance for Project Preparation) grant funding and funding for the first deliverable (TAPP part) of combined Window 3B grants, disbursed to support project preparation.	US Dollars	By window	GMT Report	Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC	Quarterly	This indicator does not reflect the significant share of Activity 2 funding that paid for the GP PMC (Program Management Consultant). This is because the PMC contract covers more than technical assistance (e.g. oversight) to grantees and it is difficult to parse. It also does not reflect the Grant Program Managers' support provided on Window 2.
3: GP Facility Activity									
	Outcome	Modeled reductions of greenhouse gas emissions	Estimated metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) expected to be reduced as a result of completion of GP-funded projects. Estimates will be independently produced for each grant, based on standard models for each intervention type, but will be based on grantee-provided data.	Metric tons CO2 equivalent	None	ICF Incorporated LLC (MCA-I independent GHG consultant)	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	MCA-I has hired an independent consultant to model and calculate the estimated greenhouse gasses targeted for reduction or avoidance.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices	<p>Total estimated area of agricultural, forest, or peatland systems under improved management, rehabilitated or restored from degraded status, or protected from environmental degradation through sustainable practices, as a result of GP-funded projects and as reported by implementers. Methodologies for estimating the areas of land impacted may vary across implementers. The land area is disaggregated into the following categories based on intervention type:</p> <p>(1) Sustainable agriculture: Cultivated hectares applying sustainable and improved agricultural technologies or practices and/or brought under certification schemes (e.g. re-wetted peatland is planted with a crop for economic purposes, practices such as adding shade trees to coffee plantings to improve quality, cocoa sustainability certification or cocoa produced under a traceability system, oil palm produced under a certification system such as RSPO, etc.),</p> <p>(2) Sustainable land management: Hectares where measures to restore, rehabilitate, or conserve lands (including forest and peatland) are adopted to facilitate future land-use that meets local socio-economic needs including social forestry schemes in accordance with Permen LHK no 83/2016, ecosystem functions (including hydrology and carbon storage, biodiversity and high-value conservation designation) and/or other environmental needs, such as a reduced risk of fire and flooding.</p> <p>(3) Protection: Hectares for which measures are undertaken to protect and/or maintain its environmental characteristics from degradation (e.g. water management schemes applied to watersheds connected to micro-hydro projects, land areas protected for eco-tourism initiatives, etc.)</p>	Hectares	By intervention type (Sustainable agriculture, Sustainable land management, Protection)	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1, 2, and 3B (RSPO) grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the termination of 1 Window 3B grant containing RSPO (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
	Output	Hectares of peatland mapped	<p>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.</p>	Hectares	None	PMaP 9 Implementer Report	MCA-I GP Window 1	Quarterly	The target is based on the Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG): (i) Sungai Batang Hari - Sungai Hitam Laut 189,862.34 Ha; (ii) Batanghari - Sungai Kampeh 59,466.38 Ha.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Canal blocking structures built	Total number of canal blocking structures (dams) built through GP funded projects in order to facilitate the rewetting of peatland.	Number	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator comes from the Window 1 and 2 grant agreements. Specifically, WWF expects 10 big dams and 60 small dams to be established by the end of the compact, EMM Berbak expects to construct up to 296 compacted dams. Window 2, will establish 6 small dams through Mitra Aksi Foundation.
	Output	Project participants trained through GP Finance Facility-funded projects and/or partnerships	Number of project participants who have satisfactorily completed GP Finance Facility-funded training and/or technical assistance training package. For sustainable agriculture projects and partnerships this includes training directed to targeted links in the value chain such as farmers, plant workers, packers, transporters, post-harvest enterprise managers, input supply technicians and facility managers, certification enterprises, and so forth. For NRM projects this includes training directed to forest and other projected natural resource management/institutions; communities involved in catchment and other natural resource protection. For Renewable Energy Projects this includes training delivered as part of the Operations and Maintenance and technology transfer requirement (Community Projects only).	Number	By sex	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1, 2, 3A and 3B grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the termination of grants under Window 1 (ESL) and 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
AI-6	Output	Farmers trained	The number of 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	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	This indicator reflects a subset of <i>Project participants trained through GP-funded projects and/or partnerships</i> and therefore should not be aggregated in order to avoid double counting. It is for MCC Common Indicator reporting purposes only.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
P-10	Output	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built	The sum of linear kilometers of new, reconstructed, rehabilitated, or upgraded distribution lines that have been energized, tested and commissioned with MCC support.	Kilometers	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (WWF), 2, and 3A grant agreements. Some of the km reported may be considered Tx lines in the remote context of the projects. However, because these lines are all below 66kV (MCC's Common Indicators' cut off for distinguishing between Dx and Tx lines), they are all reported as Dx.
	Output	Households provided with renewable energy source	The total number of unique households that have been provided with a renewable energy source, e.g. solar lanterns or bio-gas connection for cooking, This indicator does not include electricity connections.	Number	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (Hivos) and Window 2.
P-12	Output	Customers added by project	The number of new customers that have gained access to a legal connection to electricity service from an electrical utility or service provider as a direct output of an MCC-funded project or intervention.	Number	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (WWF), 2, and 3A. It includes both households and public facilities (e.g. schools, community irrigation), that have been provided with an electricity connection/source.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Renewable energy sold to PLN	The amount of power produced through commercial-scale renewable energy grants that is sold to PLN (Indonesian government owned electricity distribution company) to be added to the grid on an annual basis.	Gigawatt hours	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports and Power Purchase Agreements	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Annual	There is not target for this indicator because it is not clear how the power producers and PLN will align production and consumption. However, theoretically all power produced through the Commercial RE grants should be sold to PLN.
P-6	Output	Generation capacity added	Generation capacity added, measured in megawatts, resulting from construction of new generating capacity or reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of existing generating capacity funded with MCC support.	Megawatts	By grid type (On-grid, Off-grid), By RE sub-portfolio type (Hydro, Biogas, Biomass, Solar)	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Annual	The target for this indicator is based on signed Window 1, Window 2, and Window 3A and 3B grant agreements. This also reflects the 1 terminated grant under 3B which is PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi. The generation capacity added refers to renewable energy.
	Output	Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) established	Number of the special purpose vehicles (SPVs) established to govern off-grid renewable energy infrastructure, indicated by availability of legal establishment i.e. PT (Deed of establishment, Statute), private sector involvement in the structure (as stated in the Notarial Deed, Akta Notaris), and SPV Business plan in place. The SPVs are intended to set up an ownership structure whereby the community manages the power plant with majority share (minimum 51%).	Number	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC	Quarterly	The target for this indicator taken from Window 3A (off-grid RE) M&E Plans signed as of 31 May 2017. SPVs targeted in the following areas Karampuang (1), Berau (3), Mentawai (1) and Sumba (1)

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plans established	Number of Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) Plans established to govern sharing or investment of profits from sale of generated power to PLN in communities adjacent to power generation site.	Number	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GP PMC	Quarterly	The target for this indicator is based on the number of signed and active 3B (commercial RE) grants. Each grant must have a CBS plan. Target adjusted to reflect the 1 terminated grant under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
	Process	External resources disbursed	Total value of partner/co-financing funding contributions disbursed for GP funded projects. Partners include private sector and non-governmental organizations. (Does not include Compact funds)	US Dollars	None	GMT Report	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator comes from Window 1, 3A (4% of the total grants), and 3B grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the 2 terminated grant under Window 1 (ESL & CTG) and 1 terminated grant under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi). *Note: Technically this is an "Outcome" of the project, but for the sake of simplifying the ITT all financing indicators are classified as "Process".

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility	Total value of grant financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility (Compact-funded portion only)	US Dollars	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GMT Report	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The target for this indicator comes from Window 1, 2, 3A and 3B grant agreements, and the TAPP component of 3B combined grants is excluded. The target was adjusted to reflect the 2 terminated grants under Window 1 (ESL and CTG) and 1 under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
	Process	Project financing disbursed for women's economic empowerment (WEE) grants	Total value of Window 2 (CBNRM) financing disbursed for women's empowerment (WEE) grants by Targeted Gender Activities fund. In particular, these grants aim to support women's organizations to strengthen their capacity in availing economic opportunities in climate mitigation and low carbon economy, together with achieving GP objectives of reducing GHG and increasing household income.	US Dollars	None	GMT Report	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	The 5 Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Grants are a subset of the Window 2 grants and are already counted in the total Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility, therefore should not be aggregated so as to avoid double counting.
	Process	External resources leveraged in grant agreements	Total value of partner/co-financing funding contributions leveraged for GP funded projects. Partners include private sector and non-governmental organizations. The co-financing amount of any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported. (Does not include Compact funds)	US Dollars	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GAST Report supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	*Note: Technically this is an "Outcome" of the project, but for the sake of simplifying the ITT all financing indicators are classified as "Process"
	Process	Project financing approved by the GP Finance Facility	Total value of grant financing to be provided by the GP Finance Facility (Compact-funded portion only), as stated in the signed grant agreement. The remaining value of any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported.	US Dollars	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	This excludes the TAPP portion of 3B combo grants.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: Indicator Documentation Table**

CI Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Grant agreements signed and active	Number of GP Facility grants signed by MCA-Indonesia. Any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported.	Number	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	
	Process	Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) signed	Date by which IEA approved by MCA Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). The IEA intends to provide technical assistance, training, and institutional support to BRG to help the agency fulfill its mandate and ensure the use of data and learning generated through the GP Project's peatland work.	Date	None	Signed IEA	MCA-I GP	Once	
	Process	Stakeholders engaged	Government, private sector, or community stakeholders engaged through GP MSF (multi-stakeholder forum) process that starts during the early stages of GP engagement in a district and continues as needed to inform implementation. MSF participant organizations, agencies, and institutions are selected based on certain criteria. Government agencies must be key or crucial for GP Projects. Private sector actors must work in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, or natural resources and must operate in the district under consideration. The community based organizations (CBO) can include customary (adat) groups, women's or vulnerable group organizations, or other CBOs working in the district with a particular interest in GP project areas.	Number	By sex	MSF Report	MCA-I GP Relationship Managers	Quarterly	
	Process	Signed MOUs between MCA and districts	Total number of signed Memoranda of Understanding between MCA-I and GP districts.	Number	None	Signed MoUs	MCA-I GP	Quarterly	Target is based on the projected number of districts in which PLUP would work in (45) as of July 2016.

4: Green Knowledge Activity

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Centers of Excellence (CoE) established	<p>Total number of Centers of Excellence (CoEs) established, marked by a Rector Decree from the relevant university. Upon establishment, the CoE will be fully operational, but will continue to work towards legal status granted by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education.</p> <p>A Center of Excellence is defined as "A research and development institution, either an independent or in the form of a consortia, that conducts multi/inter/transdisciplinary research activities in a specific field to produce excellent research outputs that are relevant with the needs of users of science, technology, and innovation. It is equipped with a Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS) for disseminating the outputs." (Adapted from Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), 2015)</p>	Number	None	PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports and Rector Decrees	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	Target comes from the original GK grant agreements.
	Output	Project participants trained through Green Knowledge-funded projects	Number of project participants who have satisfactorily completed Green Knowledge-funded training and/or technical assistance training package.	Number	By sex	PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	Target comes from GK grant agreements and the associated grant amendments (KM Utama) and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
AI-6	Output	Farmers trained	The number of 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	PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	This indicator reflects a subset of <i>Project participants trained through Green Knowledge-funded projects</i> and therefore should not be aggregated in order to avoid double counting. It is for MCC Common Indicator reporting purposes only.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2017: 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	Number of knowledge products produced	Number of knowledge products produced including policy briefs, case studies, and technical modules that are submitted to MCA-I	Number	None	PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	Target comes from original GK grant agreements and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
	Process	Project financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity	Total value of grant financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity	US Dollars	None	GMT Report	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	Target comes from GK grant agreements and the associated grant amendments (KM Utama) and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
	Process	Green Knowledge grant agreements signed and active	Number of Green Knowledge grants signed by MCA-Indonesia. Any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported.	Number	None	GK Grant Agreements	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	
	Process	Green Knowledge work plan completed	Date by which Green Knowledge work plan including implementation strategy approved by MCA and MCC.	Date	None	Green Knowledge Work Plan	MCA-I GK	Once	

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
1: Participatory Land Use Planning Activity										
Outcome	Number of village boundaries established	Number	Cumulative	0			130		450	450
Outcome	Number of district-level databases on land use, land cover, permits and licenses launched publically	Number	Cumulative	0			13		45	45
Output	Number of land issues identified	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Land area of villages delineated via VBS	Hectares	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of villages assisted in participatory village boundary setting and resource mapping	Number	Cumulative	0			130		450	450

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of district-level databases of land use, land cover, permits and licenses created	Number	Cumulative	0			13		45	45
Output	Number of enhanced district-level spatial plans	Number	Cumulative	0			13		45	45
Output	Stakeholders trained	Number	Cumulative	0			65		2,700	2,700

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Process	Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Geospatial Information Agency signed	Date	Date	Not applicable					No target	No target
Process	Number of districts that formally adopted guidelines for participatory village boundary setting	Number	Cumulative	0			13		45	45
2: Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity										
Process	Proposals that receive project preparation support	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Process	Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
3: GP Facility Activity										
Outcome	Modeled reductions of greenhouse gas emissions	Metric tons CO2 equivalent	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices	Hectares	Cumulative	0					Total: 498,382 SA: 175,822 SLM: 194,841 P: 127,719	Total: 498,382 SA: 175,822 SLM: 194,841 P: 127,719
Output	Hectares of peatland mapped	Hectares	Cumulative	0					249,329	249,329

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Canal blocking structures built	Number	Cumulative	0					372	372
Output	Project participants trained through GP Finance Facility-funded projects and/or partnerships	Number	Cumulative	0					136,973	136,973
Output	Farmers trained	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built	Kilometers	Cumulative	0					138.9	138.9
Output	Households provided with renewable energy source	Number	Cumulative	0					3,240	3,240
Output	Customers added by project	Number	Cumulative	0					10,352	10,352

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Renewable energy sold to PLN	Gigawatt hours	Level	0					No target	No target
Output	Generation capacity added	Megawatts	Cumulative	0					27.2	27.2
Output	Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) established	Number	Cumulative	0					6	6

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plans established	Number	Cumulative	0					10	10
Process	External resources disbursed	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					80,146,154	80,146,154

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Process	Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					136,645,166	136,645,166
Process	Project financing disbursed for women's economic empowerment (WEE) grants	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					2,606,363	2,606,363
Process	External resources leveraged in grant agreements	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Process	Project financing approved by the GP Finance Facility	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No Target	No Target

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets**

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Process	Grant agreements signed and active	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Process	Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) signed	Date	Date	Not applicable					No target	No target
Process	Stakeholders engaged	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Process	Signed MOUs between MCA and districts	Number	Cumulative	0	11	24			45	45

4: Green Knowledge Activity

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Outcome	Centers of Excellence (CoE) established	Number	Cumulative	0					6	6
Output	Project participants trained through Green Knowledge-funded projects	Number	Cumulative	0					3,687	3,687
Output	Farmers trained	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2017: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2013)	Year 1 Apr-13 to Mar-14	Year 2 Apr-14 to Mar-15	Year 3 Apr-15 to Mar-16	Year 4 Apr-16 to Mar-17	Year 5 Apr-17 to Mar-18	End of Compact Target
Output	Number of knowledge products produced	Number	Cumulative	0					420	420
Process	Project financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					11,517,585	11,517,585
Process	Green Knowledge grant agreements signed and active	Number	Cumulative	0					No Target	No Target
Process	Green Knowledge work plan completed	Date	Date	Not applicable		31-Mar-15				31-Mar-15

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

Indicator Level (Previous 2016)	Indicator Name (Previous 2016)	Modification/Justification (Current 2017)
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTRITION TO REDUCE STUNTING PROJECT		
1. Community Projects Activity		
Outcome	Average number of SD/MI graduate students per village.	<p>The following justification applies to the replacement of all 12 Generasi outcome indicators. The previous Generasi indicators were to report average levels of the practices that the Generasi indicators were targeting (e.g. school attendance, participation in nutritional counseling, or receipt of immunizations) across months and across villages. However, it was not possible to get complete data for all villages participating in Generasi and the number of villages reporting differed from month-to-month. With these data quality issues and the fact these indicators were already less-than-ideal proxies for the actual Generasi outcome indicators, we decided to replace them with related indicators that have more reliable data and are more easily interpreted. The new indicators also give a better sense of the effects of Generasi since they present results relative to a target, rather than general averages that have no specific target.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met SD/MI student graduation target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for SD/MI student graduation. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 78.64% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of 8+ year old students dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school per village.	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met SD/MI and SMP/MTS student reenrollment target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for 8+ year old students that dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 57.88% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of immunizations delivered per village.	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met infant immunization target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for children under one year of age who have a complete set of immunizations. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new)

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 76.24% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of prenatal care visits per village	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met prenatal care visits target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for pregnant women completing prenatal care visits. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 85.75% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of deliveries assisted by health worker per village	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met assisted births target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for births/deliveries assisted by a health worker. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 92.98% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of postnatal care visits per village	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met postnatal care visits target

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for mothers and babies who completing postnatal care visits. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 84.16% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo receiving Vitamin A supplement per village per 6 months	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met Vitamin A supplementation target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for children between 6 months and 5 years receiving Vitamin A supplements twice per year. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 86.93% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
--	--	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes</p>	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met maternal health class participation target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for participation by pregnant women and/or spouses in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes (kelas ibu hamil). Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 72.81% • <u>Target:</u> No target
----------------	---	--

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants</p>	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met infant health class participation target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for participation by parents and/or caregivers of children under 2 years of age in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants (kelas balita). Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 75.67% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of pregnant women who received folic acid pills per village	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met pregnant woman/iron folic acid distribution target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for distribution of a minimum of 90 iron folic acid pills to pregnant women. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 93.72% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo with increased weight per village.	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met increased weight of children under 5 target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for monthly weight increases of children under 5 years of age. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 83.01% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
	<p>Average number of weighed children under 5yo per village.</p>	<p>Replace indicator. See previous justification.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Percentage of villages that met weighing of children under 5 target • <u>Definition:</u> The percentage of reporting villages that met their individual target for monthly or routine weighing of children under 5 years of age. Each village sets its own target for this metric based on the relevant population and income level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By province type (existing, new) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSF Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSF

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing: 89.66% • <u>Target:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> Existing province baseline comes from 2013 PSF data. The baseline for new provinces is the first year of reporting (2014).
Outcome	Value of Generasi block grants funded to sub-district	<p>Additional information revised for length/clarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> The target was calculated based on the understanding that \$17,204,000 of Compact funds would be transferred to PSF each year for four years (2014-2017), and that these funds would be used solely for block grants in approximately 130 kecamatan in the 3 new Generasi provinces of South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. We now understand that the GoI sets the levels of disbursement to Generasi sub-district each year, thereby establishing the average block grant size, and these levels can change from year to year. And, with changes in other donor funding for PNPM, Compact funds are likely to cover more than 130 kecamatan out of the total 499 across the 11 provinces. Regardless, the \$68M reflects the target for funds spent on village-level block grants over 4 years. The total amount spent by PNPM Generasi on block grants between 2014 and 2018 should be higher than this amount because the Compact is not the only source of funds. Therefore, this indicator should report progress over 100% of the target.
Output	Number of Generasi facilitators trained on stunting and gender.	<p>The indicator was revised in order to account for the fact that this is a yearly refresher course that many of the participants have already taken in previous years. As a result, the indicator was changed from cumulative to level in order to ensure that there is no double counting of training participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level
2. Supply-side Activity		

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Number of children who attended semi-annual length-taking</p>	<p>The baseline for this indicator is now changed to ‘not available’ because currently there is no government regulation that provide mandates for health service providers to conduct the semiannual length-taking. Therefore the baseline data is not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Not Available
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Number of ODF Villages triggered by MCA-I intervention</p>	<p>The indicator was modified in order to acknowledge the fact that some of the villages in which MCA-I is working may become ODF without full intervention or support of MCA-I. In some cases, due to delays in completion of the full set of sanitation interventions, villages that only received partial sanitation interventions (i.e. just coordination meetings and not the MCA-I-supported triggering activities) have already completed triggering on their own and become verified as ODF. To account for the fact that some villages may become ODF after receiving only partial treatment in addition to those that receive the full treatment, the indicator will now track both.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Number of ODF Villages in MCA-I working areas. • Definition: Number of villages targeted for hygiene/sanitation activities by the Nutrition project through an MCA-I intervention that have received certification as open defecation free (ODF). <p>Full Intervention: District level technical coordination meeting, Sub-district level technical coordination meeting, Puskesmas triggering team training, Village triggering team training, Triggering event, Post triggering monitoring, ODF verification, ODF Declaration</p> <p>Partial Intervention: District level technical coordination meeting, Sub-district level technical coordination meeting, Puskesmas triggering team training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation: Full intervention, Partial intervention • Primary data source: MOH (stbm-indonesia.org/monev/) • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 800 • Additional Information: It is stated in the sanitation PTO that ODF verification will be conducted in 800 villages. The target is based on the Sanitation PTO budget for ODF verification.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

	<p>Number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to track the work being done with the Ministry of Villages (MoV) as agreed in the Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) with the Ministry of Villages signed in May 2017. There are two major results captured in the ITT, i.e. (i) Preparation of village level Minimum Service Standards for Basic Social Services related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation and the development of Basic Social Services Integration Guidelines in Village Planning and Budgeting, and (ii) capacity building of village government in the pilot villages in the implementation of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Basic Social Services..</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting • <u>Definition:</u> The total number of people trained on integrating health nutrition and sanitation in village planning and budgeting in the 100 pilot villages. The objective of the training is to equip village health workers with skills and knowledge on how to advocate for the use of the village funds to address the problem of stunting at the village level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> Gender • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> Report of the Ministry of Villages (MOV Report) • <u>Responsible Party:</u> CHNP Associate Director • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> 0
--	---	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 642 • Additional Information: Target taken from TOR developed for the implementation of MOV IEA Activities: National : 1*30 = 30 people PHO/DHO Staffs: 4*28 = 112 people Village Team: 20*25 = 500 people
	<p>Minimum Service Standards Document developed</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to track the work being done with the Ministry of Villages (MoV) as agreed in the Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) with the Ministry of Villages signed in May 2017. There are two major results captured in the ITT, i.e. (i) Preparation of village level Minimum Service Standards for Basic Social Services related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation and the development of Basic Social Services Integration Guidelines in Village Planning and Budgeting, and (ii) capacity building of village government in the pilot villages in the implementation of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Basic Social Services.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Minimum Service Standards Document developed • Definition: Date by which the village-level Minimum Service Standards document is complete and accepted by MCA-I. This document will describe standards for basic social services related to health, nutrition, and sanitation. • Unit of Measure: Date • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data Source: Report of the Ministry of Villages • Responsible Party: CHNP Associate Director

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> Not applicable • <u>Target:</u> 31 December 2017 • <u>Additional Information:</u> The target is based on the information provided in the TOR for MOV IEA Activities.
NEW	<p>Guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting process developed</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to track the work being done with the Ministry of Villages (MoV) as agreed in the Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) with the Ministry of Villages, signed in May 2017. There are two major results captured in the ITT, i.e. (i) Preparation of village level Minimum Service Standards for Basic Social Services related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation and the development of Basic Social Services Integration Guidelines in Village Planning and Budgeting, and (ii) capacity building of village government in the pilot villages in the implementation of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Basic Social Services.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting process developed • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which guidelines on integrating health, nutrition, and sanitation into village planning and budgeting are complete and accepted by MCA-I. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> Report of the Ministry of Villages • <u>Responsible Party:</u> CHNP Associate Director • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> Not applicable • <u>Target:</u> 31 December 2017 • <u>Additional Information:</u> The target is based on the information provided in the TOR for MOV IEA Activities:
	<p>Number of sanitary toilets constructed</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to account for the key outputs of the Private Sector Response Activity (PSRA) grants. The grants are paying for more than construction of toilets, but this is the one output that is common across the 3 grants.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of sanitary toilets constructed • <u>Definition:</u> Number of sanitary toilets constructed through PSRA grants. Sanitary toilets are defined as those that adequately separate or contain feces from the environment. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSRA Grantee Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PSRA Manager • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 1,080 <p>Note: This target comes from the signed PSRA grants: Askansi (200: 40 demo toilets, 160 new or enhanced toilets for HHs connecting to waste water treatment plant), Terima Bersih (860), PT Mujur Kurnih Ampuh (20)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> This target comes from the signed PSRA grants: Askansi (200), Terima Bersih (860), PT Mujur Kurnih Ampuh (20) 								
	<p>External resources spent by PSRA grantees</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to account for the key outputs of the Private Sector Response Activity (PSRA) grants. The theory of the PSRA Activity was to leverage private sector resources, therefore it is relevant to track the spending of external resources related to the PSRA grants.</p> <p>PSRA Co-funding Contribution</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="468 1269 1325 1383"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grantee</th> <th>IDR</th> <th>BI Rate</th> <th>USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aksansi</td> <td>2,060,468,500</td> <td>13,388.00</td> <td>153,904.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Grantee	IDR	BI Rate	USD	Aksansi	2,060,468,500	13,388.00	153,904.13
Grantee	IDR	BI Rate	USD							
Aksansi	2,060,468,500	13,388.00	153,904.13							

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

Terima Bersih	3,092,600,000	13,388.00	230,997.91
Mujur Kurnia Ampuh	5,214,426,000	13,388.00	389,485.06
Total	10,367,494,500	13,388.00	774,387.10

Specific information on the indicator includes:

- **Indicator Level:**
Output
- **Indicator Name:**
External resources spent by PSRA grantees
- **Definition:**
Total value of private sector co-financing spent in relation to PSRA grants. (Does not include Compact funds)
- **Unit of Measure:**
US Dollars
- **Disaggregation:**
None
- **Primary Data Source:**
PSRA Grantee Report
- **Responsible Party:**
PSRA Manager
- **Frequency of Reporting:**
Quarterly
- **Indicator Classification:**
Cumulative
- **Baseline:**
Zero

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 774,387.10 • Additional Information. This target comes from the signed PSRA grants: Askansi (\$153,904.13), Terima Bersih (\$230,997.91), PT Mujur Kurnih Ampuh (\$389,485.06). The contracts are in Indonesian Rupiah and have been converted to USD using the Bank Indonesia May average exchange rate of 1 USD = 13,388 IDR. This rate will be used for all reporting.
	<p>Number of service providers trained on Taburia distribution quality control</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to track progress of training related to quality control in the distribution of micronutrients (Taburia)</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Number of service providers trained on Taburia distribution quality control • Definition: Total number of province, district, and puskesmas health office staff, midwives, and kader posyandu trained on Taburia distribution quality control. Training workshops will cover quality control and inspection of tablets, managing the storage facility, social and behavior change communication, monitoring and evaluation, and distribution. Taburia training will be conducted in project areas in only the 3 new provinces. • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: By sex • Primary Data Source: Training attendance list • Responsible Party: Nutrition Specialist • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero • Target: Year 5/End of Compact: 5,094 50 Province/district Staff + 384 puskesmas staff + 1754 Midwives + 2895 Kader posyandu • Additional Information: Target based on July 2016 PTO. 50 Province/district Staff + 384 puskesmas staff + 1765 Midwives + 2895 Kader posyandu
	<p>Number of service providers trained on IFA distribution quality control</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to track progress of training related to IFA distribution quality control</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Number of service providers trained on IFA distribution quality control • Definition: Total number of province and district health office and puskesmas staff trained on IFA distribution quality control. Training workshops will cover quality control and inspection of tablets, managing the storage facility, social and behavior change communication, monitoring and evaluation, and distribution. IFA training will be conducted in project areas in all 11 provinces. • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: By sex • Primary Data Source: Training attendance list • Responsible Party:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<p>Nutrition Specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero • Target: Year 5/End of Compact: 2,289 Province/district staff: 195, Puskesmas level: 2094 • Additional Information: Target based on July 2016 PTO. 195 Province/district Staff + 2094 puskesmas staff
3. Communications Activity		
Output	Number of people trained on interpersonal skills and communication (IPC).	<p>The target for this indicator and associated additional information were modified to reflect an expansion of the communications campaign work to an additional 8 districts on top of the original 3 districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 930 <p>Original contract: 120 2017 contract amendment: 810 Original target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 40 health workers and cadres X 3 districts</p> <p>Additional target from Tech 11 of March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal:</p> <p>Month 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers on IPC and facilitation skills in the first 4 of the 8 districts (a total of 80 participants) • IPC and facilitation skills of health workers and cadres in the first 4 of the 8 districts (A total of 325 participants) <p>Month 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers on IPC and facilitation skills in the 8 districts (a total of 80 participants) • IPC and facilitation skills of health workers and cadres in the first 4 of the 8 districts (A total of 325 participants)

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2017

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Targets from 2015 PTO and Tech 11 of March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal
Output	Campaign material published or distributed.	<p>The target for this indicator and associated additional information were modified to reflect an expansion of the communications campaign work to an additional 8 districts on top of the original 3 districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 215,700 <p>Original contract: 37,700 2017 Contract amendment: 178,000 Original target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 19,250 brochures + 3,500 DVDs + 3,210 T-shirts + 6,500 pins + 6,500 booklets + 3,240 posters + 2,000 banners. Additional target from March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework: 62,800 leaflets, 14m800 pocket sized booklets, 14,800 leaflets, 61,800 pins, 1,500 DVDs, 1,500 USBs, 12,500 banners, 7,500 posters, 800 books for religious leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Targets from 2015 PTO and March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework
Output	Number of television spots aired.	<p>The target for this indicator and associated additional information were modified to reflect an expansion of the communications campaign work to an additional 8 districts on top of the original 3 districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 2450 <p>Original contract:1200 2017 contract amendment: 1250 Original target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5. Additional target from March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Targets from 2015 PTO and March 20, 2017 IMA technical proposal, Table 8. M&E Framework
Output	Stakeholders and policymakers	<p>The target for this indicator was removed because the sequencing of IMA’s stakeholder engagement work does not allow for setting a target for this indicator up front. The implementer develops a tailored stakeholder engagement plan for each district after consultations and the number of stakeholders that will be engaged will differ. In the first phase of implementation (3 districts), the number of stakeholders engaged far exceeded the target that had been set and therefore the target wasn’t informative.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Nutrition)

	engaged on stunting prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Target:</u> No target• <u>Additional Information:</u> None
--	---------------------------------	--

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

Indicator Level (Previous 2016)	Indicator Name (Previous 2016)	Modification/Justification (Current 2017)
PROCUREMENT MODERNIZATION PROJECT		
1. Procurement Professionalization Activity		
Outcome	Average rate of budget absorption	<p>Baseline, Primary Data Source, and Additional information updated to reflect issues with obtaining data for this indicator. The data for this indicator is not readily available through SIRUP and SPSE due to issues with the availability of reliable information on budget for procurements that will be done through e-tendering and the final contract award amount. SPSE and SIRUP do not provide the data required as per indicator definition, and the data provided by the system does not 100% match, so it is difficult to calculate the average. Data captured by the system is the value bid winner announced during the e-tendering process, which may be different with the value of signed contract, because after the announcement of the winner, there will be negotiation that may change the value of the contract. There are also issues with correct identification of the original budget planned in the spending unit and matching that to procurement that were executed. The General Procurement Plan and SPSE do not have a common unique identifier that enables a reliable match between budget plan and execution. Given that improvements in budget absorption is a critical outcome of the PM Project, the project team hopes that this data can be reported for the pilot PSUs before the end of the Compact. However, it is not certain that this will be possible, which means that there will have been no data reported for this indicator. It has not been possible to calculate baseline values of budget absorption based on the aggregated e-tendering data, but perhaps each PSU will be able to individually provide budget absorption data.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Not Available • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> SPSE and SIRUP or other • <u>Additional Information:</u> The source data for this indicator suffers data quality issues and a viable alternative data source is still being sought. It may not be possible to report on this outcome during the compact period. There is no target for this indicator, but one should expect to see smoothing across quarters.
Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule	<p>This indicator definition, source, baseline, and additional information were revised in order to better align with the information available in SPSE</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> 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

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: SPSE and SiRUP • Baseline: The baseline for this indicator was measured from January to June 2015 using data from SPSE. Percentage of procurements completed on schedule: 29.47% Percentage of procurements completed on schedule (Phase I): 26.33% Percentage of procurements completed on schedule (Phase II): 32.33% • Additional Information: The baseline for this indicator was measured from January to June 2015 using data from SPSE. <p>Reporting will occur in Q1 and Q3 of each calendar year to cover the previous 6 months. Note: So far the General Procurement Plans have been low quality. So it has been difficult to assess whether the procurements are actually on schedule. Since SIRUP and SPSE are two different systems, this measurement is calculated based on transaction data from SPSE that can be matched to SIRUP data. Overall for 2015 and 2016, the team can only link/match up around 70% of the transaction data in SPSE to its general procurement plan.</p>
Outcome	Average number of days to complete procurement	<p>This indicator definition was revised in order to better align with the information available in SPSE. The indicator measurement using the previous definition is not likely to be accurate in identifying the average days to complete a procurement from the initial data entry to actual date of issuance of SPPBJ. This is because the date of issuance of SPPBJ recorded in SPSE is actually a planned date for issuance of SPPBJ that was set at the beginning of tender process. A more reliable data point to replace the date of issuance of SPPBJ is the date of announcement of bid winner, as recorded in SPSE. Ideally, this indicator would use the date of contract award as the end point in the calculation, but that data is not entered into SPSE. Therefore the indicator definition and disaggregation are changed to get a proxy for this indicator with more accurate and reliable data.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: 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.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<p>= [SUM # days from the tender announced by procurement staff to announcement of bid winner in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months] / [SUM # procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: SPSE • Disaggregation to align with data set in SPSE: By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Consultancy Services, Other Services) • Baseline to reflect that the data is available for baseline of each phase from new indicator definition: Phase 1: January to June 2015 data Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I): 23 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Construction): 23 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Goods): 19 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Consultancy Services): 33 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Other Services): 21 days Phase 2: January to June 2016 for phase 2. (Note: The phase 2 started since April 2016) Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase 2): 23 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase 2- Construction): 22 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Goods): 18 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Consultancy Services): 41 days Average number of days to complete procurement (Phase I- Other Services): 16 days • Additional Information: Baseline is calculated for Phase I PSUs based on January to June 2015 data and for Phase 2 PSUs based on January to June 2016 data. Phase 2 started in April 2016.
Outcome	Value of winning bids	<p>This indicator name and definition were revised to better align with the information available. The actual value of procurement contracts awarded is not available in SPSE. The Commitment Making Officer (PPK) is the responsible party that holds the record of the value of contracts awarded and does not enter that information into SPSE. The closest available proxy in SPSE is the winning bid amount, recorded by PSU staff. There is a negotiation with the winning bidder, and the contract award value may differ from the winning bid price; however the expectation is that the difference will not be significant. Therefore the indicator name and definition were revised to get a proxy to the original indicator.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator name:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<p>Value of winning bids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: 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. • Primary Data Source: SPSE • Baseline: US\$ 450,675,261.20 (Jan-Mar 2015) • Additional Information: Baseline is calculated based on January to March 2015 data.
Outcome	Number of contracts awarded	<p>This indicator name and definition were revised in order to better align with the information available. The contract award is recorded by Commitment Making Officer (PPK), but not submitted to SPSE system. The only available data in SPSE is the number of winning bids identified. Therefore the indicator name and definition were revised to be a proxy for the number of contracts awarded.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator name: Number of winning bids • Definition: 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 • Primary Data Source: SPSE

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: 2712 (Jan-Mar 2015) • Additional Information: Baseline is calculated based on January to March 2015 data
Outcome	Average number of days to create procurement package	This indicator was retired because SPSE does not record the date when the PSU received the request from PPK and no other proxy variable could be identified. The first date that SPSE records is the date when tender is announced.
Outcome	Number of e-catalogue transactions	<p>The definition was changed to better align with the data available and Additional Information was updated.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Total number of e-catalogue transactions, or purchase orders, completed by all PSUs within the quarter. These transactions reflect orders of goods or services from established framework agreements through the e-catalogue system built by the PM Project. Note that LKPP is currently still operating its own e-catalogue at the national level and use of that e-catalogue will not be reported in this indicator. • Additional Information: None
Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions filled	<p>This indicator was revised to better reflect the outcome that the project is trying to achieve, i.e. the establishment of functional procurement positions within pilot PSUs and to deal with a data reporting issue with the previous indicator. While it is important for a position to be both established and filled, the critical step is for the position to be established. Previously, when we were tracking positions filled, it became confusing to reflect staff turnover or promotions.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Number of functional procurement positions established • Definition: 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).

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Number of pilot PSUs permanently established</p>	<p>The baseline for Phase 2 PSUs had to be revised from 7 to 10 for accuracy. When the M&E Plan was revised in 2016, the source documentation to support the fact that the additional 3 PSUs were already permanently established could not be provided, therefore we could only confirm that 7 were already permanent in 2016. However, we now have the appropriate documentation (signed Perda/Pergub) to support the fact that the additional 3 PSUs were already permanent at the baseline stage of Phase 2, in 2016. Additional information was updated to add information that would help interpret the ITT data.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Phase 1 (2013): 8 Phase 2 (2016): 10 <p>The source of the Phase 2 baseline is the MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU August 2016 Progress Report, supported by the signed perda/pergub/etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> The baseline for Phase 1 PSUs is based on 2014 data and the baseline for Phase 2 PSUs is based on 2016 data, however both figures are aggregated in the ITT. As such, aggregate reporting prior to the start of Phase 2 (Q13), looks like the number of permanent PSUs dropped below baseline, but that is not the case.
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Number of pilot PSUs monitoring and reporting on performance</p>	<p>The indicator name and definition were refined to be consistent with the intent of the program logic to reflect the impact of training and mentoring outputs on a Pilot PSU resulting in the cumulative development of at least one procurement performance measurement report. The previous indicator was unclear about whether it would count repeated annual reports or just the completion of one annual report. The refinement of the definition is in line with the original design of the project and reflects whether Pilot PSUs have implemented at least one performance report (with analysis of annual results and corrective actions for future performance improvements). The indicator level (outcome) indicator classification (cumulative), unit of measure (number), and frequency of measure (quarterly) remain unchanged. Beyond impact measurement, the Project also currently collects data on which Pilot PSUs sustain the practice of performance reporting, which reflects the sustainability of the new practice, but it would not be appropriate for impact tracking, and would require mentoring and data collection beyond the Compact period as Pilots PSUs often develop the reports in mid-year and the sustainability measure would need to be tracked for months after the Compact period ends in April 2018.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of pilot PSUs that have established annual performance reports • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of pilot PSUs that have completed an annual performance report reflecting more than 2 performance indicators. Generally, pilot PSUs have focused performance tracking narrowly on 2 indicators - budget absorption and difference between owner estimate and contract price, while the Performance Management and Measurement (PMM) effort focuses on improved performance management of procurement timeliness, quality, cost, and service level.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
Outcome	<p>Number of pilot PSUs with draft Permen/Pergub/Perda completed</p>	<p>This indicator was revised to correct the baseline and add information to help interpret the ITT reporting. The baseline for Phase 2 PSUs had to be revised from 7 to 10 for accuracy. When the M&E Plan was revised in 2016, the source documentation to support the fact that the additional 3 PSUs were already permanently established (which implies that they would have already achieved this intermediate outcome of having a draft permanency document) could not be provided, therefore we could only confirm that 7 were already permanent in 2016. However, we now have the appropriate documentation (signed Perda/Pergub/etc.) to support the fact that the additional 3 PSUs were already permanent at the baseline stage of Phase 2, in 2016.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Phase 1 (2013): 8 Phase 2 (2016): 10 <p>The source of the Phase 2 baseline is the MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU August 2016 Progress Report, supported by the signed perda/pergub/etc. The fact that these PSUs already had a signed permen/perda/etc. at baseline was taken to mean that they already had a draft perman/perda/etc. at baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> The baseline for Phase 1 PSUs is based on 2014 data and the baseline for Phase 2 PSUs is based on 2016 data, however both figures are aggregated in the ITT. As such, aggregate reporting prior to the start of Phase 2 (Q13), looks like the number of PSUs with the draft document dropped below baseline, but that is not the case.
Outcome	<p>Number of Centers of Excellence (CoE) established</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was added in order to track the establishment of Centers of Excellence among the pilot PSUs, which is an outcome of the mentoring work.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of Centers of Excellence (CoE) established • <u>Definition:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<p>The number of pilot PSUs that have been established as Centers of Excellence (CoEs), based on having met each of the required 22 criteria (See the March 2017 “Konsep CoE” document for the 22 indicators). Pilot PSUs will be established as CoE once they achieve 22 criteria signifying their progress in developing their institutional set up, management, operations and personnel. Establishment of a PSU CoE will be evidenced by verification of achievement on 22 criteria by the organizational development contractor (Pricewaterhouse Coopers / PwC). The establishment of a PSU CoE contributes to the overarching goal in building the organizational capacity of the pilot PSUs to play a more proactive role in planning, monitoring, and managing more effective and efficient procurement. PSU CoEs are also expected to provide a forum for exchange of knowledge amongst the relevant stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PSU Senior Advisor report and PwC report on verification of achievement of 22 criteria • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: No target There is no specific target for this outcome. • <u>Additional Information:</u> None
--	--	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

<p>Output</p>	<p>Number of framework agreements signed</p>	<p>This indicator definition was updated to more accurately describe the scope of national and local framework agreements. The target was also revised because it was incorrect and applied to the targeted number of framework procurements, not framework agreements. The number of framework agreements to come out of each framework procurement is not something that is known prior to the close of a procurement, nor is something that is targeted; therefore there is no longer a target for this indicator.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Number of signed framework agreements supported by PM Project at two levels: (i) National (to provide goods that are available nation-wide and can be applied to nation-wide purchases), and (ii) Local (to provide goods and services based on more specific local needs and can be applied on purchases only for certain budget units in certain administrative areas based on where the PSU/Budget Units are located). • <u>Additional Information:</u> None • <u>Target:</u> No target
<p>Output</p>	<p>Number of framework procurements conducted</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>New indicator was added to track the number of framework procurements conducted by the project, which has a target of 25.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> <u>Output</u> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of framework procurements conducted • <u>Definition:</u> The total number of framework procurements conducted with support from MCA-I that result in signed framework agreements at the local and national level. There are several categories of goods/services for framework procurements identified in target PSUs (including both pilot and non-pilot PSUs). National framework procurements are expected to result in framework agreements that are accessible to any budget unit/PSU. Each national-level framework procurement will be counted as just one procurement even though it affects multiple locations. Local framework procurements are expected to result in framework agreements that are accessible to a specific set of budget units/PSUs, depending on location. The PM Project may conduct multiple local framework procurements for the same category (e.g. asphalt in Gorontalo, Semarang and Yogyakarta), and each procurement of this type will be counted in the total. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By framework agreement category type (National, Local). • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PWC monthly report, Framework Contracting senior advisor report, supported with a copy of the front page of the established contract for the LKPP/PSU framework agreement. • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for Framework Contracting. (will be responsible to get the data from PSUs and/or LKPP respective units.) • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> - Year 5/End of Compact: 25 category of framework agreement (20 categories at Local, 5 categories at National) New target was set based on the compact fund reallocation in June 2016, which increased the targeted amount of framework agreements categories by 15, an additional 12 Local categories and an additional 3 National categories. • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target based on June 2016 fund reallocation to PM Project.
Output	Number of items registered in e-catalog	<p>Definition and Additional Information updated for clarity.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of items, based on local and national framework agreements negotiated with the support of the PM Project, registered in e-catalogue. • <u>Additional Information:</u> None

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

<p>Output</p>	<p>Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched</p>	<p>The indicator definition was updated to reflect adjustments to the PMIS design. Each module’s detailed definition follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI) The DWBI project provides LKPP with its first data warehouse for the reporting and analysis of the procurement data generated by all of the applications and systems under LKPP’s national e-procurement system. The DWBI projects prime objective is the improvement of all aspects of the LKPP National e-Procurement program that affects procurement data quality and collection, including leading reporting, analysis tools and training for better destination of procurement data. LKPP’s national e-procurement system includes all transaction processing systems: SiRup, SPSE, Pre-Catalogue, e-Catalogue, e-Purchasing, Black List, Vendor & User Management (SiKAP), Contract Management. The DWBI project activities include: (i) The analysis, upgrade and repair of the data collection processes and applications (Data Collection Engines DCE); (ii) The establishment of new standard operating procedures (SOP) to improve the quality of procurement transaction data; (iii) Consulting with LKPP on all contributing aspects that improve the quality of procurement data; and (iv) Consulting with LKPP on the LPSE Cloud program 2. Pre-Catalogue The Pre-Catalogue system is a suite of integrated applications that manages: (i) Choice and approval processes for the establishment of framework agreements; (ii) Tendering, evaluation, selection and contract award processes for framework agreements; (iii) Establishment of the resulting e-Catalogues between the budget unit and vendors; (iv) e-purchasing of items from framework agreements; (v) Ongoing management of the e-Catalogues throughout the framework agreement contract cycle; and (vi) Ongoing contract management of the frame agreement for all contract management processes. The Pre-Catalogue system is tightly configured to the GoI Procurement regulations for the selection, creation and contract management of framework agreements. The system has integrated all processes within the system to ensure maximum visibility, transparency, data capture and audit. 3. Contract Management application The Contract Management application is an application for the management of all styles of procurement contract throughout the contract life-cycle. It has been deployed within the Pre-Catalogue / E-Catalogue system and has been integrated with the GoI / LKPP SPSE tendering system. 4. LPSE Cloud Hardware #1 This provides infrastructure and software to enable LKPP to advance its LPSE Cloud Program. The LPSE Cloud will centralize and manage the GoI’s National SPSE tendering system within a single instance, accessed by all stakeholders via a standard internet connection. This requires a three step program implementation. Step 1: Back-up and act as disaster recovery to all current 640 SPSE instances. Step 2: Standardise all 640 SPSE instances, develop & test the SPSE software to become a single "multi-tenant" system, develop necessary technical migration processes and plan for migration. Step 3: Progressively migrate all budget users, vendors and users to the central LPSE Cloud system. 5. LPSE Cloud Hardware #2 This is a procurement of Security and VPN appliances to enable LKPP to move forward on its LPSE Cloud Program. This expedites Step 1 of the LPSE Cloud Hardware #1 program, and leaves behind a secure internet connection for local entities to access the LPSE Cloud system at Step 3. 6. Fraud Filters
---------------	---	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

Fraud Filters are algorithms used to detect or prevent fraud, waste and abuse in traditional or electronic procurement systems. The Fraud Filters Project has 3 components: (i) IT Modules or Applications using fraud filters to generate reports and process actions; (ii) The creation of Standard Operating Procedures, CBT Training and related materials; and (iii) The rollout of the modules, training and materials to chosen audiences with the Gol. The Fraud Filters modules are software applications that have been developed by the vendor of the DWBI & Pre-Catalogue / E-Catalogue systems.

A summary of the change(s) includes:

- **Definition:**

Date by which all six PMIS module(s) are launched nationally. PMIS modules will be rolled out in modules: (1) Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI), (2) Pre-Catalogue, (3) Contract Management, (4) LPSE Cloud Hardware #1, (5) LPSE Cloud Hardware #2, and (6) Fraud Filters

1. Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI): Provides 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
2. Pre-Catalogue: A suite of integrated applications that manages processes for framework agreements and resulting e-Catalogues
3. Contract Management: Manages all types of procurements throughout the contract lifecycle
4. LPSE Cloud Hardware #1: Infrastructure and software to advance the Cloud, which will centralize, standardize, and manage Gol’s national SPSE tendering system
5. LPSE Cloud Hardware #2: Procures security and VPN appliances to advance the Cloud program
6. Fraud Filters: Algorithms used to detect or prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in electronic and traditional procurement systems

- **Disaggregation:**

By module

- **Target:**

- (1) Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence (DWBI): 30 November 2016
- (2) Pre-Catalogue: 30 November 2016
- (3) Contract Management: 30 November 2016
- (4) LPSE Cloud Hardware #1: 31 March 2018
- (5) LPSE Cloud Hardware #2: 31 March 2018
- (6) Fraud Filters: 31 March 2018

- **Additional Information:**

Targets based on milestones set out in procurement contracts.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2017

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

Output	Number of auditors trained	<p>This indicator definition was revised to follow the updated auditor training plan based on the 7th Booz Allen Hamilton Contract Amendment Number PM-A-23 on March 29th, 2017. The Amendment and resulting increased target were a result of stakeholder meetings with BPKP, LKPP, and MCA-I. The need for more trained auditors as well as increased exposure to training were discussed and agreed upon.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Total number of auditors trained. The training targets 2 groups of auditors who perform procurement audits and 1 group of trainers who train the auditors. They are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspector Generals who are conducting procurement audits at the regional, district and sub-district level; and 2. BPKP who are auditing at the Ministerial level down as well as Presidential appointed. 3. Trainers for auditor at BPKP (Training of trainers (ToT)) <p>They will be trained in three modules as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation: Trainee type, sex • Baseline: 0 • Target: 160 (Inspector Generals: 50 participants; BPKP: 89 participants; ToT: 21) • Additional Information: Target based on March 29, 2017 BAH contract amendment (PM-A-23)
Output	<p>Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialty modules</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan for the activities related to procurement skills training in specialty modules. This indicator will capture the training given to PSU and non-PSU staff on specialty modules. The specialty modules are specialized modules developed as addition to the 18 core procurement skills training modules. There will be 9 specialty modules developed consisting of specific skills tailored to focus on the core activities and key procurements conducted by the strategic pilot PSUs. Strategic pilot PSUs are Ministerial PSU 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 and Public Housing. Other non-strategic pilot PSUs or non-PSU staff may or may not participate in the training depending on HRD team identification.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialty modules • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on specialized procurement skills modules. Training participants will be selected from pilot PSUs and the modules they receive will be based on the types of procurements conducted by their PSUs. There will be 9 specialty modules covering specific skills related to the core activities and key procurements conducted by Ministry-level pilot PSUs, also known as the strategic pilot PSUs. Some of these specialty modules overlap with the advanced procurement skills training modules, however the reported trainees will be separate from the advanced procurement skills training. The same person may be trained in different modules; therefore, the training participant count will not be unique individuals. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> Sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target
--	--	--

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> None
Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills	<p>Revised in indicator definition to accurately capture the training modules offered to non-PSU staff.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills. Non-PSU staff trained cover three job functions: Budget Owners (PA/KPA), Commitment Making Officers/ Project Managers (PPK); and Results Handovers Officers (PPHP). Phase 1 trainees completed at least the first 8 modules of the 18 procurement skills modules and other relevant module as required depending on their job function. Phase 2 trainees will be trained on relevant modules depending on their job function. Phase 2 training numbers will reflect trainees that have completed their specific training curriculum. The competencies covered in the procurement skills training (PST) are technical and occupational specific and required to fulfill a specific technical role.
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills	<p>The indicator definition is revised to capture the changes in how training will be delivered to the Phase 2 PSUs, i.e. some training will be computer-based, rather than in-person/classroom.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills at specific levels who have completed all modules in the training level. This includes functional and non-functional positions. In total, there are 12 modules (6 Basic, 6 Intermediate). The competencies covered in the organizational skills training are those which are required to perform in any role across a government institution and provide the basis for core business processes. For Phase 2 PSUs, the first three modules will be delivered through face-to-face format, while modules 4 to 12 will be delivered through a Computer Based Training (CBT) format.
Output	Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on at least one procurement skills module NEW	<p>This indicator was added to count the total number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on any number of procurement skills modules. The other procurement skills training indicator is tracking the number of unique individuals who have completed all modules in basic, intermediate, or advanced levels, but due to various factors, more people than just those have been trained. This indicator will capture the scope of trained individuals, not just those who completed the full procurement skills curricula. Note that many of the same people will also be trained on organizational skills and there may be additional people not counted in this indicator who are trained on some amount of organizational skills. Due to difficulties in combining the procurement and organizational skills training databases, this indicator will only focus on the procurement skills trainees.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of PSU and non-PSU staff trained on at least one procurement skills module

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of unique individuals, PSU and non-PSU staff, that have received any training in procurement skills. Any individual who has completed at least one procurement skills module will be counted. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By PSU and non-PSU and by sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PST training database, IDT training database • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD, MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target • <u>Additional Information:</u> This indicator counts any person trained on procurement skills by the project. It should not be added to any other reported skills training to avoid double counting.
Output	Average difference in pre and post test scores for PSU staff	<p>The indicator definition was updated to more accurately reflect the data that is reported by the project team. The PM team keeps one database for all trainees and each quarter calculates the average difference between pre and post-test scores across all people trained to-date, not just those trained in that quarter.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

	trained on procurement skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Average difference between pre-training and post-training test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills at specified level. =[SUM of [Post score – Pre score] for all scored trainees to date]/[SUM scored trainees to date]
Output	Average difference in pre and post test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills	<p>The indicator definition was updated to more accurately reflect the data that is reported by the project team. The PM team keeps one database for all trainees and each quarter calculates the average difference between pre and post-test scores across all people trained to-date, not just those trained in that quarter.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Average difference between pre-training and post-training test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills. [SUM of [Post score – Pre score] for all scored trainees to date]/[SUM scored trainees to date]
Output	Date Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) launched NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in order to track the additional activity in establishing Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) under Institutional Structure and Professionalization of PSUs Sub-Activity for PSU strengthening component. This additional activity was added to the PM Project through a budget reallocation in 2016. This indicator is based on details in the 7th amendment of PricewaterhouseCoopers contract number PM-A-025, dated March 8th, 2017.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Date Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) launched • Definition: Date on which the Procurement Knowledge Center (PKC) is launched. The Procurement Knowledge Center is a web-based platform that expands the existing online maturity model to integrate all Procurement Modernization Project knowledge assets, including but not limited to: Procurement Skills, Organizational Development, PMIS, Framework Agreements, PPP and SPP training content, templates and related content from implementing the PM Pilot project. It will be in a user friendly web-based system to expand awareness, access, and adoption of procurement professionalization lessons learned and leading practices from the implementation of PM Project reforms and modernization initiatives in the pilot PSUs. • Unit of Measure: Date • Disaggregation:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Procurement Modernization)

		<p>None</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Primary Data source:</u> PSU senior advisor report• <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination• <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once• <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date• <u>Baseline:</u> N/A• <u>Target:</u> <u>April 2, 2018</u>• <u>Additional Information:</u> None
--	--	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

Indicator Level (Previous 2016)	Indicator Name (Previous 2016)	Modification/Justification (Current 2017)
GREEN PROSPERITY PROJECT		
1. Participatory Land Use Planning Activity		
Outcome	Number of village boundaries established	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017, it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed. As of May 2017, 114 villages had been assisted and only a remaining 182 are expected to be assisted by the existing PMap contracts due to the cancellation of the PMap 5 contract.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450).
Outcome	Number of district-level databases containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017, it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed. The indicator name was also changed since we are not able to determine whether or not the databases contain comprehensive information, rather we can only verify that they are in the public domain.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of district-level databases on land use, land cover, permits and licenses launched publically. • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
Output	Number of villages assisted in participatory village boundary setting and resource mapping.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017, it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed. As of May 2017, 114 villages had been assisted and only a remaining 182 are expected to be assisted by the existing PMap contracts due to the cancellation of the PMap 5 contract.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2017

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450).
Output	Number of district-level inventories of land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories created.	<p>This indicator was revised to add more clarity to the indicator name and the additional information about the target was updated to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Number of district-level databases of land use, land cover, permits and licenses created. • Additional Information: Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
Output	Number of enhanced district-level spatial plans.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017 it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Information: Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
Output	Stakeholders trained	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017 it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Information: Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016, assuming PLUP will train 10 people at the district level within the TPPBDs (10X45=450) and 5 people per village (450 villages in total) on the VPTs (5X241=1,205). <p>This indicator includes both Task 1 and Task 4 training participants (all people who serve on the district-level Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation Committees (TPPBDs) and the village-level Village Participation Teams (VPTs).</p>
	Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Geospatial	<p>This indicator was added in order to show the addition of another component to the PLUP activity in the final year of the Compact, i.e. to establish collaboration with Indonesian Geospatial Agency (Badan Informasi Geospasial BIG). Signing of IEA with BIG is part of sustainability strategy to ensure proper use of results and lessons learned from GP projects. Under this agreement, MCAI will provide data system to enable BIG to continually update the geospatial information in line with One Map Policy and national priority, as well as providing access to all geospatial data to all villages, sub districts, districts and provinces.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

	<p>Information Agency signed</p> <p>NEW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Process • Indicator Name: Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Geospatial Information Agency signed. • Definition: Date by which IEA approved by MCA Indonesia and Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). The IEA provides software, hardware, and training to BIG to host, maintain, and disseminate the geospatial data produced by the GP PLUP Activity. The specific purpose of the technical assistance is for BIG to serve during and after the Compact as the national level node of the Participatory Mapping and Planning (PMAP) Information Management System (IMS). The PMAP 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. • Unit of Measure: Date • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data source: Signed IEA • Responsible Party: MCA-I GP • Frequency of Reporting: Once • Indicator Classification: Date • Baseline: N/A • Targets: No Target
--	---	--

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2017

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

Process	Number of districts that formally adopted guidelines for participatory village boundary setting.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the project plans as of July 2016. Project plans have changed and, as of May 2017 it is no longer anticipated that this target will be achieved, but the M&E Plan target will not be changed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target is based on the projected number of districts in which GP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
2. Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity		
Process	Proposals that receive project preparation support.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to account for the fact that some of the Window 3B grant agreements contained two phases—the TAPP phase and the project implementation or construction phase. As a result, the TAPP grants were not separate agreements altogether, rather parts of the larger grant agreement. Change has been done to include TAPP deliverables in Full Grant Agreement of Window 3B (on-grid renewable energy) TAPPs that had previously not been counted.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Number of proposals that that have been approved to receive a Technical Assistance for Project Preparation (TAPP) grant. The TAPP grant provides financial assistance to select project sponsors to carry out feasibility studies, environmental and social studies, or other project preparation studies. They have been provided for proposals submitted under Windows 1 and 3. They have been provided for proposals submitted under Windows 1 and 3. The total count includes the 3B grants that included both a TAPP and full grant phase. • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> TAPP grants for Window 1, 3A, and 3B and Grant Agreement documents for Window 3B • <u>Additional Information:</u> This indicator does not reflect TA work that is separate from TAPP grants, such as TA support from the Grant Program Managers or PMC.
Process	Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to account for the fact that some of the Window 3B grant agreements contained two phases—the TAPP phase and the project implementation or construction phase. As a result, the TAPP grants were not separate agreements altogether, rather parts of the larger grant agreement.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total value of TAPP (Technical Assistance for Project Preparation) grant funding and funding for the first deliverable (TAPP part) of combined Window 3B grants, disbursed to support project preparation. • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Information: This indicator does not reflect the significant share of Activity 2 funding that paid for the GP PMC (Program Management Consultant). This is because the PMC contract covers more than technical assistance (e.g. oversight) to grantees and it is difficult to parse. It also does not reflect the Grant Program Managers’ support provided on Window 2.
3. GP Facility Activity		
Outcome	Modeled reductions or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to reflect the hiring of MCA-I’s independent GHG consultant who will be responsible for modelling and calculating the estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions. Previously, we had expected the estimates of GHG impacts to include both expected reductions and avoidance of GHG emissions, but having spoken to the firm responsible for these calculations we now understand that the methodology will only model expected reductions based on changes to baseline energy consumption practices.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Modeled reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. • Definition: Estimated metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) expected to be reduced as a result of completion of GP-funded projects. Estimates will be independently produced for each grant, based on standard models for each intervention type, but will be based on grantee-provided data. • Primary Data Source: ICF Incorporated LLC (MCA-I independent GHG consultant) • Additional Information: MCA-I has hired an independent consultant to model and calculate the estimated greenhouse gasses targeted for reduction or avoidance.
Outcome	Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees, and align the definition better with the grants that have been signed. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex V. The disaggregation for this indicator are revised to better reflect the concrete activities done by the project, and to include definition of social forestry. The definition of disaggregation was adopted before all window 2 are signed (june 2016) therefore they do not clearly mention Social Forestry (SF) as one of the main portfolios of Window 2. Using the definition of SF that refers to Permen LHK no 83/2016, the disaggregation was revised accordingly. The main aspects of SF are socio-economic-environment and the ultimate objective is to reduce poverty mainly the communities surrounding and within the area of the forest and to rehabilitate the critical land. There are 6 schemes of SF as stipulated in the Permen LHK no 83/2016. To avoid confusion between sustainable agriculture (SA) and SF, it is agreed that SA practices are for non-forest area, while SF practices will be in the forest area.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection as mentioned in the disaggregation no 3 refers to a broader schemes of protection, not only “forest protection area”. This will include eco-tourism and watershed management.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any result claimed for SF, must include the following as means of verification: map of the area certified by authorities and the relevant license. Number of licenses obtained using resources provided by the MCAI grants will not be captured by ITT, but it will be reported in the narrative. <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition: Total estimated area of agricultural, forest, or peatland systems under improved management, rehabilitated or restored from degraded status, or protected from environmental degradation through sustainable practices, as a result of GP-funded projects and as reported by implementers. Methodologies for estimating the areas of land impacted may vary across implementers. The land area is disaggregated into the following categories based on intervention type: (1) Sustainable agriculture: Cultivated hectares applying sustainable and improved agricultural technologies or practices and/or brought under certification schemes (e.g. re-wetted peatland is planted with a crop for economic purposes, practices such as adding shade trees to coffee plantings to improve quality, cocoa sustainability certification or cocoa produced under a traceability system, oil palm produced under a certification system such as RSPO, etc.), (2) Sustainable land management: Hectares where measures to restore, rehabilitate, or conserve lands (including forest and peatland) are adopted to facilitate future land-use that meets local socio-economic needs including social forestry schemes in accordance with Permen LHK no 83/2016, ecosystem functions (including hydrology and carbon storage, biodiversity and high-value conservation designation) and/or other environmental needs, such as a reduced risk of fire and flooding. (3) Protection: Hectares for which measures are undertaken to protect and/or maintain its environmental characteristics from degradation (e.g. water management schemes applied to watersheds connected to micro-hydro projects, land areas protected for eco-tourism initiatives, etc.) Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 498,382 Consist of 175,822 Ha for sustainable agriculture, 194,841 Ha for sustainable land management, and 127,719 Ha for Protection. The targets were calculated from window 1, window 2 and window 3b on RSPO. Additional Information: The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1, 2, and 3B (RSPO) grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the termination of 1 Window 3B grant containing RSPO (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
Output	Hectares of peatland mapped	<p>This indicator was revised in order to provide more detailed information of what the peatland mapping activity will entail based on the signed Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-I and Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). Peatland mapping will be done to provide spatial information to establish biophysical, social, legal and administration of peatlands in the targeted areas. Maps that will be produced consist of small scale mapping 1:50,000 to determine general zoning including peat depth and topography; medium scale mapping at 1:10,000 to map land use patterns and to serve as the base for the peat hydrological unit detailed administrative plan; large scale map 1:2,000 for the priority restoration areas as determined by BRG. This mapping will be compiled using LiDAR imagery, satellite imagery, traditional and UAV based aerial photography, as well as digital elevation modelling and terrestrial surveys that will be used to inform the design of canal. The indicator was moved from the PLUP Activity to the GP Facility Activity, to more accurately reflect the main source of funds and responsible unit. While this activity falls under a PMaP contract, which is usually associated with PLUP, it is actually going to be managed by the GP grant Window 1 team. As such, the primary data source and responsible party were updated.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: 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. • Primary Data source: PMaP 9 Implementer Report • Responsible Party: MCA-I GP Window 1 • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 249,329 • Additional Information: The target is based on the Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG): (i) Sungai Batang Hari - Sungai Hitam Laut 189,862.34 Ha; (ii) Batanghari - Sungai Kampeh 59,466.38 Ha.
Output	Canal blocking structures built.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 372 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator comes from the Window 1 and 2 grant agreements. Specifically, WWF expects 10 big dams and 60 small dams to be established by the end of the compact, EMM Berbak expects to construct up to 296 compacted dams. Window 2, will establish 6 small dams through Mitra Aksi Foundation.
Output	Project participants trained through GP Finance Facility-	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex V.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

	funded projects and/or partnerships.	<p>Year 5/ End of Compact: 136,973 person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Information: The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1, 2, 3A and 3B grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the termination of grants under Window 1 (ESL) and 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
Output	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex V.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 138.9 km • Additional Information: The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (WWF) and 3A grant agreements. Some of the km reported may be considered Tx lines in the remote context of the projects. However, because these lines are all below 66kV (MCC’s Common Indicators’ cut off for distinguishing between Dx and Tx lines), they are all reported as Dx.
	<p>Households provided with renewable energy source</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added in order to reflect the fact that renewable energy was being provided to households in forms other than an electricity connection to a mini-grid, e.g. biogas digesters providing a cooking gas source to households or solar lanterns providing a lighting source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Households provided with renewable energy source. • Definition: The total number of unique households that have been provided with a renewable energy source, e.g. solar lanterns or bio-gas connection for cooking, This indicator does not include electricity connections. • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data source:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Party: MCA-I GP PMC • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero • Targets: Year 5/ End of Compact: 3,240 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (Hivos) and Window 2.
Output	Customers added by project.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex V. Additional Information was also updated to reflect the sources of the target.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 10,352 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator is taken from Window 1 (WWF), 2, and 3A. It includes both households and public facilities (e.g. schools, community irrigation), that have been provided with an electricity connection/source.
Output	Renewable energy sold to PLN.	<p>This indicator was revised to clarify in the indicator definition that the data is reported on an annual basis and therefore should be interpreted as the quantity of gigawatt hours per year that are sold to PLN. The primary data source was updated to indicate that the signed power purchase agreements with PLN may be an additional supporting document for reporting.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Definition:

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2017

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>The amount of power produced through commercial-scale renewable energy grants that is sold to PLN (Indonesian government owned electricity distribution company) to be added to the grid on an annual basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data source: PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports and Power Purchase Agreements
Output	Generation capacity added.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex V. Additional Information was updated to reflect sources of target.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 27.2 MW • Additional Information: The target for this indicator is based on signed Window 1, Window 2, and Window 3A and 3B grant agreements. This also reflects the 1 terminated grants under 3B which is PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi. The generation capacity added refers to renewable energy.
	<p>Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) established.</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added in order to track a unique element of the Window 3A (Off-grid Renewable Energy Grants), the special purpose vehicles (SPVs) established to give communities management rights over the power plant with majority share.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) established. • Definition: The total number of the special purpose vehicles (SPVs) established, indicated by the availability of legal establishment i.e. PT (Deed of establishment, Statute), private sector involvement in the structure (as stated in the Notarial Deed, Akta Notaris), and SPV Business plan in place. The SPVs are intended to set up an ownership structure whereby the community manages the power plant with majority share (minimum 51%). • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data source:

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 6 • <u>Additional Information:</u> The target for this indicator taken from Window 3A (off-grid RE) M&E Plans signed as of 31 May 2017. SPVs targeted in the following areas Karampuang (1), Berau (3), Mentawai (1) and Sumba (1)
	<p>Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plans established</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added in order to track a unique element of the Window 3B (On-grid Renewable Energy Grants), the Community Benefit Sharing established to give communities management rights over the power plant with majority share.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) plans established. • <u>Definition:</u> Number of Community Benefit Sharing (CBS) Plans established to govern the sharing or investment of profits from sale of generated power to PLN in communities adjacent to power generation site. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>None</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data source: PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • Responsible Party: MCA-I GP PMC • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero • Targets: Year 5/ End of Compact: 10 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator is based on the number of signed and active 3B (commercial RE) grants. Each grant must have a CBS plan. Target adjusted to reflect the 1 terminated grant under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
Process	External resources disbursed.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 80,146,154 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator comes from Window 1, 3A (4% of the total grants), and 3B grant agreements. It was adjusted to reflect the 2 terminated grant under Window 1 (ESL & CTG) and 1 terminated grant under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi). <p>*Note: Technically this is an "Outcome" of the project, but for the sake of simplifying the ITT all financing indicators are classified as "Process".</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

<p>Process</p>	<p>Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility.</p>	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 136,645,166 • Additional Information: The target for this indicator comes from Window 1, 2, 3A and 3B grant agreements, and the TAPP component of 3B combined grants is excluded. The target was adjusted to reflect the 2 terminated grants under Window 1 (ESL and CTG) and 1 under 3B (PT. Bangka Biogas Synergi).
<p>Process</p>	<p>Project financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) grants.</p>	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV. A note was also added in the additional information section to clarify that the values reported under this indicator are already counted in the total <i>Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility</i> and therefore should not be aggregated in order to avoid double counting. The name and definition were also modified to reflect that the grants are referred to women's <i>economic</i> empowerment grants, rather than just women's empowerment grants.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Project financing disbursed for women's economic empowerment (WEE) grants. • Definition: Total value of Window 2 (CBNRM) financing disbursed for women's economic empowerment (WEE) grants by Targeted Gender Activities fund. In particular, these grants aim to support women's organizations to strengthen their capacity in availing economic opportunities in climate mitigation and low carbon economy, together with achieving GP objectives of reducing GHG and increasing household income. • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 2,606,363 • Additional Information: The 5 Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Grants are a subset of the Window 2 grants and are already counted in the total Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility, therefore should not be aggregated so as to avoid double counting.
<p>Process</p>	<p>Signed MOUs between MCA and districts.</p>	<p>This indicator was revised in order to modify the explanation of the target to note that the target was based on the PLUP project plans as of July 2016. Originally, the GP Project was designed so that in any district in which there was a grant, PLUP would work. However, PLUP is no longer able to work in all districts with GP funding, so while the PLUP targets may not be achieved, the targeted number of MOUs may still be achieved since several grantees are working outside of districts in which PLUP has or will work.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target is based on the projected number of districts in which PLUP would work in (45) as of July 2016.
Process	External resources leveraged in grant agreements.	<p>Definition and data source amended to reflect the fact that some signed grants have been terminated since signing</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition</u> Total value of partner/co-financing funding contributions leveraged for GP funded projects. Partners include private sector and non-governmental organizations. The co-financing amount of any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported. (Does not include Compact funds) • <u>Primary data source</u> GAST Report, supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters
Process	Project financing approved by the GP Finance Facility.	<p>Definition and data source amended to reflect the fact that some signed grants have been terminated since signing</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition</u> Total value of grant financing to be provided by the GP Finance Facility (Compact-funded portion only), as stated in the signed grant agreement. The remaining value of any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported. • <u>Primary data source</u> GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters.
Process	Grant agreements signed.	<p>Definition and data source amended to reflect the fact that some signed grants have been terminated since signing</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Name</u> Grant agreements signed and active. • <u>Definition</u> Number of GP Facility grants signed by MCA-Indonesia. Any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported. • <u>Primary data source</u> GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements and cancellation letters.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

	<p>Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) signed</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added in order to show the addition of another component to the PLUP activity in the final year of the Compact, i.e. to establish collaboration with Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Process • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Implementing Entity Agreement (IEA) between MCA-Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) signed. • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which IEA approved by MCA Indonesia and Indonesia Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). The IEA intends to provide technical assistance, training, and institutional support to BRG to help the agency fulfill its mandate and ensure the use of data and learning generated through the GP Project’s peatland work. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Signed IEA • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once
--	--	---

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Classification: Date • Baseline: N/A • Targets: No target
4. Green Knowledge Activity		
Outcome	Centers of Excellence (CoE) established.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 6 • Additional Information: Target comes from the original GK grant agreements.
Output	Project participants trained through Green Knowledge-funded projects.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 3,687 • Additional Information: Target comes from GK grant agreements and the associated grant amendments (KM Utama) and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
Output	Number of knowledge products produced.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: 420

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo (Green Prosperity)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target comes from original GK grant agreements and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
Process	Project financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to revise the targets based on all finalized grant agreements, amendments, or M&E plans of the various GP grantees. The full list of grants and their specific targets are outlined in Annex IV.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 11,517,585 • <u>Additional Information:</u> Target comes from GK grant agreements and the associated grant amendments (KM Utama) and was adjusted to reflect the termination of the Green Consortium.
Process	Grant agreements approved by the Green Knowledge Activity	<p>Definition and data source amended to reflect the fact that some signed grants have been terminated since signing and to better align with the similar indicator under the GP Facility Activity</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Name</u> Green Knowledge grant agreements signed and active • <u>Definition</u> Number of Green Knowledge grants signed by MCA-Indonesia. Any signed grants that are terminated will be removed from the total figure reported.

Note that all the above information reflected in this Green Prosperity M&E Plan revision is current as of May 31, 2017. Grant amendments and terminations that will change targets may occur after this date, but cannot be captured in this M&E Plan.

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		

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 V: Green Prosperity Grant Targets

Grant Number	Grantee	Win- down	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- financing value)	Project financing disbursed (target based on MCA-1 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	4,278,296	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 2017 and GMT Report
No. 2015/Grant/017	PT ECO Solution Lombok	1	Terminated																		
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																		
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 Javlek 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		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		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 WARSU - 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 WARSU - 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	IIEE	2		RE	Off-grid RE							200		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						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 The Samdhana Institute - Sumba	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	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		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

Annex V: 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-1 grant value)	Total project value (grant + external co-financing) [sum not reported in ITT]	Source of targets
2016/Grant/051	Samdhana Institute - Kolaka	2		NRM	Sustainable Ag	840				1,472								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	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	Submitted M&E Plan revision
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. 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		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		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		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		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																	
No. 2017/Grant/078	PT. Tirtadaya Rinjani	3B		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		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	136,973	138.9	3,240	10,352	27.2	6	10	80,146,154	136,645,166	216,791,320	

NOTES: GP indicator targets based on approved grant documents and amendments or M&E Plans for non-terminated grants as of May 31, 2017. M&E understands that various grants are being amended and/or their M&E Plans are being revised, but these targets reflect what was known by the May cut off date.
 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 V: 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 V: 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.