

Millennium Challenge Account – Indonesia

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

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Version 3¹

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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	15
3.2.3.	Green Prosperity Project Overview	20
3.3.	Projected Economic Benefits.....	27
3.3.1.	Nutrition Project	27
3.3.2.	Procurement Modernization Project	31
3.3.3.	Green Prosperity Project.....	31
3.4.	Program Beneficiaries.....	32
3.4.1.	Nutrition Project	32
3.4.2.	Procurement Modernization Project	32
3.4.3.	Green Prosperity Project.....	33
4.	Monitoring Component.....	33
4.1.	Summary of Monitoring Strategy	33
4.2.	Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)	35
4.3.	Standard Reporting Requirements.....	36
4.3.1.	Quarterly Disbursement Request Package.....	36
4.3.2.	Reporting to MCA and Local Stakeholders.....	36
5.	Evaluation Component	37
5.1.	Summary of Evaluation Strategy	37
5.2.	Specific Evaluation Plans	38
5.2.1.	Nutrition Project Evaluation	39
5.2.2.	Procurement Modernization Project Evaluation.....	41
5.2.3.	Green Prosperity Project Evaluation.....	45
5.3.	Summary of Activities or Sub-Activities without Evaluation Plans	48
6.	Implementation and Management of M&E.....	48
6.1.	Responsibilities.....	48
6.2.	MCA Management Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation.....	50
6.3.	Review and Revision of the M&E Plan.....	51
7.	M&E Budget.....	51
8.	Other	52
8.1.	Reporting/Data Flow Structure of Indonesia Compact.....	52
9.	Bibliography	54

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

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 eight 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 interventions 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. A 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.

- **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 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 will be implemented in three districts in the three new *Generasi* provinces added in 2014: Ogan Komering Ilir district in South Sumatra province, Landak district in West Kalimantan province, and Kapuas district in Central Kalimantan province. 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 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.

- **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.

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.

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 will also 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*. 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. 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 conduct supervision 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 the three new provinces for further distribution to the *puskesmas* and *posyandu* for children under 6-23 months. This program will be piloted for 6 months, in which targeted infants in these three provinces will receive 15 sachets of Taburia per month (one sachet every two days). A mid-term evaluation will be conducted after 3 months of implementation, and if the evaluation reveals no problems with quality control, storage, distribution, or adherence, then the program may be extended through the life of the compact.

To prevent maternal anemia for pregnant women, Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) tablets of an improved formulation compared to the one currently being distributed by the Ministry of Health will be distributed to the District Health Offices in the three new 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.

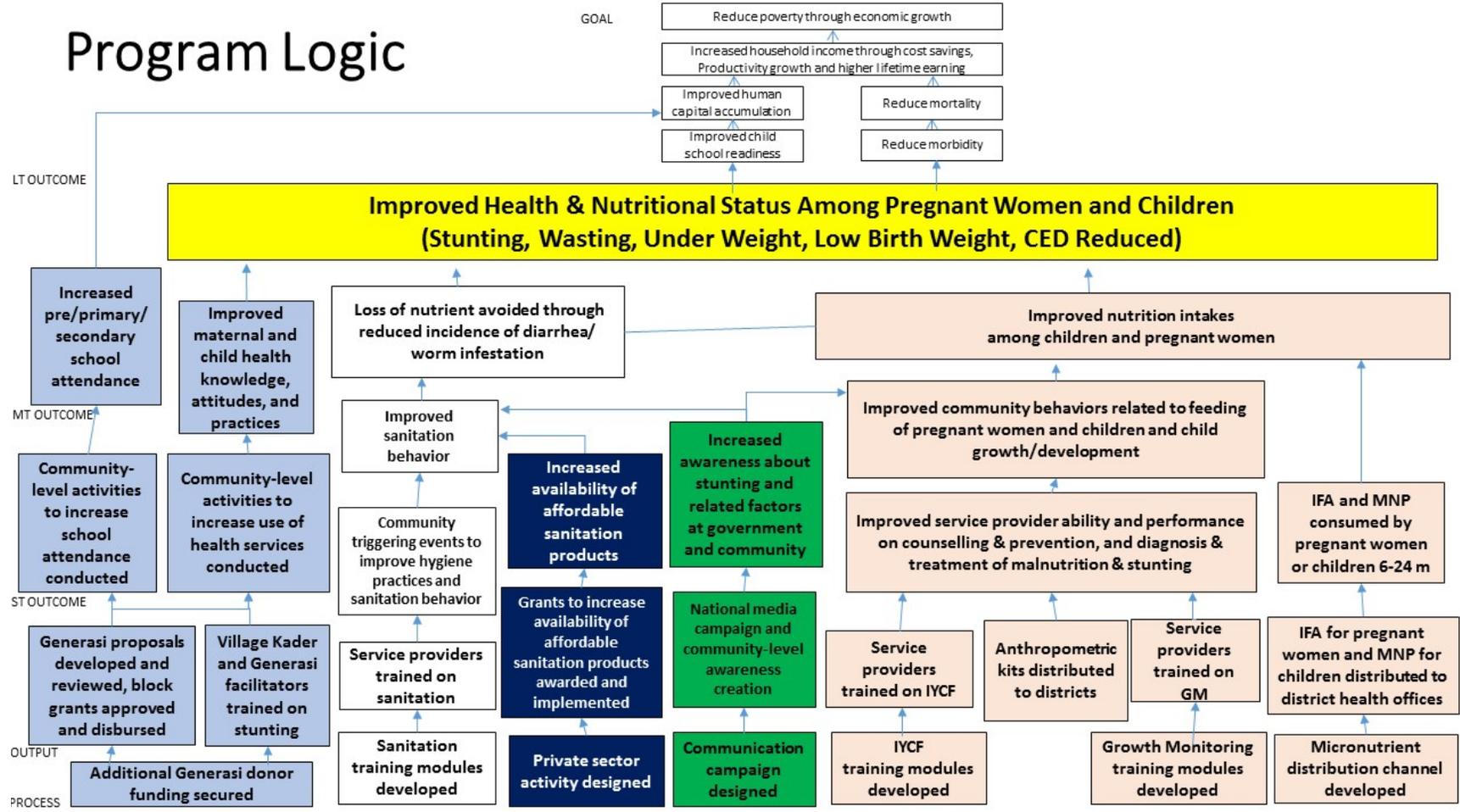
In order to support the communities' and health workers' efforts to improve sanitation practices and reduce open defecation and increase family access to proper sanitation infrastructure, the project will provide a set of latrine molds to selected *puskesmas* in each of the 499 project sub-districts.

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 will be launched 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. The call for proposals will be open to funding partnership projects that combine elements of the above category types and recognizes that in order to address sustainability issues that provision of policy advocacy to local governments is advantageous to include in project design. The expectation is that the project will fund up to \$3M in grants that leverage private sector resources to develop market-driven solutions to needs related to hygiene practices, safe water, and sanitation.
- **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.

Program Logic



- 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. First, the ISP Sub-Activity will train up to 500 procurement professionals in two skill areas: procurement skills and organizational skills. Procurement skills training 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 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 trainings will cover various competencies aimed at improving procurement professionals’ ability to conduct procurements according to government guidelines, ensuring the best value for the government. 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. 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 required within an institution. Both trainings will also be provided to non-PSU staff involved in budgeting planning, procurement, and contract management so 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. This project component is still being designed. Finally, 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.

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. 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 the 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 the 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 Policy and Procedure Activity consists of two parts. The first involves the development of policies and procedures around public-private partnerships (PPPs). This includes development of a practical toolkit with templates and model documents for procurement planning and project preparation. The second previously consisted of the development of a sustainable procurement National Action Plan to incorporate the concepts of environmental and social sustainability into government contracts. However, due to a shift in counterparts and priorities, this component has been re-scoped and some of the budget shifted to the PPP work. As a result, a Discovery Phase Report will replace the National Action Plan and 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, 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 training 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 forum for women procurement specialists in Indonesia 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 highlights 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.

IMPACT

Reduced poverty through economic growth

INDONESIA: PROCUREMENT MODERNIZATION PROJECT LOGIC

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

Pilots with Monitoring and Reporting on Performance

Pilots with PSUs as Centers of Procurement Excellence

Permanent PSUs

Functional Position Established

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

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

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

Capacity building training on PPP for LKPP and GCA

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

Sustainable Public Procurement Legal Framework Research Study

Curriculum and Training Materials development for all trainings

Development of Training Materials for PMIS

Development of Training Materials for Framework Agreements

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.

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 is being implemented in several stages by various contractors, each identified as Participatory Mapping and Planning (PMaP) 1-8. PMaP 1 and 2 are already underway.

For PMaP 1, the activities are being carried out in four “starter” districts identified by the MCA-Indonesia and MCC during the Compact readiness efforts referred to as the District Readiness Assessment (DRA) project. These starter districts are Merangin and Muaro Jambi in Jambi province, and Mamuju and Mamasa in West Sulawesi province. The work is divided into 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.

PMaP 2 is being implemented in nine districts (Sumba Timur, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat and Sumba Barat Daya Districts in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province; Lombok Timur, Lombok Tengah and Lombok Utara Districts in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province; Tanjung Jabung Timur and Kerinci Districts in Jambi Province). The work consists of Tasks 2- 4 outlined above. PMaP 3-8 will be implemented at various stages throughout the Compact.

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	8
Grand Total	35

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 1²: 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.³ Eight grants were awarded through this window in the sum of \$36.7 million and the window is now closed. Including the external funding, the total value of the projects covered by these grants is \$73.4 million.
- 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 SGA 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. The signing of Window 2 grants is in progress.
- 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. 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, eight grant agreements have been signed through Window 3B for a total of \$16.1 million. The signing of Window 3A and additional Window 3B grants is in progress.

As the grants have been awarded and become better defined, the projects have been divided into the following thematic portfolios⁴:

Natural Resource Management

- i. Sustainable Commodities: The projects with activities to support sustainable commodities to date mostly come from the partnership and commercial (on-grid) renewable energy grants. The relevant partnership grants are funding small holder farmer training programs for cocoa, coffee, and palm oil to encourage sustainable agriculture practices and improve yields, which are

² 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.

³ Some Partnership Grants also ended up including elements of renewable energy.

⁴ Grants funding projects marked with an asterisk (*) fall under more than one portfolio category.

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

Grantee	Commodity
<i>Partnership Grants</i>	
Swiss Contact	Cocoa
Rainforest Alliance	Cocoa
Kalla Foundation	Cocoa
Carbon Tropic	Coffee
Euroconsult Mott McDonald*	Palm Oil
World Wildlife Federation*	Palm Oil, Coffee
Eco Solutions*	Unspecified
<i>Commercial RE Grants</i>	
Sinar Agro Raya	Palm Oil
Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	Palm Oil
Bahana Nusa Interindo	Palm Oil
Biccon Agro Makmur	Palm Oil

- ii. Peatland, Mangrove and Other Wetlands: 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*

- iii. Social Forestry: Social Forestry projects will be implemented mostly through the CBNRM projects. 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. These grants have not yet been signed, but are expected by mid-2016.

- iv. Other (ecotourism, fisheries, etc.): Other intervention types, such as ecotourism and fisheries projects, are expected to emerge from the CBNRM grants, though one ecotourism-related grant was already signed under Window 1. In addition to providing livelihoods for the local community, this portfolio aims to protect forest areas and land from degradation. The Window 2/CBNRM grants that relate to this portfolio have not yet been signed, but are expected by mid-2016.

Grantee	Focus Area
<i>Partnership Grants</i>	
Eco Solutions*	Ecotourism
World Wildlife Federation*	Wildlife Protection

Renewable Energy

- i. Community/Off-grid RE: These grants will fund community-based off-grid renewable energy projects (less than 3MW) to bring electricity produced from renewable sources to communities that are not connected to the national grid. The expectation is that future use of fossil fuels to produce electricity will be displaced by these interventions and therefore GHG emissions will be avoided. The provision of electricity is also expected to support economic activity. These programs 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. Up to eight grants within the community-based renewable energy portfolio (Window 3A) are expected to be signed by mid-2016.⁵ Some partnership grants already signed under Window 1 also contain an off-grid renewable energy component. In addition, there are 24 potential grantees in Window 2 proposing for small scale renewable energy, consist of micro hydro, solar PV, biogas and biomass. These proposals in window 2 are expected to be signed by end of June 2016.

Grantee	RE Type
<i>Partnership Grants</i>	
World Wildlife Federation*	Micro-Hydro
Carbon Tropic	Micro-Hydro
HIVOS Consortium	Bio Digester, Solar PV

- 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. So far, eight grant agreements have been signed, and up to nineteen additional grants within the commercial renewable energy portfolio will be signed by mid-2016.⁶

⁵ MCA-Indonesia anticipates awarding grants to eight (8) community-based (off-grid) renewable energy projects up to 3 MW including two micro hydropower projects with total capacity of 3.62 MW, three are solar PV with total capacity of 1.42 MW, two are biomass with total capacity of 1.9 MW, and one combination project of micro hydropower and solar PV with capacity of 2.2 MW.

⁶ Regarding commercial (on-grid) renewable energy projects (W3B1), 8 grants agreements have been signed from first call for proposals. The second call for proposal for commercial (on-grid) renewable energy projects (W3B2) estimates that approximately 19 Commercial (on-grid) RE viability gap funding grants will be awarded for projects to develop new or expanded electricity generation from hydropower (mini-hydro); methane capture (e.g. Palm Oil Mill Effluent/POME); and energy from biomass (combustion, anaerobic digestion and gasification).

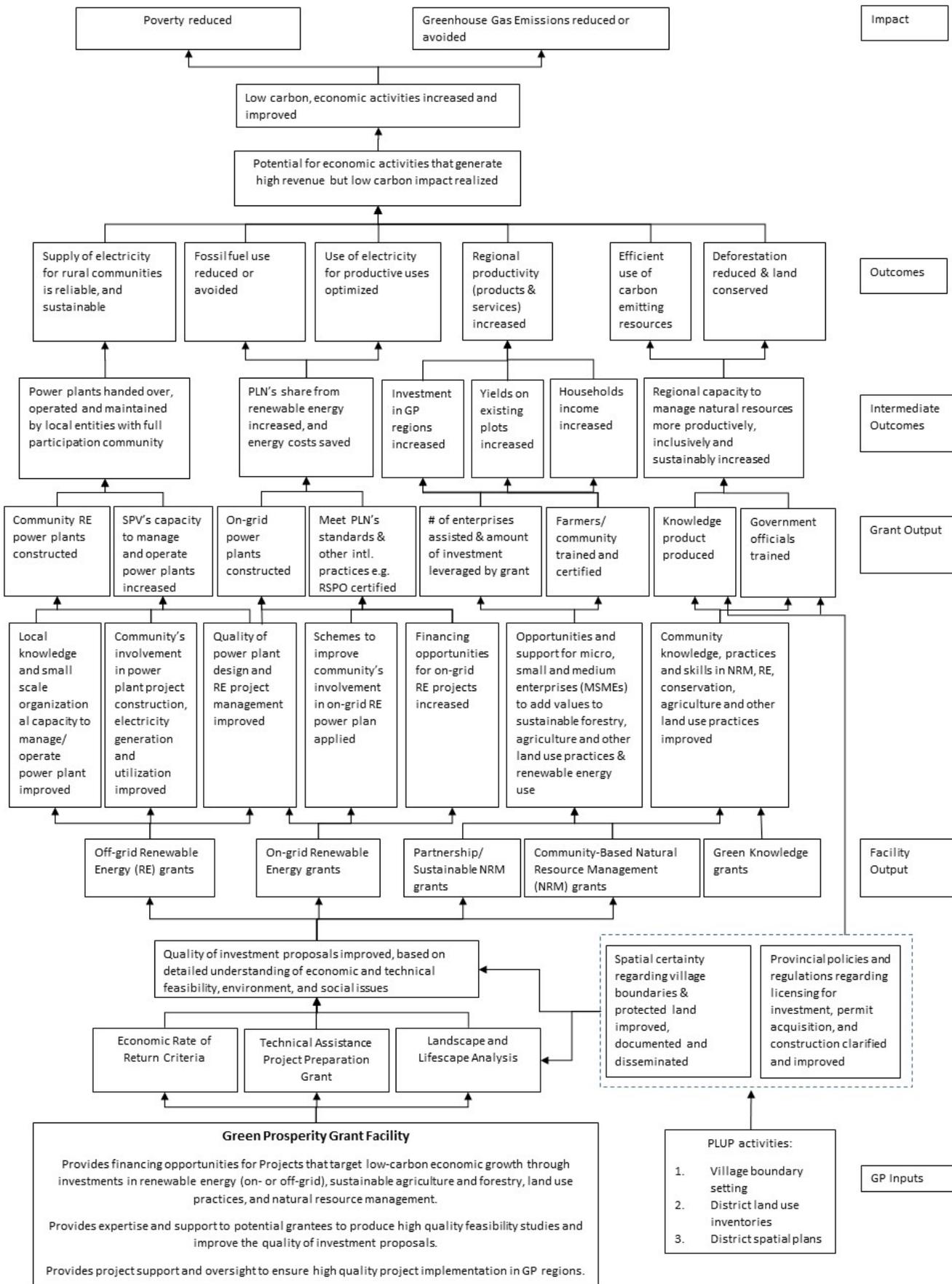
Grantee	RE Type
<i>Commercial RE Grants</i>	
Sinar Agro Raya	Biogas (POME)
Indomakmur Sawit Berjaya	Biogas (POME)
Bahana Nusa Interindo	Biogas (POME)
Biccon Agro Makmur	Biogas (POME)
Selo Kencana Energi	Micro Hydro
Sumber Daya Investasi- Kumbi Sedau	Micro Hydro
Sumber Daya Investasi- Koko Babak	Micro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

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 have been signed with total project costs of \$14.6 million USD. 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.
Green Consortium	To cultivate the capacity of young people in rural areas to capture green knowledge and to address social ecological crises embodied in a variety of landscape and spatial practices in targeted villages.
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.



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%
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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	5.3
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): ⁷

- 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.

⁷ 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 Sumatra, 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 affect households and businesses in the targeted GP districts, primarily through expanded renewable energy and improved natural resource management and use. 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	TBD	TBD

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.⁸

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.

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. 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

⁸ The indicator levels are formally defined in MCC's *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs*.

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 to accelerate the attainment of the Nutrition Project's objectives.

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.

MCA-Indonesia will contract with an independent data quality reviewer in compliance with MCC Program Procurement Guidelines. The entity responsible for data quality reviews will be hired in Year 4 of the Compact, due to the fact that little program data had been generated through Year 3. The DQR for the Nutrition Project data will be conducted as part of the Sentinel monitoring work. DQRs for the GP and PM Project data will be conducted by another consultant. In all cases, the DQR will conduct an in-depth review and verification of data on all indicators from a sub-sample of project locations.

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	TBD ⁹
Procurement Modernization	Impact and Performance	Abt Associates	Quasi-Experimental (matching) and Pre-Post	TBD
Green Prosperity: PLUP Activity	Performance	Social Impact	Pre-Post	TBD
Green Prosperity: TA & Facility Activities	Performance	Social Impact	Implementation Study	TBD
Green Prosperity: Green Knowledge Activity¹⁰	TBD	Social Impact	TBD	TBD

⁹ 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 and will make a decision based on the progress of implementation by the end of 2016.

¹⁰ This Activity may be evaluated as part of the GP TA & Facility evaluation, but final design decisions have not yet been taken.

Green Prosperity: Grants	TBD	Social Impact	TBD	TBD
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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
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Household Survey	Quantitative	Households with pregnant women (2 nd /3 rd trimester), children 0-3 years	3,040; 6,080 (Note: sample halved for baseline, 4,560 total)	2	36 months (may be adjusted based on project plans)	Baseline: (11/14-2/15) Endline: 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			
Midline study	Qualitative and Quantitative	TBD	TBD	1	N/A	Targeted Q1 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 changes 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	PSU staff, spending unit staff, and stakeholders (LKPP, MCA-I, PM contractors)	Phase 1: PSU staff: 80 Spending unit staff: 40 Stakeholders: TBD Phase 2: PSU staff: 104 Spending unit staff: 52 Stakeholders: TBD	2	TBD	Baseline: (mid-2016) Endline: TBD
Survey	Quantitative	Phase 2 PSU and non-PSU staff	TBD Approximately 20 per PSU (all PSU staff and 10 stakeholders)	2	TBD	Baseline: (mid-2016) Endline: TBD

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

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 TA and Facility Activities (evaluation design not complete)

1. Were the Activities implemented as designed?
2. What were the successes and challenges of the Activities?
3. Did the Activities achieve their intended purpose?
4. What impact is the GP Facility likely to have on reducing GHG emissions and raising incomes?
5. What lessons can be learned from the implementation of the GP Facility?
6. Was the establishment and running of the GP Facility an efficient use of resources?

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 commodities, peatland, social forestry, community-based RE, commercial RE, and other.

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

Green Knowledge (evaluation design pending)

The evaluation questions and key indicators have not yet been determined. It is possible that this Activity will be evaluated as part of the GP TA and Facility implementation study, rather than as a separate study.

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 performance evaluation approach will be employed to assess the change in outcomes over time in targeted districts and villages.

GP TA and Facility Activities: 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 most heavily on an implementation/process study and potentially on 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.

Green Knowledge Activity: 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.

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 plan 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	TBD (Will include district-level and village-level stakeholders and MCA-I staff)	TBD	2	TBD	Baseline*: (mid-2016) Endline: TBD
Focus group discussions	Qualitative	TBD (Will include male and female community members)	TBD	2	TBD	Baseline*: (mid-2016) Endline: TBD

*Note that baseline will occur 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.

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.¹¹

¹¹ 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.

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.

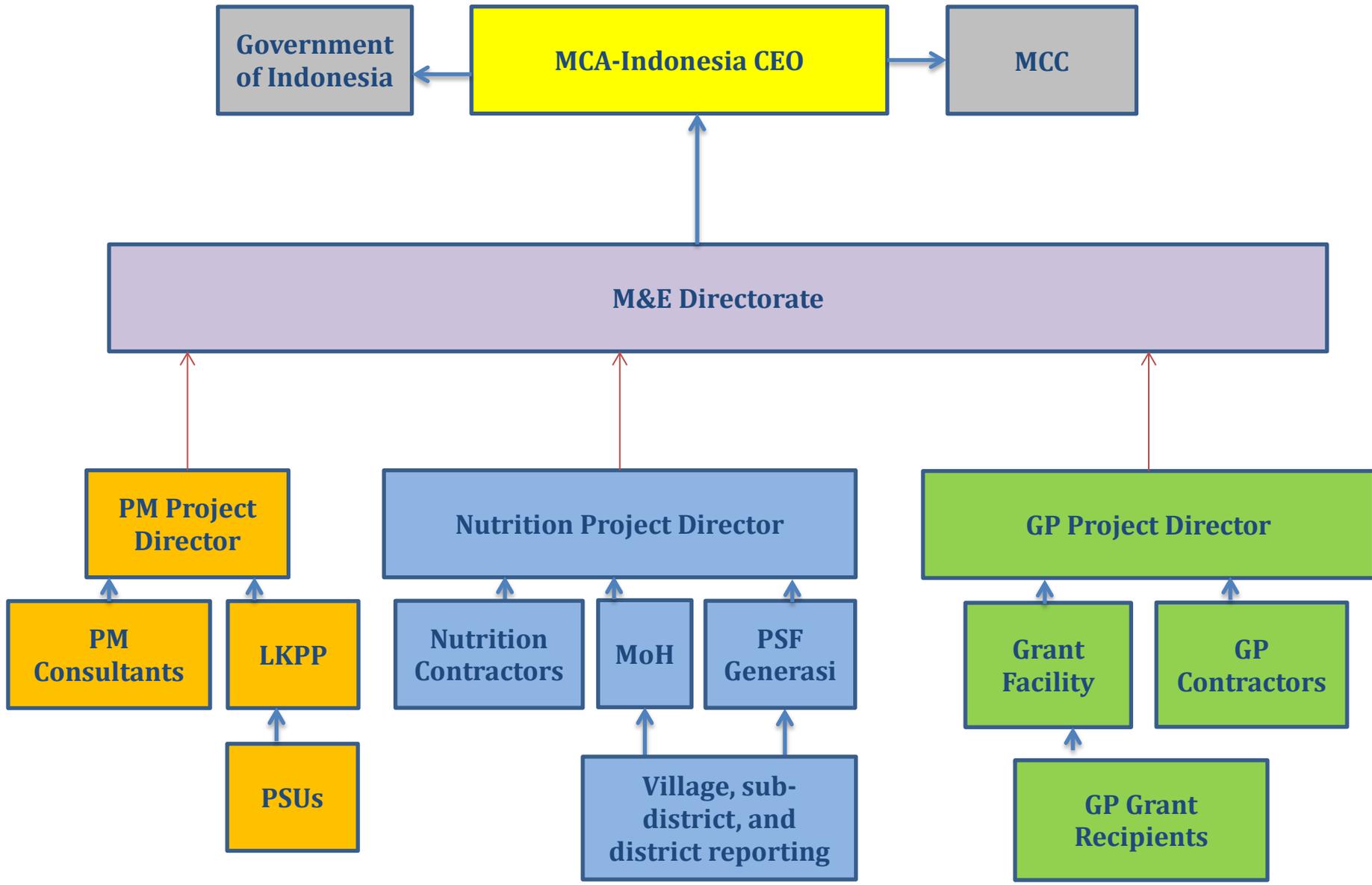
While the resources for the carrying-out of surveys are allocated by MCA-Indonesia from the Compact funds, the impact analysis is to be funded directly by MCC. MCC will commit due diligence funds of over USD 4 million for the external impact evaluators. The M&E Plan calls for coordination of research 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	\$7,700,000
Special studies	\$800,000
Data quality reviews	\$500,000
Capacity building with implementing entities	\$535,000
Data verification/monitoring	\$1,300,000
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

Data Flows and Reporting



- Data sharing
- Data reporting

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Annex I 2016: 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	Average number of SD/MI graduate students per village.	Average number of SD/MI graduate students reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages, including students with different abilities who are continuing to SMP/MTS.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	
	Outcome	Average number of 8+ year old students dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school per village.	Average number of 8 years old and over dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS students who are back in school reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages, including students with different abilities.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	
	Outcome	Average number of immunizations delivered per village.	Average number of immunizations delivered reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of prenatal care visits per village.	Average number of prenatal care visits reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of deliveries assisted by health worker per village.	Average number of deliveries assisted by health worker reported by village monthly.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of postnatal care visits per village.	Average number of postnatal care visits reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo receiving Vitamin A supplement per village per 6 months.	Average number of children under 5 years old receiving Vitamin A supplement per 6 months reported in February and August by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes.	Average number of pregnant women and/or spouses per village participating in nutritional counseling sessions related to childbirth care and child nutrition offered through the village-level monthly maternal health class (kelas ibu hamil). Reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces; By sex	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	
	Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants.	Average number of parents and/or caregivers of children under 2 years old per village participating in nutritional counseling sessions related to child care offered through the village-level monthly class for infants (kelas balita). Reported monthly by PNPM Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces; By sex	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	

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

Annex I 2016: 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 pregnant women who received folic acid pills per village.	Average number of pregnant women who received folic acid pills reported monthly by PNPМ Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo with increased weight per village.	Average number of children under 5 years old with increased weight reported monthly by PNPМ Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces; By sex of child	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Outcome	Average number of weighed children under 5yo per village.	Average number of weighed children under 5 years old reported monthly by PNPМ Generasi funded villages.	Number	By existing/new provinces; By sex of child	PSF Report	PSF	Semi-Annual	Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	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.
	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 assumption that \$17,204,000 of Compact funds would be transferred to PSF each year for four years (2014-2017), with the understanding that these funds would be used solely for block grants in approximately 130 kecamatan (i.e. kecamatan in the 3 new 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. We also now understand that, particularly after other donors for PNPМ has decreased, the Compact funds are likely to cover more than 130 kecamatan, and therefore cover some share of the 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 PNPМ 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.

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

Annex I 2016: 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 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	Quarterly	
2: Supply-side Activity									
	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 triggered by MCA-I intervention.	Number of villages targeted for hygiene/sanitation activities by the Nutrition project and were triggered through an MCA-I intervention that have received certification as open defecation free (ODF).	Number	None	MOH (stbm-indonesia.org/monthly/)	MCA-I	Quarterly	
	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	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	

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

Annex I 2016: 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	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
	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 2016: 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 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
	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
	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	

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

Annex I 2016: 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	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	
3: Communications Activity									
	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	Target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 40 health workers and kaders X 3 districts
	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	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
	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	Target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5
	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	Target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 40 district level stakeholders X 3 districts + 40 district parliamentarians X 3 districts
	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: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2016: 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.	Percentage of annual procurement budget across pilot PSUs committed in the quarter. =[SUM contract funds signed in all pilot PSUs in the quarter] / [SUM annual procurement budget of all pilot PSUs]	Percentage	By phase	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS. There is no target for this indicator, but one should expect to see smoothing across quarters.
	Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule.	Percentage of procurements across Pilot PSUs completed on time within the last 6 months according to procurement plan schedule. =[SUM # procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed on time in the last 6 months]/[SUM # procurements in all Pilot PSUs scheduled to be completed in the last 6 months]	Percentage	By phase	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Semi-Annual	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS. Reporting will occur in Q1 and Q3 of each calendar year to cover the previous 6 months. So far the General Procurement Plans have been low quality so it is hard to assess whether the procurements are actually on schedule. PM team will look into how else they may assess this, perhaps by comparing against industry benchmarks for the 4 particular categories, but this may not be able to be achieved within the Compact period.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2016: 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.	Average number of days in procurement process between the date of initial data entry by procurement staff and the date of receipt of the issuance of award letter (SPPBJ) for procurements conducted across pilot PSUs. Initial data entry reflects the point at which procurement staff have both received the bid documents and request from the PPK and entered the package into the electronic procurement system. = [SUM # days from initial data entry by procurement staff to issuance of SPPBJ in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months]/[SUM # procurements in all Pilot PSUs completed in the last 6 months]	Days	By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Services)	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Semi-Annual	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
	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	Indicator will be further refined after project plans are further developed.
	Outcome	Value of contracts awarded.	Total value of procurement contracts with value over IDR 200 million conducted electronically and awarded (procurement packages completed) in all pilot PSUs within the quarter.	US Dollars	None	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
	Outcome	Number of contracts awarded.	Total number of procurement contracts with value over IDR 200 million conducted electronically and awarded (procurement packages completed) in all pilot PSUs within the quarter.	Number	None	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
	Outcome	Average number of days to create procurement package.	Average number of days between the date of initial data entry and the date of release of tender document (public announcement) per procurement package, across pilot PSUs. = [SUM # days from initial data entry to release of tender documents in all Pilot PSUs over the last year]/[SUM # tender documents released in all pilot PSUs over the last year]	Days	By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Services)	PMIS	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Annual	Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2016: 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 completed by all PSUs within the quarter. The e-catalogue transactions are goods/services purchased through the e-catalogue as a result of the local and national framework agreements.	Number	None	PMIS Data Warehouse	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Quarterly	The expectation is that this indicator can report transactions based on both national and local framework agreements and by all PSUs, but this will be clarified once data is produced.
	Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions filled.	Total number of functional procurement positions filled (i.e. actually created or 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	Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs monitoring and reporting on performance.	Total number of pilot PSUs that complete a Performance Measurement and Management (PMM) annual 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 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	Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, 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	Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	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 2016: 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 agreements signed.	Number of signed framework agreements at two levels: (i) National (signed by LKPP and Supplier(s) to provide goods that are available nation-wide and can be applied to nation-wide purchases), and (ii) Local (signed by PSU/Budget Units and Supplier(s) 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	Targets were suggested in procurement for PWC based upon budget estimates and time.
	Output	Number of items registered in e-catalogue.	Total number of items, based on a framework agreement 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	The expectation is that this indicator can report items registered based on both national and local framework agreements, but this will be clarified once data is produced.
	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	
	Output	Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched.	Date by which all three PMIS module(s) have been launched nationally. PMIS modules will be rolled out in three phases: (1) Database, (2) Pre-Catalogue, and (3) Contract Management.	Date	None	PMIS senior advisor report	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS	Once	Target is 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 2016: 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	
	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.	Number	By sex	Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database	MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD	Quarterly	Target determined by PM team as a reasonable subset of the 500 non-PSUs to be trained. Indicator will be refined after project plans are further developed.
	Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills.	Total number 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 the first 8 modules of the 18 procurement 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 procurement skills training (PST) are technical and occupation-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 2016: 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.
		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.
		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.	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.

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex I 2016: 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 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 in quarter]/[SUM scored trainees in quarter]	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	
	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 in quarter]/[SUM scored trainees in quarter]	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 Coordination	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	
	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 2016: 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	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.
	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 2016: 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: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in, 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.	The number of district-level databases that are publicly 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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
	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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in, 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.	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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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 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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45), 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 (5X450=2,250). 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).)
	Output	Hectares of peatland mapped.	Number of hectares of peatland mapped. Further detail TBD.	Hectares	None	PLUP Implementer Report	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	
	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. bupati decree)	MCA-I PLUP	Quarterly	Target is based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
2: Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity									
	Process	Proposals that receive project preparation support.	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 only for proposals submitted under WIndows 1 and 3.	Number	By window	TAPP grant document	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.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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) grants and GPM (Grant Program Manager) funding disbursed to support project preparation stage.	US Dollars	By window	GMT Report	Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC Window 2 - MCA-I GP GPM Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC		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.
3: GP Facility Activity									
	Outcome	Modeled reductions or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.	Estimated metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) expected to be avoided or reduced as a result of completion of GP-funded projects.	Metric tons CO2 equivalent	None	TBD, MCA-I independent GHG consultant is to be hired to calculate expected GHG impacts for each grant.	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	MCA-I is currently undergoing a procurement to contract an independent consultant to model and calculate the estimated greenhouse gasses targeted for reduction or avoidance. This effort will likely not be done until towards the end of the Compact. Even so, it is uncertain whether grantees will be able to monitor this on their own, and therefore will not be able to provide data that would be readily comparable against the target.

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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.	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, agroforestry 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 (e.g. crop production, agroforestry, or community land), ecosystem functions (including hydrology and carbon storage, biodiversity and high-value conservation designation) 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.)	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 and 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase in the next M&E Plan revision once all grants have been signed in mid-2016.
	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 grant agreements. Specifically, WWF expects 10 big dams and 60 small dams to be established by the end of the compact, and EMM Berbak expects to construct up to 500 compacted dams.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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	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 and 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase in the next M&E Plan revision once all grants have been signed in mid-2016.
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.
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 will be taken from Window 3A Community Based RE grant agreements that will be signed in mid-2016. Some of the distribution lines reported here may be considered transmission lines by the project. However, according to MCC's guidelines transmission lines require are defined as 66 kv Kv and above.
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 will be taken from Window 2 Community Based Natural Resource Management & Window 3A Community Based RE grant agreements which will be signed in mid-2016.

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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.	Gigawatt hours	None	PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports	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 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase once the remainder of grants have been signed in mid-2016. The generation capacity added refers to renewable energy.
	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 and 3B grant agreements, but may increase once the remainder of 3B grants have been signed in mid-2016. *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 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 target comes from Window 1 and 3B grant agreements, but may increase once the remainder of 2, 3A and 3B grants have been signed in mid-2016.
	Process	Project financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) grants.	Total value of Window 2 (CBNRM) financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) 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	Target will be determined once all Window 2 grants are signed in mid-2016.

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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	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. (Does not include Compact funds)	US Dollars	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GAST Report supported by Grant Agreements	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.	US Dollars	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	
	Process	Grant agreements signed .	Number of GP Facility grants signed by MCA-Indonesia.	Number	By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management)	GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements	MCA-I GP PMC and GPM	Quarterly	
	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 current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
4: Green Knowledge Activity									
	Outcome	Centers of Excellence (CoE) established.	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. 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 (Kemristekdikti), 2015)	Number	None	PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports and Rector Decrees	MCA-I GK	Quarterly	Target comes from GK grant agreements.
				7					

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex I 2016: 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	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.
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.
	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 GK grant agreements.
	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.
	Process	Grant agreements approved by the Green Knowledge Activity.	Number of project grants under the Green Knowledge Activity approved by the Investment Committee with contracts or agreement in place	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: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Average number of SD/MI graduate students per village.	Number	Level	N/A						No target
Outcome	Average number of 8+ year old students dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school per village.	Number	Level	N/A						No target
Outcome	Average number of immunizations delivered per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 49						No target
Outcome	Average number of prenatal care visits per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 27						No target
Outcome	Average number of deliveries assisted by health worker per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 8						No target
Outcome	Average number of postnatal care visits per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 12						No target
Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo receiving Vitamin A supplement per village per 6 months.	Number	Level	Existing: 223						No target
Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes.	Number	Level	N/A						No target
Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants.	Number	Level	N/A						No target

**Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Average number of pregnant women who received folic acid pills per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 25					No target	No target
Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo with increased weight per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 79					No target	No target
Outcome	Average number of weighed children under 5yo per village.	Number	Level	Existing: 245					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
Outcome	Value of Generasi block grants funded to sub-districts.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					\$68,816,000	\$68,816,000

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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 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	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
2: Supply-side Activity										
Outcome	Number of children who attended semi-annual length-taking.	Number	Level	TBD					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of ODF Villages triggered by MCA-I intervention.	Number	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD
Outcome	Number of supportive supervision visits conducted by trained health providers.	Number	Cumulative	0					28,160	28,160
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

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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	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
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

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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 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
Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering.	Number	Cumulative	0					Prov officers: 22 District officers: 128 Puskesmas/Sub-district officers: 2,611 Village staff/kaders: 4,800	Prov officers: 22 District officers: 128 Puskesmas/Sub-district officers: 2,611 Village staff/kaders: 4,800
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 2016: 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
3: Communications Activity										
Output	Number of people trained on interpersonal skills and communication (IPC).	Number	Cumulative	0					120	120
Output	Campaign material published or distributed.	Number	Cumulative	0					37,700	37,700
Output	Number of television spots aired.	Number	Cumulative	0					1,200	1,200
Output	Stakeholders and policymakers engaged on stunting prevention.	Number	Cumulative	0					240	240

Indonesia: Community-based Health and Nutrition to Reduce Stunting Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Date communications campaign design completed.	Date	Date	Not applicable		31-Mar-15				31-Mar-15

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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	TBD					No target	No target
Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule.	Percentage	Level	TBD					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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	TBD					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of audits conducted by trained auditors.	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Outcome	Value of contracts awarded.	US Dollars	Level	TBD					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of contracts awarded.	Number	Level	TBD					No target	No target

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 create procurement package.	Days	Level	TBD					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of e-catalogue transactions.	Number	Level	0					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions filled.	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs permanently established.	Number	Cumulative	Phase 1: 8 (2013) Phase 2: 7 (2016)					45	45

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 monitoring and reporting on performance.	Number	Cumulative	0 (2014)					45	45
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with draft Permen/Pergub/Perda completed.	Number	Cumulative	Phase 1: 8 (2013) Phase 2: 7 (2016)					45	45
Outcome	Number of pilot PSUs with performance planning frameworks established.	Number	Cumulative	0 (2014)					45	45
Output	Number of framework agreements signed.	Number	Cumulative	0		National: 0 Local: 4	National: 1 Local: 7	National: 2 Local: 8	National: 5 Local: 20	National: 5 Local: 20

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 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
Output	Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched.	Date	Date	Not applicable				30-Nov-16		30-Nov-16
Output	Number of local trainer-mentors trained.	Number	Cumulative	0					30	30

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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
Output	Number of organizational skills mentor visits conducted.	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Number of auditors trained.	Number	Cumulative	0					50	50

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills.	Number	Cumulative	0					450	450
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills.	Number	Cumulative	0					Basic: 500 Int.: 500 Adv.: 300	Basic: 500 Int.: 500 Adv.: 300

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on organizational skills.	Number	Cumulative	0					450	450
Output	Number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills.	Number	Cumulative	0					Basic: 500 Int: 500	Basic: 500 Int: 500

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 PSU staff trained on procurement skills.	Percentage point	Level	Not applicable					No target	No 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
Output	Date intermediate procurement skills training curriculum formalized.	Date	Date	Not applicable				31-May-16		31-May-16

**Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 advanced procurement skills training curriculum formalized.	Date	Date	Not applicable				31-May-16		31-May-16
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
Output	Number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff trained on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).	Number	Cumulative	0					50	50

Indonesia: Procurement Modernization Project
Annex II 2016: 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 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
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 II 2016: 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 containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses.	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 2016: 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 inventories of land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories 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		2700	2700
Output	Hectares of peatland mapped.	Hectares	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD

**Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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	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
Process	Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
3: GP Facility Activity										

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Modeled reductions or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.	Metric tons CO2 equivalent	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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					492,815	492,815
Output	Canal blocking structures built.	Number	Cumulative	0					570	570

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Project participants trained through GP Finance Facility-funded projects and/or partnerships.	Number	Cumulative	0					220,798	220,798
Output	Farmers trained.	Number	Cumulative	0					No target	No target
Output	Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built.	Kilometers	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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	Customers added by project.	Number	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD
Output	Renewable energy sold to PLN.	Gigawatt hours	Level	0					No target	No target
Output	Generation capacity added.	Megawatts	Cumulative	0					18.6	18.6

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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	External resources disbursed.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					76,597,398	76,597,398
Process	Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					54,876,593	54,876,593
Process	Project financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) grants.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					TBD	TBD
Process	External resources leveraged in grant agreements.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No target	No target

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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 approved by the GP Finance Facility.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					No Target	No Target
Process	Grant agreements signed .	Number	Cumulative	0					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 2016: 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					3,459	3,459
Output	Farmers trained.	Number	Cumulative						No target	No target
Output	Number of knowledge products produced.	Number	Cumulative	0					508	508

Indonesia: Green Prosperity Project
Annex II 2016: 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 Green Knowledge Activity.	US Dollars	Cumulative	0					14,592,443	14,592,443
Process	Grant agreements approved by the Green Knowledge Activity.	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

General revision notes:

- The Activity 1 Generasi indicators were developed in consultation with PSF and depended entirely on the existing Generasi program/PSF reporting systems, particularly the Generasi MIS. The expectation was that the MIS would provide relatively timely and comprehensive data across participating villages related to block grants and the 12 targeted outcomes. In reality, the Generasi MIS is unable to provide either timely or complete data due to challenges at the sub-district level in entering data electronically. As such, there has been little reporting about Generasi in the ITT to date, and some indicators have had to be revised to better align with what Generasi/PSF can report. We have preserved most of the Generasi indicators, though questions remain about whether the data is attainable.
- In order to be consistent with the Indonesian language, the word “cadre” in all instances has been changed to “kader”.
- At the time of approval of the last M&E Plan (November 2014), MCA-Indonesia was still establishing the total number of puskesmas in the 499 targeted sub-districts. The M&E Plan took the most up-to-date figure at the time as the basis for the majority of the supply-side target calculations. The number of puskesmas that the supply-side activity is working with has increased since that time, which has caused an increase in many of the targets

Indicator Level (Previous 2014)	Indicator Name (Previous 2014)	Modification/Justification (Current 2016)
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTRITION TO REDUCE STUNTING PROJECT		
1. Community Projects Activity		
Outcome	Average number of SD/MI graduate students & continue to SMP per village	A summary of changes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source for better clarity: PSF Report
Outcome	Average number of 8+ year old students dropped out from SD/MI and SMP/MTS who are back in school per village	A summary of changes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source for better clarity: PSF Report
Outcome	Average number of immunizations	A summary of changes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source for better clarity:

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	delivered per village per month	<p>PSF Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 49 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Average number of prenatal care visits per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 27 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Average number of deliveries assisted by health worker per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 8 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Average number of postnatal care visits per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 12 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Average number of children under 5yo receiving Vitamin A supplement per village	<p>This indicator was revised in order to reflect the fact that this indicator is measure per 6 months, rather than monthly.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Average number of children under 5yo receiving Vitamin A supplement per village per 6 months • <u>Definition:</u> Average number of children under 5 years old receiving Vitamin A supplement per 6 months reported in February and August by PNPM Generasi funded villages • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 223 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly maternal health classes	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report
Outcome	Average number of people per village participating in nutritional counseling through monthly classes for infants	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report
Outcome	Average number of pregnant women who received folic acid pills per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation</u> to eliminate disaggregation by sex: By existing/new provinces • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 25 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
	Average number of children under 5yo with increased weight per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 79 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Average number of weighed children under 5yo per village	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): 245 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Percentage of block grants allocation by subject areas	<p>Because we have not been able to see the underlying data for this indicator, i.e. village-level information about block grants, we have renamed the indicator to reflect that it is an estimate.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name</u> for better clarity: Estimated percentage of block grants allocation by subject areas • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity:

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>PSF Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: Existing Provinces (2013): -Nutrition/Stunting: 32.18% -Other Health: 36.92% -Education: 30.25% -Others: 0.64% Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Outcome	Value of Generasi block grants funded	<p>PSF is unable to provide complete data about block grants disbursed at the village level. Rather than continuing to not report data on the existing indicator, we are revising it to reflect the information that PSF can report. This indicator simply reports the amount of funds that have been transferred to the participating Generasi sub-districts for the purpose of later disbursements in the form of village block grants.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name for better clarity: Value of Generasi block grants funded to sub-districts • Definition: Total value of Generasi block grant funds transferred to sub-districts. • Disaggregation to eliminate disaggregation by activity subject: By existing/new provinces • Primary Data Source for better clarity: PSF Report • Indicator Classification to better reflect the data available: Cumulative • Baseline to reflect that this is now a cumulative indicator: Zero • Target: Year 5/ End of Compact: \$68,816,000 The target was calculated based on the assumption that \$17,204,000 of Compact funds would be transferred to PSF each year for four years (2014-2017), with the understanding that these funds would be used solely for block grants in approximately 130 kecamatan (i.e. kecamatan in the 3 new

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>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. We also now understand that, particularly after other donors for PNPM has decreased, the Compact funds are likely to cover more than 130 kecamatan, and therefore cover some share of the 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.</p>
Output	Number of Generasi Activity proposals	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name</u> for better clarity: Number of Generasi Activity proposals approved • <u>Indicator Definition</u> for better clarity: 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. • <u>Primary Data Source</u> for better clarity: PSF Report • <u>Baseline:</u> Existing Provinces (2013): -Nutrition/Stunting: 7,448 -Other Health: 14,195 -Education: 9,724 -Others: 196 Baseline comes from PSF's 2013 data.
Output	Number of Generasi facilitators trained on stunting and gender	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Target</u> to replace "TBD": No target We have been unable to determine a target for this indicator, since this work is managed by PNPM. We will therefore simply track the progress without comparing against a target.
2. Supply-side Activity		

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Number of children who attended semi-annual length-taking	<p>This indicator was modified in order to clarify when the data will be collected and where that data will come from.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> District consultant report/Puskesmas • <u>Baseline</u> TBD
Outcome	Number of ODF Villages	<p>The indicator was modified in order to clarify that only villages triggered through an MCA-I intervention that go onto receive the ODF certification will be counted.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of ODF Villages triggered by MCA-I intervention • <u>Definition:</u> Number of villages targeted for hygiene/sanitation activities by the Nutrition project and were triggered through an MCA-I intervention that have received certification as open defecation free (ODF) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> MOH (stbm-indonesia.org/money/) • <u>Target:</u> TBD
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created to count the number of bidan and kader posyandu observed through supportive supervision.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome

- **Indicator Name:**

Number of supportive supervision visits conducted by trained health providers

- **Definition:**

Total number of supportive supervision visits made to kaders, midwives (bidan) and village health volunteers (kader posyandu) conducted by health providers trained on 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.

- **Unit of Measure:**

Number

- **Disaggregation:**

None

- **Primary Data Source:**

Supervision Report - NST/MCA-I

- **Responsible Party:**

Training Specialist - MCA-I

- **Frequency of Reporting:**

Quarterly

- **Indicator Classification:**

Level (Cumulative)

- **Baseline:**

Zero

- **Target:**

Year 5/End of Compact: 28,160

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.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created to count the Value of PSRA grants awarded.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output• <u>Indicator Name:</u> Value of PSRA grants awarded• <u>Definition:</u> Value of grants awarded for PSRA• <u>Unit of Measure:</u> US Dollars• <u>Disaggregation:</u> None• <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSRA Grant agreements• <u>Responsible Party:</u> PPP Manager - MCA-I• <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly• <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative• <u>Baseline:</u> 0• <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: USD 3,000,000 The target comes from the PSRA Grant Manual.
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ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created to count the number of PSRA grants awarded.</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 PSRA grants awarded• <u>Definition:</u> Number of grants awarded for PSRA• <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number• <u>Disaggregation:</u> None• <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSRA Grant agreements• <u>Responsible Party:</u> PPP Manager - MCA-I• <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly• <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative• <u>Baseline:</u> Zero• <u>Target:</u> No target
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Output	Micro-nutrient packages delivered	<p>This indicator was retired and divided into two indicators, <i>Iron folic acid tablets delivered to district</i>, and <i>Taburia packets delivered to district</i> in order to add more clarity. The two micronutrient packages are distinct and will be distributed through separate contractors and therefore it did not make sense to combine the two into one indicator.</p> <p>Note on targets: The first version of the M&E Plan (August 2013) had included the following targets: OUTCOME Number of pregnant women receiving iron folic acid supplements – 1,680,000 Number of children receiving Taburia micro-nutrient packets – 1,620,000 OUTPUT Micronutrient packages delivered (Iron Folic Acid) – 75,000,000 Micronutrient packages delivered (Taburia) – 194,400,000 These targets were based on averages for the numbers of pregnant women and children under 3 across <u>all</u> program areas, and the prescribed amounts of IFA and Taburia for their target groups for 3-4 years.</p> <p>These outcome indicators were removed from the subsequent version of the M&E Plan (November 2014) because there was no feasible way to collect this data (see Annex III of the 2014 plan for more detail, though a note about dropping the “Pregnant women receiving IFA supplements” indicator was inadvertently left out). The output indicators remained, however the targets were removed because the micronutrient activities were being redesigned and the original targets did not seem to link to project design at that time. Since 2013, the micronutrients work has been scaled back significantly because of concerns about the effectiveness and safety of Taburia, questions about the feasibility of procuring a new formulation of IFA, and general delays in implementation. It is important to note, that the new targets for IFA and Taburia reflect a significant de-scoping. The plan had originally been to provide IFA and Taburia to pregnant women and children under 3 across the 11 provinces. Now, IFA will still be distributed across 11 provinces, but only for 1-1.5 years. Taburia will only be distributed as a pilot for 6 months in 3 provinces.</p>
	NEW	<p>This indicator was one of two added in order to better describe the two distinct micronutrient packages that were to be delivered to the district health offices.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Iron folic acid tablets delivered to district • <u>Definition:</u> 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

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> MCA-I / Contractor Monthly Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Annual Target and End of Compact Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 35,491,680 Target comes from PTO: 90 tablets will be delivered to 353,871 women
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was two of two added in order to better describe the two distinct micronutrient packages that were to be delivered to the district health offices.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Taburia packets delivered to district • <u>Definition:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>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 packet of Taburia contains 12 vitamins and minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> MCA-I / Contractor Monthly Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Nutrition Specialist - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 18,943,200 Target comes from PTO: 90 packets X 210,480 children; piloting for 6 months in 3 provinces
Output	Number of anthropometric kits distributed	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Definition:</u> Number of anthropometric kits (including height, length, weight & mid-upper arm circumference - MUAC - measurement tools) distributed to the districts (2 per puskesmas) • <u>Responsible Party</u> for better clarity: Project Specialist – MCA-I

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact: 1,408 Target calculation: 2 anthropometric kits X 704 puskesmas
Output	Number of sanitation triggering events	<p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: NST Sanitation Specialist Report • Responsible Party for better clarity: Sanitation Specialist – MCA-I • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact: 6,400 Target comes from PTO, Section 3.2.2: 1600 villages X 4 dusun X 1 event
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created to count the number of service providers trained on supportive supervision.</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 supportive supervision • Definition: Number of health service providers in supervisory roles trained on supportive supervision • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: By provider type (national facilitator, province officers/representatives, districts officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> Training Report - NST/MCA-I • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Training Specialist - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Prov level: 22 -District level: 128 -Puskesmas level: 1,408 Target calculation: 2X 11 provinces; 2 X 64 districts; 2 X 704 puskesmas
Output	Number of service providers trained on growth monitoring	<p>Previously training of national facilitators was not expected to be paid for with Compact funds and instead, using Ministry of Health (MoH) funds, however this changed in some cases. As a result national facilitators has been added to the list of disaggregations. A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation</u> to add in national facilitators: By provider type (national facilitator, province officers/representatives, districts officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Growth Monitoring Training Attendance Lists • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Prov level: 22 -District level: 128 -Puskesmas level: 1,408 Target calculation: 2X 11 provinces; 2 X 64 districts; 2 X 704 puskesmas

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS)	<p>This indicator was divided into three to cover the three different types of CLTS training: Triggering, M&E, and Community entrepreneur.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By provider type (national facilitators, province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, sub-district/puskesmas officers, village staff/kaders), By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> CLTS Training Attendance Lists • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Prov officers: 22 -District officers: 128 -Puskesmas/Sub-district officers: 2,611 -Village staff/cadres: 4,800 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
Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS)	<p>This indicator was divided into three to cover the three different types of CLTS training: Triggering, M&E, and Community entrepreneur.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of community entrepreneurs trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS) • <u>Definition:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> CLTS Training Attendance Lists • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 499 Targets comes from PTO, Section 3.3: 1 X 499 sub-districts
Output	Number of service providers trained on community led total sanitation (CLTS)	<p>This indicator was divided into three to cover the three different types of CLTS training: Triggering, M&E, and Community entrepreneur.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of service providers trained on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of community led total sanitation (CLTS) • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By provider type (province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, puskesmas officers), By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> CLTS Training Attendance Lists • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Prov/District officers/representatives: 75 -Puskesmas officers: 704 Targets come from PTO, Section 5.1: 1 X 11 provinces + 1 X 64 districts; 1 X 704 puskesmas

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

<p>Output</p>	<p>Number of service providers trained on Mother, Infant, and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF)</p>	<p>The original M&E Plan named this training as IYCF. In the 2014 version, it was changed to MIYCF because the training curriculum was going to be modified to add a focus on feeding of mothers. However, this change was not made and there is not enough information about mother’s feeding practices to call this MIYCF. Previously training of national facilitators was not expected to be paid for with Compact funds and instead, using Ministry of Health (MoH) funds, however this changed in some cases and so a new disaggregation needed to be added.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of service providers trained on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) • <u>Indicator Definition:</u> Number of service providers in health facilities trained on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) modules. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By provider type (national facilitators, province officers/representatives, district officers/representatives, puskesmas officers, village midwives (bidan), and posyandu kaders), By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> IYCF Training Attendance Lists • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Prov level: 22 -District level: 132 -Puskesmas level: 1,408 -Midwives: 5,672 -Posyandu kaders: 11,344 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
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created to better track the progression of PSRA</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Process • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of PSRA proposals received

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Number of proposals received for PSRA • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSRA Grant proposals • <u>Responsible Party:</u> PPP Manager - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> No target
Process	Date training modules developed	<p>This indicator was split into three (in line with the three disaggregations) because Date indicators cannot technically be disaggregated. All information with the exception of data source remained the same for each of these three indicators. Data source was updated to reflect actual data source.</p> <p>A summary of changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> MOH modules
3. Communications Activity		

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	<p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created now that the Communications Activity has become better defined.</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 interpersonal skills and communication (IPC) • <u>Definition:</u> Number of health workers and kaders trained on interpersonal communications (IPC) skills related to nutrition, health, and sanitation counseling for community outreach • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> IMA Monthly Report & MIS • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Campaign Manager - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 120 Target comes from PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 40 health workers and kaders X 3 districts
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ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	<p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was created now that the Communications Activity has become better defined.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Campaign material published or distributed • <u>Definition:</u> Number of campaign materials related to stunting prevention published or distributed (DVDs, brochures, T-shirts, pins, booklets, posters, banners) • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> IMA Monthly Report & MIS • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Campaign Manager - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: Year 5/End of Compact: 37,700 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
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created now that the Communications Activity has become better defined.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Number of television spots aired • Definition: Number of television spots related to stunting prevention aired • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data Source: IMA Monthly Report & MIS • Responsible Party: Campaign Manager - MCA-I • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Annual Target and End of Compact Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 1,200 Target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was created now that the Communications Activity has become better defined.</p> <p>Specific information on the indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Stakeholders and policymakers engaged on stunting prevention • <u>Definition:</u> Number of stakeholders and policymakers attending meeting or discussion on stunting prevention • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> IMA Monthly Report & MIS • <u>Responsible Party:</u> Campaign Manager - MCA-I • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target: Year 5/End of Compact: 240 Target comes from 2015 PTO- National Nutrition Communication Campaign, Table 5: 40 district level stakeholders X 3 districts + 40 district parliamentarians X 3 districts
Process	Date Communications Campaign design completed	The data source of this indicator was modified to reflect reality: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary Data Source: NNCC Implementation Plan

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Indicator Level (Previous 2014)	Indicator Name (Previous 2014)	Modification/Justification (Current 2016)
PROCUREMENT MODERNIZATION PROJECT		
1. Procurement Professionalization Activity		
Outcome	Average rate of budget absorption.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS • <u>Baseline:</u> TBD Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
Outcome	Percentage of procurements completed on schedule.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available. The baseline remains TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS <p>Note: So far the General Procurement Plans have been low quality so it is hard to assess whether the procurements are actually on schedule. PM team will look into how else they may assess this, perhaps by comparing against industry benchmarks for the 4 particular categories, but this may not be able to be achieved within the Compact period.</p>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Average number of days from evaluation receipt of request from PPK bid documents to issuance of award letter.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available. The baseline remains TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Average number of days to complete procurement • Definition: Average number of days in procurement process between the date of initial data entry by procurement staff and the date of receipt of the issuance of award letter (SPPBJ) for procurements conducted across Pilot PSUs. Initial data entry reflects the point at which procurement staff have both received the bid documents and request from the PPK and entered the package into the electronic procurement system. <p>= [SUM # days from initial data entry by procurement staff to issuance of SPPBJ 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"> • Disaggregation: By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Services) • Primary Data Source: PMIS
Outcome	Average number of bidders.	<p>This indicator was retired because the data will not be available through PMIS. Additionally, the data would be hard to interpret because either an increase or decrease in the number of bidders could represent a positive outcome. For example, a lower number of bidders could mean that better-defined bidding documents have deterred unqualified bids, or a higher number could reflect better competition.</p>
Outcome	Number of audits conducted by trained auditors.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available. The exact design of the auditing activity is still being developed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report • Responsible Party: MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Value of contracts awarded.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: PMIS • Baseline: TBD Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
Outcome	Number of contracts awarded.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: PMIS • Baseline: TBD Baseline is TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.
Outcome	Percent of failed procurements.	<p>This indicator was retired because the information will not be available in PMIS. While the PMIS will be able to capture the number of procurements that were started but not finished, it will not be able to disaggregate the number that didn't finish due to process failures. Tracking process failures specifically would be the closest way to assess improvement in PSU staff performance. However, tracking the overall number of procurements that didn't finish may reflect issues that are out of the control of the PSUs.</p>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Average number of days to create procurement package.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available. The baseline remains TBD due to lack of availability of quality data and will remain as such until the necessary data is acquired and validated by the Senior Advisor/ Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Average number of days between the date of initial data entry and the date of release of tender document (public announcement) per procurement package, across pilot PSUs. <p>= [SUM # days from initial data entry to release of tender documents in all Pilot PSUs over the last year]/[SUM # tender documents released in all pilot PSUs over the last year]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase; By procurement type (Construction, Goods, Services) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS
Outcome	Percentage of national e-catalogue log-ins that resulted in information download.	<p>This indicator was retired because the way the e-catalogue was set up has changed and people will not be using it in the same way as was anticipated. Hence, downloading information will not be a good indication of the effectiveness of the system. Instead, a new indicator has been added which will track <i>Number of e-catalogue transactions</i>.</p>
Outcome	Number of national e-catalogue log-ins.	<p>This indicator was retired and replaced with <i>Number of e-catalogue transactions</i>, as that indicator better captures the targeted outcome of PSUs using the e-catalogue system.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in order to track the effectiveness of the e-catalogue, thus replacing <i>Percentage of national e-catalogue log-ins that resulted in information download</i>. The expectation is that this indicator can report transactions based on both national and local framework agreements and by all PSUs, but this will be clarified once data is produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of e-catalogue transactions. • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of e-catalogue transactions completed by all PSUs within the quarter. The e-catalogue transactions are goods/services purchased through the e-catalogue as a result of the local and national framework agreements. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS Data Warehouse • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Percentage of procurements in spending unit conducted by pilot PSUs.	This indicator was retired because it was not a metric that could be applied consistently across PSUs. In some cases, there is a one-to-one match between a spending unit and PSU and it would have been more straightforward to estimate the share of overall spending unit procurements that is handled by the PSU. In other cases, there may be multiple PSUs connected to a spending unit, and it would be difficult to interpret this indicator.
Outcome	Number of functional procurement positions filled.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PWC monthly report, supported with copy of Decree of Head of respective institutions (Surat Keputusan/SK) for sub-national PSUs. • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero There were no functional positions in Indonesia before the PM Project. Functional positions began to be established in 2014.
Outcome	Percentage of Pilot PSUs permanently established.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to make it simpler for external stakeholders to interpret. The percentage of pilot PSUs permanently established will still be captured in the “Percent complete” field, as the indicator data will be the numerator and the End of Compact target will be the denominator.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of pilot PSUs permanently established. • <u>Definition:</u> 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) • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> B-Trust monthly report, supported with copy of Perda/Pergub/Ministry Decree

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Phase 1: 8 (2013) Phase 2: 7 (2016) • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 45 Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan of the Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of pilot PSUs monitoring and reporting on performance • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of pilot PSUs that complete a Performance Measurement and Management (PMM) annual 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 PMM effort focuses on improved performance management of procurement timeliness, quality, cost, and service level. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PSU senior advisor report, supported by PSU PMM Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Cumulative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> 2014: 0 • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 45 Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan of the Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination. Achieving permanent PSU status has proved to be more complicated than originally understood, therefore it makes sense to track an interim step.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of pilot PSUs with draft Permen/Pergub/Perda completed • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of pilot PSUs that completed draft Permen/Pergub/Perda, as an interim step toward obtaining permanent status. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PSU senior advisor report, supported by draft Permen/Pergub/Perda documents • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> Phase 1: 8 (2013) Phase 2: 7 (2016) • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 45 Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan of the Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of pilot PSUs with performance planning frameworks established • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PSU senior advisor report, supported by individual performance planning framework documents • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual • <u>Indicator Classification:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Cumulative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baseline:</u> 2014: 0 • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 45 Baseline and Target come from PSU Senior Advisor Report, supported by final list of PSUs as of April 2016.
Output	Percentage of retention of trained staff.	This indicator was retired because the relevant information will come from the evaluation.
Output	Number of framework agreements signed.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Number of signed framework agreements at two levels: (i) National (signed by LKPP and Supplier(s) to provide goods that are available nation-wide and can be applied to nation-wide purchases), and (ii) Local (signed by PSU/Budget Units and Supplier(s) 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>Disaggregation:</u> By framework agreement type (National, Local) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> 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. • <u>Target:</u> - Year 5/End of Compact: 25 (20 Local, 5 National) New target was set based on the compact fund reallocation in June 2016, which increased the targeted amount of framework agreements by 15, an additional 12 Local agreements and an additional 3 National agreements.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Output	Date e-catalogue system established.	<p>This indicator was modified in order to account for the fact the system was not established in two versions as previously envisioned, but instead was established all in one. Additionally, the indicator name and definition were modified to clarify that the PM Project’s work specifically focuses on the establishment of the software, rather than the system/hardware as a whole.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date e-catalogue software established • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PT Berca H report, supported by PMIS senior advisor report • <u>Target:</u> Year 2/End of Compact: 31 March 2015
	NEW	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan for the activities related to framework contracting and e-catalogue. This indicator will give a sense of how useful e-catalogue is to PSUs or spending units, as more framework agreements provide them with more options. It also gives a sense of how much framework contracting is expanding outside of the project’s targeted framework contracting activities. The expectation is that this indicator can report items registered based on both national and local framework agreements, but this will be clarified once data is produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of items registered in e-catalogue • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of items, based on a framework agreement negotiated with the support of the PM Project, registered in e-catalogue • <u>Unit of Measure:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PT Berca H report, supported by PMIS senior advisor report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for E-Catalogue and PMIS • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target
Output	Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) adopted	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better align with the information available. Definition was also modified to reflect that the PMIS will now be rolled out in three phases instead of the previously described five.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) launched • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which all three PMIS module(s) have been launched nationally. PMIS modules will be rolled out in three phases: (1) Database, (2) Pre-Catalogue, and (3) Contract Management. • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS senior advisor report

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Year 4/End of Compact: 30 November 2016 Target is based on milestones set out in procurement contracts.
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>A new indicator was added in line with the work plan of the Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD. Establishing a cadre of trainers is an important output of this component of the project and therefore should be tracked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Number of local trainer-mentors trained • Definition: 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. • Unit of Measure: Number • Disaggregation: By sex • Primary Data source: Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database • Responsible Party: MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 30 The target comes from the previous DFAT program ISP3 where they identified 30 procurement champions across Indonesia.
Output	Number of mentor visits conducted	This indicator was retired and split into two different indicators in order to account for the two types of mentoring: procurement skills mentoring, and organizational skills mentoring.
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the first of the two indicators created from <i>Number of mentor visits conducted</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of procurement skills mentor visits conducted • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator is the second of the two indicators created from <i>Number of mentor visits conducted</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of organizational skills mentor visits conducted • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PWC monthly report, supported by PSU senior advisor report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target
Output	Number of Auditors trained.	<p>This indicator was revised in order to better specify the data source. The auditor training activity is still being designed, so more detail will be added to this indicator in the next M&E Plan revision.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database
Output	Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained.	<p>This indicator was retired and split into two different indicators in order to account for the two types of training: procurement skills, and organizational skills.</p>
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the first of the two indicators created from <i>Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of training and to better define what the training consists of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on procurement skills. • <u>Definition:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Total number 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 the first 8 modules of the 18 procurement 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 procurement skills training (PST) are technical and occupational specific and required to fulfill a specific technical role.

- **Unit of Measure:**

Number

- **Disaggregation:**

By phase; By sex

- **Primary Data source:**

Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database

- **Responsible Party:**

MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD

- **Frequency of Reporting:**

Quarterly

- **Indicator Classification:**

Cumulative

- **Baseline:**

Zero

- **Targets:**

Year 5/End of Compact: 450

Target set to complement the 500 trained PSU staff less the 50 auditors to be trained.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>This indicator is the second of the two indicators created from <i>Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of training and to better define what the training consists of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of non-Procurement Service Unit (non-PSU) staff trained on organizational skills • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By phase; By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PWC monthly report, supported by training database • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 450
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		Target set to complement the 500 trained PSU staff less the 50 auditors to be trained.
Output	Number of PSUs staff trained.	This indicator was retired and split into two different indicators in order to account for the two types of training: procurement skills, and organizational skills.
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the first of the two indicators created from <i>Number of PSUs staff trained</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of training and to better define what the training consists of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of PSU staff trained on procurement skills • <u>Definition:</u> 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 occupational specific and required to fulfill a specific technical role. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By training level; By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training database

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> Year 5/End of Compact: -Basic: 500 -Int.: 500 -Adv.: 300 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. Therefore, the PM team decided it was more important to ensure training up to the intermediate level for the full 500 trainee target.
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the first of the two indicators created from <i>Number of PSUs staff trained</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of training and to better define what the training consists of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of PSU staff trained on organizational skills • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By training level; By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PWC monthly report, supported by training database • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: -Basic: 500 -Int.: 500 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	Final examination pass rate of trained staff.	This indicator was retired and split into two indicators that track the difference in pre and post test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills, and non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills. Because the ultimate objectives of the trainings are different for both sets of trainees, it makes sense to not combine the two when looking at effectiveness of the training.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator is the first of the two indicators created from <i>Final examination pass rate of trained staff</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of trainees, and to better define how the test scores would be measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Average difference in pre and post test scores for PSU staff trained on procurement skills • <u>Definition:</u> 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 in quarter]/[SUM scored trainees in quarter] • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage (point) • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By training level • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training summary report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> No target
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ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator is the second of the two indicators created from <i>Final examination pass rate of trained staff</i> in order to differentiate between the two types of trainees, and to better define how the test scores would be measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Average difference in pre and post test scores for non-PSU staff trained on procurement skills • <u>Definition:</u> 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 in quarter]/[SUM scored trainees in quarter] • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Percentage (point) • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by training summary report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> No target
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Output	Number of hours of training conducted.	<p>This indicator was modified in order to specify that it is measuring both procurement skills training and organizational skills training hours, which are facilitated through different components of the project and by different contractors.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS senior advisor report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD; MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PSU Coordination • <u>Target</u> No target
Output	Date training curriculum formalized.	<p>This indicator was retired and split into three different indicators in order to specify the specific curriculum it refers to. Additionally, Date indicators cannot be disaggregated in MIS and therefore had to be split up.</p>
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the first of three indicators created from <i>Date training curriculum formalized</i> in order to specify training type and level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date basic procurement skills training curriculum formalized • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which basic procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> Year 2/End of Compact: 31 August 2014
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the second of three indicators created from <i>Date training curriculum formalized</i> in order to specify training type and level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date intermediate procurement skills training curriculum formalized • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which intermediate procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> Year 4/End of Compact: 31 May 2016 Target based on work plan for consultant implementing the training.
	NEW	<p>This indicator is the third of three indicators created from <i>Date training curriculum formalized</i> in order to specify training type and level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date advanced procurement skills training curriculum formalized • <u>Definition:</u> Date by which advanced procurement skills training curriculum is accepted by LKPP for delivery. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH) progress report, supported by HRD senior advisor report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for HRD • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> Year 4/End of Compact: 31 May 2016 Target based on work plan for consultant implementing the training.
Process	Number of PSUs with signed MoU.	<p>This indicator was modified in order to align with the updated project work plan and objectives.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Cumulative number of pilot procurement service units (PSUs) that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with LKPP and MCA-Indonesia. • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PSU senior advisor report, supported with copy of signed MoU • <u>Target</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 45 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		

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements signed.</p>	<p>This indicator was modified in order to align with the information available. The PPP work had not been fully designed at the time of the last M&E Plan revision.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreements awarded • <u>Definition:</u> Number of PPP agreements awarded using the standard bidding documents prepared by the PM Project • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PPP Senior Advisor Report • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Baseline</u> Zero
<p>Output</p>	<p>Date Public-Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents formalized.</p>	<p>This indicator was retired to align with the current work plan for this component. While the PPP team will produce the standard bidding documents, it will be LKPP that will finalize and formalize them. As a result, the more relevant output will be tracked with a new indicator, <i>Number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents produced</i>.</p>
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was created in order to replace <i>Date Public-Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents formalized</i> in order to track the progress in producing the standard bidding documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) standard bidding documents produced • <u>Definition:</u> Number of standard bidding documents produced for Public Private Partnership (PPP) pilot project approved by MCA and submitted to LKPP • <u>Unit of Measure:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PPP Senior Advisor Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PPP • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 6 Target based on work plan following the June 2016 reallocation of Compact funds.
	NEW	<p>This indicator was created in order to track the training component of the PPP work. Given that the PPP work was still under development in 2014, this output had not appeared in the previous version of the M&E Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff trained on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of LKPP and Government Contracting Authority (GCA) staff who attend Public Private Partnership (PPP) training. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PPP Senior Advisor Report, supported by CASTALIA Progress Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for PPP • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 50 Target based on work plan for implementation as of April 2016.
Output	Date the Sustainable Procurement Policy National Action Plan endorsed.	This indicator was retired as it is no longer included in the project plans. As a result of a change in counterpart within LKPP, the budget was decreased and consequently the activity was re-scoped. Instead of producing the SPP National Action Plan the SPP team will be responsible for producing a Discovery Phase Report. An indicator has been added accordingly in order to track this output.
	NEW	<p>This indicator was created in order to better align with the revised work plan and to replace <i>Date the Sustainable Procurement Policy National Action Plan endorsed</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Date Sustainable Procurement Policy (SPP) Discovery Phase Report finalized • <u>Definition:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Date 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 Gol to perform sustainable procurement; as well as monitor, measure and report on sustainable and/or environmental procurement progress and outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Date • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> Discovery Phase Report, supported by SPP Senior Advisor Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-Indonesia Senior Advisor / Project Manager for SPP • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Once • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Date • <u>Baseline:</u> N/A • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 31 May 2017 Target based on work plan for implementation as of April 2016.
3. Gender		
Output	Number of female entrepreneurs trained.	<p>This indicator was modified in order to align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of female entrepreneurs who received capacity building training. The training aims to increase women entrepreneurs' capacity in accessing public procurement.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: SGA Project Progress Report, supported by Training Firm Progress Report, including copy of attendee list. • Target: Year 5/End of Compact: 30 The target of 30 female entrepreneurs come from the ToR for the Consulting Firm that will implement the training.
Output	Number of female procurement specialists registered with Women's Circle.	<p>This indicator was modified in order to align with the information available.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Number of female procurement specialists- registered with the Forum for Women Procurement Specialists in Indonesia (FP4I) • Definition: 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 procurement professionals. The target for FP4I is to have all women procurement professionals within the PM-supported PSUs become members. • Baseline: Zero FP4I, previously known as the Women’s Circle, was established with support from the Compact, and therefore the baseline should be zero. • Target: No target

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Indicator Level (Previous 2014)	Indicator Name (Previous 2014)	Modification/Justification (Current 2016)
GREEN PROSPERITY PROJECT		
1. Participatory Land Use Planning Activity		
Outcome	Number of village boundaries established	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in, and to add more clarity to the definition.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition for better clarity: 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) • Primary Date Source: District decree (e.g., bupati decree) • Target modified to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in: -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 450 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 3 target of 130, with the understanding that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450).
Outcome	Number of district land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories publicly available	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Number of district-level databases containing comprehensive information on land use, land cover, permits and licenses • Indicator Definition: The number of district-level databases that are publicly 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. • Target: -Year 3 Target: 13

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>-Year 5/End of Compact Target: 45 The previous Year 3 and End of Compact target of 130 was erroneously referring to the number of villages PLUP was going to be working in, rather than districts. The Year 3 target should have previously been 13 which is now reflected in the revision. At the time of the previous revision, it was understood that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later and would replace the End of Compact Target. Therefore, now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).</p>
<p>Output</p>	<p>Number of villages assisted in participatory boundary setting</p>	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of villages assisted in participatory village boundary setting and resource mapping • <u>Indicator Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Target:</u> -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 450 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 3 target of 130, with the understanding that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in, assuming PLUP will work in 10 villages per district. (45X10=450).
<p>Output</p>	<p>Number of district land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories created</p>	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of district-level inventories of land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories created • <u>Indicator Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Target:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>-Year 5/End of Compact Target: 45 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 3 target of 13, with the understanding that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).</p>
Output	Number of enhanced district-level spatial plans	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Data Source: PLUP Implementer: PMAP Task 4 Quarterly Report for each district • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 45 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 3 target of 13, with the understanding that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
Output	Number of district officials trained	<p>This indicator was revised in order to capture the full list of trainees beyond just the district officials. This allowed us to replace it with MCC's Land Common Indicator (L-3), Stakeholders trained, and the indicator name and definition have change accordingly in order to align with MCC's Common Indicator Guidance. A Year 5 target was also added to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>Additional information: This should include all people who serve on the district-level Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation Committees (TPPBDs) and the village-level Village Participation Teams (VPTs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Stakeholders trained • Definition: 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. • Disaggregation: By PLUP stakeholder type (Government Officials, Non-Government Personnel, Village Member) • Primary Data Source: PLUP Implementer: PMAP Task Contractors' Quarterly Reports for each district / Attendance list

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 2,700 Target is based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45), 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 (5X450=2,250).
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added in order to track the peatland mapping component that was added to the PLUP Activity after the reallocation of Compact Funds in mid-2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Level: Output • Indicator Name: Hectares of peatland mapped • Definition: Number of hectares of peatland mapped. Further detail TBD. • Unit of Measure: Hectares • Disaggregation: None • Primary Data source: PLUP Implementer Report • Responsible Party: MCA-I PLUP • Frequency of Reporting: Quarterly • Indicator Classification: Cumulative • Baseline: Zero

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets: TBD
Process	Number of districts that formally adopted guidelines for participatory village boundary setting	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts PLUP plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Definition: 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. • Primary Data Source: District decree/regulation (e.g. bupati decree) • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 45 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 3 target of 13, with the understanding that Year 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that PLUP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
2. Technical Assistance and Oversight Activity		
Process	Proposals that receive project preparation support	<p>This indicator was modified in order to capture information about the support provided to Window 1 grants. This indicator does not reflect TA work that is separate from TAPP grants, such as TA support from the Grant Program Managers.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: 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 only for proposals submitted under Windows 1 and 3. • Disaggregation: By window (1, 2, 3) • Data Source: TAPP grant document

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Party: Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC; Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC
Process	Project funds disbursed by the TA and Oversight Activity	<p>This indicator was modified in order to capture information about the support provided to Window 1 grants, in addition to Window 2 and 3. Support provided through the Grant Program Manager (GPM) for Window 2 also covers the grants for Women Empowerment. Additionally, the indicator name and definition were updated to better reflect the terminology used by the MCC and MCA-I teams. 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.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator name: Technical assistance funds disbursed for project preparation support • Definition: Total value of TAPP (Technical Assistance for Project Preparation) grants and GPM (Grant Program Manager) funding disbursed to support project preparation stage. • Unit of Measure: US Dollars • Disaggregation: By window (1, 2, 3) • Data Source: GMT Report • Responsible Party: Window 1 - MCA-I GP PMC; Window 2 - MCA-I GP GPM; Window 3 - MCA-I GP PMC
3. GP Facility Activity		
Outcome	Estimated hectares of forest area protected and/or land under sustainable management/land use practices	<p>This indicator was modified to include additional information as the grants have been signed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Definition:</u> 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, agroforestry 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 (e.g. crop production, agroforestry, or community land), ecosystem functions (including hydrology and carbon storage, biodiversity and high-value conservation designation) 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.) • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By intervention type (Sustainable agriculture, Sustainable land management, Protection) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 492,815 The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1 and 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase in the next M&E Plan revision once all grants have been signed.
Outcome	Estimated diesel generators and coal power plants use displaced	This indicator was retired because the information it would provide will already be captured in two other indicators: <i>Modeled reductions or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions</i> and <i>Additional capacity of renewable energy added</i> .

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Outcome	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided	<p>This indicator was modified to include additional information as the grants have been signed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator name:</u> Modeled reductions or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions • <u>Definition:</u> Estimated metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ equivalent) expected to be avoided or reduced as a result of completion of GP-funded projects. • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> TBD, MCA-I independent GHG consultant is to be hired to calculate expected GHG impacts for each grant. • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly (estimates will be reported in the ITT on a cumulative basis once they are finalized) • <u>Target:</u> No target MCA-I is currently undergoing a procurement to contract an independent consultant to model and calculate the estimated greenhouse gasses targeted for reduction or avoidance. This effort will likely not be done until towards the end of the Compact. Even so, it is uncertain whether grantees will be able to monitor this on their own, and therefore will not be able to provide data that would be readily comparable against the target.
Output	Hectares targeted for improved practices for sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, and protection of natural capital as a result of GP-funded projects and/or partnerships	<p>This indicator was retired because the information will be captured in the target of the indicator <i>Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices</i>. The original idea was that this would track the number of hectares targeted as grants were signed. However, in actuality, all of the grants were signed all around the same time.</p>
Output	Hectares targeted for protection through GP-funded projects and/or partnerships	<p>This indicator was retired because the information will be captured in the target of the indicator <i>Estimated hectares improved, rehabilitated, or protected through sustainable practices</i>. The original idea was that this would track the number of hectares targeted as grants were signed. However, in actuality, all of the grants were signed all around the same time.</p>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added to track the GP projects focused on rewetting peatland, which is done first by building dams to block the drainage canals in order to rewet the peatland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Canal blocking structures built • <u>Definition:</u> Total number of canal blocking structures (dams) built through GP funded projects in order to facilitate the rewetting of peatland • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> 570 The target for this indicator comes from the Window 1 grant agreements. Specifically, WWF expects 10 big dams and 60 small dams to be established by the end of the compact, and EMM Berbak expects to construct up to 500 compacted dams.
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

<p>Output</p>	<p>Project participants trained through GP-funded projects and/or partnerships</p>	<p>This indicator was modified to include additional information as the grants have been signed.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Project participants trained through GP Finance Facility-funded projects and/or partnerships • <u>Definition:</u> 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). • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 220,798 The target for this indicator comes from the signed Window 1 and 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase in the next M&E Plan revision once all grants have been signed.
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added for MCC Common Indicator reporting purposes only, so that it would exactly align with MCC Common Indicator AI-6. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Farmers trained • <u>Definition:</u> 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).

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target Because the need for this level of detail as to who would be trained was not known at the time of the signing of the grant agreements, the grants do not explicitly state the breakdown of the targeted trainees.
	NEW	<p>This indicator was added to account for the work being done under some of the grant and to align with MCC Common Indicator P-10. Some of the distribution lines reported here may be considered transmission lines by the project. However, according to MCC's guidelines transmission lines are defined as 66 Kv and above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Kilometers of distribution lines upgraded or built • <u>Definition:</u>

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>The sum of linear kilometers of new, reconstructed, rehabilitated, or upgraded distribution lines that have been energized, tested and commissioned with MCC support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Kilometers • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> TBD The target for this indicator will be taken from Window 3A Community Based RE grant agreements that have yet to be signed.
Output	Electricity connections energized	<p>This indicator was modified to correspond with MCC’s Power Common Indicator Guidance (P-12).</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Customers added by project • <u>Definition:</u> 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.

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Targets:</u> TBD The target for this indicator will be taken from Window 2 Community Based Natural Resource Management & Window 3A Community Based RE grant agreements that have yet to be signed.
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added to track what the original objective of the 3B RE portfolio was—to add the additional capacity of renewable energy produced to the grid by selling it to PLN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Renewable energy sold to PLN • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Gigawatt hours • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Annual

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Level • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target 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.
Output	Additional capacity of renewable energy added	<p>This indicator was modified to correspond with MCC’s Power Common Indicator Guidance (P-6).</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Generation capacity added • <u>Definition:</u> 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. • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By grid type (On-grid, Off-grid), By RE type (Hydro, Biogas, Biomass, Solar) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> PMIS, supported by Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/End of Compact: 18.6 The target for this indicator is based on signed Window 3B grant agreements, but will likely increase once the remainder of grants have been signed.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

Output	Electricity connections planned	This indicator was retired because the information will be captured in the target of the indicator <i>Customers added by project</i> . The original idea was that this would track the number of electricity connections targeted as grants were signed. However, in actuality, all of the grants were signed all around the same time.
Output	Additional capacity of renewable energy planned	This indicator was retired because the information will be captured in the target of the indicator <i>Generation capacity added</i> . The original idea was that this would track the number of megawatts targeted as grants were signed. However, in actuality, all of the grants were signed all around the same time.
Process	External resources disbursed	<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 disbursed for GP funded projects. Partners include private sector and non-governmental organizations. (Does not include Compact funds) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> GMT Report • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 76, 597,398 The target for this indicator comes from Window 1 and 3B grant agreements, but may increase once the remainder of 3B grants have been signed.
Process	Project financing disbursed by the GP Finance Facility	<p>This indicator was modified to better align with the project as the grants have become better defined. As the grant activities have become more established, it was decided that disaggregating the portfolio by portfolio type (rather than by window) would make most sense from the external perspective, especially because many of the grants across windows fit into many of the same categories.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management) • <u>Primary Data Source:</u> GMT Report • <u>Target:</u> Year 5/ End of Compact: 54,876,593 The target for this indicator target comes from Window 1 and 3B grant agreements, but may increase once the remainder of 2, 3A and 3B grants have been signed.

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>This indicator was added to capture the SGA grants focused on women’s empowerment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Process • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Project financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) grants • <u>Definition:</u> Total value of Window 2 (CBNRM) financing disbursed for women empowerment (WE) grants by the GP Finance Facility. 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. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> US Dollars • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> GMT Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GP PMC and GPM • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: TBD Target will be determined once all Window 2 grants are signed in mid-2016.
Process	External resources mobilized and/or leveraged for GP funded projects and partnerships	<p>This indicator was modified to better align with the project as the grants have become better defined. As the grant activities have become more established, it was decided that disaggregating the portfolio by portfolio type (rather than by window) would make most sense from the external perspective, especially because many of the grants across windows fit into many of the same categories. POME grants will fall under RE rather than NRM, even though it covers both.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: External resources leveraged in grant agreements • Definition: Total value of partner/co-financing funding contributions leveraged for GP funded projects. Partners include private sector and non-governmental organizations. (Does not include Compact funds) • Disaggregation: By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management) • Primary Data Source: GAST Report, supported by Grant Agreements
Process	Project financing approved by the GP Finance Facility	<p>This indicator was modified to better align with the project as the grants have become better defined. As the grant activities have become more established, it was decided that disaggregating the portfolio by portfolio type (rather than by window) would make most sense from the external perspective, especially because many of the grants across windows fit into many of the same categories. POME grants will fall under RE rather than NRM, even though it covers both.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Total value of grant financing to be provided by the GP Finance Facility (Compact-funded portion only), as stated in the signed grant agreement. • Disaggregation: By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management) • Primary Data Source:

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: No target At this point it does not make sense to set a target because all of the grants are almost all signed.
	<p>Grant agreements approved by GP Finance Facility</p>	<p>This indicator was modified to better align with the project as the grants have become better defined. As the grant activities have become more established, it was decided that disaggregating the portfolio by portfolio type (rather than by window) would make most sense from the external perspective, especially because many of the grants across windows fit into many of the same categories. POME grants will fall under RE rather than NRM, even though it covers both.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator Name: Grant agreements signed • Definition: Number of GP Facility grants signed by MCA-Indonesia. • Disaggregation: By GP portfolio type (Renewable Energy, Natural Resource Management) • Primary Data Source: GMT Report, supported by Grant Agreements
<p>Process</p>	<p>Signed MOUs between MCA and districts</p>	<p>This indicator was revised to account for the increased number of districts the GP project plans to work in.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: -Year 5/End of Compact Target: 45 Previously the end of compact target was set to equal the Year 2 target of 24, with the understanding that Year 3, 4, 5 targets would be added later. Now that GP is better defined, we have calculated the end of compact target based on the current projected number of districts in which GP will work in (45).
<p>4. Green Knowledge Activity</p>		

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

	NEW	<p>This indicator was added to align with the objectives of the activities laid out in the signed Green Knowledge grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Indicator Level:</u> Outcome• <u>Indicator Name:</u> Centers of Excellence (CoE) established• <u>Definition:</u> 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. 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)• <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number• <u>Disaggregation:</u> None• <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports and Rector Decrees• <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK• <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly• <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative• <u>Baseline:</u> Zero
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IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact Target: 6 The target was established by aggregating the grant-level targets across the 7 signed grant agreements. In this case, only the Petuah grant included CoEs as part of their project.
	NEW	<p>This indicator was added to align with the objectives of the activities laid out in the signed Green Knowledge grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Project participants trained through Green Knowledge-funded projects • <u>Definition:</u> Number of project participants who have satisfactorily completed Green Knowledge-funded training and/or technical assistance training package. • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Year 5/End of Compact Target: 3,459 The target was established by aggregating the grant-level targets across the 7 signed grant agreements.</p>
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added for MCC Common Indicator reporting purposes only, so that it would exactly align with MCC Common Indicator AI-6. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Farmers trained • <u>Definition:</u> 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). • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> By sex • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Targets:</u> No target Because the need for this level of detail as to who would be trained was not known at the time of the signing of the grant agreements, the grants do not explicitly state the breakdown of the targeted trainees.
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added to align with the objectives of the activities laid out in the signed Green Knowledge grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Output • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Number of knowledge products produced • <u>Definition:</u> Number of knowledge products produced including policy briefs, case studies, and technical modules that are submitted to MCA-I • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> PMIS, supported by GK Grantee Quarterly Reports • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Targets:</u> Year 5/End of Compact Target: 508 The target was established by aggregating the grant-level targets across the 7 signed grant agreements.
	NEW	<p>This indicator was added to align with the objectives of the activities laid out in the signed Green Knowledge grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Process • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Project financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity • <u>Definition:</u> Total value of grant financing disbursed by the Green Knowledge Activity • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> US Dollars • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> GMT Report • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u>

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016
ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		<p>Year 5/End of Compact Target: \$14,592,443 The target was established by aggregating the grant amounts stated in the 7 signed grant agreements.</p>
	<p>NEW</p>	<p>This indicator was added to align with the objectives of the activities laid out in the signed Green Knowledge grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator Level:</u> Process • <u>Indicator Name:</u> Grant agreements approved by the Green Knowledge Activity • <u>Definition:</u> Number of project grants under the Green Knowledge Activity approved by the Investment Committee with contracts or agreement in place • <u>Unit of Measure:</u> Number • <u>Disaggregation:</u> None • <u>Primary Data source:</u> GK Grant Agreements • <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK • <u>Frequency of Reporting:</u> Quarterly • <u>Indicator Classification:</u> Cumulative • <u>Baseline:</u> Zero • <u>Targets:</u> No target

IDN M&E PLAN REVISION, 2016

ANNEX III: ITT Modifications Memo

		Because all of the grants have already been signed it does not make sense to set a target.
Process	Green Knowledge work plan completed	<p>This indicator was modified for more clarity.</p> <p>A summary of the change(s) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Definition:</u> Date by which Green Knowledge work plan including implementation strategy approved by MCA and MCC.• <u>Primary Data source:</u> Green Knowledge Work Plan• <u>Responsible Party:</u> MCA-I GK

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

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

No	Province	District	Subdistrict	Control	Treatment	Study
72	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KUBU RAYA	Terentang			1
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	Tulang 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			