



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LIST OF MEDIUM-TERM PLANNED EXTERNAL LOANS AND GRANTS (DRPHLN-JM) 2011 - 2014

3rd
BOOK



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

List of Medium-Term
Planned External Loans and Grants
(DRPHLN-JM) 2011-2014

- 3rd Book -

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National Development Planning Agency**

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National Civil Service Agency

(Badan Kepegawaian Negara)

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building of National Civil Service Agency Human Resources on Civil Servant Management
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Civil Service Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : National Civil Service Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The recent civil service issues show that the Indonesian societies consider most civil servants are still in the state of incompetence and unqualified in undertaking their duties and function especially in public service areas. There are civil servants with the needs of their position's duties and functions (mismatch issues). Furthermore, the societies also see there are civil servants who have not been functioned optimally (under employment issues) along with their low job performance (under performance issues).

The above perceptions toward civil servants' conditions can be considered reasonable since most civil servants have not been managed in a good system to create civil servants that meet the needs. The facts about the recent lack of management system are as follows: the mentoring and development of civil servants' career have not been based on the required position competency and clear career pattern; the performance evaluation of civil servants have not been based on the merit-based performance assessment system which can produce employees' individual performance outcomes that support their career development and fair compensation based on their achievement in their position (performance-based remuneration system); the planning and recruitment of civil servants have not been based on the needs of formation and competition standard, which make disproportional distribution and allocation of employees; many regulations and policies of Civil Service Laws have not been in accordance with the recent development and needs of mentoring; the arrangements of policies and civil service management applications have not been supported by sufficient data and information (database) of civil service; and finally, there are inconsistency of civil service management in complying with laws and regulation that occur in many governmental institutions.

To fit the role of National Civil Service Agency (NCSA) as stated in Law Number 43/1999, the human resources in NCSA need to have capacity development, particularly in their field of tasks in their position for better performance to meet public demands.

7. Scope of Work

Capacity building of NCSA human resources through formal educations, trainings, and benchmarking both domestically and abroad in civil service areas such as: systems of civil servants planning and recruitment based on job requirements and competency standards, mentoring and career development of civil servant positions based on job competency standards; merit-based performance assessment system; performance based remuneration system; analysis of civil servants development policy related to the needs of development and mentoring; and other related fields.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Achievement of progressive human resource capacity in NCSA, especially in the civil service management area and its supports.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Implementing a better management of civil servants;
 - 2) Provisioning better civil service norms, standards, and procedures.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	300.000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	300.000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	300.000				

Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board

(Badan Koordinasi Keamanan Laut / Bakorkamla)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : The Development of Integrated Maritime Surveillance System |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : Bandung City, West Java |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |
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6. Background and Justification

Indonesian maritime resource is one of the important capital for national development and society's prosperity. So, in a security framework, safety and rule of law, this needs a developed security system that comprehensively can safeguard, secure, and survey all Indonesian waters from violation acts. The development of maritime security system needs the capability of surveillance planes that function to monitor, survey, and take action on law violators and to safeguard government and society activities in all Indonesian waters.

Development of sea security, safety, and law enforcement system through surveillance planes is through information and intelligence data collection, then through monitoring of ships (foreign or local), sea contamination (oil spills and ship waste), and shipping safety. Information and data can be retrieved from planes that are integrated with Rescue Coordinating Center (RCC), Maritime Rescue Coordinating Center (MRCC), and Long Range Identification Tracking (LRIT) that can also be shown through National Picture Compilation (NPC) in Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board/*Badan Koordinasi Keamanan Laut (Bakorkamla)*. Parallel to this, capability to support the planes through mobilization of personnel activities, equipments, and medivacs are also needed such as concerned to the role and function of *Bakorkamla*.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical feasibility study on development of CN235-220 planes to support maritime safety;
- b. Development for information system using CN 235-220 planes that is integrated with maritime security equipments;
- c. Identification of surveillance plane equipment needs;
- d. Feasibility tests for surveillance plane designs;
- e. Procurement of CN-235-220 planes and equipments;
- f. Capability tests of planes and equipments;
- g. Surveillance plane crews and training;
- h. Operation and maintenance.

8. Priority

Defense and Security

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Developed strategy of surveillance plane capability to support security, safety, and law enforcement activities at sea;
 - 2) Availability of surveillance planes to support Bakorkamla performance;
 - 3) Increased capacity of human resources for surveillance plane crews;
 - 4) Increased capacity for operation and maintenance.

- b. Outcome
- Supporting the surveillance system with airplanes for maritime law enforcement and safety in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding <table><tr><td>-</td><td>Loan</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>Grant</td><td>: US\$</td><td>314.700.000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Sub Total</td><td>: US\$</td><td>314.700.000</td></tr></table>	-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Grant	: US\$	314.700.000	Sub Total		: US\$	314.700.000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding <table><tr><td>-</td><td>Central Government</td><td>: US\$</td><td>25.000</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>Regional Government</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>State-Owned Enterprise</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>Others</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Sub Total</td><td>: US\$</td><td>25.000</td></tr></table>	-	Central Government	: US\$	25.000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0	-	Others	: US\$	0	Sub Total		: US\$	25.000
-	Loan	: US\$	0																														
-	Grant	: US\$	314.700.000																														
Sub Total		: US\$	314.700.000																														
-	Central Government	: US\$	25.000																														
-	Regional Government	: US\$	0																														
-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0																														
-	Others	: US\$	0																														
Sub Total		: US\$	25.000																														
TOTAL : US\$ 314.725.000																																	

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : The Establishment and Operation of the Indonesian Maritime Surveillance Satellite System |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |
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6. Background and Justification

Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board/*Badan Koordinasi Keamanan Laut (Bakorkamla)* has heavy and increased challenging tasks including the supervision of the integrated system for Indonesian maritime security and safety. Some crucial problems threaten the Indonesian archipelago especially in Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane/*Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia (ALKI)* and Malacca Strait in maintaining sea security and safety. Arms smuggling, transnational crime, piracy, devastation of sea resources, illegal fishing, illegal mining, illegal migration, and other maritime crimes, as well as the coordination for handling maritime security and safety have been crucial to be overcome.

7. Scope of Work

Development of a Maritime Surveillance Satellite System which covers:

- a. Study for conception;
- b. Study for specification considerations mission;
- c. Study for system design;
- d. Education and training for Indonesian workers;
- e. Dissemination to stakeholders.

8. Priority

Defense and Security

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Increased capability of institutions in establishing and executing Satellite Maritime Security System.

b. Outcome

Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of maritime security and safety supervision.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 5,300,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 410,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 5,300,000		Sub Total : US\$ 410,000	
TOTAL : US\$ 5,710,000			

1. **Project Title** : The Development of Command Center Base on Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS)
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board
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6. Background and Justification

According to a study of the Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation, 62% sea accidents are caused by natural forces (storm/typhoon, waves, haze). These sea accidents can be anticipated or reduced by the use of early warning systems analysis and dissemination by a marine safety alert base with International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulations within the Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS).

The development of the integrated maritime surveillance system consists of maritime intelligence such as detecting and monitoring all vessel in certain area, protecting marine resources, detecting and taking action against piracy, detecting and monitoring illegal fishing and illegal immigration, monitoring activity of foreign state port and executing certain action, detecting and monitoring oil spill and ships discharge, also taking action against marine distress or shipwreck situation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study (for regulation and technology assessment);
- b. Coordination with other related agencies;
- c. Project implementation training;
- d. Procurement;
- e. Operation and maintenance.

8. Priority

Defense and Security

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Upgraded National Picture Compilation (NPC) of Bakorkamla command center through integration of all kinds of maritime communications;
 - 2) Collected data of rescue signals from shipwrecks through regional coast stations;
 - 3) Coordinating strategic operations concerning maritime authorities for immediate rescue actions;
 - 4) More effective utilization of national infrastructure/facilities;
 - 5) Formulated regulations and procedure on effective and efficient rescue operations;
 - 6) Developed human resources capabilities on handling integrated maritime safety in Indonesia.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Enhancing the maritime security;
 - 2) Developing an integrated maritime surveillance network system.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	18,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	18,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 18,000,000							

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : The Development of Integrated Safety System in Malacca Strait |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Indonesia Maritime Security Coordinating Board |

6. **Background and Justification**

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world with its water area rich of resources. In Indonesian water area, there are important straits, such as Malacca, Sunda, Lombok straits and many international sea-traffic lanes.

Recently, in Malacca Strait, piracy and sea traffic accidents are serious problems. Although there are many organizations dealing with maritime security and safety in Indonesia, but without coordination they are inadequate in terms of the problems faced.

Therefore, the development of integrated safety dystem in Malacca Strait to establish command center for the principal and guide to future safety in Malacca Strait is needed as it is expected that Indonesia maritime security system would be improved and enforced.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Feasibility study;
- b. Comparative study;
- c. Pilot project;
- d. Capacity building.

8. **Priority**

Defense and Security

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Establishment of coordinating committee for maritime security consisting of related ministries and executing agencies for ensuring the effective implementation of maritime security especially in Malacca Strait.
- b. Outcome
Enforcing the Indonesian maritime security system coordination by *Bakorkamla*;

10. **Project Cost**

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	5,000,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	5,000,000			

National Family Planning Coordinating Board

(Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional / BKKBN)

1. **Project Title** : Improvement of the Population and Family Planning Information System
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Family Planning Coordinating Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Deputy of Family Information and Policy Aligning, National Family Planning Coordinating Board
b. Research and Development Center, National Family Planning Coordinating Board
-

6. Background and Justification

According to strategic plan/*Rencana Strategis* (Renstra) 2010-2014 of National Family Planning Coordinating Board/*Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (BKKBN) year 2010, one of the revitalization strategies of family planning program is the improvement of information system quality based on Information Technology. Hence, BKKBN will revitalize the Population and Family Information System/*Sistem Informasi Kependudukan dan Keluarga* (SIDUGA) through a series of procedure that provide data and information to facilitate program managers in decision making and determining operational policies for population and family planning.

Information system, which includes data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and documentation, is essential for organizational management and control. Therefore, the SIDUGA needs to be developed and improved in accordance with program development. The development of the SIDUGA is also expected to be able to solve the bureaucratic gaps among program managers at different administrative levels, particularly between central and local governments.

The data and information management system need to be revitalized to meet the need of population and family planning program. It should also be able to support the achievement of the program's vision and mission as well as the goals set in the Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improving data collection, compilation, dissemination, and documentation system;
- b. Procurement of equipment and network infrastructures (hardware and software applications and maintenance system);
- c. National-scale surveys data management;
- d. Capacity building;
- e. Provision of administrative and management support;
- f. Research for developing indicators and increasing the utilization of SIDUGA data and information.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of better data on population and family planning information system (SIDUGA).
- b. Outcome
Facilitating the policy makers by providing fast, accurate, and timely data for the implementation of policy planning related to population and family planning.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,651,049	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	2,651,049	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$			2,651,049		

1. **Project Title** : Quality Improvement for Officials and Program Managers to Support Population and Family Planning Program
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Family Planning Coordinating Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Training and Development Center
b. International Training and Cooperation Center for Population, Family Planning, and Reproduction Health
-

6. Background and Justification

In accordance with Law Number 52/2009, National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB)/*Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional* is not only responsible for Family Planning (FP) but also for population. Thus, it needs of competence and expertise in the development of analysis and study of population control policy: determination of population parameters, dissemination of policy and program on population, and also development of policy population groups vulnerable to population productivity.

On the contrary, there has been declining quantity and quality of human resources among FP implementers for several reasons. They are (i) some senior FP implementers have entered their retirement age; (ii) since 1992 there has not been systematic human resources capacity building for FP program implementers.

Based on NFPCB data in 2009, there were 3,960 employees at NFPCB central and provincial levels. From that figure, only 33.41% of them were below 45 years of age, which thus have potencies to develop their capacities and continue the *estafet* program. Up to 2009, the recruitment for new NFPCB staff was accounted for 736 people. These new staffs who are already graduates or still pursuing their master degree accounted for 61 people. These staffs are projected and prepared to continue the future FP program and hence, they require an in-service education program at population and FP field for both master and doctoral degrees.

7. Scope of Work

A long-term education program at both master and doctoral degrees, both domestic and overseas, addressed to FP program implementers at NFPCB central and provincial levels.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Implementation of long-term education for the manager of population program and family planning at central and provincial level.

b. Outcome

Improving the quality of human resources on family planning.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	3,813,056	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	3,813,056	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	3,813,056				

1. **Project Title** : Revitalization of National Family Planning Program
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Family Planning Coordinating Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. National Family Planning Coordinating Board
b. Provincial Office of National Family Planning Coordinating Board
-

6. Background and Justification

According to National Mid-Term Development Plan (NMTDP) year 2010-2014, revitalization of Family Planning Program is one of prioritized programs to improve human resources development in Indonesia which is indicated by Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) = 1 and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = 2.1.

Since Law Number 52/2009 on Population and Family Planning Development is published, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB) has a new mandate as an agency responsible in population and family planning development. Another aspect of population development is that population policy synchronization will be mandated to NFPCB in further.

One of Family Planning (FP) and population indicators is Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR). This indicator had been once agreed during the 1994 International Conference of Population Development (ICPD) in Cairo as well as becoming the target for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Based on Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2007, the Indonesia's national CPR accounted for 57.4%, in which the current figure was approaching 61% (data of Mini Survey 2009). The indicator of CPR is also stated in the National Mid-term Development Plan 2010-2014 to reach 65% by year 2014. Scientifically, to achieve CPR over 61% at national level is considered very difficult and requires very strong efforts. Therefore, it is important to conduct several strategic efforts through revitalization of national FP program comprehensively.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Harmonization of policy on population and national development;
- b. FP program intensification;
- c. Advocacy to strengthen the commitment and supports from related stakeholders with regard to population and FP issues;
- d. Establishing partnership among stakeholders and Civil Society Organization (CSO);
- e. Improving working quality among FP field workers;
- f. Family Life Preparation for Pre-marriage Adolescents;
- g. Improving facilities at training centers and development of FP and population programs.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Achievement of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) target of 65% by 2014.

- b. Outcome
- Achieving the balanced population growth in 2015.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	60,777,019	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	60,777,019	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	60,777,019				

Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board

(Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal)

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building of Information Technology for National Single Window for Investment
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
-

6. Background and Justification

Government of Indonesia is developing National Single Window for Investment (NSWi), an online integrated information and licensing/registering system for investment. The objective of NSWi is creating more favorable business environment by creating more transparent and legal certainty and broad access in business licensing/registering process.

The system has two main components, integrated information and integrated online business licensing/registering process. Integrated information will consist of at least the information of procedure of starting and doing business in Indonesia, information of business prospect and natural resources, and cost of doing business. The second component, integrated business licensing/registering process system will provide single submission, single and synchronized process, single decision making, and eased licensing process tracking.

The challenges of developing this project are: first, information is scattered and needs to be verified; and the second, licensing system is very complex. Information of natural resources in the form of geographic information system map and other information are already exist but scattered in many government agencies with different format and system. The second challenge, the existing licensing/registering process system is very complex, unsynchronized, and some are overlapping.

To meet the challenges, capacity building for information technology officer of Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board/*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* (BKPM) and some ministries and provinces play crucial role for the effectiveness and sustainability of the project. The next step, after the system is developed, BKPM officers must take over the operation, maintenance, and development of the system.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Comparative study of business process in licensing/registration;
- b. Internship to Board of Investment;
- c. Overseas training in computer sciences;
- d. Master degree program in Information Technology/Computer Science;
- e. Master degree program in Economics, Public Policy, and Law.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improved quantity and quality of BKPM experts in information technology.
- b. Outcome
Improving the licensing/registering system that will be used by almost 33 provinces in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 0
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Grant : US\$ 1,791,486	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regional Government : US\$ 0
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 1,791,486	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Others : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,791,486	

National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping

(Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional / Bakosurtanal)

1. **Project Title** : Indonesian Airborne Gravity Project
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping
 5. **Implementing Agency** : National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping
-

6. Background and Justification

The earth gravity measurement can be done through land, marine, and airborne surveys or using space borne mode. Both land and marine surveys give precise gravity values but very time consuming and difficult to perform in rough terrain or shallow water (coastal areas). On the other hand, the space borne mode i.e. measuring the earth gravity from satellite gives a quick global dataset but the high resolution of the gravity field is attenuated due to high orbit. The airborne gravity survey which measures the gravity from an aircraft offers the best technique to cover inaccessible areas such as mountainous and coastal regions in shorter time and provides a better seamless dataset.

The gravity data completeness is still required to achieve the best possible gravity model in Indonesia as well as to provide the most appropriate earth geo-potential model. This project will be continued for the rest area of Indonesia in main islands, i.e.: Papua, Sumatera, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Airborne gravity survey using aircraft;
- b. Data processing;
- c. Data delivering;
- d. Technology transfer.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of Earth Gravitational Model in Papua, Sumatera, Java, Bali, NTB, Maluku.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Providing data of precise geoid model for the particular areas and for the Earth Geo-potential Models;
 - 2) Integrating the collected airborne data with the existing surface data of Bakosurtanal to compile the best geoid for the areas.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	3,650,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total			: US\$	3,650,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0		
				- Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	3,650,000			

Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency

(Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika / BMKG)

1. **Project Title** : Development of Earthquake Precursor Monitoring System for Crustal Activity in West Sumatera and Lembang Area, Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : West Sumatera
 4. **Executing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency/*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* (BMKG) has conducted an observation on the earth magnetic field observation since 1866 or 1966. The observation of earth magnet is stationary needed to know the characteristics of the earth magnetic data variation from time to time. Currently, BMKG has had geomagnetic network that is Tangerang, Tuntungan (Medan), Tondano (Manado), Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara) and Pelabuhan Ratu (Sukabumi) observatorium. The geomagnetic network should be developed to monitor the activities of the earth crust and in order to conduct a research on earthquake precursors. Since, Indonesia has a vast area and is an earthquake prone region, the geomagnetic observation network should cover all regions. Therefore BMKG still needs the 30 sites of the earth magnetic observations

West Sumatera is designed as a pilot project of disaster management made in Indonesia, because West Sumatera is very active on the earthquake activity. In national level, the government of Indonesia has planned and prepared the establishment of natural disaster mitigation system. One of the programs is to monitor the crustal activity by observing electromagnetic (EM) wave variations. There have been a lot of research programs on EM precursors related to earthquake and volcanic activities. The ground observations of EM waves in the ULF range ($f < 10$ Hz) are considered to be the most promising method for monitoring crustal activity. It is because the skin depth of EM is comparable to the depth at which crustal activities take place and the fluctuations of electric conductivity in the earth's interior can be detected directly.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Coordination, site survey;
- b. Procurement, installation, training;
- c. Data acquisition, processing and analysis, and international workshop.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of monitoring instrument;
 - 2) Availability of competent human resources;
 - 3) Availability of information and data observation.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Enabling the detection of crustal activities;
 - 2) Strengthening the capacity of human resources;
 - 3) Enabling to predict earthquake probability.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 960,336
- Grant	: US\$ 4,801,680	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 4,801,680	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 960,336
TOTAL : US\$ 5,762,016			

1. **Project Title** : Indonesia Climate Change Information Service Development Strategy
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency

6. Background and Justification

Since May 2009, the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency/*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* (BMKG) has had a new center for climate change and air quality. This center has responsibility to provide information services about climate change for related sectors. This information services are about climate change data process and detection from upstream. This information becomes an input in adaptation and mitigation measures activities in related sectors.

The objective of Indonesia Climate Change Information Service Development Strategy is to support climate change adaptation and mitigation actions on related sectors.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Regional Climate Change Information Center (RCCC) development;
- b. Climate change information socialization and dissemination for related sectors and local government on provincial and district levels;
- c. Climate change models development;
- d. Green House Gasses (GHG) data inventory monitoring, observation, and measurement development;
- e. Climate change database development;
- f. Capacity building by training and study program.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity of climate change monitoring, analysis and information;
 - 2) Improved capacity of stakeholders in climate change development.
- b. Outcome

Improving the capacity in climate change adaptation and mitigation in related sectors.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 75,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 75,000,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 75,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Preparing the Mapping of Climate Change Vulnerability in Prioritized Areas
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The Indonesian maritime continent is located between two large oceans and two large continents as well as over three tectonic plates. The adverse weather and climate of the region is still exacerbated by the long-term adverse impact of ongoing climate change. Currently, the government of Indonesia pays specific attention on the climate change issue and has actively participated in various activities for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as complies with international cooperation on climate change, as it has been the priority on the national development planning and included in the national middle term development planning. Activities to establish scientific foundation on the issue as well as to identify specific local characters are still ongoing.

Climate change has specific impact locally due to the specific condition of social economic, geographic, and geological conditions. The social economic cause is related to the community adaptive capacity, while the geographic and geological cause is related to the specific nature of the locality. They both comprise to the specific local vulnerability. However, there is no specific and adequate study to address the regional capacity and vulnerability due to climate change at adequate scale of resolution that could be used as the base foundation on adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

7. Scope of Work

a. Data inventory and Analysis

- 1) Data inventory;
- 2) Training on climate change vulnerability analysis;
- 3) Assessment of:
 - Climate variation trend;
 - Climate extreme trend analysis;
 - Climate sensitivity;
 - Climate adaptive capacity;
- 4) Identifying each of climate risk and its relevant trend to define the rate of climate variability;
- 5) Identification and precursor analysis of climate extreme;
- 6) Study of climate change vulnerability;
- 7) International workshop on climate change vulnerability;

b. Local Survey

- 1) Survey for local conditions;
- 2) Defining of factor to climate sensitivity from the local condition;
- 3) Ground truth validation;
- 4) Workshop on climate change vulnerability with local users;

c. Evaluation

- 1) Evaluation of climate change vulnerability map in Java;
- 2) Workshop on climate change vulnerability.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of vulnerability map of Indonesia against threat of climate change in form of climate hazard due to flood, drought, tropical cyclone, tornado, landslide, sea level rise, and sea wave.

b. Outcome

Supporting the better spatial planning, disaster risk reduction activity, poverty reduction, and optimal actions in adapting and mitigating risks related to climate change.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,499,950	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,499,950	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,499,950			

Supreme Audit Board

(Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan / BPK)

1. **Project Title** : Developing BPK's Capacity in Public Sector Audit
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Supreme Audit Board
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Supreme Audit Board
-

6. Background and Justification

As part of the efforts in enhancing clean government and good governance and also as a preventive strategy in reducing the risk of fraud and corruption, Supreme Audit Board/*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan* (BPK) needs to continuously develop its capacity. BPK needs to strengthen not only its organizational capacity but also its auditors capacity. BPK's stronger capacity will increase its contribution in the management of public sector finance as expected by its stakeholders through better audit quality.

Considering that BPK is a Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) in auditing state finance in Indonesia, the development of BPK's organizational capacity needs to conform with best practices among SAI.

The development of BPK's auditors capacity also needs to conform with the best practices among SAI. Due to the fact that audit characteristic conducted by BPK's auditors is different from private sector audit, BPK needs to develop its auditors capacity continuously. International linkage and partnership with other SAI or international donor has proven effective in strengthening BPK's capacity.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training and workshops in public sector auditing
Training and workshops in public sector auditing i.e. financial, performance, investigative, environmental, and other audits such as e-audit concept that is still in development process are necessary in developing BPK's auditor capacity.
- b. Training and workshops in organizational capacity building
Training and workshops in organizational capacity building are including internal or external workshops, participation in international/local training/seminars/workshops in organizational capacity building held by other SAI or other local/international institution, piloting program in capacity building and other related training and workshops.
- c. Developing BPK's strategic planning framework
Developing strategic planning framework includes valuation of strategic environment through focus group discussion with external stakeholders, assisting in strategy and resources allocation to achieve strategic objectives, and close monitoring in early stage of strategy implementation.
- d. Developing BPK's organizational capacity
Providing review and inputs on international best practices in BPK's capacity building is to assist BPK in public education campaign on BPK and its work and to assist BPK in periodic surveys and analysis on stakeholders' satisfaction on BPK's audit results and overall BPK's performance.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Increased capacity of BPK staffs and institution in public sector audit.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving BPK's overall performance in carrying out its mandate;
- 2) Increasing BPK's auditors capacity in public sector audit (all type of audit including financial audit, performance audit, investigative audit, environmental audit and other specific audit).
- 3) Improving the quality and implementation of BPK's audit results in external stakeholders' decision making.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 1,403,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 394,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
<div>Sub Total : US\$ 1,403,000</div>	<div>Sub Total : US\$ 0</div>
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 1,797,000</div>	

Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency

(Badan Pengawas Tenaga Nuklir / BAPETEN)

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building for the Regulatory Control of Nuclear Energy
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency/*Badan Pengawas Tenaga Nuklir* (BAPETEN) is a non-departmental government institution that functions as the regulatory control of nuclear energy. In principal, control of nuclear energy has to accomplish three main aspects, namely safety, security, and safeguards.

In order to discharge its regulatory functions in the next five years (2010-2014), BAPETEN is facing five major regulatory challenges, namely:

- a. Introduction of nuclear power plants;
- b. Safety and security of radioactive sources;
- c. Safety and security of nuclear installations and materials;
- d. Nuclear emergency preparedness and response; and
- e. Capacity building and government reform.

To support the implementation of those functions, BAPETEN needs to improve and develop regulatory capacity for controlling nuclear energy.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of equipment and facilities for supporting nuclear safety oversight;
- b. Development of equipment and facilities for supporting nuclear security;
- c. Development of equipment and facilities for supporting safeguards oversight;
- d. Development of equipment and facilities for supporting national emergency preparedness capability.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of equipment and facilities for supporting nuclear safety oversight;
 - 2) Availability of equipment and facilities for supporting nuclear security;
 - 3) Availability of equipment and facilities for supporting safeguards oversight;
 - 4) Availability of equipment and facilities for supporting national emergency preparedness capability.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving workers' safety, well-being, public health, and environmental protection;
 - 2) Enhancing the national security against the threat of misuse of radioactive sources and nuclear materials;
 - 3) Assuring the international confidence in peaceful use of nuclear energy in Indonesia

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	5,000,000				

Government Internal Control Agency

(Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pembangunan / BPKP)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Project Title | : Capacity Development of BPKP |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Government Internal Control Agency |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Government Internal Control Agency |
-

6. Background and Justification

Government Regulation Number 60/2008 concerning Government Internal Control System (GICS) states that ministry/leader of government institution, governor, and major has obligation to control governance activities in order to achieve nation's goal. The regulation indicates government's commitment which it aims to increase performance, transparency, accountability, and role of internal control.

The regulation is intended to be a guidance of GICS implementation. By implementing GICS, government institution is offered a reasonable assurance in achieving its objective through achieving effectiveness and efficiency in the objectives of state administration, reliable financial statement, safeguarding of state assets, and compliance with the laws and regulations.

However, Government Internal Control Agency/*Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pembangunan* (BPKP)'s role in developing GICS does not mean that it dismisses ministry/leader of government institution, governor, and major's obligation to implement GICS. BPKP just provides supports in such implementation. Therefore, BPKP's implementation of GICS will become a guidance for BPKP in capacity development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation of design and technical guidelines on GICS implementation;
- b. GICS socialization;
- c. GICS education and training;
- d. GICS guidance and consultancy;
- e. Improvement of auditor's competency of the BPKP.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of grand strategy of GICS implementation that provides guidelines for BPKP in developing GICS and its implementation.
- b. Outcome
Improving the auditor's competency of BPKP and piloting the strategy.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 250,000
-	Grant	: US\$	7,430,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$			7,430,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 250,000	
TOTAL : US\$ 7,680,000					

Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology

(Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi / BPPT)

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening the Technology Development and Management
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
-

6. Background and Justification

The Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology/*Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi* (BPPT) is a government institution whose main responsibility is on assessment and application of technology. BPPT's vision is: "To be a Technology Center of Excellence emphasizing partnership and maximum utilization of technology produced". In conducting all of its Research and Development (R&D) activities, BPPT should work with its partners, especially from industrial sector, from early phase of the project. BPPT's products/outputs should be applicable for its users/clients. This vision is directed to enhance industry competitiveness and to accelerate national technology self-reliance.

The shift in paradigm from a proof-of-concept research-based orientation to a fully industrial support-based orientation in BPPT brings a consequence of conducting technology development and management in BPPT.

To support its vision, technology development's and management practices should be enhanced. The transfer of knowledge in developing and managing technology to support industrial need from advanced countries will be beneficial to smoothen this transition.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Research, development, and engineering activities to support industrial need;
- b. Pilot plant development;
- c. Laboratory development;
- d. Development study/comparative study/feasibility study;
- e. Training, seminar, and workshop;
- f. Long/short-term experts.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capability, capacity, and productivity of technology development;
 - 2) Enhanced human resources capability in developing and managing technology;
 - 3) Development of an integrated management of technology;
 - 4) Strengthened technology based research and development to support industrial need;
 - 5) Support for the optimization and utilization facilities and resources of BPPT.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the technology development and management to enhance industry competitiveness and to accelerate national technology self-reliance;
- 2) Improving BPPT's capacity in the role of technology assessment and application.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 50,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 50,000,000	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 50,000,000	

National Search and Rescue Agency

(Badan SAR Nasional / Basarnas)

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Arrangement of Search and Rescue Manual |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : National Search and Rescue Agency |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : National Search and Rescue Agency |
-

6. Background and Justification

Search and Rescue (SAR) operation conducted in Indonesia is partially becoming a mandate for the country as a member of international community and specifically International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) that constitutes the respective country obligation for doing so and mandate from state law as well. As consequences of changing strategic environment, ideally it is expected that regulation and SAR manual can be adapted and updated to the actual condition and circumstances. At the moment, it is considered important for the need for arranging and making SAR manual as basis of conduct SAR operation. In the recent auditory report by ICAO was found a certain obstacles in SAR operation according to the international regulation either the regulation itself or the technical conduct of SAR operation. In relation to this matter, National Search and Rescue Agency/*Badan SAR Nasional (Basarnas)* needs assistance from international organization to restructure standard and operation procedure on SAR.

7. Scope of Work

Technical assistance in arrangement and making of SAR manual that comprises consultancy assistance, comparative study, and arrangement of SAR manual.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of SAR Manual as a basis of conducting SAR mission in Indonesia.

b. Outcome

Improving the capability of National Search and Rescue Agency in performing its mission.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 400,000 Sub Total : US\$ 400,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 400,000			

1. Project Title

: Feasibility Study for Transformation and Development of Information and Communication Technology
2. Duration

: 12 months
3. Location

: DKI Jakarta
4. Executing Agency

: National Search and Rescue Agency
5. Implementing Agency

: National Search and Rescue Agency

6. Background and Justification

To support an effective SAR operation needs the up to date information and communication technology systems. Complexity and under-development due to the diversity of the various existing communications equipment while good equipment and satellite-based radio technology presents a variety of barriers that directly impact the ability of National Search and Rescue Agency/*Badan SAR Nasional (Basarnas)* challenges for SAR operations. This feasibility study is expected to provide a justification in implementing an internet-based technology through internet protocol that can collaborate the information so that it can support the basic tasks and functions of *Basarnas*.

7. Scope of Work

Technical assistance towards the implementation of feasibility studies and development activities in the form of the transformation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the implementation of comparative studies and feasibility studies.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
- Availability of feasibility study for transformation and development of ICT.
- b. Outcome
- Increasing the utilization of ICT in implementing search and rescue mission.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	3,500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
	Sub Total	: US\$	3,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$		0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
TOTAL : US\$			3,500,000				

1. **Project Title** : Master Plan for Human Resources Development
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

National Search and Rescue Agency/*Badan SAR Nasional (Basarnas)* is responsible to provide a quick response for any flight and shipping accident in Indonesian territories which stretch out from Sumatera to Papua (Irian Jaya). In order to be able to response rapidly to the distress situation, Basarnas has developed its regional offices spread out to the country and has planned to equipped them with a good equipment and facilities. A good communication, mobilization, and equipment facilities would make the Basarnas regional offices reach to the accident area rapidly. In evaluating the concerned SAR Office responsible area, it needs to be considered the areas that are prone to accident. Thus the distribution of SAR facilities can be given the first priority for the SAR Office to be responsible in that area.

In addition, one of the most important components in conducting Search and Rescue operation is human resources. It is not only dealing with the quantity but also the quality of human resources. At the present, human resources in *Basarnas* do not suffice both in quality and quantity compared to the responsibility area.

Due to the potential risk, accident and disaster in Indonesia are significantly high and need SAR human resources competency in conducting search and rescue operation. The SAR human resources need to improve their capability through special training on search and rescue. Thus, it is necessary to build SAR Education and Training Center.

At the present, Indonesia does not have any institution on SAR Education and Training which has facility and infrastructure in line with SAR operation necessity. Thus, it is necessary to arrange some planning in order to build an institution on SAR Education and Training which could graduate skilled personnel on SAR in order to support SAR operation effectively and efficiently.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Developing master plan on SAR Education and Training Center for developing SAR human resources, including:
- b. Identifying training material (supporting instruction equipment);
- c. Identifying curriculum for improving capability of SAR human resources;
- d. Identifying facilities especially to support SAR Education and Training Center;
- e. Identifying the infrastructure to support SAR Education and Training Center.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of Master plan of *Basarnas* Human Resources.

- b. Outcome
- Increasing the capacity and capability of *Basarnas* Human Resources.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 1,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 1,000,000	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,000,000	

-
1. **Project Title** : Search and Rescue Capacity Building Program for Rescuer of National Search and Rescue Agency
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The National Search and Rescue Agency/*Badan SAR Nasional (Basarnas)* is responsible for providing a quick response for any flight and shipping accident in Indonesian territories which stretch out from Sumatera to Papua (Irian Jaya). In order to be able to provide quick response on the distress situation, Basarnas must be supported by competent and professional Rescuers. A Rescuer is an important supporting component for a Search and Rescue (SAR) operation. At this time, *Basarnas* is still lack of appropriate Rescuers, both in quantity and quality.

Due to Indonesia is a high-risk country for disasters, *Basarnas* needs a competent and professional personnel with SAR capabilities to search and rescue human life in a distress situation. Since *Basarnas* is still lack of rescuers with specific SAR skills, both in quantity and quality, it needs technical SAR trainings with specific SAR skills. Therefore, it is urgent and necessary to conduct specific SAR trainings like maritime SAR, aeronautical SAR, urban SAR, fire rescue, and hazardous materials SAR courses.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting urban SAR course;
- b. Conducting hazardous materials SAR course;
- c. Conducting fire rescue training;
- d. Conducting aeronautical SAR course;
- e. Conducting maritime SAR course.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Increased skill and capability of rescue team in conducting search and rescue operation.
- b. Outcome
Improving the capability of *Basarnas* human resource in conducting search and rescue operation.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 1,600,000 Sub Total : US\$ 1,600,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 1,600,000			

1. **Project Title** : Search and Rescue Community Preparedness Program
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : National Search and Rescue Agency

6. Background and Justification

The need for educational and training program which is proactively held by National Search and Rescue Agency/*Badan SAR Nasional (Basarnas)* is to prepare community with Search and Rescue (SAR) knowledge so that community will be effective and reliable SAR support.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Consultancy;
- b. Program dissemination of SAR Community Preparedness Program;
- c. SAR potency recruitment;
- d. SAR education and training program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Improvement of knowledge and information of the community in the field of search and rescue.

b. Outcome

Increasing the community's support for SAR in dealing with any disaster occasion and transportation accident as well.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 800,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 800,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 800,000					

Bank Indonesia (BI)

1. **Project Title** : Promotion of Small Financial Institutions (ProFI)
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Bank Indonesia
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Bank Indonesia
-

6. Background and Justification

The Promotion of Small Financial Institutions (ProFI) project is a follow-up of various activities that have been jointly conducted in the context of strengthening the Rural Bank/*Bank Perkreditan Rakyat* (BPR) industry, including institutional strengthening of BPRs and supporting infrastructure.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of an Early Warning System (EWS), with activities that include the completion of the EWS conceptualization and design, as well as implementation including training of trainers, evaluation and implementation of the system that is currently under development;
- b. Research on Risk Based Supervision (RBS) adopted to BPR strata. This activity includes the elaboration of prerequisite factors applicable to each strata, pilot testing, stress tests, and development of recommendations for regulatory adjustments;
- c. Development of additional certification products for BPR staff, including development of test question banks for certification examinations for all levels of BPR staff being certified, as well as development of additional modules;
- d. Development and strengthening of BPR apex institutions, including the development of a generic apex model, socialization of apex concept to regional governments, regional development banks, and commercial banks with head offices in the regions, including determination of incentives and disincentives for commercial banks operating as apex as well as for BPRs' members;
- e. Review on Information and Technology (IT) risk management for BPR and development of IT based products and services, as a basis for developing corresponding regulation.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Implementation of Early Warning System (EWS) in the context of BPR strengthening supervisory capacities;
 - 2) Implementation of Risk Based Supervision (RBS) to strengthen BPR supervision;
 - 3) Development of standard competencies for BPR human resources;
 - 4) Strengthened certification institution and development of additional certification modules as well as development of regional BPR apex;
 - 5) Development of IT based products and services that can be utilized by BPR.

- b. Outcome
Strengthening the BPR institution and business capacity.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	400,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	400,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 400,000							

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : The Role of the Central Bank Communication in Providing an Effective Monetary Policy |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Bank Indonesia |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Bank Indonesia |
-

6. Background and Justification

Effective communication of monetary policy will support the process of economic growth as expected. The effective communication will eliminate “noise” that can hinder the development. Final goal of the monetary policy is to keep and maintain the stability of *rupiah*, one of which is reflected in low and stable inflation rate. In order to achieve the goal, Bank Indonesia (BI) sets the interest of BI rate policy as the main policy instrument to influence economic activity with the ultimate goal is controlling the inflation. Yet the path or transmission of BI rate which reaches the achievement of the inflation target is very complex and time lag. The main purpose of the technical assistance is how to increase the effectiveness of communication so that monetary policy undertaken can be effective and beneficial for overall development process.

Monetary policy communication and transparency are important and become an integral element of efficient, effective, and credible monetary policy. Transparency and effective communication are crucial to minimize conflict and unexpected negative impact of monetary policy for a central bank. In addition, lack of transparency could be harmful for the reputation of the central bank.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study on international transaction reporting system;
- b. Workshop on external issues;
- c. Training on fiscal and monetary policies coordination in regard to government foreign debt;
- d. Workshop on data and information dissemination strategy;
- e. Training on applied general equilibrium model in international trade;
- f. Stabilizing the local inflation for supporting monetary policy.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of knowledge of central bank human resources on monetary policy, especially on transparency and strategy of communication;
 - 2) Recommendation to improve the transparency of monetary policy of central bank.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the capacity of BI in preparing efficient, effective, and credible monetary policy;
- 2) Creating a more transparent communication strategy of monetary policy of central bank.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 118,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
<div>Sub Total : US\$ 118,000</div>	<div>Sub Total : US\$ 0</div>
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 118,000</div>	

Regional House of Representatives

(Dewan Perwakilan Daerah)

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building of DPD RI Institutional and its Secretariat as Supporting Institution
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Regional House of Representatives
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Regional House of Representatives
-

6. Background and Justification

The House of Regional Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia/*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia* (DPD RI), as stipulated in the Third Amendment of the Constitution 1945, is a legislative chamber which represents the regional aspirations at national level. The Secretariat General of the DPD RI that was established by the Government Regulation Number 51/2005 is expected to be more optimal in providing administrative and expertise support to the DPD. With its duty and authority, the DPD RI is facing great challenges to enhance the role of DPD RI and its Secretariat General in providing services to its members.

To meet these demands, capacity building of the DPD RI and its Secretariat General's staffs is needed to support the implementation of the more challenging duties of DPD. Therefore, the efforts for institutional strengthening, from the managerial and administrative aspect, and improving the quality of human resources are essential.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Assessment and study on the formulation of pro-region national budgeting mechanism concept, specifically the establishment of Budget Office and Law Centre;
- b. Strengthening the institutional of DPD RI in the (i) implementation of bicameral parliamentary system, (ii) provision of facilities and infrastructure, (iii) support for legislative activities, and (iv) relationship between the legislature and government;
- c. Capacity building in order to support the parliamentary institutions through comparative study/institutional visits, cooperative activities with leading universities, or education program in the form of short course and seminars/workshop,

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Formulation of pro-region national budgeting mechanism;
 - 2) Enhanced role of DPD RI in national and local development;
 - 3) Increased capacity of DPD RI human resources.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Delivering the aspirations of local government and communities to increase public welfare;
 - 2) Achieving a good, healthy, and clean governance;
 - 3) Increasing the coordination between central and local governments;
 - 4) Establishing the Budget Office and Law Centre.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding						
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0		
-	Grant	: US\$	2,252,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0		
Sub Total			: US\$	2,252,000	- State-Owned Enterprise			: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0		
				Sub Total		: US\$	0		
TOTAL			: US\$	2,252,000					

Attorney General Office

(Kejaksaan Agung)

- 1. Project Title** : Capacity Development for the Bureaucratic Reform Assistance Team of the Attorney General Office
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : DKI Jakarta
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Attorney General Office
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Attorney General Office
-

6. Background and Justification

Development of legal and judicial sector has an important role in the implementation of development in Indonesia. Thus, the government of Indonesia puts one goal in National Long-term Development Plan 2005-2025, that is "improving the role of law and enforcement rights, human rights based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD'45) and well-organized national legal system that reflects the truth, justice, accommodating, and aspiration."

Several significant structural reforms in the justice sector have been conducted in the recent ten years, including the Attorney General Office institution which begins with the implementation of reforms and the establishment of team whose membership are renewal Attorney General Office recruited from among the non-governmental organization activists and academics. This term of development reform will become a driving force in the implementation of the Attorney Bureaucratic Reform. However, prosecutor is still facing many challenges that lead to the crisis of public confidence in the Attorney General Office.

The increase in bureaucratic reform efforts as well as the implementation of all programs in a sustainable bureaucratic reform are important and strategic. Therefore, attempts to strengthen the capacity of the team which also update the bureaucratic reform assistance team have the capability to facilitate, support, and encourage the acceleration of bureaucratic reforms in the Attorney General Office to be an important and strategic role.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Provision of consultancy services;
- b. Operation support office;
- c. Education and training for team members;
- d. Implementation program.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of facilities and infrastructure and funding support for improving the performance of the Bureaucratic Reform Assistance Team of Attorney General Office.
- b. Outcome
Accelerating the achievement of bureaucratic reform program of the Attorney General Office which will improve the performance of the Attorney General Office in carrying out excellent service to the community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$		2,050,000	
Sub Total			: US\$	2,050,000	
			- Central Government		
			: US\$	90,000	
			- Regional Government		
			: US\$	0	
			- State-Owned Enterprise		
			: US\$	0	
			- Others		
			: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	90,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	2,140,000	

1. **Project Title** : Continuation of the Implementation of Attorney General Office's Bureaucracy Reform by the Implementation of Attorney General Office's Reform 2010-2025 Blue Print
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Attorney General Office
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Attorney General Office
-

6. Background and Justification

The Attorney General Office (AGO) is in the process of implementing Bureaucracy Reform (BR) program in line with guideline and grand design of BR Program issued by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform. The AGO has completed performance evaluation as well as formulating AGO's Profile of 2025. AGO is currently developing a Blueprint of AGO's Reform for 2010-2025 as direction to implement a program to realize ideal organization of the AGO in accordance with AGO's Profile of 2025. Issues included in the Blueprint are mindset change, work culture reform, and organizational reform system in 3 main areas, i.e., the organization, business process, and human resources management.

Accordingly all programs on Strategic References have been conducted, such as Quick Wins Program, AGO's Performance Evaluation and AGO's Profile of 2025. Parts of program on governance system have also been completed or are being undertaken, including Job Analysis-Job Evaluation and Remuneration System, Work Load Analysis. AGO's Restructuring of Organization Program is being undertaken. However, there is a lot of programs that have not yet started due to the limitation of resources. Accordingly, a comprehensive program is proposed as the implementation of the first five years AGO's Blue Print in order to implement the AGO's Bureaucracy Reform as part of the Government program for the year 2010-2014.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Restructuring of AGO's organization based on performance evaluation and stakeholders expectation;
- b. Capacity building for AGO's unit for human resources management, unit of management of the Organization and Education and Training Agency;
- c. Career management;
- d. Human resources management;
- e. Manpower planning;
- f. Development and implementation of new business process;
- g. Improvement of organizational management;
- h. Work culture adjustment;
- i. Ensuring public transparency and accountability of the AGO;
- j. Improvement of AGO's IT system.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Issuance of Blueprint of AGO's Reform 2010-2025;
 - 2) Issuance of AG' Regulation on formulation of program/activities in implementing the Blueprint of AGO's Reform 2010-2025.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Creating good governance in the management of the AGO;
 - 2) Providing clear direction measurable for the AGO in carrying out reforms.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		2,782,200
-	Grant	: US\$	6,264,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	6,264,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					2,782,200
TOTAL : US\$			9,046,200		

Ministry of Home Affairs

(Kementerian Dalam Negeri)

1. **Project Title** : Support for Decentralization as a Contribution to Public Service Delivery Improvement and Regional Disparity Reduction
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Home Affairs
 5. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Ministry of Home Affairs
 - b. National Development Planning Agency
 - c. Ministry of Finance
 - d. Ministry Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform
 - e. Provincial Government
-

6. Background and Justification

Decentralization Program is aimed to provide technical assistance to Indonesian government agencies, local governments, local government associations, and intermediary organizations to strengthen the regulatory framework for decentralization and to increase their capacity to apply good governance principles when fulfilling their task and functions.

In order to achieve sustainability and long-term impact, project partners at local and national level need to take full ownership of the developed innovations to achieve their institutionalization and dissemination on a wider scale. The program should assist the core implementers in designing up-scaling strategies and provide backstopping for their implementation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Decentralization
 - 1) Strengthening the decentralization framework;
 - 2) Implementation of decentralization;
 - 3) Administrative reform towards public services delivery.
- b. Public Finance
 - 1) Strengthening of fiscal decentralization framework;
 - 2) Implementation of fiscal decentralization.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Support for the enhancement of decentralization framework and its implementation;
 - 2) Support for planning, policy analysis, and coordination of decentralization, and sector policies;
 - 3) Support for fiscal decentralization framework and implementation;
 - 4) Support for bureaucratic reform.

b. Outcome

- 1) Creating a decentralization framework and its implementation;
- 2) Creating a fiscal decentralization framework and its implementation;
- 3) Increasing regional public services.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	10,700,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	10,700,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$			10,700,000		

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

(Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral)

- 1. Project Title** : The Development of Energy Sector to Support Security and Climate Change Issues
 - 2. Duration** : 48 months
 - 3. Location** : Gorontalo, Central Java, East Kalimantan, Riau
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
-

6. Background and Justification

Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997 became the basis for the mechanism of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which aims to assist countries in Annex I to meet the target on Green House Gases (GHG) emissions reduction by implementing the GHG reduction/absorption activities and calculating the value of a successful reduced or absorbed GHG as a "credit" that can be sold. Indonesia has been a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Law Number 6/1994 and has participated in the Kyoto Protocol through Law Number 17/ 2004. As a developing country, Indonesia has participated in various international activities to reduce GHG emissions.

Indonesia wants to attract the other countries for cooperation in CDM projects. Based on the national strategic review of forestry and energy sectors, Indonesia has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 23-24 million tones of CO₂ emission per year. This great potential has to be supported entirely by strong institutional arrangements. CDM project scheme on the development of geothermal power plant as well as the development of geothermal itself developing other new and renewable energy (such as hydropower, Coal Bed Methane), and also promoting clean technology, are needed considering that energy potential of the Republic of Indonesia is large. Another issue that Indonesia faces nowadays is security of energy supply. The dependency to oil is still high till 2008, around 48.4% in primary energy mix while gas 28.6%, coal 18.8%, geothermal 1.6% and hydro 2.7%. On the other side, Indonesia has abundant of energy sources, especially non fossil energy but the installed capacity is still small. For next 5 years, the development of energy is focusing on renewable energy.

To prepare this development, Indonesia still needs some project assistance or technical assistance on energy management and the development of renewable resources itself, preparation recommendation on pricing policy and implementation of energy conservation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study and capacity building on geothermal development for promoting private sector project in the second stage of crash program;
- b. Drilling of geothermal exploration well in Lawu Mountain area, Central Java to analyze the compositing log of rock lithology, rock stratigraphy correlation, pressure and temperature gradient of fluid, characteristic of rock, and subsurface fluid;
- c. Pilot project of coal bed methane development in East Kalimantan;
- d. Evaluation and drilling of Coal Bed Methane and Carbon Capture and Storage;
- e. Potential study on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project for the development of Geothermal Power Plant/Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi (PLTP);
- f. Study of potential of CDM project for the development of hydropower system;
- g. Database setting of emission factor on electric power plant in the area of national transmission grid;

- h. Other related activities such as (1) energy management to increase security of energy supply, (2) implementation of energy conservation, (3) proper pricing policy, (4) promotion of clean coal technology, and (5) rehabilitation of Tonsea Lama Hydropower.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Updated Geothermal Development Master Plan in Indonesia;
- 2) Improvement of technical capacity of officials of Directorate General Mineral, Coal, and Geothermal and local government by the availability of technical manual and data/information of energy sector;
- 3) Geothermal exploration well in Lawu Mountain;
- 4) Composition of Log and Correlation Stratigraphy Lithology section, Logging section, Geophysical Logging, Map of Prospect Area of Coal Bed Methane and Carbon Capture and Storage;
- 5) Availability of reports on pilot project, coal core samples, and their reservoir characterization, Unit Kelola Lingkungan/Unit Pemantau Lingkungan (UKL/UPL) and pilot well design;
- 6) Availability of progress report on dewatering process, report on initial Coal Bed Methane production, and report on engineering of reservoir;
- 7) Availability of reports on well test results and their evaluation, reserved estimation and ongoing dewatering stage;
- 8) Availability of CDM potential information on the development of hydro and geothermal power plant projects in Indonesia;
- 9) Availability of database on power plant emissions in area accordance to the national grid.

b. Outcome

- 1) Conceiving the potential of new and renewable energy resources in the scheme of GHG emissions reduction;
- 2) Promoting the development of new and renewable energy in Indonesia effectively and efficiently;
- 3) Accelerating private sector to contribute in developing new and renewable energy;
- 4) Preparing recommendation on energy management, implementation of energy conservation, pricing policy, etc.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	30,491,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0	
Sub Total		: US\$	30,491,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0	
				-	Others : US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$			30,491,000				

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

(Kementerian Budaya dan Pariwisata)

1. Project Title	: The Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
2. Duration	: 48 months
3. Location	: DKI Jakarta
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Culture and Tourism
5. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Culture Value, Arts, and Film, Ministry of Culture and Tourism

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is a country with profuse and varied cultures. The diversity reflects the history, development, and civilization of Indonesia as a great nation. One of the categories of culture is intangible cultural heritage. The intangible cultural heritage is represents a nation's identity. In order to strengthen the identity, the government, together with all citizens, continually performs various efforts and actions to safeguard Indonesia's culture. One of the activities directed toward safeguarding the cultural heritage is documentation. Inventory of the intangible heritage of Indonesia as a part of efforts to safeguard and utilize intangible cultural heritage can strengthen the identity of our nation, as well as clarify the origin of elements of culture found within the territory of Indonesia. Furthermore, inventory of intangible cultural heritage as a part of safeguarding and culture preservation program can prevent allegation of the culture as other country's asset.

Until now, a comprehensive and ongoing inventory of the intangible cultural heritage of Indonesia has not been made. The reasons include the lack of involvement of community elements, social groups, and individuals. Since becoming a State Party to the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Indonesia is obligated according to articles 11 and 12 of this Convention to conduct identification and inventory of intangible cultural heritage found within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one or more inventories which are regularly updated.

The intangible cultural heritage means "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skill -- as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith-- that communities, groups, and in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.

The intangible cultural heritage is manifested inter alia in the following domains:

- a. Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- b. Performing arts;
- c. Social practices, rituals and festive events;
- d. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and
- e. Traditional craftsmanship.

Information technology has achieved huge advances in the present age. For example, the concept of metadata makes it easy for us to build collaboration with operators of websites containing databases of intangible cultural heritage. Similarly, development of web technology has been designed in such a way so that users can register online and can upload information regarding cultural elements on the web pages. At the same time, open learning processes may go on openly among registered users to complement each others information regarding the cultural element, until it is finalized by the administrator (expert team/evaluator), with the expertise in the field of intangible cultural heritage.

7. **Scope of Work**

Development of inventory to record all the elements of intangible cultural heritage found in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

8. **Priority**

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. **Output and Outcome**

a. Output

Database of Indonesian intangible cultural heritage.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing preservation of Indonesian culture, especially Indonesian intangible cultural heritage;
- 2) Maintaining cultural diversity, especially intangible cultural heritage that can be widely recognized by the whole society of Indonesia.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 424,000
- Grant	: US\$ 1,577,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 1,577,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 424,000
TOTAL : US\$ 2,001,000			

1. **Project Title** : Development of Sustainable Tourism
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General for Tourism Destination Development,
Ministry of Culture and Tourism
-

6. Background and Justification

Apart from oil/natural gas, tourism is Indonesia's most important source of foreign exchange after timber and textiles. The contribution of travel and tourism towards Gross Domestic Product was expected to be 7.2% in 2008, constituting 6% of total employment. Tourism is expected to continue growing, stimulating economic development and income. Tourism could generate employment and income and stimulate pro-poor impact in economically disadvantaged regions, when the respective concepts and strategies are based on participatory processes and the integration of the host community and inherent potentials within Indonesia.

To achieve the ultimate goals of Indonesian tourism development which, among others, are to alleviate poverty, to protect the environment, to conserve tourism resources, and to improve the competitiveness of Indonesia as a tourist destination, The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has implemented some policies to ensure that tourism development would apply several approaches such as:

- a. Sustainable tourism;
- b. Responsible tourism;
- c. Capacity building;
- d. Destination management organization.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of destination management
 - 1) Formulating strategic plan and master plan integrated;
 - 2) Capacity building;
 - 3) Development of destination management;
 - 4) Development of information, communication, and technology;
 - 5) Optimizing of marketing and promotion:
- b. Tourism development for supporting biodiversity conservation in Indonesia
 - 1) Expanding the Indonesia sustainable tourism destinations;
 - 2) Sustainable tourism training of trainers program;
 - 3) Preservation and restoration of environmental conditions of protected forest areas to support tourism development while maintaining the functions of environmental services;
 - 4) Marketing of sustainable tourism products to international market.
- c. Development of Heart of Borneo (HOB) community-based ecotourism
 - 1) Enhancement of destination management;
 - 2) Strengthening of human resources capacity.
- d. Prevention of sexual exploitation on children in tourism sector
 - 1) Composing Training of Trainer (TOT) manual for prevention of sexual exploitation on children in tourism sector;

- 2) Implementing TOT for prevention of sexual exploitation on children in tourism sector;
- 3) Training for employees of tourism industries as effort to prevention of sexual exploitation on children in the tourism industries;
- 4) Producing both printed and electronic information materials on prevention of sexual exploitation on children in tourism sector to be put in tourism industry places which can be accessed by visitors/tourists;
- 5) Coordination meeting between tourism industries and provinces, regency, municipality tourist offices, also with related institution, organization, and religious leader on the implementation of prevention of sexual exploitation on children in tourism sector.

e. Capacity building to develop Indonesian tourism standards.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increased promotion of the economic development and welfare for the area through tourism activities and creation of products that assure client satisfaction;
- 2) Increased communication of the profile within the core elements of the destination;
- 3) Increased coordination of the product development of the service bundle and establishment of a presence in the marketplace;

b. Outcome

Increasing the community welfare through tourism industry.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	65,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	65,000,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	65,000,000			

Ministry of Forestry

(Kementerian Kehutanan)

1. **Project Title** : Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the Forestry Sector
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the largest tropical forest countries that has contributed to the provision of abundant direct and indirect benefit to local and global community. One of its contribution to global community is through its role in reducing Green House Gasses emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks through several activities supporting climate change and mitigation and adaptation.

Forest management has impacts on economy, socio-culture, and environment. Forest management is also closely related to climate change issues. Hence, it requires new paradigm in managing forest, with the intention that forestry programs are able to accommodate adaptation and mitigation on climate change issues.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Overcoming the causes of deforestation and degradation on protected forest, peat land, production forest, oil palm forest, and community forest;
- b. Improving sustainable natural forest management, sustainable plantation forest management/Pengelolaan Hutan Tanaman Lestari (PHTL), and sustainable community-based forest management/Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat Lestari (PHBML), including Rural Economic Development Data and Intelligence (REDDI) regulations, methodology, institution, demonstration activities, relevant analysis related to REDD, and development of carbon market;
- c. Policy recommendation for climate change mitigation and additional program.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased empowerment of peat land management;
 - 2) Increased utilization of production forests;
 - 3) Increased natural production forest management;
 - 4) Conservation and development of essential ecosystem;
 - 5) Improvement of management forest fire control;
 - 6) Increased function and carrying capacity of watershed based on community empowerment.

b. Outcome

- 1) Reducing forest resources deforestation;
- 2) Increasing the stability of forest area for conservation, protection, and production;
- 3) Improving the ecosystem processes, along with swamp and peat land recovery ecosystems;
- 4) Preserving biodiversity conservation and forest protection;
- 5) Declining the disturbance for forest and forest products as well as decreased of forest and land fires;
- 6) Optimizing watershed function thus can reduce the risk of natural disasters of floods, landslides and drought.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 100,000,000Sub Total : US\$ 100,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding- Central Government : US\$ 10,000,000- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0Sub Total : US\$ 10,000,000
TOTAL : US\$ 110,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Forest Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the existing acknowledged biodiversity centers in world. Unfortunately, the Indonesian forest on going destruction still occurs in contrast. This condition leads to the violation of its biodiversity, quality and quantity. The destruction of forest natural resource is the result of exploitation activities which have been done for a long time as the effort to increase the economic growth, forest fire and illegal activity such as illegal logging and encroachment etc.

Up to present time, some of the conservation zones are not officially stated for their status. In other word, they don't have clear and legal boundary, which then create problems and conflict against other community. The utilization of wildlife is still not optimum and leads to frequent wildlife trafficking. In other side, the State's Non Taxable Revenue from national conservation of natural resources still needs to be increased. Indeed, not all of the advantages of conservation zone are appreciated from financial and profit perspective, but also from nonprofit perspective.

The other main issues of Indonesian forest are external factors such as inter-sector business conflicts, illegal logging, forest and land fire, community claim on certain part of forest area, illegal mining, encroachment, illegal conversion of conversation zone, and incompatible or inconsistent of province's/district's spatial development planning with the supporting capability of environment and the ecosystem native rules.

The future challenge of forest conservation will be more complicated, including the technical management issues, the regional economic growth, social and economic gap. This condition implies that the conservation zone needs to be well-planned, professionally managed, transparent, participative and accountable

7. Scope of Work

- a. Combating illegal logging and forest encroachment;
- b. Controlling forest fire;
- c. Developing conservation area and other essential ecosystems;
- d. Developing species and genetic conservation;
- e. Developing utilization of ecosystem services and ecotourism.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement on management and utilization of 50 national parks and 477 conservation areas and other essential ecosystem;

- 2) Improvement on control of forest, forest products, and guarantee of local government and central government rights on forest;
- 3) Improvement on systems of forest fire prevention and control and land and forest fire impacts management;
- 4) Improvement on utilization of ecosystem services and ecotourism.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the quality of biodiversity conservation and flora and flora fauna products;
- 2) Improving the resilience and respond toward climate change issue, particularly in mitigating deforestation and forest degradation.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 6,000,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Grant : US\$ 60,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regional Government : US\$ 0
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 60,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Others : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 6,000,000
TOTAL : US\$ 66,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Forest Rehabilitation and Enhancement of Watersheds' Carrying Capacity
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Forestry development in Indonesia now is facing challenges due to degradation (if not destruction) of forest resources and existing poverty, especially, in villages nearby forest areas. Based on Forestry Statistic of Indonesia Year 2007, forest area in Indonesia is 120.35 million hectares (ha). Deforestation has reached 1.08 million ha per year in the period of 2000-2005 (based on interpretation of SPOT Vegetation images). Deforestation significantly exists not only in Production Forest but also Protection and Conservation Forests Areas.

Up to year 2004, it was recorded that the degraded land in Indonesia reached 30.19 million ha, including bad condition of 23.31 million ha and worst condition of 6.89 million ha. Most of degraded lands are located on watershed rehabilitation priority program, as out of 458 watersheds listed on the rehabilitation priority program, 282 are considered as priority I and II.

The activities carried out in supporting priority policy on empowering economy condition of community living inside and in surrounding forests are through developing social forestry, community forest, and village forest and conservation village programs. Furthermore, improvement on community economy is undertaken through developing forest commodities, such as timber and non timber forest products, i.e. rattan, resin, fruits, tubers, and ecotourism services.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Forest tree seed development;
- b. Watershed management;
- c. Social forestry development;
- d. Implementation of forest and land rehabilitation, including forest reclamation in prioritized watershed areas;
- e. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) development;
- f. Community empowerment.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Integrated management on watershed;
 - 2) Reduced degradation of land;
 - 3) Availability of adequate genetic, seed provenance and seed quality;
 - 4) Improvement of forest management through community empowerment.

- b. Outcome
Reducing natural disaster risks and improving welfare of the community.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 60,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 6,000,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 60,000,000	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 66,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Forestry Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Public administration in forestry sector implemented by the Ministry of Forestry is expected to be able to provide real contribution for governance administration as well as the success in implementing national development in any sector. Capacity building and bureaucracy reform on the Ministry of Forestry and forestry institution in the local Government for the good governance is expected to work effectively and efficiently in accordance with it is duties and functions, as well as effective adequate regulation and policy, so that forestry management institution in the field level will be more stable in the forestry management unit.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity building of the human resources in forestry development;
- b. Development of forestry extension;
- c. Forestry research and development;
- d. Development of forest standardization and environment;
- e. Management and coordination on international cooperation;
- f. Community empowerment.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity of human resources in forestry at central and local levels;
 - 2) Improvement of governance administration;
 - 3) Implementation of performance, financial, and administration audits;
 - 4) Implementation of continual coordination in planning and evaluation;
 - 5) Availability of research and development results for policy recommendation;
 - 6) Improved capacity of forestry research and development institution.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Strengthening synchronization of forestry development;
 - 2) Enhancing role and position of Indonesian forestry.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 6,000,000
-	Grant	: US\$	60,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 60,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 66,000,000					

1. **Project Title** : Revitalization of Forest Utilization and Forest Industries
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Sustainable production forest management is prerequisite requirement in supporting sustainable forestry industries. Production forest utilization that does not comply with principles of sustainable forest management generates decreasing on production forest quality and productivity resulting in gap between supply and demand of timber. Hence, it is important to follow sustainable forest management principles in utilizing production forest. Production forest utilization in accordance with sustainable forest management framework will be achieved through activating Production Forest Management Unit/*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi* (KPHP). Development of natural production, plantation, and community plantation forests is considered as effort in utilizing production forest optimally. With the intention to improve forestry industry, particularly competitive timber industry, it is necessary to restructure and revitalize the timber industry.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Operation of Production Forest Management Unit;
- b. Optimizing forest product utilization;
- c. Development of natural forest management;
- d. Development forest plantation management;
- e. Development of forest product distribution;
- f. Development of community forest;
- g. Revitalization of forest industries particularly in primary wood industry.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased investment on production forest management and its primary industry;
 - 2) Enhancement of forest production and diversification;
 - 3) Enhancement of planning for production forest management;
 - 4) Enhancement of plantation forest management;
 - 5) Enhancement of forest product administration and forest levy;
 - 6) Enhancement of timber primary industries.
- b. Outcome

Optimizing management of sustainable production forest to enhance of forest products and to provide business and labor employment opportunities

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	3,000,000
-	Grant	: US\$	30,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	30,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	3,000,000
TOTAL : US\$ 33,000,000							

1. **Project Title** : Stabilization of Forest Areas
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Forestry
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesian territory is located in areas with an abundance of natural resources and forest that have geopolitical and geo-strategic positions very important for the realization of national goals and interest of the global community accommodation. Efforts to achieve the sustainability of the main positions in the framework of national security require forest strategy centered on carrying capacity and increasing the recovery capacity of forest resource potential.

Forest area boundary that has already been implemented was 2,340 km in 2004-2008. In the third quarter of 2009, the forest area boundary has already been set up 219,606 km (77.91%) from the total target of 282,873 km.

It was prioritized in the conservation forest, protection forest, and in the potential conflict area and encroachment area.

It is realized that not all of the forest areas have already been managed by forest management unit. The forest boundary is still weak in the legal and physical aspect. The forest area that has been released to other uses has not been optimally managed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulation of the forestry macro plan and spatial plan;
- b. Forest Management Unit development;
- c. Designation of forest area development;
- d. Inventory and monitoring of forest resources development;
- e. Controlling the use of forest areas for non forestry activities development.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of forestry macro plan and spatial plan;
 - 2) Improved capacity of forest management unit;
 - 3) Availability of national forestry data and information.
- b. Outcome

Increasing the stability of forest area to achieve the sustainable forest management and indirectly contribute to the effort of handling the climate change issue.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	6,000,000
-	Grant	: US\$	60,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	60,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	6,000,000
TOTAL : US\$ 66,000,000							

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

(Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan)

-
1. **Project Title** : Application of Marine Technology for the Empowerment of Coastal Community
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Wakatobi District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

In general, people in Wakatobi rely on natural resources surrounding them, including marine resources. This is indicated by the data of the Local Government of Wakatobi District, that community job patterns of most of Wakatobi people are engaged in fishing activities (78%), sea cultivation (15%), and trade (7%). However, the fishing capability of fishermen in Wakatobi is very limited, in which the marine fishing fleet is dominated by traditional fleet, boats without motors. With such limited capabilities, the traditional fleet generally can not reach the fishing areas that are far from the coast, so the result of their fishing activities is only enough to support their needs of daily living (subsistence) and their competitiveness is deemed to be very low. Moreover, any degradation or destruction of natural and fisheries resources in Wakatobi will greatly affect their income and living conditions.

Considering the potency of Wakatobi, local community economic development needs to be enhanced through supports from research, education, training, and technology transfer to local communities in particular. Supports from research and development aim to increase the added value of Wakatobi marine biodiversity potential through diversification of marine products by forwarding conservation approaches that involve the participation of communities and local policy. Some researches need to be conducted, including development of floating cages/*Keramba Jaring Apung* (KJA), research of energy independence through solar cells, diversification of food from the sea, marine protected areas, and the youth awareness of water resources utilization through the development of ecotourism and others.

By considering the threat of marine ecosystems sustainability in Wakatobi which tends to increase, it is necessary to have and apply coastal radar systems and technology. This technology has a function to monitor a moving object in the region through National Marine Protected Area (NMPA) of Wakatobi by electromagnetic energy from an active transmitting antenna, then receive back the results reflected from the object and then to be interpreted by the system at the beach. The application of coastal radar is needed, especially to maintain the ecosystem of coral reefs in Wakatobi NMPA. As a result of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit meeting in Manado 15 May 2009, which was attended by the Head of 6 States (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands), NMPA including its community is one of the targets that shall be guarded and protected.

Coral Triangle Initiative is a special initiative from world community to defend the wealth of marine resources in the region covering six states.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Research activities for local communities;
- b. Development of coastal radar technology, sea water desalination technology and international research facilities and marine observation;
- c. Coordination and consolidation with various parties like central government, local governments, NGOs and local communities in the Wakatobi;
- d. Procurement of goods and services;
- e. Commissioning; shipping, construction, installation and testing;
- f. Capacity building;
- g. Monitoring and evaluation.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Optimal and efficient National Marine Park Area monitoring and surveillance by the application of Coastal Radar Technology;
 - 2) Availability of data and information of climate change in tropical area from many research and observation activities.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving Wakatobi community welfare;
 - 2) Improving sustainability of fishing activities.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	7,523,548	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	7,523,548	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	7,523,548				

- 1. Project Title** : Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA)
 - 2. Duration** : 48 months
 - 3. Location** : Kupang City
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

The tropical and semi-enclosed Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) are part of the territorial seas of Australia, Indonesia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea. They are very rich in biological and non-biological resources, including major fisheries and oil and gas resources. The gross-annual fisheries production from ATS fisheries is very difficult to be estimated by the high level of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the region, sometimes involving large fleets from several countries to the north of Indonesia. In addition to IUU fishing, these trans-boundary seas face severe threats from a number of human activities, including marine pollution and degradation of coastal habitats and marine and aquatic invasive species, as well as natural threats such as tsunami.

The rationale for the project is therefore the need for the littoral nations to work cooperatively to sustain the ATS bio-resources, conserve the biota of the seas and coasts, and change the trend from poverty to sustainability among coastal and indigenous communities.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for Arafura - Timor Seas;
- b. Development of Strategic Action Program (SAP) for Arafura-Timor Seas;
- c. Initial implementation of some National Action Plan (NAP) and SAP components, through targeted pilot projects addressing to high priority transboundary threats identified by TDA;
- d. Strengthening of Arafura and Timor Sea Expert Forum (ATSEF) as an effective regional mechanism for the cooperative ecosystem-based management of the ATSEA project.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of adoption (at inter-governmental level) and initial implementation of a regional Strategic Action Program for Arafura-Timor Seas.
- b. Outcome
Increasing the integrated, cooperative, sustainable, ecosystem-based management living coastal and use of marine resources.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	2,500,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	2,500,000	
			Sub Total		
			: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,500,000					

1. **Project Title** : Community-Based Coastal Environmental Management in Demak District (Mangrove For The Future / MFF)
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Demak District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

Coastal communities in Indonesia generally have low economic capital. Most economic activities in coastal area are directly or indirectly controlled by few capital owners. The characteristics of the coastal communities and coastal resources described above have formed a 'cash and carry' tradition within the community. The utilization of coastal resources must produce cash money immediately or in the very near future.

Coastal environmental management in Demak District of Central Java Province should be able to address environmental degradation and optimize the uses of coastal resources in reducing poverty of coastal community. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the local government and communities of Demak to manage the coastal environment of the district. The devastation of Demak's coastal environment is causing destruction of coastal ecosystem, aquaculture ponds, and infrastructure, including houses, schools, roads, and other public facilities. It is also causing loss of income for those Demak's communities who rely on fishing as well as on coastal resources as their source of livelihood.

The project is aimed to rehabilitate and mitigate the effects of natural as well as man-made causes of destruction to the coastal environment, including impacts of climate change. It is expected to improve the welfare of the coastal community of Demak by significantly strengthening the capacity of the local Government as well as the communities of Demak to not only manage the coastal environment more efficiently but also by generating income. The project emphasizes on community empowerment and participation as both its strategy and outcome. The project has been designed based on consultations with national and local stakeholders to ensure that local concerns can be integrated into national programs.

Throughout its implementation, the project will take into consideration the special needs and comparative advantages or disadvantages of different social groups, such as women, youth and the elderly; and also national government, local government, private sector, academic and research institutions, as well as civil society and non government organizations (NGOs). In addition, the project will ensure that gender concerns are addressed and women's participation in relevant activities will be particularly encouraged.

Project field activities are in the villages of Sriwulan, Bedono, Timbulsloko, and Surodadi of Sayung District.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Project design;
- b. Project implementation;
- c. Community capacity building;
- d. Dissemination.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Strengthened capacity of local government and communities of Demak District in environmental coastal management;
- 2) Rehabilitation and mitigation of the impacts of the coastal environment destruction and climate changes through mangrove replanting;
- 3) Establishment of Information Center for Coastal Rehabilitation, Disaster Mitigation, and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation;
- 4) New community-based income generating activities.

b. Outcome

- 1) Establishing effective coastal environment co-management;
- 2) Re-establishing mangrove greenbelts protecting coastal villages and social facilities;
- 3) Supporting poverty alleviation in coastal community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 98,000
- Grant	: US\$ 242,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 242,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 98,000
TOTAL : US\$ 340,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Development of Climate Resilient Village (CRV) in Coastal and Small Island Areas
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : DKI Jakarta, Serang District, and Tangerang District
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

Marine and fisheries is one of national development sectors vulnerable to climate change impact. For example is sea level rise and coral bleaching that influence the life of coastal community. Sea level rise causes inundation and destructs the infrastructure in coastal areas, including the housing and other public facilities. Coral bleaching, on the other hand, changes the fish migration pattern, increases erosion of the coastline, and destructs the aquaculture area.

Based on this matter, the climate change adaptation effort in the coastal area has been seriously responded in national development plan. A draft of Climate Change Roadmap for Marine Affairs and Fisheries Sector is arranged to accommodate the issues of climate change impacts in coastal and small island areas. One of the implementation is by developing Climate Resilient Village (CRV) in coastal and small island areas in ten regencies along the North Coast of Java.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Coordination with stakeholders;
- b. Determining the village climate change resilience indicators;
- c. Adaptive capacity building;
- d. Implementation of climate change impact adaptation measure in the coastal areas;
- e. Monitoring and evaluating.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of climate change coastal village resilience master plan for 5 years;
 - 2) Availability of training module;
 - 3) Implementation of climate change impact adaptation measure.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving coastal village environment to adapt to climate change impacts;
 - 2) Improving coastal community that is responsive to coastal and small island climate change impacts.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 20,000
-	Grant	: US\$	482,550	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 482,550	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 20,000	
TOTAL : US\$			502,550		

-
1. **Project Title** : Integrated Seaweed Industry Development to Produce Carrageenan and Bio Ethanol
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Central Sulawesi
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia consists of 17,500 islands with the total coastline length is more than 81,000 km and has potential resources on marine and fisheries. Seaweed is one important fishery resources in Indonesia that can be as an income generating and job creation for the community in coastal area. In the area, seaweeds are extensively used as food for the people and alternative employment for fishermen. On the other hand, the extraction of seaweeds can also be in form of *agar* (for confectionery and desserts) and *carrageenan* (for salad dressings and sauces). In the pharmaceutical industries, alginates (extracted from seaweeds) are used in wound dressings and dental moulds. In microbiology research, *agar* is extensively used as cultivation medium.

Currently, seaweed is a major source of income for coastal communities and small farmers, as well as collectors, traders, exporters, and producers. Furthermore, Indonesia has benefit to develop the seaweed industry due to its potential area, available along the coastal area, with 555 species of seaweed can be grown. Statistically, Indonesia has more than 2 million hectare area which is available to cultivate the seaweed. In contrast, the utilization area for seaweed cultivation recently is less than 25%.

Although seaweed cultivation is a well-known activity for many coastal people in Indonesia, there is still an untapped potential area of seaweed in particular region/provinces. The development of seaweed cultivation, which is generally conducted by farmers/fishermen, needs integrated sub system elements, from the supply of production input/cultivation to the marketing. Such integration demands cooperation between related parties in the form of an ideal partnership between farmers or small-scale businesses as the producing parties and the large-scale businesses, which generally lead both the processing and marketing aspects. Furthermore, seaweed farmers in Indonesia is characterized by their traditional skill and management, low productivity, and the incapability in facing the marketing competition due to simple processing.

On the contrary, large-scale seaweed industries are managed in such a modern way that they can have high productivity and potential to face competition. The weaknesses of the small-scale industries and the power of the large-scale enterprises may lead to a gap between them. However, since their development, there is a mutual interest, the gap that emerges between them which can be minimized by establishing a seaweed business incubator and partnership between small-scale and large-scale industries to improve the 'know how' of the players on seaweed business.

Until now, seaweed has been valued mainly as food, but also as fertilizer, animal feed, and recently for a growing *phycocolloid* industry producing *algin*, *agar* and *carrageenan*. Recently, Seaweed also has been long discussed as a potential source of bio ethanol, which is typically made from crops such as sugar cane and corn. In this respect, many countries are interested in

generating bio-ethanol from seaweed. The international community opposes the use of food to generate bio-ethanol. Therefore, seaweed is emerging as a feasible alternative. Therefore, the government of Indonesia is also expressing its willingness to develop technology to generate bio-ethanol from seaweed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Site selection of seaweed mini processing plant and seedling bank for business incubator;
- b. Selection the institutions and finalization of the collaborative mechanism in seaweed industry;
- c. Establishing seaweed mini processing plant and seedling bank for business incubator
- d. Technical assistant of the coastal community on value added of seaweed, seed production, and managerial skill;
- e. Establishing Public Private Partnership in seaweed industry;
- f. Facilitating capital strengthening for seaweed farmers from funding institutions.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of small-scale treatment plant and seaweed nurseries;
- 2) Increased managerial capacity and technical coastal communities;
- 3) Implementation of a pilot project of bio-ethanol seaweed;
- 4) Strengthened institutional capacity of the industry;
- 5) Increased community partnerships seaweed industry;
- 6) Availability of micro finance institutions;
- 7) Availability of access to capital for seaweed farmers.

b. Outcome

- 1) Promoting integrated seaweed industry in Central Sulawesi Province;
- 2) Increasing number of community institutions of independent seaweed farmers and professional;
- 3) Increasing the incomes and lowering unemployment.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 100,000
- Grant	: US\$ 2,345,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>		- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,345,000	- Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
		Sub Total	: US\$ 100,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,445,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Transforming the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Coral Triangle: A Region-wide Program to Safeguard Marine Biological Resources for Future Generation (Coral Triangle Initiative / CTI)
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : Bali, DKI Jakarta, Alor District, Berau District, Biak Numfor District, Klungkung District, Southeast Maluku District, Natuna District, Raja Ampat District, Sorong District, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sumatera
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Consortium of CTSP (Coral Triangle Support Partnership), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is a six-country program of regional cooperation to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources in the region of the "coral triangle". The coral triangle is an expanse of ocean covering 5.7 million kilometers square and considered as the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet.

Scientists have identified a Coral Triangle area within the Indo-Pacific covering all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of six countries: Indonesia, (Central and Eastern), Timor Leste, the Philippines, Malaysia (Sabah), Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. The Coral Triangle (CT), sometimes referred to as the "Amazon of the Seas", is the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet, with:

- a. Over 75% of all known coral species on Earth;
- b. 53% of the world's coral reefs;
- c. Over 3,000 fish species;
- d. The greatest extent of mangrove forests of any region in the world; and
- e. Spawning and juvenile growth areas for the largest tuna fishery in the world.

Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a collaborative five-year program to improve the protection of marine systems and variety of habitats for livelihood benefits and sustainable communities in the Coral Triangle Region. This activity is carried out by a consortium of international conservation organization, in partnership with the approval of CTI countries and related private sectors. CTSP works to advance progress of the National Action Plan in their respective countries, especially Indonesia CT with activities labelled Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Coral Triangle: A Region-wide Program to Safeguard Marine Biological Resources for Future Generation. This program is intended to support the implementation of the CTI Programs in accordance with the Program of National Plan of Action (NPOA) of Indonesia.

The determination of location of activities based on marine and fisheries potential and suitable to support the concept of Minapolitan, programs under the NPOA, adjustment with programs of related institution and other stakeholders. Supported by the results of other existed activities, these activities can reduce the deficiencies of each program available and as a follow up of executed programs.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improving the management system of marine protection;
- b. Establishing and managing the MPA (Marine Protected Area) effectively;
- c. Collecting biological, social, economic, and regional MPA data;
- d. Working closely with relevant stakeholders;
- e. Carrying out training programs for managers and other stakeholders in an MPA;
- f. Institutionalizing management approach and skills-building Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and local university programs;
- g. Monitoring and evaluation;
- h. Preparing reports.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of national marine management system, including (1) learning and coordination, vertical integration, network learning, (2) MPA management training and Fisheries; (3) increased capacity, a school for MPA managers and the Coral Triangle Center; (4) horizontal integration and networking MPA and fisheries management;
 - 2) Availability of marine conservation on protected priority area, Marine Protected Area (MPA), in the territorial waters of Papua, the Banda Sea, Sunda Islands, West Sulawesi, Sunda land, North Borneo, and West Sumatra.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable fisheries in Indonesian seas;
 - 2) Strengthening capacity of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in national marine management system;
 - 3) Ensuring the sustainability of productive capture fisheries in Indonesia;
 - 4) Improving marine resources management at the provincial level;
 - 5) Implementing Wakatobi National Park (WNP) management plan and enforcement of zoning and regulations;
 - 6) Increasing the economic growth in coastal area.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		8,010,000
-	Grant	: US\$	14,545,145	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	14,545,145	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					8,010,000
TOTAL : US\$			22,555,145		

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building of Fish Quarantine in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Fish Quarantine Center, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

The demand of fishery commodities as source of animal protein and the need of fulfilling fish fry and broodstock for aquaculture activities now tend to increase. The increasing need will raise up the rate of fish transportation through importation, exportation, or inter-territorial distribution. The increasing of fish transportation may affect negatively on the aquaculture activities because this situation will elevate the potency of the introduction of fish pests and diseases into or out from Indonesian territory. Thus, the fish quarantine actions is required and considerably important to anticipate free trading in globalization era, especially in the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.

Since the first establishment of fish quarantine institution in 1988, through the Ministry of Agricultural Regulation Number 519/Kpts/OT/210/8/1988 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine, the development program has been actively conducted. The basic of fish quarantine measures becomes more powerful since the issuance of Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 16/1992 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine, and the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15/2002 concerning Fish Quarantine.

Meanwhile, after World Trade Organization (WTO), an agreement has been ratified by Indonesia. The responsibility of fish quarantine has became harder, especially in giving guarantee to Indonesia's fishery commodities to be free from pests and diseases and others which are dangerous to the fishery resources and human health. Fish quarantine is also required to support Indonesia's fishery by increasing its market acceptability to be able to penetrate international market.

The development of fish quarantine system in Indonesia requires programs that accommodate the entire necessities for fish quarantine improvement, including the improvement of skill and knowledge of fish quarantine inspector/personnel through local and overseas training, comparative field study, procurement of facilities needed, establishment of communication and information system, survey and mapping of fish diseases distribution area, experimentation on drug/disinfectant for prevention and treatment of fish diseases, and dispatching of the experts.

Fish quarantine action is a set of efforts that is systematically set up to prevent the introduction and spreading of fish pest and diseases, as well as to protect the fishery resources and to safeguard fishery industry from losses resulted from the outbreaks of fish pests and diseases. Fish Quarantine is required to support Indonesia's fishery by increasing its market acceptability in international market. To Improve the capability of Indonesia's fish quarantine, it is considerably important to conduct overseas project collaboration on strengthening the capacity building of fish quarantine in Indonesia by providing an assistance from donor countries or institutions.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Providing technical assistance;
- b. Construction of facilities;
- c. Capacity building;
- d. Survey and mapping of distribution of fish pests and diseases;
- e. Publication and information system.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Enhancement of fish quarantine management system.
- b. Outcome
Improving the coverage of carrier which is free from fish pest and diseases within standard quarantine laboratory (*Office des Internationale Epizootics/OIE and Standar Nasional Indonesia/SNI*).

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	8,511,721	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	8,511,721	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	8,511,721				

- 1. Project Title** : Set-Net Fisheries Development as an Alternative Eco-Friendly Fishing Technology
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : DKI Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jenepono District, Lebak District, Sorong District, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

Small scale commercial fishing (artisan fisheries) is still dominant in Indonesia coastal waters. The use of various types of fishing equipment and modifications develops among fishermen. This condition has caused serious problems that threaten the sustainability of capture fisheries. The problems are: (1) the relatively high intensity of fishing in most coastal waters, (2) the use of not selective and destructive materials of fishing equipment, (3) low productivity, (4) bad handling of the fish, and (5) the constraints of managerial and business capital. These conditions have resulted in the decline of fish stocks, degradation of water environment, conflicts between fishermen in the acquisition of territorial capture, the fishermen are prolonged poverty, and poor quality of the catch which affects the low price of fish.

It is necessary to apply and develops appropriate technology that is environmentally friendly and efficient with a good productivity level and stable, so as to provide the public welfare of fishermen. In line with the policy of the management of capture fisheries to coastal waters (fishing line I as far as 4 miles) and under the direction of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries about the coastal efficient empowerment of all fishermen directed to the use of passive fishing gears and also to preserve the environmental carrying capacity type of technology that can be applied as set-net. Through this technology, the management of coastal fishery resources is a top priority in mproving the skills, entrepreneurship, togetherness, and the welfare of fishing communities. This technology is also suitable to be applied on small islands that are less populated with such low accessibility in the front islands of Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development planning study;
- b. Pilot project;
- c. Development of technology;
- d. Development of supporting facility.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of study report on the development plan of set-net;
 - 2) Availability of a pilot project set-net in Sorong, Bone, Jenepono, NAD, Banten, and Gorontalo;

- 3) Availability of fisheries training center of set-net to prepare set-net human resources;
- 4) Availability of infrastructure and supporting facilities set-net fishery that provides integrated access to the better distribution of fish marketing and post harvest life;
- 5) Developed and fostered application of the technology package set-net around the location of the pilot project development of set-net.

b. Outcome

- 1) Creating a sustainable and coastal community-based fisheries management;
- 2) Realizing an environmentally friendly capture-fisheries work with a stable and continuous productivity and efficient operation;
- 3) Improving the quality of fishery products and added-value through diversification of fisheries product processing;
- 4) Creating food security of fisheries and fishing communities.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 3,800,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Grant : US\$ 14,050,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regional Government : US\$ 0
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 14,050,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Others : US\$ 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sub Total : US\$ 3,800,000
TOTAL : US\$ 17,850,000	

1. **Project Title** : Strategies for Fisheries By-Catch Management
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : East Kalimantan, Papua
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

The Coral Triangle region of Southeast Asia is one of the world's most biologically diverse, economically productive, and potentially vulnerable marine zones with increasing population and exploitation pressures, growing threats from pollution and major ecosystem change and particular concern for key habitats and species assemblages. The reality of fishery sector interactions in the region is that with complex and diverse fishing practices, major social and economic dependency, and constrained institutional capacity, strong focus needs to be placed on controlling the areas of major ecosystem impact which has some practical potential for being addressed. In this respect, a particular concern in the region, as in more widely global context is, that of the untargeted capture of species - by-catch - which is commonly unrecorded, often discarded. Though in some fisheries, the existing secondary markets are important for income, livelihoods and food security for poor households and communities. This is therefore a complex issue, requiring resource and biodiversity issues to be tackled alongside human needs, involving a mix of policy, technical, and community support measures. A key group of stakeholders for the project will be private sector of both small and large scale fishing enterprises and the processors, marketers, and retailers. Retail organizations and consumers are also having a greater role in the selection of seafood products from sustainable fisheries. As "gatekeepers" to the supply of fish products, this role could be greatly enhanced through the development of standards and guidelines.

Accordingly, this project will engage the private sector (fish harvesters, vessel owners, and processors) to develop and adopt best practice guidelines and participate directly in the project through commitment of resources and engagement in Private-Public Partnerships (PPP). It will be built on the proven successes of the 2002-2008 "Reduction of By-catch (REBYC) in Tropical Shrimp Trawling" that brought fishing vessel owners and fish harvesters into a dialogue with other commercial and private sector operators and government which results in major contributions by the fishing industry to the development of improved fishing practices. By-catch management and reduction methodologies developed in REBYC I will be rolled out to the fishing sector and supplemented by additional technologies to create incentives to participate and monitor fishery performance. The private sector will take a lead role in adopting and scaling up the approaches developed by the project.

This project aims to address these challenges of promoting sustainable fishing, by minimizing the footprint of fishing practices, reducing impact on sensitive species, and providing a rational approach to delivering benefit from landed by-catch. Specific technological practices will be identified and management plans developed in partnership with the private sector at both national and regional levels, including the preparation of "best practice guidelines for fishing operations".

7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulating policy and decision framework for by-catch management strategies and fishery sector actions;
- b. Development and demonstration of by-catch management and technology reduction in fisheries;
- c. Monitoring and evaluation framework for by-catch management;
- d. Rolling out of by-catch management and methodologies by private sector in selected key fisheries;
- e. Improving communication, awareness, and dissemination of lessons learned.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Development of by-catch fisheries through sustainable cooperation between government and private fishing sector;
 - 2) Improvement of by-catch mitigation through responsible fishing;
 - 3) Application of an effective strategic performance, biodiversity, and livelihood impact indicators;
 - 4) Availability of a reliable and cost-effective approach in the region to guide longer-term policy and practice;
 - 5) Wider adoption in trawl fisheries of best practice guidelines and use of By-catch Deduction Device (BRD) technology,
 - 6) Development of niche markets for vessels and post harvest companies adopting best practice guidelines;
 - 7) Increased capacity in key regional sector organizations to support a better by-catch management practices, promotion, and marketing products from BRD trawl fisheries.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Achieving sustainable fishing practices.
 - 2) Improving the contribution of by-catch fisheries in national/regional economic growth.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 1,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 280,000- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 1,200,000	Sub Total : US\$ 280,000
TOTAL : US\$ 1,480,000	

1. **Project Title** : The Development of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Post Harvest, and Small Island Management and Strengthening the Surveillance Capacity
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

The development of marine and fisheries that has been conducted so far has brought encouraging results. However, changes in the global order as well as a growing national demand dynamic acceleration of the national development of marine and fisheries obviously to be able to adjust and meet the challenges of the strategic environment are fast moving.

The emergence of consciousness to perform marine and fisheries resources-based development as the motor of national development is reflected in national political decision, as implemented in the Law Number 17/2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan which states that one of its missions is to realize Indonesia as an archipelago independent, advanced, powerful, and based on national interests. The steps that must be done to realize this mission is to foster the insights of the communities and government for marine to marine-oriented development of Indonesia, improve human resource capacity through the development of marine science and technology, manage national marine areas to maintain the sovereignty and prosperity, and build an integrated marine economy by optimizing the sustainable utilization of marine.

Therefore, in accordance with the above reason, development of marine and fishery functions in the field of natural resources and environment implemented by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is directed to optimize all of the existing potentials in order to realize the vision and mission of national development

7. Scope of Work

- a. Procurement and development of infrastructure system;
- b. Capacity building;
- c. Technical assistance;
- d. Management and development of conservation;
- e. Research and development;
- f. Community empowerment.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened human resources and integrated institutional;
 - 2) Sustainable managed utilization of marine and fishers resources;
 - 3) Improved productivity and knowledge-based competitiveness.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the resources management in a sustainable marine and fisheries;
- 2) Expanding the domestic and international market access for marine and fisheries products.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 10,000,000	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 10,000,000	

-
1. **Project Title** : The Strengthening of Research and Development of Fisheries Science, Technology, and Human Resources of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Capacity Building
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is the world's largest tropical archipelago passing the equator, between two oceans and two continents. From the geological point of view, Indonesia's territory is the meeting point of three plates; Eurasia Plate, Indian Plate – Australian, and Pacific plates. The review of oceanography on Indonesian territory, there is a throughflow/*Arus Lintas Indonien* (Arlindo) phenomenon which is the most important part of the world ocean current circulation system. In terms of climatology, parts of Indonesia have monsoon phenomenon and an important node Walker circulation and Hadley circulation which are very influential on the world climate and weather patterns. In terms of biodiversity, it is known as Mega Biodiversity Indonesia, and Indonesia's marine area deserves the nickname Mega Marine Biodiversity as a high-seas biodiversity. This position is very unique and strategic by the various facets which provides many benefits for Indonesia.

Indonesian sea region is the largest part of Indonesia's territory, more than two-third of the area of Republic of Indonesia. Besides holding significant role in socio-economic field, the sea contains abundant natural resources that control the lives of many people. Indonesian waters also have an important role in regulating global climate. Sea is also home to a variety of commercial activities taking place. As an archipelago in the tropics, it can be evaluated simply from the renewable resources and non-renewable resource. In addition to these two kinds of resources, there are also many kinds of marine environmental services that can be developed to construct such marine tourism, industry, transportation services and so forth.

Therefore, the probability of business development of marine and fishery of Indonesia still has good prospects. The economic potential of marine resources and fisheries, under the scope of duties of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, can be used to encourage economic recovery that is estimated at U.S. \$82 billion per year. The potential of capture fisheries is amounted to U.S. \$15.1 billion, sea cultivation U.S. \$46.7 billion, public water U.S. \$1.1 billion, aquaculture ponds U.S. \$5.2 billion, and marine biotechnology U.S. \$4 billion per year.

There are also potential and development opportunities include (1) development of small islands, (2) the use of valuable artifacts from cargo vessel sink, (3) the utilization of deep sea water, (4) salt industry, (5) management of marine sand, (6) supporting industries, and (7) marine biodiversity. Therefore, the strategic plans of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries are: optimizing the utilization of marine resources and fisheries potential which makes this sector becomes the prime activator of national economic development; minimizing the problems which need an effort to accelerate breakthrough in the development of marine and fisheries that are fully supported from the research, science, and technology; and promote human resource capacities of Marine Affairs and Fisheries with political and economic policies and a conducive social climate.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Managerial and consultative research and development;
- b. Provision/procurement of equipment and materials research work;
- c. Capacity building of management and researches;
- d. Organizing dissemination/publications/seminars implementation of dissemination/publications/seminars;
- e. Monitoring and evaluation.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened research and development of capture fishers, marine technology, regional science and technology, dynamics and non-biological resources of coastal and marine, biotechnology products of marine and fisheries, engineering of marine and fisheries;
 - 2) Improved management of marine resources and sustainable fisheries.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Strengthening the integrated institution and human resources;
 - 2) Increasing the knowledge-based productivity and competitiveness;
 - 3) Expanding the domestic and international market access for marine and fisheries products.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	1,400,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	1,400,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	1,400,000				

Ministry of Health

(Kementerian Kesehatan)

1. **Project Title** : Cervix, Breast, and Lung Cancer Control
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health,
Ministry of Health
-

6. Background and Justification

In year 2000 World Health Organization (WHO) figured that there were 55,694,000 deaths in the world, about 59% among those because of non communicable diseases, 9% because of injury, and 38% rest is caused by contagious diseases. For Asian state areas that includes in South-East Asia Regional Office of WHO's region (including Indonesia), 52% deaths are because of non communicable diseases, 9% because of injury, and 39% because of contagious diseases. Cancer is one of non communicable diseases.

Each year, 12 million people receive a cancer diagnosis and 7.6 million people die of cancer worldwide. By 2030, it is projected that there will be approximately 26 million new cancer cases and 17 million cancer death per year. If there is no action undertaken, the cancer burden will increase significantly, with the most rapid increases occurring in low and middle-income counties (International Union Against Cancer/UICC, 2007).

Based on Globocan's data 2002, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), it was estimated that incidence rate of breast cancer among females in Indonesian was 26 per 100,000, and cervical cancer among females was 16 per 100,000. Incidence of lung cancer in Indonesia was 7 per 100,000 among females and 20 per 100,000 among males. The smokers (everyday) of Indonesian people aged above 10 years was 24% Nationwide (Basic Health Survey, 2008).

Based on the data, now we have had 11 districts/municipalities of pilot project for cervical and breast cancer early detection. Meanwhile, there is no area in Indonesia developing lung cancer control program.

In performing its function, the government experiences many equipment and supply limitation, lack of human resources and fund, so the performed programs still have many constraints. Therefore, to perform its program, the Ministry of Health, endeavors finance via special sources.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Rapid assessment;
- b. Development of health provider and health cadres' capacity, central and district level;
- c. Equipment and supply support of early detection;
- d. Partnership in cancer cervical, breast cancer, and lung cancer control;
- e. Socialization and advocacy;
- f. Surveillance epidemiology;
- g. Implementation screening;
- h. Communication education information;
- i. Technical assistance and monitoring evaluation;
- j. Operational research.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increased number of districts/municipalities conducting screening by VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) and CBE (Clinical Breast Examination);
- 2) Increased number of provinces conducting assistance of cancer prevention and control;
- 3) Increased number of districts/municipalities conducting assistance of cancer prevention and control.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the coverage of early detection on cervical and breast cancer;
- 2) Enhancing the lung cancer control program.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	81,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	81,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 81,000,000							

1. **Project Title** : Expansion of Hepatitis C Surveillance System
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health,
Ministry of Health

6. Background and Justification

Hepatitis C is increasing significantly by years. The burden disease of hepatitis C generally does not only reduce human health status but also influence to social condition such as the increasing of health service cost and productivity decrease. The development of hepatitis C surveillance system based on the individual case, laboratory confirmation, and web based reporting has been initiated in 21 provinces with 147 units reported. This development was collaboration with private sector from 2007-2009. To continue operating this program, data collection is needed with a web-maintenance and operational budget.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Maintenance of the established Hepatitis C web server;
- b. Technical coordination with related program within the provincial and reporting units;
- c. Visiting the reporting units due to the maintenance of software and internet connection;
- d. Technical supervision.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of adequate web server;
 - 2) Availability of workable online web report;
 - 3) Availability of sustainable data of Hepatitis C;
 - 4) Hepatitis C data are able to be analyzed and disseminated as a benefit to the related programs.
- b. Outcome

Eliminating the geographical barriers and facilitating the reporting process by providing a web server, computer, and software Hepatitis C in each of the reporting unit, the administrator of the web manager and surveillance officers in the central and provincial governments.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,150,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,150,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		<hr/>	
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,150,000			

1. **Project Title** : Improvement of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Facilities in District/Municipals Hospitals
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Medical Care, Ministry of Health
-

6. Background and Justification

Now, the Indonesian population development index is in rank 112 compared to other nations. Within recent five years there is no improvement. Maternal mortality rate has not significantly reduced within 15 years.

Beside that, two of eight Millennium Development Goals 2015 have objects and indicators close to maternal, infant, and child health, i.e.:

- a. Reducing infant and child under five years mortality rate amount at two third from infant mortality rate in 1990 become 20 from 25/1,000 live birth;
- b. Reducing maternal mortality rate amount at three fourth from maternal mortality rate in 1990 become 125/100,000 live birth.

Although the target is quite high, it can be achieved if innovative efforts are conducted to solve those main problems of mortalities supported by effective policy and systems to solve the raised problem in this recent time.

Considering that infant mortality is closely related to quality of maternal care, delivery process and infant care have to be conducted in integrated system in regional and national level. Regional perinatal care is an effort to provide integrated care to mother and neonates in activities of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care/*Pelayanan Obstetri Neonatal Emergensi Komprehensif* (PONEK) in hospitals and Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care/*Pelayanan Obstetri Neonatal Emergensi Dasar* (PONED) in primary health care level.

PONEK Program (24 hours in district/municipals hospitals) is highly contributed to reduce maternal mortality and perinatal mortality rates. Key of success in PONEK is the availability of competent health human resources, health/medical facility, and equipment. In order to achieve competency in such field, health human resources need trainings to improve knowledge, skills, and behavioral changes in patient care to support care needs improvement of health/medical facility and equipment in hospitals held PONEK.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Providing medical equipment of PONEK in 123 district/municipal hospitals;
- b. Training for local health personnel to increase their capacity of skill and knowledge for serving PONEK.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of PONEK's medical equipment for district/municipal hospitals.
- b. Outcome
Reducing maternal, infant, and neonatal mortality rate.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 20,626,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 20,626,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 20,626,000			

1. **Project Title** : Improvement of Immunization Services Quality
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health,
Ministry of Health
-

6. Background and Justification

In accordance with the purpose of immunization efforts for holding down the incidence and deaths from diseases that can be prevented by immunization, the immunization services should be provided to all targets by using qualified/guaranteed potential vaccine with appropriate perscription. To keep the vaccine remains potent needs for facilities and maintenance management of a good vaccine chain based on standards.

Up to present time, the provision of vaccines and vaccine chain facilities (refrigerator, cool packs, vaccine carriers, generators, spare parts cool chain, thermograph, fridgetag) is still insufficient at all administrative levels, especially in difficult terrain. Since the era of decentralization, the exchange of immunization officials, particularly in provincial level to the public health center, is still so high that it is necessary to conduct trainings to ensure the implementation of immunization according to the standard.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Procurement of vaccine chain facilities for province, district/city, public health centers, and supporting public health centers, such as:
 - 1) Fridge tag;
 - 2) Thermograph (Temperature Monitoring);
 - 3) Solar Refrigerator (Cold Chain in poor public health centers);
 - 4) Spare-part of Cold Chain :
 - Heater 220 V/120 watt
 - Gasket Lid RCW 50 EK
 - Electrical Thermostat RCW 50 EK
 - Cooling Unit RCW 50 EK
 - 5) Generator;
 - 6) Vaccine carrier;
- b. Introduction of new vaccines which is carried out in stages:
 - 1) Pentavalen: target for infants 25% in 2012, 50% in 2013, and 100% in 2014;
 - 2) Pneumococus: target for infants 10% in 2013 and 20% in 2014;
 - 3) Japanese Encephalitis (JE): through campaign in 2011 to target all babies 0-11 months in Bali province (2012 - 2014).
- c. Training of management of vaccine chain for cold chain officers in province, district, and public health centers;
- d. Training of public health centers' vaccinator.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of vaccine chain facilities;
- 2) Availability and dissemination of new vaccines of Pentavalen (DPT-HB-Hib), Pneumococcus, and JE;
- 3) Availability of well-trained human resources in immunization management in providing qualified services in province, district, and public health centers.

b. Outcome

Decreasing the morbidity and mortality in children due to diseases that can be prevented by immunization.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 35,447,424	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 35,447,424	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 35,447,424			

-
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Strengthening for Access and Quality of Health Services |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Health |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Community Health, Ministry of Health |
-

6. Background and Justification

The improving access and quality of health services will contribute significantly to poverty reduction. Community health is directly related to human capital development and productive capacities due to low quality of health will reduce the opportunity of obtaining education, business skills, and productivity potential. In turn, this will become a serious obstacle for the economic growth of the country. The poor health status does not only cause high mortality rate but also results in the poor human capital development.

Therefore, the Government has highly commitment to improve access and quality of health services especially for the poor. This project will significantly contribute to improve the community health and support the effort in increasing economic status.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improvement of health service;
- b. Building construction or renovation;
- c. Training for health personnel: volunteers and workers;
- d. Providing maintenance for the equipment;
- e. Training and education.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Revitalization of integrated health service units/Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Posyandu) and vilage health unit/Pos Kesehatan Desa (Poskesdes);
 - 2) Improvement of health services.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the quality of health of maternal, infant, toddler, and child.
 - 2) Improving the health services in district community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 100,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 100,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 100,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : The Construction, Rehabilitation, and Provision of Supporting Facilities of Pharmacy
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices, Ministry of Health
-

6. Background and Justification

In order to improve health development, national and local governments have a common task in providing health services that are equitable, affordable, and quality regardless of ability to pay. Ministry of Health has endeavored to improve the health and welfare of the community by organizing a series of reforms through a number of health care financing programs directly to the targeted field. One of which is the procurement of medicines for health service, but it is expected that the region also contributes independently to the health financing community interest in local authority.

Accordance with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Health (2010 – 2014), one of the strategies is the increasing pharmaceutical and medical devices that meet the standards and affordable for the community with an ongoing effort by increasing the availability of public medicine and health supplies supported by the increase in the percentage of pharmacy standards.

Efforts to increase the percentage of pharmacy according to standard budget allocation has been done through the State Budget/*Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara* (APBN) or Regional Budget/*Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah* (APBD), however, the budget support is still very limited and the need for additional allocation of funds is expected to be allocated through foreign loans and/or grants.

7. Scope of Work

Development and rehabilitation of pharmaceutical installation, in provinces and districts, and its facilities inventory as a means of an effort to support the installation of an appropriate pharmaceutical standards.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increase of availability of essential generic drugs in primary health care facilities;
- 2) Increased quality and safety of medical devices and household health equipment;
- 3) Increase of the rational drug use through pharmacy service quality for optimal health services;
- 4) Increased quality of production and distribution of pharmacy, pharmaceutical raw material product, and domestic production of traditional medicines;
- 5) Increased of the management support and other technical duties on pharmaceuticals and medical devices program.

b. Outcome

Increasing the availability, equity, and affordability of pharmaceutical and medical devices that meet the standards for the achievement of quality health services.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	61,322,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	61,322,000	-	Others : US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>		
				Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$			61,322,000			

1. **Project Title** : The Development of Medical and Dental Information and Communication Technology
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Indonesian Medical Council
-

6. Background and Justification

To support the success of implementation of five years plan 2010-2014 of the Ministry of Health, one of the mandatory issues that should be achieved is to improve the quality of medical practices provided by the physicians and dentist. Medical Practice Act Number 29/2004 which states that Indonesian Medical Council (IMC) is an autonomous independent non-structural body which has the duties to conduct registration of physicians and dentist, validate standard of education for the profession of physicians and dentist, and conduct development towards organizing medical practices which are implemented together with related institution in accordance to their respective function.

In conjunction with the duties of IMC as mentioned above, developing an effective and efficient appraisal system has been set up as one of the strategic plans in the five years plan 2010-2014 of IMC. The monitoring and evaluation network system for medical and dental education process as well as in lining the administration process in issuing the Registration Letter by IMC and License for Practice by the district/municipal health offices has been planned to be designed and implemented as an integrated system between all related stakeholders, namely Indonesian Medical and Dental Information Communication and Technology (IMD ICT). As a matter of fact, IMD ICT will be the one of strategic parts that can support the success of government programs.

Registration Letter issued by IMC and License for Practice issued by the district/municipal health offices are main documents that should be completed by physicians and dentist before they can be accepted to perform medical practice. To have those documents they have to fulfill other condition related to the ensuring of the skill, competence and ethics.

To improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation of the whole registration procedures and to guard the validation of all required documents, started form Medical/Dental Certificate until the validity of the Registration Letter as well as License for Practice, Indonesia Medical Council has set up design and implementation of Medical and Dental ICT as one of the strategic plans that should be implemented in the 5 years plan, 2010-2014 of IMC.

7. Scope of Work

Development of portal network system in issuing the Registration Letter and Lisence for physician and dentist practices, including:

- a. Education performance monitoring system;
- b. Continuing professional development performance monitoring system;
- c. Physician and dentist registration network system;
- d. IMC data center as a centralized physician/dentist database and hub of all systems in the Indonesian e-Government.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of medical and dentist information system.

b. Outcome

- 1) Establishing a qualified medical practice affordable for poor people through quality and cost control;
- 2) Establishing an accurate Indonesian distribution map of the licensed physician and dentist;
- 3) Monitoring and evaluating the conformity of medical and dental education process with the standard competency established by IMC and medical and dental professionalism organization;
- 4) Establishing a medical practice feedback system for public and stakeholders in conjunction with monitoring of misconduct and malpractice;
- 5) Establishing a monitoring system of research, education, and medical practice provided by foreign physicians and dentist.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	4,500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	4,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$								4,500,000

1. **Project Title** : Indonesia Response to Human Immunodeficiency Virus: Government and Civil Society Partnership
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Health
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Medical Care, Ministry of Health
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is a low to middle income country with a national concentrated Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic of great heterogeneity. There are two primarily blood borne epidemics. First, one is being among injecting drug users and prisoners who is mostly located in four provinces in Java island but is now rapidly expanding to other provinces. Second, one is a sexually transmitted epidemic among sex workers, transvestite (male to female transgender people), and men who have sex with men, in several sites.

The goal of this proposed project is to reduce HIV related morbidity and mortality in twelve prioritized provinces of Indonesia and to strengthen community health systems in order to improve their performance.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Reducing HIV transmission among high risk populations, through the provision of preventive services;
- b. Increasing the length and quality of life of people living with HIV through the provision of care, support, and treatment while ensuring quality assurance;
- c. Addressing systemic challenges to improve performance in achieving universal access for prevention, care support, and treatment.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Increase of health services associated with HIV in the forms of:

- 1) Injection Drug Users (IDUs) receiving methadone maintenance treatment;
- 2) People receiving periodic presumptive treatment for sexually transmitted infections;
- 3) Most at risk populations receiving HIV test and know the results;
- 4) Adults and children enrolled in HIV care receiving co-trimoxazole prophylaxis;
- 5) People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) enrolled in HIV care on antiretroviral (ARV) treatment;
- 6) HIV positive pregnant women (among most at risk Populations) who received anti-retrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission;
- 7) Adult and children enrolled in HIV care in the reporting period who had their TB status assessed and reported during the last visit;
- 8) Laboratories participating in quality assurance system;
- 9) Health facilities dispensing anti-retroviral therapy that have experienced a stock out of at least one required ARV drug in the past 12 months.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the health system and services for patients with HIV;
- 2) Promoting HIV campaign to prevent the spread of the disease.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 26,719,418Sub Total : US\$ 26,719,418	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding- Central Government : US\$ 0- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 26,719,418	

Ministry of Finance

(Kementerian Keuangan)

1. Project Title	: Strengthening the Environment and Capacity of Non Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)
2. Duration	: 60 months
3. Location	: DKI Jakarta
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Finance
5. Implementing Agency	: Indonesia Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency, Ministry of Finance

6. Background and Justification

The financial sector in Indonesia is shallow and dominated by banks. Indonesia's financial system is considerably less diversified than those of its regional peers. Although banking sector is small by international comparison, it is by far the dominant component of the financial system, with bank deposits accounting for some 80% of all financial assets, thereby increasing Indonesia's vulnerability to financial crises. Reliance on bank finance has less 10% of the capability of the system to provide long-term financing to high priority sectors such as infrastructure.

Moreover, at present less than 10% of the Indonesian population is covered by any form of pension or insurance. Pension assets represent only 4.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), compared to 8.4% in Thailand, 59% in Malaysia, and 75% in Australia; and asset of all institutional investors amount to only 9% of GDP in Indonesia, compared to 20% in Thailand and over 100% in Malaysia and Singapore.

The development of capital market and Non-Bank Financial Institution (NBFI) sectors are necessary to provide long-term capital necessary for financing development projects, including investment in critical sectors such as infrastructure. The expansion of institutional investor will allow Indonesia to enhance income security, develop a social safety net, and strengthen resilience to shocks such as current financial crisis

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of accessible, efficient, and competitive source of financing;
- b. Development of conducive, attractive, and competent risk management of investment vehicle;
- c. Supporting a stable and resilient industry;
- d. Enhancing regulation framework that assures legal certainty, fairness, and transparency.
- e. Development of credible, reliable, and internationally standardized infrastructure.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Establishment of capital market and non bank financial sector;
 - 2) Advanced capacity building for public and private institutions.

b. Outcome

Establishing a well functioning and equitable financial sector, especially on non-bank financial sector which fulfills critical roles in a market economy through capacity building.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 3,000,000 <hr/> <div>Sub Total : US\$ 3,000,000</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 500,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0 <hr/> <div>Sub Total : US\$ 500,000</div>
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 3,500,000</div>	

1. **Project Title** : Technical Advisor on Economic, Fiscal, and Financial Affairs
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Finance
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
-

6. Background and Justification

The Center for International Cooperation Policy/*Pusat Kebijakan Kerjasama Internasional* (PKKI) of Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance is a focal point unit in dealing with international economic and financial cooperation. The PKKI's main responsibility is to formulate policy recommendation on international financial cooperation related issues. In formulating such policy recommendation, the PKKI is in coordination with other units within the Ministry of Finance, related ministries/agencies outside the Ministry of Finance, and related international institutions/organizations.

In addition, the other units of the Ministry of Finance have also been implementing various fiscal and financial system reforms for achieving Indonesia's sustainable economic development. They have continuously proposed to have the opportunity for learning foreign countries' experience in handling its fiscal and financial system reforms in the framework of improving Indonesian fiscal and financial systems.

For that purpose, so far PKKI has been assisted by foreign expert, particularly in carrying out its main task to deal with international financial cooperation. The expert is also useful in improving the capacity of employee to the PKKI and other related Ministry of Finance's units. In view of the above, for next year term the PKKI still needs a policy advisor with good expertise and knowledge in economic, fiscal, and international financial affairs.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Policy advices and coordination of technical cooperation;
- b. Long term advisory in economic, fiscal, and financial fields.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Introduction to foreign experiences in the field of economic and international financial cooperation;
 - 2) Provision of policy advice and proposals in the field of fiscal and financial systems;
 - 3) Provision of training opportunities to the Ministry of Finance's officials;
 - 4) Coordination of foreign experts dispatched to Ministry of Finance.
- b. Outcome

Contributing to the implementation of various financial system reforms and improving the capacity of Ministry of Finance's employees.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	117,183	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	117,183	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$	117,183				

**Ministry of Communication and
Information Technology**
(Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika)

- 1. Project Title** : Technical Assistance for Information and Communication Technology Development
 - 2. Duration** : 36 months
 - 3. Location** : DI Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta, West Java, West Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, North Sumatera
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
-

6. Background and Justification

In the current era of globalization where national borders are no longer relevant, information and communication technology (ICT) has become a powerful tool in influencing the society in their daily activities through the provision and dissemination of information. The development of ICT that is growing rapidly today shall be counterbalanced by the readiness of all society levels including the government in formulating policies and regulations in the field of national ICT development which will include interrelated and supportive aspects each other. Those aspects include the readiness of network infrastructure and security, human resources, educational institutions both formal and informal, as well as the readiness and ability of financing the development of ICT in terms of software (content) and hardware.

National ICT development is expected to be able to accelerate the increase of internet penetration that will create an accelerating economic growth, which in turn will be able to improve the welfare of society through ICT-based economic activity.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Provision of technical assistance policy and regulatory framework;
- b. Provision of infrastructure;
- c. Development of ICT applications;
- d. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of ICT infrastructure and supporting facilities;
 - 2) Improvement of human resources;
 - 3) Availability of regulatory framework in the usage of ICT in society.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the internet penetration in Indonesia, particularly in border areas and centers of economic activity, education, and governmental circles;
 - 2) Accelerating the community economic growth.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	10,200,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	10,200,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 10,200,000							

Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare

(Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan Rakyat)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Indonesia Forest and Climate Change Support (IFACS) |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Forestry |
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has a rich endowment of natural resources but is experiencing serious threats and depletion of its global-important biodiversity. Indonesia's forests are among the most biological rich in the world but also rank among the most threatened by illegal logging, fires, and forest land conversion to other uses, such as large plantations. Depletion of these resources undermines prospects for economic growth, contributes to illegal activities and crime, destroys regeneration capacity of ecosystem services, depletes global important biological resources, contributes to climate change, and serves as a flashpoint for social and ethnic conflict.

A key driver is market failures, exacerbated by perverse policy incentives that favor short-term financial returns over long-term productivity and sustainability. There are opportunities to restore the forests and improve forest management systems in Indonesia. New policies are emerging and law enforcement is significantly improving. International market pressures are motivating changes in legal timber production and trade practices in the private sector. Initiatives for greater transparency, governance reform, improved practices in forest resource management, and nascent carbon market development are playing crucial roles in achieving conservation gains.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical assistance;
- b. Research and policy development;
- c. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Reduced level of threat of deforestation and degradation
- 2) Improved management of Indonesian forest
- 3) Protection in 1.7 million hectares of prioritized orangutan habitats
- 4) Changes in land use practices and improvement on forestry management within targeted landscapes result in 50% reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions
- 5) Improved law enforcement in 8 project sites
- 6) Improved spatial planning in 8 project sites

b. Outcome

Improving the sustainable biodiversity in Indonesian forest resource management.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	40,000,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	40,000,000	
			Sub Total		
			: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$ 40,000,000					

Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

(Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian)

1. **Project Title** : Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Indonesia
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affair
5. **Implementing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affair

6. Background and Justification

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international initiative voluntarily entered into by rich of resource countries. The Governments that sign up to it require firms/companies to report to the government for the amount of their revenues on oil, gas, and mineral sectors. They also require the government agencies to report on their revenues from these firms/companies. The reporting, comparison, and dissemination of this information are overseen by a multi-stakeholder committee made up of government, civil society, and companies.

The EITI is designed to enhance the investment climate in the nations that implement it and to ensure that more public funds are available to promote development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study for preparing the formulation of policy on extractive industries transparency;
- b. Preparing the formation of EITI secretariat;
- c. Dissemination to firms/companies on oil, gas, and mineral sectors regarding the reporting standard to the government;
- d. Publishing the report and materials related to extractive industries transparency;
- e. Capacity building of local government, non-government organizations (NGOs).

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Recommendation for the formulation of policy on extractive industry transparency, particularly on oil, gas, and mineral sectors;
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the transparency and accountability in the management of oil, gas, minerals and coal revenues.
 - 2) Increasing the trust between the related stakeholders, such as government, industry, and civil society.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan : US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	1,050,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Sub Total	: US\$	1,050,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			-	Others : US\$	0
			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$		1,050,000			

1. **Project Title** : Policy Coordination and Synchronization of Investment Affairs, Infrastructure, Energy, Food Production, Trade, and Public Service
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
-

6. Background and Justification

The Indonesian economy is expected to achieve average growth of 6.3 to 6.8% per year and increase to a minimum of 7% in 2014 and further increase in subsequent years as mandated by Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah* (RPJMN). The government has established several policies in order to trigger the Indonesian economy to run better. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3/2006 on improving the investment climate and the Presidential Instruction Number 6/2007 on accelerating real sector development and empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are expected to encourage economic growth and reduce unemployment and poverty. To implement the Presidential Instruction, the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs issued a Decree Number 47/2008 on Business Innovation Center of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. Its coverage is to improve productivity, product diversification, value added, and competitiveness of MSMEs through the development gateway portal of micro, small, and medium enterprises, intermediary technology, and innovative ways and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) clinics.

In order to encourage the increase of economic growth as mentioned above, the Government needs to pursue the development of investment climate, revitalization of the real sector, empowerment of MSMEs, improvement of infrastructure, and international economic cooperation to increase exports and revenue of the country, as well as improving human resources/capacity building and food security.

It also requires the existence of policies that are more comprehensive, coordinative, and harmonious to encourage the investment climate, economic growth, real sector, empowerment of MSMEs, improvement of infrastructure, and international economic cooperation, food security, and improving the human resources.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Building a database of incentive facilities and investment conveniences;
- b. Establishing an electronic network for MSMEs empowerment;
- c. Developing an integrated public services system;
- d. Improving the mechanism for distribution/logistic of goods;
- e. Development of a comprehensive infrastructure for supporting good investment climate;
- f. Increasing the cooperation in the field of economic governance especially in trade related to carbon market and climate change;
- g. Conducting research and survey on investment;
- h. Capacity building for stakeholders related to investment, infrastructure, energy, food, production, trade, and public service;
- i. Monitoring the implementation of activities funded by grants.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of database of incentive facilities and investment;
- 2) Availability of one stop integrated services in all areas of Indonesia;
- 3) Increased productivity, competitiveness, value added, and diversification of MSME;
- 4) Increased capacity of business stakeholders, mainly for MSME;
- 5) Availability of infrastructure to support good investment climate;
- 6) Improved capacity of administration in the relevant trade.

b. Outcome

- 1) Promoting the economic growth;
- 2) Reducing unemployment and poverty;
- 3) Increasing the productivity competitiveness, value added, and diversification of MSMEs;
- 4) Increasing the investment climate, food, production, trade, public services, infrastructure optimalization, and MSME empowerment.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 38,860,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 38,860,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 38,860,000			

Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises

(Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Program of New Entrepreneurship Improvement through Development of Enterprise Skills Training Center on Rural Education Institute |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises |
-

6. Background and Justification

Based on level of education, the largest proportion of unemployment in Indonesia is dominated by Senior High School graduates (35.85%). This is more apparent in rural areas than in urban areas.

These unemployed high school graduates are likely to become more vulnerable to poverty, because they are on transition processes from a dependent to self-supporting state, as well as from academic environment to working environment. One of the contributing factors for this situation is that most of them are inexperienced or have limited working experience. This has impeded them to find jobs, or productive activities, that suit with their competency. The other factor is related to the education system that still emphasizes more on the aspect of knowledge building ("learning to how") rather than encompasses a balance portion of knowledge building and skill development ("learning to know" and "learning to do"). The later is believed to allow schools to nurture the development of entrepreneurship among students. However, this has not been realized as the current education system has not supported the role of formal educational institutions as a catalyst for entrepreneurship development.

These conditions justify the need to decrease the number of unemployment through strengthening the role of educational institutions in nurturing entrepreneurial spirit and skills among their students.

This is particularly important in rural areas as there are fewer good quality educational institutions available and limited opportunities for students and graduates in rural areas to develop skills and working experience. The strengthening of educational institutions in rural areas is also believed to provide more opportunities for rural people to obtain training and practice in developing skills and new ventures. The community will also benefit from this endeavor as more jobs are likely to be created in their areas, which further can increase local income.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Planning and preparing administration component;
- b. Development of Enterprise Training Center/Tempat Praktek Keterampilan Usaha (TPKU);
- c. Development of entrepreneurship program;
- d. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of TPKUs;
 - 2) Improved capacity in technical entrepreneurship in rural area;
 - 3) Increased number of new entrepreneur in rural areas.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving job opportunities;
 - 2) Rising the productivity in rural area to compete in local job market;
 - 3) Establishing educational institution cooperation in rural areas.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	117,547,500	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	117,547,500	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$ 117,547,500					

-
1. **Project Title** : Sustainable Small and Medium Enterprises Growth through Improved Services and Competitiveness
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Bali, DI Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, West Java, Central Java, Riau, Bangka Belitung, East Kalimantan, Papua, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
 5. **Implementing Agency** : SME Group (*Asosiasi/Kelompok UKM*), Enterprise Restructuring Clinics and Business Development Service Provider (*Klinik Restrukturisasi Usaha dan BDS-P*), Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
-

6. Background and Justification

The role and contribution of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesian economy is significant, either in stable or turbulence period. In global economic downturn, when many large companies that depend on foreign markets decrease, MSME businesses remain survive. This fact has become a platform of strategic position of MSMEs to the Indonesian economy.

Statistics data of Indonesia Statistics Agency 2008 shows the number of business actors in Indonesia is 51,257,537 units, consisting of micro 50,697,659 units (98.90%), small businesses 520,221 units (1.01%), medium sized business 39,657 units (0.08%), and large business 4,372 units (0.01%). SMEs contribute to provide job oportunities (95%) and to Gross Domestic Product (53.4%). The composition structure above leads the Indonesian economy less balanced. Small and medium businesses of 559,878 units (1.09%) are relatively small portion, thus creating less robustness of the economy as a whole. In this regard, a concrete step forward needs to be done to encourage the improvement of micro-scale to become small scale and/or medium scale. This vertical restructuring makes it possible for small and medium businesses to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs.

Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises has provided support to improve the competitiveness and growth of SMEs in Indonesia, through several activities. First, the facilitation in the improvement of Quality Management System, a number of workshops and guidance to get standardization of product quality such as ISO 9001:2000. The development of SMEs centers is to grow into a more productive and growing business.

Second, the enhancement of management capacity, corporate culture, and good governance for SMEs, since they face issues related to financial and non financial condition, improving their business capacity in order to enlarge the scale and scope of business. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises in cooperation with banks provides restructuring assistance, especially for SMEs which have bad credit (Non-Performing Loan). Accordingly, the Ministry also provides capacity building to personnel of Restructuring Clinics on topics of restructuring in area of management, business, and finance, so that the clinics can provide a better services to MSMEs.

Implementation of SMEs restructuring requires a systematic approach and substantial resources. The development and Restructuring Clinics and Business Development Services

Providers (BDS-P) also require a series of steps. It is expected that they can provide a conducive environment for private sector and local government restructuring and provide SMEs quality assurance about services and products.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Reviewing and mapping the number, organization capacity, management, and SME business of potential group target;
- b. Reviewing and mapping of policies and legislation supporting the development and competitiveness of SMEs;
- c. Reviewing and mapping system and institutional support in the field of financial and non financial support to SME development and competitiveness of SMEs;
- d. Dissemination of goals, objectives, outputs, and involvement of stakeholders (SMEs, Local Government, Restructuring Clinic and BDS-P, and the Institute of Complementary) in planning and implementing the programs;
- e. Development of SME business restructuring model;
- f. Development of modules, manuals, and guidance of business restructuring;
- g. Capacity building;
- h. Monitoring, evaluation, and strategy.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of MSMEs which have institutional, management, and business capacity;
 - 2) Developed restructuring clinics and BDS-P which have competence in the field of business restructuring;
 - 3) Availability of qualified management system in MSMEs.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Promoting a competitive and effective company management;
 - 2) Improving the competitiveness of SMEs' products and services through the implementation of qualified management system that supports the efficiency and productivity includes encouraging SMEs to get ISO 9001:2001.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	5,069,474	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total			: US\$	5,069,474	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0		
				- Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	5,069,474			

Ministry of Environment

(Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup)

1. **Project Title** : Institutional Development and Human Resources Capacity Building on Lake Management
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Environment
-

6. Background and Justification

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg concluded that water (including lakes) is one of the key priority areas in sustainable development. The expected climate change impacts on water resources shall also be elaborated. As large water impoundments, lakes have also important role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and in water and food security in ensuring large quantities of good quality of freshwater and living resources. However, lakes are also under the pressures of population growth, economic development, and climate change impacts, such as changes in hydrology, disturbances in ecosystems caused by pollution. In Indonesia, there are 521 lakes with the total area of 5,000 km² and 162 reservoirs of 16,000 km² or respectively roughly 0.25% and 0.82% of the terrestrial territory 14 are deeper than 100 m, 8 deeper than 200 m. In addition, of the world's 20 deeper than 400 m lakes, 3 lakes are located in Indonesia. Despite their small area, lakes hold some 500 km³ of freshwater compared to some 90 km³ of reservoirs. The steady store of lake water represents roughly 28% of the annual renewable surface water and reservoirs retain at high water some 5% of the annual river flow. Moreover, lakes perform a variety of environmental functions and have high social, cultural, economic, recreational, and religious values. Environmental degradation of lake watersheds, hydrological changes, including the impacts of climate change, and air and water pollution has disturbed the habitats and environmental functions of many lakes. The causes and consequences of the threats have to be carefully identified and corrective measures shall be taken both in watershed and, if necessary, it should be maintained and/or restored the integrity of the lake ecosystems with the direct and indirect benefits, such as clean water, food, leisure time recreation, and religious services of which the communities have enjoyed for centuries.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting research and study on lake management;
- b. Human resources capacity building;
- c. Development of lake monitoring system.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Development of institutional on lake management at local, regional, and national levels in Indonesia;
 - 2) Improvement of capacity of human resource.

b. Outcome

Reducing the environmental degradation of lake watersheds, hydrological changes, including the impacts of climate change.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 1,300,000 <hr/> Sub Total : US\$ 1,300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 260,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0 <hr/> Sub Total : US\$ 260,000
TOTAL : US\$ 1,560,000	

Ministry of Public Works

(Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum)

Research and Development Agency

(Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Technical Assistance for Coastal Damage in Indonesia |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country in the world consists of approximately 17,000 islands and has about 95,000 km of coastline. In proportion to the long coastline, Indonesia is facing coastal problems, such as beach erosion, river mouth clogging, storm surge, tsunami, contamination of coastal water, and destruction of coastal ecosystem, including illegal coral mining and logging of mangrove forest.

Due to the numerous coastal damage spread in the entire country, while the budget for coastal protection is very limited, there is a coastal damage assesment to determine scale priority. Coastal problems will be managed properly with support of comprehensive data and sufficient information. Thus, a lot of coastal data has been collected regularly, however, it has not been used optimally. The project of compiling book of coastal damage in Indonesia consisting of analysis of coastal problems, coastal damage indexes, and maps of coastal damage all over Indonesia will facilitate the decision makers in determining priority scale for countermeasuring coastal damage.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Provision of satellite image data in late 10 years;
- b. Field survey and identification;
- c. Analysis of coastal morphological changes;
- d. Calculation of coastal damage indexes;
- e. Map compilation of coastal damage.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of maps of coastal damage in Indonesia;
 - 2) Identified level of coastal damage and its priority scale;
 - 3) Coastal damage indexes all over Indonesian coast.
- b. Outcome

Facilitating the decision makers in determining priority beach to be overcome.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 100,000
-	Grant	: US\$	920,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 920,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 100,000
TOTAL : US\$			1,020,000		

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Technical Assistance for Highway Research Programs |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : Bandung City |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

National development in road infrastructure is considered as a strategic agenda. The second national mid-term plan put the focus on increasing accessibility in remote region and strategic areas and road development intended to push regional economic growth. To meet the increasing need of road accessibility index in those regions, government must develop the road immediately through new technology initiation. With the limited time target and development budget, the existence of an effective and efficient technology can be a crucial factor to be considered to cover all road access according to the national plan.

Institute of Road Engineering (IRE) of the Ministry of Public Works is a main stakeholder responsible for road technology support. To implement its duty, the IRE has been prepared with human skill, laboratory facilities, and Research and Development (R&D) which need to be improved and developed continuously. The IRE cooperates with other organizations: university, local and international R&D institution, local government, as well as government from other countries, as the main policy to achieve the goal.

In the near future, the IRE, along with the other units at the Ministry of Public Works, has initiated bureaucracy reform focusing on the three aspects: organization, business process, and human resources. This reform context illuminates to internal re-arrangement, but as an R&D institution, the IRE needs a technical and managerial support focusing on future technology mastering and international mind-set. The proposal puts the IRE and the collaborative institution as a R&D network which is mainstreaming the technology support through improving the quality of R&D and the increasing pace network development in Asia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Future bureaucracy posture of the IRE (2025);
- b. Re-positioning of the IRE in the context of technology and road development in Asia;
- c. Quality management on highway research and development;
- d. Human resources development;
- e. Improvement in laboratory capacity;
- f. Transfer technology and highway technology verification;
- g. International collaboration program, including a new training center on road development for developing countries;
- h. Disaster response, awareness, and initiatives; and development of disaster response capacity through investigation technology research.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Formulation of the future IRE bureaucracy posture (2025) including the achievement plan for carrying out R&D in road and bridge technology, especially in supporting national growth and quality of road infrastructure in the future;
- 2) Formulation of a recommendation in justifying the IRE position in supporting R&D in roads and bridges sector;
- 3) Availability of quality management system that can be easily used by the researchers to guide the whole process of R&D;
- 4) Implementation of the development efforts in increasing the capacity of human resources toward the gradual change of the IRE bureaucracy posture, either through increasing education, improving recruitment system and technical capacity, as well as research management;
- 5) Availability of qualified laboratories in carrying out the IRE tasks in testing and simulating pavement technology, handling soil slope, traffic, environment and road safety, as well as long span bridges;
- 6) Availability of adequate facilities and management capability of the IRE to handle technological transfer and verification;
- 7) Establishment of an international network that improves the possibility of joint-research with the other research institution;
- 8) Capacity building of the IRE to respond disaster, especially in mitigation technology;
- 9) Development of new training center that will exchange the results of R&D in road infrastructure among developed countries through training and personnel exchange.

b. Outcome

Establishing a Research and Development Center for Road and Bridge (*Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Jalan dan Jembatan*) as a leading and trusted institution in providing services and technological expertise of sustainable roads and bridges infrastructure.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	23,600,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	23,600,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$				23,600,000			

Directorate General of Highways
(Direktorat Jenderal Bina Marga)

-
1. **Project Title** : Construction of Bridge for Regional Development
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

In order to achieve economic growth and regional development target, it needs sufficient transportation infrastructure including bridges. Until now, it is estimated there are about 300km of bridges all over Indonesia which require maintenance and replacement program. Due to budget limitation, many of the bridges are suffering from poor condition and need urgent reconstruction including those collapsed by natural disaster. In addition, rapid developments of road in many places also require bridge development to support the roads.

7. Scope of Work

Construction, replacement, and material supply of bridge development in several provinces.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of new and improved bridges in several provinces.

b. Outcome

Supporting the economic activity and regional development in several provinces.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 36,640,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 5,500,000 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 	
Sub Total : US\$ 36,640,000		Sub Total : US\$ 5,500,000	
TOTAL : US\$ 42,140,000			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Capacity Building for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) - Phase II |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works |

6. **Background and Justification**

Toll road projects have been implemented by Government Fund, Jasa Marga Fund, and Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) Scheme. However the current economic conditions and financial uncertainty in Indonesia induce certain constraints in project financing. Conventional BOT scheme has also been depressed due to intolerable risk for private sector including prospective low profitability. With the existing financial constraints, new and stable sources of fund are required through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme.

After formulating an optimum PPP scheme, the implementation of PPP project during a construction and operation period of about 30 years is crucial for success. Public sector should lead private sector to work together under reasonable business condition by providing necessary documents, practices, and regulations.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Job training for officials in charge by experts;
- b. Seminars, workshops, and trainings for engineers and officials of the related institutions.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Improved capacity of human resources of Directorate General of Highways in implementing Public-Private Partnership for toll road development project.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Setting up PPP administration unit in the Ministry of Public Works;
 - 2) Administrating, monitoring, and controlling the PPP toll road development project;
 - 3) Monitoring the private actors (developers and investor) in terms of integrity and compliance.

10. **Project Cost**

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$	1,000,000				

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Technical Assistance on Batam-Bintan Bridge Development |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Batam and Bintan islands are located on Malaka strait which is one of the busiest trade lane in the world and near from Singapore which is the central of bussines in Southeast Asia and also crossed by international sailing and trade. Those factors mentioned above set up Batam and Bintan as the strategic locations.

Based on the Government Regulation Number 46, 47, and 48 year 2007 Batam, Bintan, and Karimun have been pointed as Free Trade and Port Zone. In order to increase the competitiveness of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun Free trade and Port Zone, there is a need to support these areas with sufficient infrastructure, Batam - Bintan Bridge.

7. Scope of Work

Feasibility Study (FS) of Batam-Bintan Bridge Development, especially economic, technical, financial, and environmental.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of FS document on Batam-Bintan Bridge Development, including economic, technical, financial, and environmental study.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the accessibility and connectivity from Batam to Bintan;
- 2) Supporting Batam and Bintan as Free Trade Zone;
- 3) Accelerating the economic growth in Batam and Bintan.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 3,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 3,000,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 3,000,000			

Directorate General of Human Settlements

(Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya)

1. **Project Title** : Banda Aceh Sanitation Development Project
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Banda Aceh
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Immediately after the Tsunami (2005-2008), the municipal government of Banda Aceh's top priority was reconstruction of essential municipal infrastructure. Subsequently and in line with the objective "building back better", the Municipal Government in collaboration with various stakeholders develop a strategy of phased citywide sanitation development.

In 2008 sanitation team was established as the municipal working group responsible for planning and coordinating integrated citywide sanitation development. This team published a Citywide Sanitation Strategy in July 2009 and has identified the need for a phased development of sanitation infrastructure and service levels.

Banda Aceh Sanitation Program aims to implement the medium-term development which requires the assistance of funds from external parties. In addition to funding the project, the City of Banda Aceh will increase the annual budget in sanitation sector in order to finance development projects (which require smaller funds).

7. Scope of Work

- a. Upgrading and improvement of the existing micro-drainage networks;
- b. Wastewater management in priority areas (including Central Business District), phased implementation of off-site systems;
- c. Consolidation of water supply service levels in Central Business District (CBD);
- d. Reducing, Reusing, and Recycling (3R) solid waste including support to private sector;
- e. Management of point pollution sources (home industries, hospitals, etc), including implementation of pilot de-central treatment facilities.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. **Output**
Improvement of integrated sanitation infrastructures, with a sustainable management, operations, and maintenance.
- b. **Outcome**
 - 1) Improving the quality and quantity of city infrastructure, both environmental and residential;
 - 2) Developing an adequate sanitation (water supply, wastewater, drainage, and solid waste) facilities for residents, business, and offices in the priority areas and CBD;
 - 3) Creating adequate sanitation infrastructure to support the development of Islamic tourism and sustainable commercial and recreational development;

- 4) Improving the awareness on clean and healthy behavior and active participation of communities in management of sanitation facilities;
- 5) Developing a sustainable legal and institutional framework for management, operation and maintenance of improved sanitation at city level.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	18,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	18,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 18,000,000							

1. **Project Title** : Incentive Grant for Wastewater Sector
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : Simalungun, Balikpapan, Bandung City, Banjarmasin, Cirebon, Denpasar, Medan, Samarinda, Surakarta, Tangerang City, Yogyakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

Until now, there are only 11 big cities that have built the centralized wastewater management system covering only 10% of the population. Meanwhile, the Government of Indonesia has committed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals target of providing access to sanitation to half of the unserved population in 2015. Incentive Grant for Wastewater Sector Project is an effort from central government to motivate local governments that have the offsite wastewater system to expand their service, so that this project can increase the environmental quality. This project is also intended as an incentive for local governments to undertake the role and responsibilities as organizers of urban wastewater management systems.

7. Scope of Work

Provision of incentive from central government to local government to finance the construction of household connection.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Provision of wastewater household connection in Simalungun, Balikpapan, Bandung city, Banjarmasin, Cirebon, Denpasar, Medan, Samarinda, Surakarta, Tangerang city, Yogyakarta.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the service in sanitation sector;
- 2) Improving the quality of environment.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 50,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 50,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 50,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Incentive Grant for Water Supply Sector
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

As water supply coverage was relatively low in 2008 (urban 47% and rural 12%), in accordance with policy and strategy, water supply management development is to prioritize the development for low-income communities. This grant is intended as an incentive to the governments of district or city as they are in charge of water supply services in the area to give more attention to water supply sector, particularly for low income communities.

7. Scope of Work

Preparing feasibility study and detailed engineering design of locations that will receive the grant.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of feasibility study and detailed engineering design.

b. Outcome

Increasing the access for water supply for communities, especially for low-income communities.

10. Project Cost

<div>• <i>Foreign Funding</i></div> <div><div>- Loan : US\$ 0</div><div>- Grant : US\$ 100,000,000</div><div>Sub Total : US\$ 100,000,000</div></div>			<div>• <i>Counterpart Funding</i></div> <div><div>- Central Government : US\$ 0</div><div>- Regional Government : US\$ 0</div><div>- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0</div><div>- Others : US\$ 0</div><div>Sub Total : US\$ 0</div></div>		
TOTAL : US\$ 100,000,000					

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building for Urban Settlement Development
2. **Duration** : 36 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

According to the Government Regulation Number 38/2007, about the responsibility of central government, local province, and local district government, that central government's roles are to control, assist, and supervise. To perform its role as stated above needs a capacity building in human resource and institution. The capacity building is to support the implementation of good governance.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulating the norm, standard, guidance, and criteria (regulations and standard) to support human resource and institutional development;
- b. Capacity building on human resource and institution through the improvement of policy, management, human resource, and supporting program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of regulation and standard of good governance;
 - 2) Improvement of human resources and institution in central and local levels.
- b. Outcome

Implementing the good governance in urban settlement development.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan : US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	6,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total : US\$	6,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			-	Others : US\$	0
			<hr/>		
				Sub Total : US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$		6,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building of Drinking Water Provision System Management Project
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Since the year 2000, the start of decentralization era and regional autonomy, access to urban water supply in Indonesia has not seen significant changes. Overall access levels have remained low and covered by piped water services which remains at less than twenty percent. The services are provided by over 340 Regional Water Supply Enterprises/*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum* (PDAM). However, there has been little new investment in the sector over the past decade, primarily because of the continued weakness of financial position of many PDAMs since the financial crisis at the end of 1990s and the lack of reform and real political commitment. The fragmentation of - and consequently overlap of authorities for - coordination and support for the sector at national level have not been helpful to stimulate the investments in this sector. However, this situation seems to be changing.

In 2008, the Government of Indonesia committed to add a total of 10 million of new service connections by 2013. This is expected to double the number of people with access to piped water. In order to reach this target and to reduce the financial burden to (local) government, private sector involvement seems necessary, not only to make funds available for the investment, but also to get involved to certain extent in the operation and maintenance of water supply systems. However, in order to involve private sector (in financing), the conducive investment environment will need to be enhanced further.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Providing training, including on-job training with consultant assistance for management of financial administration, technical, institutional, and entrepreneurship;
- b. Facilitating PDAM in management of financial administration, technical, institutional, and entrepreneurship;
- c. Facilitating workshop and seminar for coordination and coalision of stakeholders in drinking water sector;
- d. Development of diagnostic tools, gap analysis, action plan, and business plan.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity of human resources in PDAM;
 - 2) Improved capacity of institutional PDAM in management of financial administration, technical, institutional, and entrepreneurship;
 - 3) Improvement of coordination and coalision of stakeholders in drinking water sector.

- b. Outcome
- Improving the investment in urban water supply system.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 7,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 7,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 7,000,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Development of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) and Domestic Solid Waste Management System Project
 - 2. Duration** : 24 months
 - 3. Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

In large/metropolitan cities, the number of solid waste generations increase proportionally with the increasing population and also by the economic condition. These days, the capacity of most of landfills has almost reached their limit. The use of open dumping method will cause environmental problems such as odor and ground water, air, and soil contamination.

In accordance to Act Number 18/2008 regarding Waste Management and the Ministry of Public Works Decree Number 21/PRTM/M/2006 about Policy and Strategy for National Solid Waste Management System Development, one of the main task regarding solid waste management is reducing waste from its source. Therefore, the application of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) program should be promoted all over Indonesia. From 2007 to 2009, Directorate General of Human Settlements c.q Directorate Environmental Sanitation Development has done some pilot projects for 3R activity in some areas in Indonesia. Basically, the projects include composting, reusing, and recycling the waste. The other main targets of this regulation applied are to eliminate landfills being operated with open dumping method and improve them as sanitary landfills. To succeed these targets, the sufficient support from local government is a must.

Law enforcement is still a major problem in applying 3R program. Local governments do not have any regulation to support the program. Without regulation it's difficult to involve the community in the program. To solve the problem, the central government needs to push the local government to develop some regulations to support the 3R program in their regions. The Ministry of Public Works will develop 3R action plan for community scale. The plan will become a manual for 3R implementation. The regulation and the manual will enforce the implementation of 3R activity in the regions and will help in a better process of solving the landfill problem which also minimize the damage to the environment.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulating a concrete plan for recycling and stopping improper waste dumping in the whole area of the city through pilot project implementation;
- b. Formulating local regulation draft in the specific cities and publishing the guidance from central government;
- c. Improving the existing final disposal site/Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) in the specific cities and publishing the guidance for securing proper TPA from central government;
- d. Identifying the items/activities that are needed to improve the solid waste management system especially 3R program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of plan for 3R activity;
- 2) Formulated local regulation based on law of waste management;
- 3) Improvement of the existing TPA.

b. Outcome

Solving the landfill problem and minimizing the damage caused by solid waste to the environment.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Improvement of Septage Treatment Plant Management Program |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works |

6. **Background and Justification**

Most of the population in Indonesia is still served by on-site wastewater treatment system. This system needs additional treatment to reduce the pollution. Septage Treatment Plant/*Instalasi Pengolahan Limbah Tinja* (IPLT) is a solving key for the problem. Despite the role of IPLT on reducing pollution, nowadays most of IPLTs do not work well, both in operational and management. Thus, physical rehabilitation and improvement of IPLT management are needed in order to reach the National Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN 2010-2014) by increasing the utilization of installed capacity by 65%, as well as the need of capacity development.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Making inventory of physical, technical, and treatment data of IPLT, including supporting equipment data (e.g. desludging truck);
- b. Analysis and evaluation of the existing data (technical, instutional, performance, and human resources);
- c. Redesigning the exisiting IPLT according to the current needs and conditions;
- d. Formulating program recommendation regarding service improvement and operational of IPLT.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. **Output**
Physical rehabilitation of IPLT including the improvement of capacity building and management.
- b. **Outcome**
Increasing the utilization of installed capacity by 65%, as well as the need of capacity development.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	10,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	:	US\$	10,000,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	:	US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	10,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Kali Banger Polder System
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Semarang District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
b. Local Government of Semarang District
-

6. Background and Justification

Semarang is experiencing daily flood, particularly in the North part of the city. Like many other waterfront cities in Indonesia and abroad, flooding events in Semarang are increasing in frequency and severity, due to the land subsidence and the increase of paved areas. There are two principal mechanisms relevant with regard to flooding:

- Flood caused by high water level outside the polder
- Inundation caused by heavy rainfall

The concept of polder has been identified as a suitable solution to resolve the current problems with flood and inundation in Semarang. A polder is in an area surrounded by a closed ring of flood protection elements (dikes and dam) to separate the water regime inside the polder area from the water regime outside. The water level inside the polder is controlled through structures (tidal gate and/or pumping station).

7. Scope of Work

- a. In Banger Polder: construction of closed ring dike which protects the area from flood caused by high water level. The ring-dike comprises of dam in Kali Banger, eastern dike, and northern dike;
- b. In Banger area: improving water management system by constructing of retention basin and pumping station to control inside water table and discharge to East Canal Flood/Banjir Kanal Timur;
- c. In discharging channels: excavation and dredging of Kali Banger, improvement of secondary channels and weirs to control higher water level.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Protection of the city from flood caused by high water level outside the polder (from Java sea and *Banjir Kanal Timur*) and inundation caused by heavy rainfall;
 - 2) Reduced flood and inundation damages around Kali Banger area;
 - 3) Improvement of environmental conditions along the river and urban area.
- b. Outcome

Upgrading the living conditions of inhabitant in the project area.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	4,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	7,000,000	
Sub Total			: US\$	4,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	7,000,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	11,000,000				

1. **Project Title** : Master Plan and Detailed Engineering Design for Drainage in Priority Areas
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Deli Serdang District, Binjai City, Medan City, Palembang City
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Along with the rapid population growth, especially in urban area, drainage is becoming challenging also. Most of drainage problems in Indonesia are handled partially, which will not solve the whole inundation and flood problem. The city drainage management must be done comprehensively, starting from design, construction, operation, and maintenance, supported by the improvement of capacity building, budgeting, and also society participation. The other main part is to raise the awareness of all stakeholders involved, not only the operator, but also the user, in this case society, in order to solve drainage problem completely. Part of the city drainage system design is its master plan, which acts as a base to walk on the next step to the physical construction.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Review on the existing drainage system and field survey, as well as technical study for internal and external drainage system including characteristic aspects and physical condition;
- b. Topographical measurement;
- c. Hidrological and hidrolitic surveys and structural condition of the existing drainage system;
- d. Preparing flood and inundation map of the cities;
- e. Preparing site plan and master plan for drainage in priority areas;
- f. Preparing DED for drainage;
- g. Preparing financial requirement for construction of drainage system;
- h. Estimating the operation and maintenance financing of drainage system;
- i. Preparing the physical construction steps and drainage program for 5 years;
- j. Preparing reports including preliminary, interim, draft final, and final report.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of master plan and detailed engineering design for drainage in Deli Serdang district, Binjai City, Medan city, and Palembang city.
- b. Outcome
Solving flood and inundation problem in prioritized areas throughout Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 100,000
-	Grant	: US\$	4,900,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 4,900,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 100,000	
TOTAL			: US\$ 5,000,000		

1. **Project Title** : Preparation of Fesibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Sewerage Development Project
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Malang City, Bandar Lampung City, Batam, Padang City, Palembang City, Surabaya City
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

Palembang, Batam, Padang, Bandar Lampung, Malang, and Surabaya are cities with high population density. This rapid increase of population density has not been accommodated by the development of adequate sanitation facilities. Presently, the majority of people in these cities are using on-site sanitation system without proper treatment. This condition increases pollution level, both for surface or river as well as ground water and affects the quality of living environment.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation of master plan of the cities;
- b. Feasibility Study (FS);
- c. Preparation of detailed engineering design.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of a comprehensive planning of the city's wastewater treatment for technical, social, and institutional aspects by preparing master plan, feasibility study, and detailed engineering design.

b. Outcome

Improving the facilities for sewerage system.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 16,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 16,000,000 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 			
TOTAL : US\$ 16,000,000							

1. **Project Title** : Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Solid Waste Management System Project
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : Semarang District, Medan City, Palembang City, Surabaya City
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. **Background and Justification**

Medan, Palembang, Semarang, and Surabaya are metropolitan cities with population of more than one million inhabitants. One of the major problems faced by these metropolitan cities is solid waste problem including final disposal site. Currently, these cities operate landfills, which most of them are about to finish their operating time in the near future. Previous studies showed there are potential landfill sites in Gresik district for Surabaya and Deli Serdang district for Medan, but there have no studies identifying the potential landfill area for Palembang and Semarang. The need of opening new landfill sites in these four cities are very critical, therefore studies regarding the opening new landfill sites are needed to be conducted as soon as possible.

7. **Scope of Work**

- Preparing detailed engineering design of sorting and composting plant, landfill site, heavy equipment, supporting facilities, access road, transfer station and transportation vehicles
- Preparing tender documents;
- Supervision;
- Preparing standar operation and maintenance manual for landfill.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- Output
 - Feasibility study and detailed engineering design for solid waste management system in Medan, Palembang, Semarang, and Surabaya;
 - Preparation of the capable human resource involved in managing and operating the facility.
- Outcome

Improving the solid waste infrastructure and services in Medan, Palembang, Semarang, and Surabaya.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	4,440,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	4,440,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			4,440,000				

1. **Project Title** : Project for Capacity Development of Wastewater Sector through Reviewing the Wastewater Management Master Plan in DKI Jakarta
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

As the center of the country's economy, culture, and politic, DKI Jakarta Province demands the infrastructure facilities development. One of the important infrastructures is the wastewater treatment facility. To support the development of the province, we need to provide healthy and comfortable living environment. Unfortunately, this huge population density of DKI Jakarta Province has not been accommodated by the development of the adequate sanitation facilities. Review on the wastewater management master plan is needed in order to give input in arranging domestic wastewater law.

7. Scope of Work

Reviewing domestic wastewater management master plan in DKI Jakarta.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Improvement of the management master plan on wastewater in DKI Jakarta.

b. Outcome

Improving the sewerage services to provide healthy and comfortable living environment.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 200,000
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 200,000
TOTAL : US\$ 2,200,000			

1. **Project Title** : Sector Survey on Regional Water Supply Enterprises Asset Management
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the lowest rate in water supply coverage; only about seventeen percent of the population is served by Regional Water Supply Enterprise/*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum* (PDAM). The remaining populations, the large part of the poor, depend on individual's wells, small-scale water providers, or water vendors, often at high cost. New investments are necessary to expand the piped-water supply in order to improve public health and increase water access rate. However, the magnitude of the financing gap is high and public resources cannot meet the need for investment in the water sector; hence the Government of Indonesia is considering the effective use of the limited resources and access private, where applicable, to fill up the investment gap.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting surveys among PDAMs in order to grasp the investment needs;
- b. Collecting and analyzing the updated legal and regulatory settings that streamline the process for funds channeling for the central to regional governments and restructuring/rescheduling of the existing PDAM debts;
- c. Classifying the PDAMs into several groups to identify the measures to be taken to improve their operations;
- d. Assessment of the appropriate water tariff level for customers;
- e. Developing a financing scheme;
- f. Capacity building and developing public awareness plans.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Compilation of the result of survey on PDAM asset management;
 - 2) Analysis result of the needs of investment of PDAMs.
- b. Outcome

Increasing investments in PDAM to expand water supply in order to improve public health and increase water access rate.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 4,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 4,000,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 4,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Surabaya Sanitary Center and Environmental Education Park
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : Surabaya City
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

Surabaya city is planning to have "Green Zone and Community Park" at Keputih area. The area has a landfill site, which has already been closed. This community park will be used as center for national education facility for the people, aiming to encourage people's understanding for the necessity of environmental improvement.

7. Scope of Work

Environmental rehabilitation at wastewater treatment plant of Keputih area to be a Green Zone and Community Park.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of sanitary center and environmental education park as a facility for the people.

b. Outcome

Encouraging people's understanding for the necessity of environmental improvement.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 500,000
- Grant	: US\$ 7,800,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>		- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 7,800,000	- Others	: US\$ 0
		<hr/>	
		Sub Total	: US\$ 500,000
TOTAL : US\$ 8,300,000			

1. **Project Title** : The Project for Water Service Improvement in Mamminasata Metropolitan Area in South Sulawesi Province
2. **Duration** : 30 months
3. **Location** : South Sulawesi
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

The current condition of water supply service in Mamminasata metropolitan area is still in a low standard. This may happen because of the low income, high percentage of Non-Revenue Water (NRW), and also the low tariff of water service, which causes a deterioration on financial condition and management of Regional Water Supply Enterprise/*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum* (PDAM). The quality of water supply and service can be increased by implementing a capacity building or technical training (about control, operation, and maintenance of water service) for PDAM staff.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Provision of necessary machinery and equipment for the implementation of the project;
- b. Technical training for PDAM staff in the scope of management, operational and maintenance of water supply service.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of machinery and equipment for the implementation of the project;
 - 2) Strengthened capacity of PDAM staff in management, operational and maintenance of water supply service in Mamminasata Metropolitan Area;
 - 3) Strengthened capacity for establishment of Geographic Information System (GIS) database;
 - 4) Strengthened inter-regional cooperation and coordination mechanism among PDAMs.
- b. Outcome

Increasing the quality of water supply and service in Mamminasata Metropolitan Area.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 5,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : The Project on Building Administration and Enforcement of Capacity Development for Seismic Resilience - Phase II
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Yogyakarta, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is a country subject to frequent earthquakes. Post-earthquakes disaster causes substantial losses of life and physical assets because of the low seismic performance of non-engineered houses. Due to this fact, the following issues have been addressed:

- a. Lack of information on appropriate design and building structure, how to build a safer buildings using more effective methods to improve their seismic performance.
- b. Inadequate administrative checking functions in building permit.
- c. Inadequate building database system.

"The Project on Building Administration and Enforcement Capacity Development for Seismic Resilience" was started in 2007 to deal with the identified problems. The project was primarily aimed at improving the seismic performance of buildings in Indonesia through building administration improvement.

In this project, Yogyakarta, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi provinces were selected for the project sites. However, because there remained other provinces identified as being prone to earthquake disaster, more provinces were added.

On another front, it is acknowledged that there are more non-engineered houses exist than newly constructed ones in Indonesia. In this sense, the existing houses need to be strengthened to make them remain safe during and post disaster for the occupants. This motivates an introduction of seismic retrofitting method for the existing non-engineered houses.

The project's overall goal is non-engineered houses in the entire nation of Indonesia, especially in high risk areas prone to earthquake disaster and acquire disaster resilience.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improvement of building permit/*Ijin Mendirikan Bangunan* (IMB) scheme and building management information system;
- b. Implementing the experiments on non-engineered houses and their materials for formulating regulations for seismic resilient houses;
- c. Building retrofitting especially for non-engineered houses to improve their seismic performance;
- d. Composing and implementing Quick Assessment Methods of Retrofitting for non-engineered houses;
- e. Dissemination of the system in target areas regarding the technical standard and guideline of non-engineered houses through building administration system.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Formulation and improvement of building regulations and manuals related to seismic resilient houses;
 - 2) Improvement of capacity, especially for administrative officials in enforcing the regulation for seismic resilient houses;
 - 3) Management information system for building database system.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the system and regulation on seismic resilient houses;
 - 2) Increasing public awareness on housing safety among communities.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		50,000
-	Grant	: US\$	3,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	3,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					50,000
TOTAL : US\$			3,050,000		

Directorate General of Spatial Planning
(Direktorat Jenderal Penataan Ruang)

1. **Project Title** : Enhancing the Quality of Metropolitan Areas through Comprehensive Operationalization and Implementation of Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) Concept in Upstream, Middle Stream, and Downstream Zone
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Metropolitan area mainly consists of diverse characteristic, forest area (conservation, eco-tourism, and production forest) in the upstream; residential zone and agricultural zone in the middle-stream; high density residential and agricultural zone in the downstream. It has also a high diversity ecosystem, from highland which is mountain range, also lowland and coastal area. Environmental degradation has occurred, starting from upstream to downstream, resulting in the lack of clean water at Metropolitan area. Therefore, the development efforts which are balancing between economical, socio-cultural, and sustainable environmental aspects need to be performed, as they reflect a sustainable urban development concept.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of database and spatial information system;
- b. Enhancing quality of spatial use through restoring critical forest area, opening green space, area water flood approaches;
- c. Enhancing people role and inter-area activity research in the aim to rise the spatial management and create inter-area corporation model as well as compensation mechanism (incentive-disincentive) to prevail the spatial functional changes of forest, green space, and agriculture (governance enhancement);
- d. Development and empowerment of active community in enhancing the spatial quality.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of database and spatial information system;
 - 2) Improved understanding and awareness of the community in the quality of spatial use;
 - 3) Increased role of the community to actively involve in urban development to enhance the spatial quality.
- b. Outcome

Enhancing the spatial quality of metropolitan areas.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	19,400,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	19,400,000	
			Sub Total		
			: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$ 19,400,000					

1. **Project Title** : Regional Development Study for Integrated Infrastructure Planning and Development in Strategic Area and Its Surrounding
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Ministry of Public Works is supporting the infrastructure development and implementation by developing spatial planning approach, such as implementation and orientation that can be improved in the level of services to local communities. It can be a trigger to increase economic growth and a fundament for reducing the gap of grid differences in economy and other sectors between rural and urban area as a subject of development. This approach is expected to increase the economic growth as well as increasing the opportunity for social prosperity and impressing aspiration for local people. Some strategic regions in the nation need to be prioritized in spatial management due to their importance in national defense, economy, society, culture, and environment, and maintaining world heritage areas.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identification of the existing conditions and potential area including physical, socio-economic, local culture, and related management institutional/authorities;
- b. Determining the key issues related to infrastructure development due to developing infrastructure planning integration;
- c. Identifying delineation and provision of spatial pattern and structure of infrastructure planning and development based on related data;
- d. Identifying the main infrastructure sectors to support the existing and future plan patterns and appreciation of community outcomes.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Recommendation for the implementation of spatial planning approach, including policy and regulation, on infrastructure planning and development;
 - 2) Determination of spatial pattern and structure of infrastructure planning and development;
 - 3) Mechanism of public participation in order to involve in aspect of the development and maintenance of infrastructure.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Synchronizing the programs and budgeting by related infrastructure institutions;
 - 2) Implementing the spatial planning approach on infrastructure planning and development.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Study in Coastal Area Disaster Management
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

The project is required in order to properly implement mitigation and preparedness to natural events such as tsunami. It can be performed through improving the ability of human resources of central and local government in management disaster, the capacity of urban planning and development institution in province and municipality, producing more operational urban planning and development manuals and guidelines.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improving skill of urban planning team from different academic background at the central government and collecting all necessary data;
- b. On the job training in formulating/reviewing the province and municipality spatial plan and formulating teaching materials for province and municipality spatial plan/detail plan/zoning regulation;
- c. Conducting discussion and socialization with local government to support disaster management strategies;
- d. Comparative study.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity of central and local government staffs in disaster management;
 - 2) Enhanced institution and human resources in mitigation and disaster management
 - 3) Improved knowledge and understanding in formulating/reviewing the province and municipality spatial plan;
 - 4) Detail spatial plan and zoning regulation of the sample area.
- b. Outcome

Capacity building for central and local government staffs in disaster management and enhancing urban planning and development institution in province and municipality.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 1,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 1,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 1,000,000			

-
1. **Project Title** : The Formulation of National Spatial Planning Strategic Development Framework
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Due to there are still several problems causing ineffective implementation of Law Number 24/1992 on Spatial Planning, the project is required in order to properly implement mitigation and preparedness to natural events such as tsunami. It can be performed through improving the ability of human resources of central and local government in management disaster and capacity of urban planning, and enhancing the capability of the institutions in province and municipality, producing more manuals and guidelines for development and urban planning operational.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Desk study to identify a complete operating regulations mandated in the Law Number 26/2007 which states the stakeholders' obligation in administration of spatial management as well as the expected condition of Indonesia in the next 20 years;
- b. Delivering a new paradigm of spatial planning especially related to policies and strategies of national spatial management and action plan that have to be taken by all stakeholders in local level;
- c. Workshop related to norms, standard, procedures, and criteria and other teaching material of spatial planning.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of National Spatial Planning Strategic Development Framework
 - 2) Increased capability of institution and human resources in central and local government in spatial planning.
- b. Outcome
Enhancing the National Spatial Planning through formulation of Strategic Development Framework.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 3,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 3,000,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 3,000,000			

Directorate General of Water Resources

(Direktorat Jenderal Sumber Daya Air)

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening in the Water Resources Sector
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Currently, the Government has formed 31 Central Technical Implementing Units - River Basin Organization (RBO)/*Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai* (BBWS)/*Balai Wilayah Sungai* (BWS) based on the river belongs to central authority. While at the provincial level of river basin authorities, there have been 59 Provincial Technical Implementation Units/*Unit Pelayanan Teknis* (UPT) established by Water Resources Management Unit/*Balai Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air* (PSDA). The main duties and functions of the UPT are to plan, build, operate, and maintain the building resources such as water reservoir/dam, weir, and channels to meet the various needs of water resources and flood control. To realize the management of water resources effectively and efficiently and to meet the needs of economic and social development of society require a balanced development and management. Law on water resources also mandates that water resources management needs to be a comprehensive or integrated water resources management. It is also necessary to support local autonomy and realize the management of sustainable water resources. To realize the above programs, RBO performance benchmarking includes self assessment/peer reviewer training, formulation of self assessment and workshop, and in some selected RBOs using performance benchmarking indicators shall be conducted according to the institutional conditions in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training of self assesment and peer reviewer;
- b. Workshop on self assesment result;
- c. Preparation of self assesment;
- d. Dissemination and assistance in preparation of self assesment on selected RBOs.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improved capacity of human resource and institutional in water resources sector.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Facilitating RBO performance benchmarking in providing technical counseling to water resource administrator;
 - 2) Providing the competent human resources in implementing self assessment and preparing action plan.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
-	Loan : US\$	0	- Central Government : US\$ 50,000
-	Grant : US\$	450,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$		450,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
			- Others : US\$ 0
			Sub Total : US\$ 50,000
TOTAL : US\$		500,000	

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Comprehensive Study on Tondano - Likupang River Basin Water Resources Management in North Sulawesi |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : North Sulawesi |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Manado with a population of 406,000 is an important city in North Sulawesi province, not only as a provincial capital but also as a tourism destination and central of economic activities. Meanwhile, Bitung has been developed as an international port hub and industrial areas.

However, water scarcity hinders the sustainable development in the regions. Water demand in Tondano and Lembean-Likupang is projected to increase 1.6 times more (8,355 liter/sec in 1995 into 13,443 liter/sec in 2020) and 3.2 times more (4,619 liter/sec in 1995 into 14,979 liter/sec in 2020), respectively.

Besides, there are disaster issues in the region, such as 1) repeated serious floods in Manado, 2) debris flows in Bitung and its surrounding areas, 3) water quality deterioration, namely *eutrophication* in Tondano Lake and high turbid river water in Manado because of disorderly sand/soil mining.

Those issues have a huge adverse effect on water resource and its utilization, economic development, and poverty reduction.

Under such circumstances, it is needed to formulate a comprehensive master plan for basin/wide water resources management to obtain integrated solutions for the problems and to conduct trainings to local governments concerning the decentralized condition.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting survey and investigation;
- b. Formulating design and master plan;
- c. Conducting feasibility study;
- d. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of master plan and feasibility study for prioritized projects;
 - 2) Strengthened capacity of local government on water resources management.
- b. Outcome

Meeting the demand for water and mitigating problems on water related issues in North Sulawesi.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	4,750,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0	
Sub Total			: US\$	4,750,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 4,750,000							

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Establishment of Operation and Maintenance Manual of Strategic Irrigation Scheme of Indonesia |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has prosperous lands to be developed into agricultural fields. Accordingly, we can cover national food to meet domestic demand without the need to import raw materials from other countries. Agricultural products have increased due to related important aspects, among others, the ability of farmers in the field, adequate availability of fertilizer, qualified seeds, and irrigation water.

Based on Water Resources Law (2004) and Presidential Regulation Number 20/2006 on Irrigation, Government has established a Minister regulation on operation and maintenance of irrigation system, but it still needs manual to strengthen the implementation in the field level.

Nowadays, government is emboldening a program in order to make an inventory of irrigation asset so that operation and maintenance (O&M) can work properly. Irrigation asset management is needed to support the implementation of O&M. The manual is needed as guidance to implement the O&M irrigation system on the field level, by providing training module. The function of O&M manual is expected to be well implemented, so irrigation assets, not only the new but also the old ones, could be maintained optimally and adequately.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Making inventory of O&M manual of the existing irrigation;
- b. Establishing O&M manual;
- c. Composing the O&M manual implementation;
- d. Actualization of irrigation asset management to support O&M manual;
- e. Determining the actual need of irrigation weir O&M.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of O&M manual and training module for irrigation scheme in Indonesia;
 - 2) Implementation of O&M manual in various pilot projects;
 - 3) Improved capability of O&M staff in the field level.
- b. Outcome

Supporting the irrigation asset management.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	4,290,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	4,290,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$		
TOTAL			: US\$	4,290,000				

- 1. Project Title** : Feasibility Study, Detailed Design, and Construction of Pelosika Dam
 - 2. Duration** : 36 months
 - 3. Location** : Southeast Sulawesi
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Pelosika Dam has been proposed several times in previous study, namely: Master Plan Study of Water Resources Development, Southeast Sulawesi Province (2002); Master Plan Study of Water Resources Management of Lalindu and Konawe river basin (2006); and The Study on Water Resources Management for Lasolo-Sampara River Basin (2007).

Dam site is located in Asolu village, Konawe district, about 80 kilometers from Kendari, the capital city of Southeast Sulawesi province, to the northwest, or about 35 kilometers from Unaaha, the capital city of Konawe district. The site is about two and a half hours driving from Kendari up to Asolu village and about three kilometers by foot down to the river.

Konaweha river is the main river in Lasolo-Sampara river basin, flowing from Northwest down to Southeast passing through Wawotobi area. Most of the area is effected by yearly flooding of Konaweha river. Therefore, only approximately 11,000 ha out of 16,358 ha of irrigation area can be cultivated.

Pelosika Dam will protect Wawotobi irrigation area from flood, so the 16,358 ha of potential area of Wawotobi can be cultivated. Besides, Pelosika dam will provide water for at least 13,787 ha newly irrigation area.

Pelosika Dam can produce the electricity of 93 MW which is very important for Kendari, Kolaka, and Unaaha.

7. Scope of Work

Conducting feasibility study, detailed design, and construction supervision.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of feasibility study report, detailed design, and other related technical reports;
- 2) Transfers of technology.

b. Outcome

- 1) Providing raw water for new irrigation, electricity, and clean water;
- 2) Supporting the flood control for the security of agricultural areas in Wawotobi.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 1,300,000
-	Grant	: US\$	7,500,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 7,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 1,300,000
TOTAL : US\$ 8,800,000					

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Flood Management in Selected River Basins - Phase I |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Banten, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Frequent flooding is a major constraint to socio-economic development in the four basin units, while the river regime with erratic scouring and sedimentation is a major hazard for stability of structures in Ciujung Ciliman river, Jratun Seluna river, Sampean river, and Progo Opak Oyo river. Past measures to overcome floods, emphasizing structural approaches, had limited success and the proposals were frequently not feasible. Lesson learned from the international experience suggests that floods are more effectively addressed through an optimal combination of structural and non-structural measures, addressing both causes and impacts of flooding, and based on agreements with all stakeholders for comprehensive basin management.

Surface flow which tends to getting bigger at shorter duration and larger amount of sediment flows into the river caused by higher and higher ground erosion is dominating the flood problems these day. Flood problems will affect life quality degradation, poverty damage, economic activity, and soil and environment balance. To reduce this effect, flood management in selected river i.e Ciujung Ciliman river, Jratun Seluna river, Sampean river, and Progo Opak Oyo river is proposed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation of sector roadmap;
 - 1) strategic directions for the sector;
 - 2) its importance to the growth, poverty reduction, and inclusiveness (or the extent to which it is a binding constraint); and
 - 3) list of success factors for better performance.
- b. Analysis of technical, economic, and financial feasibility;
- c. Assessment of social and environmental safeguards;
- d. Assisting the Government of Indonesia to meet the project readiness criteria for the proposed investment program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output

Project proposal for flood management in selected river basins in Indonesia.
- b. Outcome

Implementing the project on flood management in selected river basins to reduce losses due to flooding in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 200,000
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$			1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 200,000
TOTAL : US\$ 1,200,000					

- 1. Project Title** : Master Planning and Feasibility Study of the Karian Dam-Serpong Water Conveyance and Supply System
 - 2. Duration** : 12 months
 - 3. Location** : Banten
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Along with the rapid increase of industrialization and urbanization process, the greater Jakarta area has experienced rapid growth in urban and industrial water problems. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) conducted Jabotabek Water Resource Management Study (JWRMS) in 1994 and has gradually created a master plan for urban and industrial water supply for the greater Jakarta area with a target completion in 2025. Based on these assessments, the planning phase of development on the Integrated Water Resources of Ciujung-Cidurian has been made. The scheme consists of four dams (Karian, Pasir Kopo, Cilawang, Tanjung) and Karian-Serpong Conveyance System (KSCS) that connects from Karian reservoir to water management Serpong.

Based on the planning phase of the development of integrated water resources Ciujung-Cidurian, the first phase consists of Karian Dam scheme and KSCS in length of 36.5 km starting from Ciuyah tunnel to Parungpanjang water treatment. Therefore, the GoI decided to conduct a feasibility study (FS) and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Karian Dam Project and part of the KSCS from Ciuyah tunnel to Parungpanjang water treatment which had been completed in 2006.

Based on the FS and DED, the purpose of Karian Multipurpose Dam is to supply raw water to Lebak district, Tangerang (9.1 m³/s) and additional raw water to Serang, Cilegon, and Ciujung irrigation (5.5 m³). The coverage of water supply through Karian-Parungpanjang Conveyance System of around 36.5 km is part of the System Karian-Serpong (KSCS) in Tangerang. The distribution capacity of KSCS is 12.4 m³/sec and approximately 6.2 m³/sec has been allocated for water supply in Tangerang.

Meanwhile, the Government has sought to increase private sector involvement in provision of goods and services traditionally provided by the public sector. Thus, due to the demands for water supply system development Karian as part of the PPP scheme, the GoI developed Karian Feasibility Study on Water Supply System Development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) investment schemes. FS was compiled in 2008 with the project scope on the installation of new water treatment equipment proposed to be installed in addition to Karian Dam transmission pipeline connection to taps associated with the coverage area, such as Tangerang, Serang, Bogor, Serpong, and Jakarta.

The results of the study conducted in 2006 and 2008 were found discrepancy. Therefore, the Government needs to verify the accuracy of the results of the existing studies and the search for the scope and the optimum development scheme on Karian-Serpong Conveyance and Water Supply System through PPP investment schemes to reduce the use of the government budget. Based on this, Ministry of Public Works proposes a new project on the establishment of the master plan on the optimum development scheme and upgrading of detailed engineering design for the supply and distribution water systems Karian Dam-Serpong.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Formulating/provision of master plan;
- b. Conducting feasibility study, detailed design, and coordination;
- c. Training;

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of master planning and feasibility study report on the Karian Dam;
- b. Outcome
Preparing the optimum Karian-Serpong Water Conveyance and Water Supply System by Government and PPP Scheme.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 1,500,000	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,500,000	

1. Project Title	: Preparation of Bali Beach Conservation Project - Phase II
2. Duration	: 24 months
3. Location	: Bali
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Public Works
5. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

In Bali Province, 30% from the total length (around 436.5 km) of the beach has been eroded, whereas tourism in Bali is a major contributor to national economy and contributes more than 15% of the Gross Domestic Product. Bali beach protection works which have been carried out by River Basin Organization (RBO)/*Balai Wilayah Sungai* (BWS) Bali-Penida only cover \pm 14% from the total beach erosion problem. The length of beach construction is carried out by 62,446km from the total of 163,850 km eroded beach area. Bali Beach Conservation Project - Phase I had been successfully completed in December 2008 which was aimed to rehabilitate 4 beach locations: Kuta, Sanur, Nusadua, and Tanah Lot Beach. The monitoring result shows that this project has positive and significant contribution to the development of tourism industry, not only at project site, but also Bali province in general, eventhough only contributed 9.60 %.

For the next 5 years, the Government of Indonesia has proposed Bali Beach Conservation Project - Phase II which will conserve 12 beach locations including the 20 most visited beaches for world tourism in Bali.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of beach protection in accordance with reef restoration and/or submergence artificial beach protection or underwater conservation feasible for both economic and environment aspects;
- b. Study of sediment balance for both supply from upstream river course and deposited in river mouth including its flow through horizontal current which causes shoreline change due to lack of sediment supply from the river;
- c. Preparation of Feasibility Study (FS) and review of detailed design for critical beach protection by construction of groynes, jetty, and seawall;
- d. Preparation of feasibility study for sand nourishment and recommended structure for selected beach.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of DED and FS reports for selected beaches;
 - 2) Prepared control and conserved beach area concept for beach mitigation works in short and long term countermeasure.

b. Outcome

- 1) Developing the mitigation countermeasure of beach erosion in Bali;
- 2) Reducing disaster effect of the wave on the beach in order to protect shrine place, agriculture area, tourism area due to community welfare.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	1,890,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	1,890,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	1,890,000				

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Preparation of Bengkulu, Banten, Bangka Belitung, and West Java Coastal Conservation Project |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, West Java |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

The location of Indonesia is apt to be affected by the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Ocean Dipole phenomenon caused by uncertain weather, and being damage a great deal of harm as a coastal erosion by the remarkable high tide. As a result of investigation, Bengkulu and Bangka Belitung provinces in Sumatera and Banten and West Java provinces in Java are classified the great deal of the occurrence of the coastal damage. Furthermore the area has a serious subject as a social problem concerning the national economy and transportation caused by the coastal damage.

The target areas of the study are as follows:

a. Bengkulu Province.

The eroded beach is located respectively in Bengkulu city, Pungur-Airdikit beach of Mukomuko district, Maras beach of Seluma district, Pondok Kelapa-Air Bengkulu beach of North Bengkulu district, Pasar Bawah-Manna beach of South Bengkulu district, and Muara Kinal-Merpas beach of Seluma city. The estimated total length of Bengkulu beach is about 536.5 km, in which 12% from the total beach is projected to be eroded due to high wave, storm surge, and tropical cyclone. It is also estimated that about 1-1.5 meter of the coast regresses each year. In 2004 a survey concluded that the total length of eroded beach is about 66.5 km

b. Bangka Belitung Province.

Bangka and Belitung are two big islands located in the east of Southern part of Sumatra Island. Tourist visitor to Bangka-Belitung in 2007 was almost 120,000 visitors and almost all of them visit Tanjung Pesona, Remodong, Penyak, and Matras beaches where now erosion is occurring and causing dangered damage on the mainroad of Pangkalpinang to Sungailiat. The target of this project is Penyak and Matras beaches which require feasibility study and detailed design.

c. Banten Province

Banten province is located in western part of west Java province. The total length of the beach is about 207 kilometers. It has been estimated that about 20 km of the beach is eroded due to high wave, storm surge, and tropical cyclone. The conservation of the beach will secure settlement, tourism area, and road to Ujung Kulon, Carita, and Anyer. The target project sites are Citeureup beach in Pandegelang district, Tirtayasa beach in Serang district, Mauk beach in Tangerang district, and Pasuruan Anyer beach in Serang district.

d. West Java Province

River Basin Organization/*Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai* (BBWS) Citarum consists of 184.62 km beach length located in the north coast of West Java; Bekasi district, Karawang district, Subang district, and Indramayu district in which 53 km of it is classified on critical condition. Some of eroded beaches have a dangerous impact to Fish Auction Place/*Tempat Pelelangan Ikan*, harbour (Eretan and Legok beaches), residence/housing, and road

class III. The targets of the project are Eretan, Legok, and Bugel beaches in Indramayu district, and seven locations spread in Subang, Karawang, and Bekasi districts.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study and review on planning of coastal conservation development:
 - 1) Review on the existing programs (available Digital Information Systems/DIS) and plans of coastal conservation development;
 - 2) Overall identification study, including wave analysis;
 - 3) Priority of the identified projects;
 - 4) Study on new installation of coastal guard.
- b. Basic design with review of available DIS by local consultants:
 - 1) Review on DIS, which will be used whenever they are available;
 - 2) Preparation of basic design of the project;
 - 3) Preparation of tender documents.
- c. Providing assistance in tendering, contracting, and construction supervision:
 - 1) Assistance in tendering, including tender evaluation;
 - 2) Assistance in contracting;
 - 3) Supervision of new construction and rehabilitation works;
 - 4) Preparation of completion report;
 - 5) Preparation of guideline for operation and maintenance of the facilities.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - Improved coastal conservation development in order to reconstruct seawall, groin, revetment, and jetty to improve rivermouth.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Protecting beach, residents, and public infrastructure from high tidal wave and storm surge;
 - 2) Resolving traffic problems and improving accessibility of some areas, especially in the event of natural disaster;
 - 3) Accelerating the economic growth of the region.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 50,000
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 50,000
TOTAL : US\$ 2,050,000			

1. **Project Title** : Project for the Urgent Reconstruction of East Pump Station of Pluit in Jakarta
2. **Duration** : 36 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works

6. Background and Justification

Storm drainage of Central Jakarta, whose basin is approximately 42.1 km², is carried out by the 3 pump stations placed in the basins, namely Pluit, Cideng, and Melati pump stations. Of those, Pluit pump station is located at the most downstream of the basin and is the essential facility for drainage in central Jakarta. Facilities of Pluit pump station comprises three pump stations, East, Central, and West in which the total drainage capacity is 48.4m³/s. Of which drainage capacity of the East Pump station is 13.6m³/s, Central is 16.8m³/s, and West is 18.0m³/s respectively. East pump station started its operation in 1963 and has passed more than 45 years from construction. Large scale of the piping collapse has occurred on the East Pump house and bulk of sea water intruded in Pluit Reservoir through under the East Pump House. If there is no countermeasures undertaken, Pluit Reservoir will be soon full, resulting in ceasing to function of the entire Pluit Pump Station. As the result of the investigation, it was found that the cause of the piping was the cracks appeared on the wall and base plate of the discharge sump due to aging and subsidence. The purpose of the project is to restore the function of Pluit East Pump Station.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting inventory of data and information;
- b. Provision of counterpart personnel,
- c. Provision of office space with necessary equipment;
- d. Reconstruction of pump station of East Pluit in Jakarta.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of data, human resource, and supporting facilities;
 - 2) Reconstructed pump station of East Pluit, Jakarta.
- b. Outcome

Improving drainage system in Central Jakarta.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 30,700,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 30,700,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 30,700,000			

1. **Project Title** : Project Preparation for Integrated Participatory Development and Management Project, and Modernization Strategic Irrigation Project for Eastern Region
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) indicated the revitalization of agriculture is one of the national priorities to sustain national economic growth and to achieve food self-sufficiency in terms of food security. The expected target of agricultural revitalization during the period of 2010-2014 is to attain the growth rate of 3.22 % in average from agriculture sector and to increase income and welfare of the farmers.

As one of the measures to revitalize agriculture sector with diminishing water resources and reduction in paddy field due to the land conversion on the overpopulated island of Java, GoI has a strategy to implement a program for developing and managing irrigation system through; (i) new development and upgrading irrigation, (ii) rehabilitation, (iii) empowerment of Water User Associations (WUAs), (iv) implementation of Irrigation Asset Management and Operation and Maintenance strengthening, (v) improvement of farming irrigation, (vi) conservation improvement, and (vii) enhancing the participants of farmers.

The program consists of development of new irrigation of about 500,000 ha, rehabilitation and upgrading of about 1,342,870 ha, and operation and maintenance of about 2,341,363 ha.

Thus, it is urgently required to increase rice production in Indonesia for sustainable food security. The eastern region of Indonesia is one of the targets which would significantly contribute to increase rice production. The eastern region consists of many irrigation schemes in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Carrying out feasibility study for the proposed project;
- b. Preparation of term of reference (TOR) for Digital Information System (DIS) for sustainable rehabilitation of irrigated facilities with participatory approach;
- c. Preparation of TOR of guideline for WUAs' establishment and empowerment;
- d. Preparation of TOR of guideline for Operation and Maintenance (O&M);
- e. Preparation of TOR of guideline for strengthening of operation and maintenance staff;
- f. Preparation of TOR of guideline for irrigation asset management implementation;
- g. Preparation of TOR of guideline for review system planning;
- h. Preparation of TOR of guideline for on-farm irrigation improvement;
- i. Preparation of TOR of guideline for catchment area improvement for water resources conservation through public consultation, socialization, and dissemination.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of feasibility study of proposed project;
- 2) Availability of TOR guidelines for some activities;
- 3) Implementation plan of integrated participatory irrigation management in eastern regions of Indonesia.

b. Outcome

Implementing the rehabilitation, WUAs empowerment, O&M strengthening, irrigated farming improvement, and conservation improvement for eastern regions to support the increase of rice production in eastern regions of Indonesia and to improve the irrigated farming and conservation.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Project Preparation for Integrated Participatory Development and Management Project, and Modernization Strategic Irrigation Project for Western Region
 - 2. Duration** : 12 months
 - 3. Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) indicated the revitalization of agriculture is one of the national priorities to sustain national economic growth and to achieve food self-sufficiency in terms of food security. The expected target of agricultural revitalization during the period of 2010-2014 is to attain the growth rate of 3.22 % in average from agriculture sector and to increase income and welfare of the farmers.

As one of the measures to revitalize agriculture sector with diminishing water resources and reduction in paddy field due to the land conversion on the overpopulated island of Java, GoI has a strategy to implement a program for developing and managing irrigation system through; (i) new development and upgrading irrigation, (ii) rehabilitation, (iii) empowerment of Water User Associations (WUAs), (iv) implementation of Irrigation Asset Management and Operation and Maintenance strengthening, (v) improvement of farming irrigation, (vi) conservation improvement, and (vii) enhancing the participants of farmers.

The program consists of development of new irrigation of about 500,000 ha, rehabilitation and upgrading of about 1,342,870 ha, and operation and maintenance of about 2,341,363 ha.

Thus, it is urgently required to increase rice production in Indonesia for sustainable food security. The western region of Indonesia is one of the targets which would significantly contribute to increase rice production. The western region consists of many irrigation schemes in Java and Sumatera.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Carrying out feasibility study for the proposed project;
- b. Preparation of term of reference (TOR) for Digital Information System (DIS) for sustainable rehabilitation of irrigated facilities with participatory approach;
- c. Preparation of TOR of guideline for WUAs' establishment and empowerment;
- d. Preparation of TOR of guideline for operation and maintenance;
- e. Preparation of TOR of guideline for strengthening of operation and maintenance staff;
- f. Preparation of TOR of guideline for irrigation asset management implementation;
- g. Preparation of TOR of guideline for review system planning;
- h. Preparation of TOR of guideline for on-farm irrigation improvement;
- i. Preparation of TOR of guideline for catchment area improvement for water resources conservation through public consultation, socialization, and dissemination.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of feasibility study of proposed project;
- 2) Availability of TOR guidelines for some activities;
- 3) Implementation plan of integrated participatory irrigation management in western regions of Indonesia.

b. Outcome

Implementing the rehabilitation, WUAs empowerment, O&M strengthening, irrigated farming improvement, and conservation improvement for eastern regions to support the increase of rice production in western regions of Indonesia and to improve the irrigated farming and conservation.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000			

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Strengthening of Hydrological Information Services to Support Water Resources Management and Disaster Mitigation |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

Climate change is formed by regional experience of change in each area. The alternatives for adapting and mitigating the climate change vary between regions. This is particularly appropriate at the time when communities are struggling to attain the target of National Water Resources Management and to increase the effectiveness in preventing and mitigating natural disaster in which ninety percent is directly related to weather, climate, and water hazards. Hydrological information sharing in Indonesia is at less-than adequate level at the present time. First, data-gathering capacity and data quality need to be enhanced. Second, lack of hydrological management capabilities needs to be increased.

The constraints are evident also in relation with hydrological data. Hydrology trend analysis is an increasingly important function to help addressing concerns of the Government of Indonesia about human-induced climate change and climate variability. A root cause of the under-financing of hydrological services is that the benefits of accurate hydrology data and disaster (flood and drought) forecasting are not well understood among senior government staffs. Good management on disaster and forecasting is important to save lives and reduce the economic impact of natural disasters. Furthermore, good management on disaster, as well as hydrological expertise, is important for many sectors in water resources management, agriculture, and economy, including development and implementation of crop insurance (drought insurance and flood insurance, maximizing the efficiency of power generations including hydropower stations).

Integrated Water Resources Development based on the river basin as the main hydrological planning unit has been adopted through the Natural Water Resources Law (NWL) Number 7/2004 as the most holistic and sustainable way to manage the national water resources. Management includes taking account of water conservation and balancing the demand of water resources, the planning and integrating structural and non structural measures to cope floods, droughts, water pollution, and other water related concerns. It is therefore, urgently required to strengthen the hydrological information in the center and selected River Basin Organization/*Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai/Balai Wilayah Sungai* (BBWS/BWS).

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity building;
- b. Improvement/revitalization of national hydrological networks by developing national product equipment;
- c. Development of national/river basin telemetry system and improving its database information system;
- d. Improvement and strengthening of early warning system and information networks in managing disaster risk;
- e. Conducting assessment of water resources, including assessment of water balance.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of competent human resources;
- 2) Improvement of hydrological information networks and system;
- 3) Improvement of hydrological information services.

b. Outcome

Supporting water resources management and disaster mitigation.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan : US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	7,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0
Sub Total : US\$		7,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			-	Others : US\$	0
			Sub Total : US\$		0
TOTAL : US\$		7,000,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Technical Assistance on Development of New Irrigation Project in Selected Areas in Indonesia
 - 2. Duration** : 36 months
 - 3. Location** : DKI Jakarta
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Works
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

Due to the impacts of global warming, Indonesia is facing a dramatic change in the patterns of precipitation. Combination with the impact of uncontrolled illegal logging in upper parts of catchments makes Indonesia is facing an enormous challenge to properly plan and implement its water resources on a national scale. It will allow for a sustained and adequate national agricultural production potency that can ensure national food security. Due to the increase of national population at rate of around 1.35 % per annum, the Government has set a target to increase rice production.

One other disturbing element is the trend of conversion of land on traditional rice production centers on the island of Java, away from agricultural purposes for residences, industrial uses, highways etc. A fourth factor is a fact that over the last ten years, due to the excessive impacts of decentralization process of the Government structure in the period of 1999-2004, national scale maintenance of water resource infrastructure has been badly neglected and many staffs have been redirected to the other Government functions.

For irrigation sub-sector, based on Water Resources Law (2004) and Presidential Regulation Number 20/2006 on Irrigation, a new policy has just been established in which farmer's participation in irrigation system management and development is one basic principles, yet under coordination by the Government. This involvement of farmers in the planning of new irrigation roadmap also needs efforts to strengthen the implementation.

Considering the situation as described above, it is urgent to improve agricultural productivity through efficient utilization of the farmland. Therefore, under a holistic implementation strategy, irrigation policy needs to be strengthened and implemented appropriately.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Collection and analysis of data;
- b. Preparation of work plans for all sub-project components;
- c. Carrying out survey, investigation, design, preparation of system planning layout, preparation of specifications, tender/construction drawings, consultant's cost estimation;
- d. Establishment of criteria and procedures for technical work and construction specifications;
- e. Preparation of tender documents for civil works and required equipments;
- f. Quality control, including performance and/or ranging field and laboratory tests;
- g. Establishment of monitoring systems for selected physical parameters and monitoring the physical and financial progress;
- h. Job training and guidance of the implementing agency's assigned staffs in material inspection and construction technique.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of new approach in irrigation development;
- 2) Availability of the implementing agency's assigned staffs in material inspection and construction technique.

b. Outcome

Implementing the irrigation development project in selected areas of Indonesia to improve agricultural productivity and support national food security.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 1,355,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 1,355,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,355,000			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Technical Cooperation Project for Study on Formulation of Irrigation Development and Management Program for Food Security |
| 2. Duration | : 19 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Works |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works |
-

6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia's emphasis on continuous efforts to increase rice production is prerequisite to meet the increasing demand. Irrigation development is expected to play a major role to overcome this issue. The government has set a target to realize the extension of irrigation area for 500,000 ha and rehabilitation of the existing irrigation facilities for 1.34 million ha under mid-term development plan for 2010-2014 for ensuring rice production increase of two (2) million tons per year.

However, following problems have been arisen:

- a. Possible decrease of rice production due to the recent unstable weather conditions caused by global climate change and frequent natural disasters;
- b. Possible decrease of rice fields at low land areas near sea coast due to the raising of sea water level affected by the global warming;
- c. Decrease of rice fields due to urbanization around the cities, especially in Java Island;
- d. Decrease of rice fields due to expansion of plantation areas for oil palm and rubber, especially in outer island of Java;
- e. Decrease of rice production caused by the declining function of irrigation facilities due to deterioration of facilities and insufficient activities for the required operation and maintenance activities;
- f. Continuous efforts for irrigation development and rehabilitation/improvement of the existing schemes (asset management) are still strongly needed for securing food security of the country.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Carrying out study on rice demand, irrigation development potential, and irrigated agricultural development and management planning in several provinces;
- b. Carrying out inventory survey and review of the existing, on-going, and potential irrigation development and management projects including dams for irrigation purpose;
- c. Establishment of plan for long-term irrigation development and management targets;
- d. Formulation of national irrigation development and management program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

Formulated irrigation development and management program of food security program in Indonesia.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Contributing to the sustainance of self sufficiency of rice;
 - 2) Technology transfer to the Indonesian counterpart personnel in the course of the irrigation development and management.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 5,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000			

**Ministry of Women
Empowerment and Child
Protection**

(Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak)

1. **Project Title** : Increasing the Quality of Policy Development and Data Establishment in Accelerating Gender Equality and Child Protection
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
-

6. Background and Justification

The population of Indonesia in 2009 reached approximately 231 million in which 49.9% of them are women. This percentage of population is really an asset and becomes the potential of the nation that can provide a very big contribution for the life of the nation and the state, but only if it is managed and empowered optimally. Many development outputs have shown the increasing result of development which is enjoyed by both men and women. However, efforts to keep encouraging and accelerating the equal conditions in the role and status of men and women to participate and enjoy the result of development should always be continued.

Closely related to human resource development is child development which means the development of the nation's future. Changes in global situation with heavier challenges always need the readiness of human resources to keep remaining their role and to compete, both locally and internationally. Good human resources capability can be produced only if the formation of human resources is started since childhood, which means since pregnancy period up to the age of 18 years.

The establishment of child protection is conducted based on the amendment of the 1945 Constitutions and on child protection principal according to the Convention on the Child Rights: non-discriminations, considering the best interest of the child, and respecting child's participation. According to the Law Number 23/2002 on Child Protection which covers child under 18 years old, including the child that has not been born yet, includes child's rights to live, to grow, and to develop, prevents all kinds of violence, exploitation, human trafficking, and discrimination, as well as protects the child's right to be heard. The child's rights must be fulfilled to ensure their optimal growth. Lots have been done, yet many more still need to be completed as well in child development to allow them becoming the main role of future development.

As the mandate of the President of Indonesia, the Ministry has the central role in opening the stakeholders' point of view on gender and child perspective and socializing a strategic mind set, that women and children are asset and potential to the development. As it is set in Presidential Regulation Number 47/2009, the Ministry's function is to:

- a. Formulate and enact policies related to women empowerment and child protection;
- b. Coordinate and synchronize implementation of policies on women empowerment and child protection;
- c. Supervise and implement assignments on women empowerment and child protection.

The mandate is also strengthened by the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014, which stated that gender mainstreaming is one of mainstream strategies. It is done by integrating gender perspectives into process of development in all fields. Gender mainstreaming implementation will result in more equitable and more even distributed development for all people, men and women.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical assistance on formulation and implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) at all state institutions to foster Millennium Development Goals achievement, particularly on poverty alleviation, education, health, and gender equality and women empowerment;
- b. Technical assistance on formulation and implementation of policies on women and child protection against violence and discrimination;
- c. Information Education Communication (IEC) and campaign on gender mainstreaming, women empowerment and protection, as well as protection and fulfillment of the rights of the child at various media campaign.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of policies on GRB;
 - 2) Availability of policies on elimination of all forms of violence against women and children at 15 provinces;
 - 3) Availability of gender impact analysis tools to evaluate the effectiveness of GRB implementation;
 - 4) Availability of technical guidelines and evaluation of GRB;
 - 5) Skilled human resources to facilitate the stakeholders to formulate, implement, and evaluate the implementation of GRB;
 - 6) Skilled human resources to provide services and rehabilitation for survivors of violence;
 - 7) Availability of integrated services for women and children survivors of violence;
 - 8) Up-dated data on violence against women;
 - 9) Innovative master plan of IEC on gender mainstreaming, women empowerment and child protection by aspects of sectors, demographic and geographical.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the quality of human resources (Human Development Index/HDI, Gender-related Development Index/GDI, Net Reproduction Rate/NRR) and the identity and national character;
 - 2) Capacity building for institutionalization of gender and child mainstreaming;
 - 3) Strengthening the capacity of apparatus at sub-national levels to implement the services standard for survivors of violence against women and children;
 - 4) Changing the mind-set of stakeholders regarding the implementation of gender and child mainstreaming, women empowerment, and child protection.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	500,000	
-	Grant	: US\$	10,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	10,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	500,000	
TOTAL : US\$								10,500,000

Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform

(Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Strengthening Good Governance |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : South Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform |
-

6. Background and Justification

The effort of apparatus improvement has been done through bureaucratic reform program within the framework of realizing the values of good governance in government agencies. The implementation of the bureaucratic reform is coordinated by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (MARBR)/*Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi*.

It is expected that this project could support the MARBR in implementing and promoting good governance values for public service improvement, based on innovative approach and consistently involved capacity development for society and community organizations

In support of these, modules for society participate service improvement is needed to be developed, with Training of Trainer needs to be done in some regions, involving National Institute for Public Administration/*Lembaga Administrasi Negara* (LAN). Public service improvement for bureaucratic reform needs to be followed with service provision supported by service management in accordance with good governance.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Supporting MARBR in implementing the administration procedure act and respective regulations;
- b. Supporting MARBR for guidelines on human resource management and organizational development and other relevant agencies for training development;
- c. Supporting Universities and LAN / MARBR to develop curricula for the implementation of regulations of state apparatus;
- d. Supporting MARBR in the development of service delivery standards, based on principles of good governance;

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Increase in providing public services in order to support the acceleration of the bureaucracy reform.
- b. Outcome
Implementing the good governance values in government agencies;
Increasing the quality of public services based on community participation.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	5,000,000				

Ministry of National Education

(Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional)

1. **Project Title** : Education Sector Support Program (ESSP) - Phase I
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Education
5. **Implementing Agency** : General Secretary, Ministry of National Education

6. Background and Justification

The Strategic Plan (*Renstra*) of the Ministry of National Education 2010-2014 has two of the many policy and strategy priorities namely: (1) completing the compulsory nine-year basic education nationally and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, and (2) strengthening the education system (updating/modernizing system and improving services) and supporting the improvement of performance of educational institutions to be able to conduct a national education effectively and efficiently and is being able to compete regionally and internationally.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Sector Budget Support (SBS) to support education Strategic Plan (*Renstra*) 2010-2014 policies and strategies, in particular for achieving:
 - 1) equitable access to high quality basic education;
 - 2) improved quality and relevance of basic education; and
 - 3) improved governance and accountability.
- b. Analytical and Capacity Development Partnership (ACDP) through modernizing the system, improving service empowerment, and enabling better regional and international competitiveness.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Sustainable improvement in various sectors of organizational performance in central, province, district, and school levels in implementing equitable access, quality/relevance and governance/accountability policy and priorities, including reduced district education performance variations and specific improvements in key indicators.
- b. Outcome
Providing equitable access to high quality basic education to compete regionally and internationally.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 644,800,000 Sub Total : US\$ 644,800,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 644,800,000			

1. **Project Title** : Indonesia Geothermal Center of Excellence (IGCE)
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : West Java
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Education
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Bandung Institute of Technology / *Institut Teknologi Bandung*
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has a huge geothermal potential, about 28 GW. The government of Indonesia plans to increase the capacity of the geothermal power plants to 9,500 MW by 2025, almost eight times of the current capacity.

Based on the assumption that 30-50 full-time staffs are required to support 1,000 MW of geothermal development in Indonesia, at least 120 - consisting of geothermal engineers and earth scientists - will be required for the operation and maintenance of 4,733 MW until the year 2014. This number does not include personnel needs for conducting exploration at the 163 geothermal areas which are still at the preliminary survey stage and for conducting further exploration at the 78 areas currently at the exploration stage.

For supporting the government plan, it is important and urgent to establish Indonesia Geothermal Centre of Excellence (IGCE) which will provide programs and trainings (studies) to accelerate human resource availability, conducting a number of researches to overcome problems, reduce risk, increase efficiency, exploitation optimization, data management and disaster mitigation and environment management.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Education and trainings (studies);
- b. Research program;
- c. Direct use of waste heat;
- d. Data systems development;
- e. Forest and environmental management;
- f. Geothermal disaster mitigation.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of graduates study in Geothermal Technology;
 - 2) Increased capacity and capability of lecturers in Geothermal Studies;
 - 3) Development of drilling instructions/drilling manuals for specific brown and green fields;
 - 4) Best practice document and techno-economic model;
 - 5) Availability of EGS resource map for Indonesia and technologies for utilization;
 - 6) Standard protocol for the selection and development of the first EGS site;
 - 7) Regional lithosphere scale models for deep sources of stress and temperature;
 - 8) Best practice for monitoring EGS and field study results;

- 9) Availability of effective methodologies to reduce the impact of scaling and corrosion deposits in production wells and pipelines;
- 10) Pilot project for small-scale binary plants;
- 11) Availability of integrated database system of subsurface geology and drilling data ,
- 12) Development of manuals and guidelines for geothermal operators to prevent disaster and/or limit the impact of disasters.

b. Outcome

- 1) Supporting geothermal exploration and development in Indonesia;
- 2) Reducing the drilling cost and exploration risk;
- 3) Increasing quality of reservoir characterization;
- 4) Producing green electricity for a price less than conventional geothermal power;
- 5) Utilizing EGS resource map for Indonesia and technologies;
- 6) Regional lithosphere scale models for deep sources;
- 7) Improving the mapping of the Indonesian subsurface data;
- 8) Creating more effective and efficient environmental and forestry control technologies.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 8,878,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 8,878,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$ 8,878,000			

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Polytechnics Education Development Sector Project |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of National Education |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education |
-

6. **Background and Justification**

Polytechnics has a mission and a special role in the constellation of higher education, namely to prepare human resources that are capable for answering the challenges of technology directly beneficial to improve the quality of life of Indonesian society. Wealth and natural resources in Indonesia require the role of polytechnics to prepare technology solutions based on a typical nation's culture but has international quality standards.

Referring to the thought above, it is necessary to make special programs for polytechnic in Indonesia to develop its institution by arranging a poltechnic profile more suitable to the needs of the Indonesian society and the nation, also to determine the flagship program in accordance with the profile. Polytechnics are expected to be able to produce graduates contributory and competent in their fields, so it can work timely, accurately, and precisely.

7. **Scope of Work**

Developing a policy and investment measures for the development of polytechnics based on a comprehensive sector assessment .

8. **Priority**

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. **Output**
Qualified and relevant system of polytechnics in producing graduates with relevant skills to the labor market.
- b. **Outcome**
Answering the challenges of technology directly beneficial to improve the quality of life of Indonesian society.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 1,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 1,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Second Phase Hi-Link Project UGM
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Yogyakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Education
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education
-

6. Background and Justification

The increasing global competition which is marked by rapid technology development has made many countries in the world strengthening their competitiveness. The needs for University-Industry-Community (UIC) collaboration has become one of the important factors to enhance competitiveness of a country. Indonesian universities through *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* (Three Principles of Higher Education) concept of education, research, and community services has contributed to national development through various programs.

University of Gadjah Mada / *Universitas Gajah Mada* (UGM) as a leading university in Indonesia has a clear policy for strengthening UIC collaboration. However, the implementation of UIC collaboration has not been effective yet since the absence of appropriate supporting system.

Hi-Link Project of UGM - Phase I was implemented during April 2006 to March 2009. The main result of the project was the development of research capacity and UIC collaboration among researchers of UGM substantially. Besides that, the project had also supported UGM capacity as world class research university and the role of UGM in community services. The other project is Central Java and Yogyakarta Past - Earthquake Recovery Project (June 2006 to March 2007) as a program to widen the participation among university, industry, and community.

The proposed Indonesia Hi-Link Project - Phase II is a project to develop the results of the two previous projects which have been implemented successfully. The proposed project will focus on the development of research incubation in order to strengthen the institutional capacity as liaison window for UIC collaboration and also to disseminate UIC collaboration participatory to other universities in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Strengthening the research quality of academic staffs with their multi-disciplinary approaches to enhance UIC collaboration in UGM under the national and international environment with professional assistance from the liaison window (Institution for Research and Community Services of UGM);
- b. Reinforcing the collaborative interactions to realize and sustain UIC links with joint efforts between researchers and liaison window for national and regional development;
- c. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the liaison window for UIC collaboration as a center point for professional service and facilitation in UGM;
- d. Disseminating the participatory UIC collaboration approaches to other universities in Indonesia.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increased number of research products from incubation research processes based on UIC approaches in UGM;
- 2) Improvement of institutional capacity of the liaison window for UIC collaboration;
- 3) Implementation of UIC collaboration approaches in other universities.

b. Outcome

Increasing the innovation sytem in science and technology to strengthen the competitiveness of industrial community.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
- Loan : US\$ 0	- Central Government : US\$ 1,300,000
- Grant : US\$ 3,000,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 3,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	- Others : US\$ 0
	Sub Total : US\$ 1,300,000
TOTAL : US\$ 4,300,000	

1. **Project Title** : Technical Cooperation Project for Research and Education Development on Information and Communication Technology in ITS Surabaya
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Surabaya
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Education
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education
-

6. Background and Justification

It has been one of the prioritized agenda of the Government of Indonesia to eliminate the disparity between central and peripheral areas, e.g. percentage distribution of total Gross Regional Domestic Product in 2007 was 83.17 in the Western and 16.83 in the Eastern part of Indonesia. Thus, the sustainable development of the Eastern Part of Indonesia (EPI) has been given special attentions. In this regard, Directorate General of Higher Education (DGHE) of the Ministry of National Education (MONE) strongly expects universities in EPI to contribute to the local governments, industries, and communities through their academic activities.

Project for Research and Education Development on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in *Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November* (PREDICT-ITS) has been aiming at the human resources development at *Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November* (ITS) in the field of ICT. It has so far achieved a number of joint research with overseas universities, results in filed patents and presentations in international conferences, and inviting lecturers of partner universities in EPI to the research activities. PREDICT-ITS has hence established "content-full" academic partnership through e-learning with universities in EPI utilizing the existing communication infrastructure (INHERENT: an inter-higher education network), while upgrading their research capabilities through joint research and lab-based education. It has also been developed a new model of industrial cooperation by learning industrial needs from private companies.

Now that the problems in EPI such as the weak of local manufacturing, insufficient power supply, and environmental degradation are recognized. Capacity building of the universities in the field of environment, marine, and energy should be challenged based upon the human network by PREDICT-ITS and ICT applications.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Provision of technical experts in research management, community and industry collaboration, learning technology in related to the development of ITS;
- b. Human resource development includes:
 - 1) Training for university management, principal investigator, researcher and staff in their responsibility for collaboration activity in education technology as well as staff who support operational and maintenance of ICT facility;
 - 2) Workshops for strategic development, operational and maintenance of ICT facility; collaboration education and research toward application to community, government, and industries.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Improved human resource capability and established human networks which will end to enhance the following:
- 2) capabilities in institutional development for ITS and other universities within EPI;
- 3) capabilities to conduct lab-based education and research at ITS and universities in EPI;
- 4) effectiveness of ICT-based education model for collaborative learning among universities in EPI and ITS;
- 5) compatible system between the needs of local industries, governments, and communities and the research resources of ITS.

b. Outcome

- 1) Encouraging ITS capability to provide education and research resources for universities in eastern part of Indonesia in the field of engineering;
- 2) Enhancing the quality of education in ITS and partner university, especially in practical of research management and education based on ICT;
- 3) Realizing the technology transfer in the field of research management, community and industry collaboration, learning technology.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	2,500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	2,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
					-	Others	: US\$	0
					Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	2,500,000				

Ministry of Trade

(Kementerian Perdagangan)

-
1. **Project Title** : Assistance Agreement for Economic Growth (AAEG)
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Trade
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Trade
-

6. Background and Justification

For the last five year, Indonesian macro-economic performance has been showing the impressive result, however export growth is still slow. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreases and is stagnant in several economic sectors. It is necessary to conduct legal and administrative improvements that create better investment climate and trade through capacity building and assistance in trade analyzing, trade distribution system, trade promotion facilities, investment planning, and investment promotion facilities.

In order to maintain the rapid, sustained, and broad-based economic growth in Indonesia, capacity building for government staff in the field of macroeconomic, trade and investment, financial, agriculture, and private competitiveness is needed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity building in trade and investment policy and administrative system;
- b. Technical assistance in trade and investment analysis.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improved capacity of human resource in trade and investment policy and administrative system.
- b. Outcome
Creating a better trade and investment climate.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 9,535,241		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 9,535,241		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 9,535,241			

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building in Trade Sector
2. **Duration** : 48 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Trade
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Trade

6. Background and Justification

Human resources become a vital asset in any organizations. Ministry of Trade in this respect evolves capacity building in human resource and organization program, as stated in the Ministry of Trade Strategic Plan of 2010-2014. Capacity building in terms of research also needs to be carried out considering its important role in any economic aspects. Therefore, capacity building related to trade research and development are needed to be done, by considering that better research and development will bring better formulation of trade policies through improvement of human resource quality and research methodology.

The needed capacity building in Ministry of Trade includes trainings of needs analysis, implementation mechanism, and module preparation. The preceeding stage is the need assessment of training focusing on who should be trained and what kind of training they need. Referring to training needs analysis, Ministry of Trade recognizes the important trainings in order to deliver knowledge about trade policy. Therefore, training modules are needed as a guideline for trainers and trainees about the materials to be delivered.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training/workshop;
- b. Expert dispatch;
- c. Method and system development.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased number of the Ministry of Trade staffs who have knowledge on trade policy, research, and development;
 - 2) Increased number of trade researchers in the Ministry of Trade.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the quality of research result in trade sector;
 - 2) Increasing the quality of Ministry of Trade human resources;
 - 3) Improving the quality of services of the Ministry of Trade and achieving the good governance.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 10,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 10,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
				Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 10,000,000					

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Project Title | : Development of Domestic Trade |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
-

6. Background and Justification

As the impact of trade globalization and liberalization, domestic products compete with foreign products that rush into domestic market both legally and illegally. If domestic products cannot compete with foreign products, it will gain negative impacts towards economic growth in Indonesia. Hence, it is important to improve the trust of Indonesian towards domestic products.

In order to improve the trade competitiveness globally, such efforts are needed to be carried out, particularly for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which have several important roles for economic growth in Indonesia. The problems faced by SMEs are funding access, market access, and access to improve ability and knowledge. Related to effort to improve the ability and knowledge, SMEs should have knowledge and ability about better design and quality. SMEs need to equip themselves with trainings related to high technologies. Besides the improvement of knowledge and ability, the government should pay attention to target market for SMEs products considering they are hardly to promote. SMEs need guidance to distribute their products to appropriate market. Improving design and quality is not only for SMEs but also for entire producers of domestic products. To improve domestic trade, SMEs should be supported by several things such as development of distribution, auction market, warehouse receipt system, domestic trade regulation, license, etc.

On the other hand, the government also should pay attention to consumer's side, in which should get protection from any inexpediency of products and measurement. In this case, legal metrology takes an important role, but it should be equipped with better equipment and latest technology and knowledge of related apparatus.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training/workshop for SMEs' stakeholders related to improve market access for domestic product;
- b. Dispatching experts for SMEs related to improve market access for domestic product;
- c. Training/workshop related to legal metrology, surveillance of goods, and consumer's protection;
- d. Dispatching expert related to legal metrology, surveillance of goods, and consumer's protection.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved knowledge of SMEs stakeholders in the field of market access for domestic product;
 - 2) Improved knowledge of Ministry of Trade staff related to legal metrology, surveillance of goods, consumer protection.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the role of domestic product in Indonesian economy;
 - 2) Improving the capacity of SME stakeholder;
 - 3) Improving the consumer protection;
 - 4) Improving the market access for domestic product.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	5,000,000				

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Economic Cooperation Facility for Trade Sector |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
-

6. Background and Justification

Ministry of Trade is responsible for managing domestic and international trade as well as supervising the commodity market. The general purpose of Ministry of Trade is to facilitate, encourage, enhance, and promote commercial life and activities in Indonesia by acting as a service and support institution for the domestic and international commercial and trade sector.

The Strategic Plan/*Rencana Strategis (Renstra)* 2010-2014 defines the new vision of Ministry of Trade to make "trade sector as the engine of economic growth and competitiveness and the creator of prosperity of the people with justice". This vision will be achieved through the improvement of quality of performance of non-oil and gas exports; strengthening of domestic market; and safeguarding the main commodities and strengthening national distribution network.

7. Scope of Work

- Supporting the implementation of bureaucracy reform process;
- Upgrading the human resources management system;
- Enhancing the trade policy process within the Ministry of Trade and by coordination with stakeholders;
- Technical assistance in the formulation of domestic trade policies: franchise distribution and consumer protection;
- Promoting the Indonesian export.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- Output
Improved knowledge of the Ministry of Trade staffs on trade policy making, both domestic and international trade sector.
- Outcome
 - Improving the capacity of the Ministry of Trade in trade sector;
 - Improving the trade policy making.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan : US\$ 0 Grant : US\$ 2,705,787 Sub Total : US\$ 2,705,787 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government : US\$ 0 Regional Government : US\$ 0 State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,705,787			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Improvement of Competitiveness in Indonesian Export Products |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Trade |
-

6. **Background and Justification**

As stated in Bank Indonesia 2009 report, Indonesia's economic growth in 2008 reached 6.1% with main sources of private consumption and export. The export growth at 9.5% was higher than previous year. Based on the report, export destination countries, called traditional markets for Indonesian export products, are the USA, Japan, European Union, and so on. In order to expand the domestic products, the government should expand the targeted countries for export. Private sectors are expected to give contribution for economic growth.

With the diversification of export destination market, the level of vulnerability of Indonesian exports towards the crisis can be reduced. To enhance market access for Indonesian products, some components should be treated fairly, such as market information for alternative markets or non-traditional markets through market intelligence by representatives of Ministry of Trade in other countries, increasing international trade cooperation, and export promotion.

Besides export market diversification, the competitiveness of Indonesian products should be increased as well. One of the ways to improve products competitiveness is introducing Indonesian Nation Branding to international forum. Through Indonesian Nation Branding, it is expected that foreign investment and pride of nationalism will increase. To increase national export, Indonesia needs to improve product competitiveness through several aspects.

The improvement of Indonesian products' quality can be obtained through product standardization, product efficiency, increasing of human resource capacity in design and creativity. With product standardization as requested by importer countries, it is hoped that Indonesia can compete with other countries. Since the improvement and development of trade facilities should be considered in order to increase Indonesian export products, the supporting and sufficient facilities are needed.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Training/workshop to improve human resources capacity in negotiation, solving international trade cases, market intelligence, export and import procedures, and regulation;
- b. Dispatching experts to improve human resources capacity in negotiation, solving international trade cases, market intelligence, export and import procedures, and regulation
- c. Developing product standardization through modernized technologies and machines;

8. **Priority**

Economy

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capability, expertise, and knowledge of Ministry of Trade staffs in negotiation, international trade, and market intelligence;
 - 2) Improved expertise of Ministry of Trade staffs in product quality testing.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Improving the capacity of Ministry of Trade staffs;
 - 2) Improving the competitiveness of Indonesian products in international market.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 7,500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 7,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$ 7,500,000			

1. Project Title	: Strengthening the International Economic Partnership
2. Duration	: 36 months
3. Location	: DKI Jakarta
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Trade
5. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of Trade

6. **Background and Justification**

Indonesia is committed to some other countries for economic partnership in developing Free Trade Area (FTA). The Government of Indonesia intends to utilize the partnership for increasing the national economic competitiveness in the world. The international economic partnership is available for expanding trade scale, strengthening export competitiveness, improving business climate, promoting investment, and reinforcing domestic small and medium enterprises.

For achieving such a purpose, the Ministry of Trade has played an important role in the Government as follows:

- a. Conducting research on trade data/information for making an international FTA policy;
- b. Coordinating the related ministries for negotiating with the partner countries;
- c. Monitoring the effect of the partnership;

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Training related to research and trade data analysis;
- b. Study on the implementation of FTA in neighboring countries.

8. **Priority**

Economy

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capacity of trade data research and analysis;
 - 2) Increased capacity of FTA utilization by studying neighboring countries;
 - 3) Formulation of the cooperation activities.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the capacity of trade and trade data analysis;
 - 2) Improving the implementation of FTA;
 - 3) Improving the cooperation activities.

10. **Project Cost**

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 2,400,000Sub Total : US\$ 2,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 0- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,400,000	

Ministry of Transportation

(Kementerian Perhubungan)

Transportation Education and Training Agency

(Badan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Perhubungan)

1. **Project Title** : Improvement Program of Education System of Higher School of Land Transportation for Human Resources on Railway Field
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Bekasi District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Transportation Education and Training Agency, Ministry of Transportation
-

6. Background and Justification

In respond to the great number of railway accident that recently happened in Indonesia, it is considered that lack of capacity of the human resources in the field of railway leads to human error as one of the main cases of those accidents. It is also pointed out that the case of those less educated human resources is not appeared only at the Indonesian Railways Company/*PT Kereta Api Indonesia* (PT KAI) itself as the railway operator but also at the Ministry of Transportation as the regulator. In this respect, the Ministry of Transportation needs to conduct education and training for its human resources in the railway fields as well as PT KAI does. Therefore, the Ministry of Transportation has developed a Higher School of Land Transportation/*Sekolah Tinggi Transportasi Darat* (STTD) by having Diploma III in Railway since 2004. Meanwhile, PT KAI has also been conducting several kinds of education and training programs such as training for the employees, re-education, management class training, etc. In order to improve the capacity of human resources in the field of railway, the education system at STTD should be well developed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study on the improvement program of education system for STTD;
- b. Arranging the implementation plan of improvement program;
- c. Dispatching experts in railway field;
- d. Constructing laboratory, library, and other related facilities;
- e. Procurement and installation of educational equipments and facilities;
- f. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of laboratories, library, and class building;
 - 2) Improvement of education system of STTD.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving STTD as the education center of human resources on the railway in Indonesia;
 - 2) Improving the capacity of human resources in the railway fields at PT KAI as the railway operator;
 - 3) Improving the human resources of Ministry of Transportation staff as the railway regulator.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	300,000
-	Grant	: US\$	14,400,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	14,400,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	300,000
TOTAL : US\$ 14,700,000							

Directorate General of Land Transportation
(*Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Darat*)

1. **Project Title** : Sustainable Urban Transport Improvement Project (SUTIP) - Phase II
2. **Duration** : 36 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Land Transportations, Ministry of Transportation

6. Background and Justification

High intensity of activities in urban areas has caused significant increase in the traffic volume each year. This is particularly by the increasing use of private vehicles, especially motorcycle.

Meanwhile, the existing public transportation is inconvenient and unreliable, due to low accessibility. It generally serves only on main road. Moreover, the public transportation system dominated by small vehicles cannot meet the community's need due to its low capacity, poor service quality and unscheduled and longer travel time.

Therefore, Ministry of Transportation proposes an analysis on improvement of urban transport according to sustainable development principle.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Analysis of the existing conditions;
- b. Formulation of urban transportation policy;
- c. Formulation of master plan for urban transportation system development;
- d. Pre-feasibility study for priority action plans/programs.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Formulated policy on urban transportation;
 - 2) Availability of feasibility study;
 - 3) Availability of master plan.

b. Outcome

Proceeding the Indonesian pilot cities to implement an environmental friendly and energy efficient transport system and contribute to the sustainable urban development.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 5,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 5,000,000 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 		
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000					

Directorate General of Sea Transportation
(Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Laut)

1. Project Title	: Master Plan Study on Port Development and Logistic in Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area
2. Duration	: 24 months
3. Location	: Nationwide
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Transportation
5. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation

6. Background and Justification

In 2001, Government of Indonesia (GoI) introduced a decentralization policy. In this study, port development strategy shall be reviewed in accordance with decentralization. The role and budgeting system among central government, local government, Indonesia Port Corporation/PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (PT PELINDO) and private sectors should be discussed and hierarchy of ports will be modified accordingly. Some necessary regulation or law will be discussed together.

In Indonesia, commercial ports are divided into two groups. One is public port and the other is special port. Public port is operated by public sector including state owned companies of third sector companies. On the other hand, special port is operated by private companies and they are allowed to handle only cargo of their own. GoI is now amending the related law to allow private to handle public cargo. So far, GoI has no regulation for managing this policy, so that it is needed to be formulated. By this new method, the capacity and effectiveness of cargo handling might increase rapidly without investment from the government. Yet, this policy should be promoted under control of the government. In this study, regulation and rule or regulation needed for the policy will be studied through some model project studies. Model project will be selected from the special port near Tanjung Priok port, because it is the main gate of the country but famous for congestion.

In Indonesia, due to the shortage of deep sea facilities, many cargos are transshipped at foreign ports. This transshipment spends time and money based on port development study for container transportation strategy in 1999. However, not only container but also bulk cargo such as crude palm oil, coal, gas, and oil are expected to increase very much. Therefore, GoI should have a strategy for bulk cargo ports for export. So far, these cargos are handled at a special port, but in order to achieve more efficient transportation, deep sea public port for those bulk cargos is requested. Those facilities are so important for Indonesia that the construction cost should be from both government and private sector.

7. Scope of Work

- Study on trade, industry, sea transportation, development and management policy in transportation, decentralization, and privatization of Indonesia;
- Selecting a projects model of transportation for container and natural resources;
- Formulation of budgeting system and strategy for port development and management;
- Determination of cost allotment in regard to the project models;

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of regulatory framework for private investment on port development;
- 2) Availability of strategy for development of bulk cargo port with Public Private Partnership model project;
- 3) Private sector investment promotion;

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the port facilities;
- 2) Achieving the more efficient transportation to support the improvement of Indonesian economy and trade, particularly for manufacturing and natural resources.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	7,000,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	7,000,000	
			Sub Total		
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1. **Project Title** : Standardization for Development of Environment Protective System in Ports in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation
-

6. Background and Justification

Ports have been traditionally regarded as an unsanitary place. Currently, such unsanitary conditions do not meet the demand of the community from the viewpoints of socio-economics and natural environment.

The Regulation of the Government of Indonesia Number 61/2009 about "Port" obliges the port authority and port operating unit to implement the prevention of environment from pollution in every port activity. The same regulation that prescribes the master plan of regional and local ports shall be decided by local government subject to approval of the Minister of Communications, as part of the regional autonomy. Based on such situation, the environment protective system resulted by this study has to be disseminated to the local government.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Selection of ports study;
- b. Survey and study on the current situation and future prediction of environmental conditions of the ports;
- c. Establishment of basic policy for waste disposal at ports;
- d. Standardization for development of environment protective system at ports;
- e. Formulation of master plan for environment protective system of model ports.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of master plan for environment protective system at port;
 - 2) Availability of study result, analysis, and recommendation.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Establishing a standard for the development of environment protective system that is applicable for all ports in Indonesia;
 - 2) Accelerating the provision of protective system at ports.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 7,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 7,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 7,000,000			

1. Project Title	: Technical Cooperation Project on Enhancement of Vessel Traffic Service Management System Capacity
2. Duration	: 36 months
3. Location	: DKI Jakarta
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Transportation
5. Implementing Agency	: Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation

6. Background and Justification

Malacca and Singapore straits (hereafter referred to as “the straits”) are international shipping thoroughfares essential to the world trade. More than 90,000 ships pass through the straits and many of them are cargo vessels. The ships passing through the straits are constantly subjected to high risk of accident because the straits are narrow and shallow with the presence of sunken rock and ships. Moreover, there is high volume of marine traffic among the littoral states. In order to ensure the maritime security and safety in the straits, a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) system is needed to secure the safe and accurate navigation of the ships in the straits.

In addition, qualified human resources in maritime navigation are also essential to support the operation and maintenance of the VTS. The capacity development of navigation management has been enhanced but there are still some parts to be developed, the basic concept of maritime navigation without actual equipments. Thus, the VTS operational training using the equipment is still needed.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Developing a basic understanding on the renewal of navigation and safety system;
- b. Capacity building for operation and maintenance of VTS;
- c. Improvement of standard operational procedure.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Basic understanding on the renewal of navigation and safety system;
 - 2) Enhanced capacity of human resources in operating VTS system;
 - 3) Improved standard operational procedure.
- b. Outcome
 - Establishing the systems of safety navigation especially in the straits.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,600,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	1,600,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$		0
TOTAL : US\$			1,600,000				

1. **Project Title** : Technical Cooperation Project on Improvement of Logistics through Port Development and Domestic Shipping Service Activation
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has around 17,000 islands with a population of around 240 million and has a linkage with widely distributed international and domestic markets. Thus, it is essential to establish logistics system which provides an effective, efficient, and economical cargo distribution services supported by the port and shipping. However, Indonesia's current logistics has not provided satisfactory services.

The lack of port facilities of Tg. Priok port has caused serious shipping and traffic congestion. Tg. Priok port serves about 400 million TEUs in 2008, a half volume of Indonesian cargo. It may exceed the physical container handling capacity within several years. Furthermore, extraordinary congested access roads to the port within JABODETABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) areas force container transport additional costs to consignors/consignees. On the other hands, if the Government of Indonesia (GoI) builds new ports with Public Private Partnership (PPP) financing scheme based on the new shipping law No. 17/2008 and the Government Regulation No. 61/2009, in the implementation process, the detailed regulations of the scheme have not been decided.

The current shipping services in Indonesia face difficulties in unprofitable route maintenance. People living in provincial area, especially in eastern Indonesia, will be in peril of maritime lifeline unless an effective policy is carried out, but the policy of shipping service enhancement has not run well due to the lack of framework to accelerate the consolidation of shipping companies. On the other hand, although the new demand of shipping services increases, the scheme to allocate adequate vessels is still inadequate.

Despite the rapid growth of Greater Jakarta metropolitan area, economic development of provincial area in Indonesia is relatively slow. In order to realize a balanced development, the inter island connectivity has to be improved through port development and shipping liner enhancement. Meanwhile, the function of local ports has not been adapted for larger container vessels and international port security rules. Furthermore, the lack of policy and skills on vessels towing arrangement corresponding to the ports size for the establishment of efficient and sustainable shipping-link transportation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study for the development of new container terminal in the Greater Jakarta metropolitan area using PPP scheme;
- b. Developing a strategic development plan (master plan) for local port;
- c. Enhancement of Indonesian shipping industry and human development for the implementation of the effective and sustainable domestic shipping network;

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Study report on the development of new container terminal in the Greater Jakarta metropolitan;
- 2) Availability of strategic development plan for local ports and ship construction;
- 3) Availability of efficient national shipping services network.

b. Outcome

- 1) Dissolving the shipping and traffic congestion in Tg. Priok port;
- 2) Establishing a logistics system in providing an effective, efficient, and economical cargo distribution services in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 5,302,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,302,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,302,000			

-
1. **Project Title** : The Study for Development of Container Terminal of Belang-Belang Port in West Sulawesi
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Mamuju District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation
-

6. Background and Justification

Belang-Belang port has been developed to function as a public port. The port is projected to have a special dock container that serves West Sulawesi and surrounding areas. Therefore, the Study for Development of Container Terminal of Belang-Belang Port is needed prior to the implementation of the development of Belang-Belang port in the future.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Data collection and review regarding the present conditions;
- b. Field survey;
- c. Analysis on future trend of activities related to port development in Belang-Belang area;
- d. Formulation of strategy for the development of port in Belang-Belang area;
- e. Feasibility study and environmental impact analysis of selected projects.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of feasibility study of the selected short term plans;
 - 2) Establishment of funding plan of the entire projects.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Developing a strategy for the development of Belang-Belang port;
 - 2) Selecting the priority projects from the long-term plan of Belang-Belang port to solve the urgent issues.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i><table><tr><td>- Loan</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>- Grant</td><td>: US\$</td><td>2,500,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sub Total</td><td>: US\$</td><td>2,500,000</td></tr></table>		- Loan	: US\$	0	- Grant	: US\$	2,500,000	Sub Total	: US\$	2,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i><table><tr><td>- Central Government</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>- Regional Government</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>- State-Owned Enterprise</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>- Others</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Sub Total</td><td>: US\$</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		- Central Government	: US\$	0	- Regional Government	: US\$	0	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0	- Others	: US\$	0	Sub Total	: US\$	0
- Loan	: US\$	0																									
- Grant	: US\$	2,500,000																									
Sub Total	: US\$	2,500,000																									
- Central Government	: US\$	0																									
- Regional Government	: US\$	0																									
- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0																									
- Others	: US\$	0																									
Sub Total	: US\$	0																									
TOTAL : US\$		2,500,000																									

Directorate General of Civil Aviation
(Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara)

-
1. **Project Title** : Procurement and Installation of Security Equipment
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation
-

6. Background and Justification

To improve the protection to the flight in the Indonesian airports, one aspect that must be considered is the equipment of aviation security whose function is to prevent acts of unlawful interference by passengers and their luggage/baggage detection that can be endanger the aviation security and safety such as fire gun, knife, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to procure and implement the equipment with the latest technology.

7. Scope of Work

Procurement and installation of body inspector, liquid scan detector, explosive detector, explosive compartment, *Nubichera* detector (Nuclear, Biological, Chemistry, and Radiology), X-Ray baggage, X-Ray cabin, X-Ray cargo, walk-through metal detector, security door system, alarm system, central control of airport security, security perimeter for airport surveillance, and security inspection vehicle.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of adequate security equipment at the Indonesian airports.

b. Outcome

Enhancing the airport security system.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	14,337,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	14,337,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 14,337,000							

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Enhancement of Inspector Competencies in Directorate General of Civil Aviation |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Transportation |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation |

6. **Background and Justification**

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is a unit in the Ministry of Transportation that has responsibility as the regulator to audit all aviation facilities as well as airports facilities in Indonesia. Supervision and control are continuously implemented to meet the standard of aviation safety, security, and services. To achieve the above mentioned efforts, it is necessary to have competent Aviation Inspectors who have capabilities in performing their job description with competencies based on the needs. Aviation inspectors are the government's employee in the Ministry of Transportation who have fully authority and responsibility in supervising and controlling the airworthiness, aviation security, airport, air transport, and air navigation. The implementation of audit and the requirement of inspector's ability are important for Indonesia as a consequence to be a member of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The planning for the establishment of functional occupation for aviation inspectors is aimed to support the performance effectiveness in the implementation of duties and functions of airport administration office.

Following the recent aviation development, the growth of cargo and passenger and the future demand should be harmonized with professional and qualified personnel. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the knowledge and capacity in aviation sector based on the Aviation Act Number 1/2009 and ICAO standards by training according to each duty of the inspectors.

7. **Scope of Work**

Capacity building for the aviation inspectors in the field of airworthiness, air navigation, air transport, aviation security, and airport, air transport, and aviation safety

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Improved capacity and performance of aviation inspectors in term of technical competency.
- b. Outcome
Enhancing the aviation service in accordance with Aviation Act Number 1/2009 and ICAO regulation.

10. **Project Cost**

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
-	Loan : US\$ 0	-	Central Government : US\$ 0
-	Grant : US\$ 5,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
	Sub Total : US\$ 5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
		-	Others : US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Technical Assistance on Aviation Security
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation

6. Background and Justification

Aviation security is one of the benchmarks in conducting civil aviation activities. An audit of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Universal Security Audit Program (USAP) in May 2008 showed that the regulation of aviation security in Indonesia needs to be revised and ICAO will conduct and re-audit it in 2010. The Directorate of Flight Security is a new directorate in Directorate General of Civil Aviation whose employees are approximately 100 people and eighty percent of them are new employees. Therefore, training is needed for them to increase their knowledge in the field of aviation security to meet the qualifications. In addition, much of the implementation of aviation security at airports still does not meet the regulation, especially at Soekarno-Hatta Airport, which is the international airport gateway to Jakarta. Therefore, a system is needed to improve the implementation of security regulation at Soekarno-Hatta Airport.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Revision on the aviation security regulation, including:
 - 1) National Aviation Security Program;
 - 2) Quality Control Program of National Aviation Security;
 - 3) National Aviation Security Training Program;
- b. Capacity building in the field of aviation security;
- c. Establishment of Soekarno-Hatta airport as the pilot project to improve the implementation of the aviation security regulation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Revision of the aviation security regulation;
 - 2) Improvement of the capacity of human resources;
 - 3) Improvement of the aviation security.
- b. Outcome
Improving the aviation security, especially at international airports like Soekarno-Hatta airport.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 1,100,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 1,100,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 1,100,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : The Master Plan Study on the Multiple Airport Development for Jakarta Metropolitan Area
- 2. **Duration** : 15 months
- 3. **Location** : Central Jakarta
- 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
- 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transportation

6. **Background and Justification**

Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta (SH) international airport servers as the main gateway of Indonesia and the prime extensive domestic air network. Passenger traffic at Jakarta SH airport has reached 25 million in 2007 whose rank is 31st in the world-approaching to the levels of Singapore and Tokyo-Narita. The existing Jakarta SH airport has two parallel runways. During peak hours, delays of aircraft for 15-30 minutes are common. To response the worsening situation, the state-owned airport company of Angkasa Pura II established a plan to increase the airport capacity to anticipate the number of air passengers which is estimated to increase to 60 million annual passengers (MAP) in 10 years, reaching to the saturation of airport capacity.

The construction of an airport requires a series of time consuming processes. In terms of planning and developing a new metropolitan airport, 10-year of time can be considered the near future. Establishing an adequate airport policy for Jakarta Metropolitan Area is an important and urgent issue, not only for air transportation sector of Indonesia, but also for the sustainable growth of Indonesian economy. The implementation of this study has been justified since adequate airport capacity for Jakarta Metropolitan Area is very important issue for the national economy.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Evaluating the existing airports;
- b. Developing standard of services;
- c. Preliminary study of new metropolitan airport;
- d. Assesment on Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Availability of master plan of new metropolitan airport.
- b. Outcome
Improving services of air transportation by establishing an optimal airport policy.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	2,000,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
			Sub Total		: US\$		0
TOTAL : US\$			2,000,000				

Directorate General of Railways
(Direktorat Jenderal Perkeretaapian)

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Procurement of 24 Units of Electric Rail Cars |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta, Bekasi (City and District), Bogor City and District, Depok City, Tangerang City and District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Transportation |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation |
-

6. Background and Justification

Shortage of electric rail car is one of the bottleneck of smooth train operation especially in Jabodetabek Railway System for public transportation. Moreover, the Government of Indonesia has a policy to mitigate GHE (Green House Effect) emission in transportation by fuel switching, low emission vehicle technology, and energy saving transport technology.

Procurement of electric cars with regenerative breaking technology and Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (VVVF) inverter system contributes not only smooth operation for the public transportation services in Jabodetabek area but also the mitigation of GHE by saving the electricity to the National Action Plan for Climate Change.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Procurement of 24 units of electric rail cars;
- b. Consulting services for procurement program.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of 24 electric rail cars for Jabodetabek.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the commuter train fleet for efficient operation service on total network in Jabodetabek area;
 - 2) Supporting the mitigation of green house effect.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 37,700,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0		
Sub Total : US\$ 37,700,000			Sub Total : US\$ 0		
TOTAL : US\$ 37,700,000					

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Preliminary Survey on the Existing Railway Bridge on Java South Line |
| 2. Duration | : 9 months |
| 3. Location | : Central Java |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Transportation |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation |

6. **Background and Justification**

The Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation recorded that 602 railway accidents had occurred between 2003-2006. The cause of the train accidents was due to bad infrastructure, as well as rolling stock, which of them had been aged.

Kroya Station as a part of South Line will act as an interchange station from/to the North and the West. Therefore, the construction of railway double tracking from Kroya station to Cirebon station and Kutoarjo station will be implemented soon. It is very important to survey the condition of the bridge before the construction of railway double tracking in order to promote the efficiency of the Double Tracking on Java South Line, as the condition of the bridges is not adequate.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Undertaking a preliminary survey to all bridges;
- b. Investigating the superstructures and sub-structures;
- c. Undertaking ultrasonic test and core drilling for sub-structures;
- d. Hydrological survey for big rivers;
- e. Improvement of track alignment.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of preliminary report (method and work plan);
 - 2) Availability of technical report outlining the actual condition of the bridges;
 - 3) Availability of recommendation report outlining bridges to be reviewed, renewed, replaced, or refurbished.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the security/safety of train operation;
 - 2) Improving train operation due to its service and travelling time.

10. **Project Cost**

• Foreign Funding				• Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	2,500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$				2,500,000			

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Technical Assistance for Double-Double Track Project |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Central Java |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Transportation |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation |
-

6. Background and Justification

The project of Double-Double Track (DDT) has been programmed by the Government of Indonesia aiming to separate train operation between commuter train and long/mid distance train especially in the eastern part of Jabodetabek area. In progress, the implementation of the project faced obstacles, internally (such as land acquisition) and externally (such as the necessity to integrate the project with other transportation modes). Therefore, in order to prepare the implementation of the project, technical assistance is needed to ensure the implementation of DDT project based on the growth of the need.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Survey and study for DDT project;
- b. Coordination with related authorities to proceed the DDT project;
- c. Expert dispatch.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of study result for the development of DDT project;
- 2) Improved capacity of human resources of DDT project through knowledge transfer;
- 3) Recommendation for DDP project in finding solutions or countermeasures to proceed the project progress especially in terms of railway planning.

b. Outcome

- 1) Supporting the progress of DDT project more efficiently and effectively;
- 2) Leading to the more sophisticated Jabodetabek Railways.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 350,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 350,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 350,000			

Ministry of Industry

(Kementerian Perindustrian)

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Assessment of Indonesia Shipbuilding Industry |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Banten, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, Batam, South Sulawesi |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Industry |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Directorate General of Transportation Equipment and Telematics Industries, Ministry of Industry |
-

6. Background and Justification

In accelerating the development of shipbuilding and ship repairing industries with measured performance and stage, Government has issued a policy of industrial sector in President Regulation Number 7/2005, concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan. The direction from that plan explained that shipbuilding and ship repairing industries development priority must be conducted by cluster approach.

Ships building/ship repairing industries have building berth facility (graving dock) to build new ships up to 50,000 DWT (dead weight ton) capacity and repair facility (floating dock) for ships up to 30,000 DWT capacities. The shipbuilding industry has had experience in building various types and sizes of ships up to 50,000 DWT, but its competitiveness is still relatively low.

In this context, a study on capability and competitiveness of national shipbuilding and ship repairing industries is needed for the improvement of the industries.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Assessment of the Indonesia shipbuilding industry;
- b. Capacity building for Indonesian officials and industrial sectors;
- c. Training in welding engineering for shipbuilding industry sectors in Indonesia.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of recommendation on the improvement of capability and competitiveness of national shipbuilding /ship repairing industries.
 - 2) Improvement of Indonesian official in shipbuilding industry capacity.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the capability on National Shipbuilding /Ship Repairing Industries;
 - 2) Enhancing the shipbuilding capability in welding technology.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 1,500,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 1,500,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 1,500,000			

1. **Project Title** : Encouragement of Electronic Component Industries
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Bandung City
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Transportation Equipment and Telematics Industries, Ministry of Industry;
b. Center for Material and Technical Product, Ministry of Industry
-

6. Background and Justification

Electronic components industry is one of important partners with electronic goods makers to supply the components. Indonesia had already signed agreement on the Association of South East Asian Nations Electronic and Electrical Equipment Mutual Recognition Agreement (ASEAN-EEE-MRA) and should be implemented in January 2011 in order to make easier in exporting electric and electronic goods to other member countries. This means that electronic components industry needs to be encouraged.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 127/M-IND/PER/10/2009 about National Policy of Electronic Industry that one of medium-term objectives (2010-2015) is the development of electronic products and electronic components with digital/information and communication technology bases. Meanwhile, one of long-term objectives (2010-2025) is that local component industries function as production base of global electronic industries.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improving electronic component technologies proficiency through cooperation with multinational company, research institution, and universities;
- b. Identification of potential electronic components' industrial cluster and selection of participating firms;
- c. Technical assistance and institutional support for the firms in implementing the standard technologies and green manufacturing process;
- d. Capacity building on green process manufacturing, digital/nanotechnology, and electronic components testing.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of quality document, technology specification, and comprehensive component database;
 - 2) Availability of component industrial agents that can implement digital and nanotechnology, and QC 080000 International Electronically Commission Quality (IECQ) Hazardous Substances Process Management (HSPM);
 - 3) Availability of standardized components testing laboratory to develop the industrial competitiveness;

- 4) Improved capacity of human resource in component testing;
 - 5) Improved cooperation and communication between policy maker and industrial agents, between industrial agents, research institution, and university in component technology, between industrial agents and electronic producers.
- b. Outcome
- Encouraging local electronic component industries to develop by implementing standard, digital and nanotechnology, and green manufacturing process to increase their competitiveness in global market.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 500,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 500,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 500,000			

1. **Project Title** : Establishment of an Authorized Training Center in Metal Working at Metal Industries Development Center
2. **Duration** : 36 months
3. **Location** : Bandung City
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
5. **Implementing Agency** : Metal Industries Development Center, Ministry of Industry

6. Background and Justification

Following the growth of automotive manufacturing industry in Indonesia, demand for skilled workers in the field of metal industrial work is growing up continuously. The problem is the absence of an institution as an authorized training center in this field. *Balai Besar Logam dan Mesin*/Metal Industries Development Center (MIDC) is one of government research and development (R&D) institution in the field of metal industry. It has been working to improve Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) workers skills on certain metal working field. MIDC needs to increase its abilities as training centre in the field of metal industrial work.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training for trainers; local and overseas;
- b. Development of management system for training at MIDC;
- c. Development of syllabus and module for material training;
- d. Procurement of the necessary equipment;
- e. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capability of human resources in MIDC on metal industrial work;
 - 2) Increased capability of human resources in MIDC to be high qualified trainers.
- b. Outcome

Establishing nationally and internationally recognized metal working training centre in MIDC.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 211,300
- Grant	: US\$ 2,107,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,107,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 211,300
TOTAL : US\$ 2,318,300			

1. **Project Title** : Establishment of Product Development and Design Center (PDDC) in Center for Textile
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Bandung City
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Center for Textile, Ministry of Industry
-

6. Background and Justification

Textile industry has most important role for its contribution to the economic growth in Indonesia due to its highest export value in industrial sector. Data show its export values of around 10 billion USD in 2008 and absorb almost 2 million labors. However, a free trade area (FTA) agreement, including textile commodities will be implemented in 2010. As a matter of fact, there are some problems such as, inefficiency due to obsolete technology and energy problem that have been faced in textile industries to be solved.

To anticipate the implementation of the FTA particularly among ASEAN countries with China and India, a breakthrough program is necessary. Therefore, a strengthening of Research and Development (R&D) institution is needed with an innovative technology as a step to develop the product. Thus, the establishment of center on product development and design should be taken. This innovative technology is expected as competitive advantage for R&D institution to contribute on development of textile industries.

It is expected as well, the technology will improve competitiveness and lifetime of the resulted product to anticipate very tight global competition. To achieve this purpose, the program of establishing of Product Development and Design Center (PDDC) should be carried out through strengthening of government institution, i.e. Center for Textile called *Balai Besar Tekstil* (BBT).

7. Scope of Work

- a. Construction of PDDC;
- b. Procurement of machinery, equipment, and computer software;
- c. Capacity building;
- d. Performing technology innovation in textile through R&D;
- e. Dissemination of R&D product to industry.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of new product designed by PDDC;
 - 2) Establishment of PDDC as the center of information for textile and textile products, and as the center of excellence on textile technology innovation;
 - 3) Establishment of networking between Center for Textile and other related institutions.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the quality of services to industry;
- 2) Increasing the added value of textile products;
- 3) Establishing a model of textile technology processing;
- 4) Improving the quality and diversifying of textile products.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$		2,300,000	
Sub Total			: US\$	2,300,000	
			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Central Government	: US\$		1,500,000	
-	Regional Government	: US\$		0	
-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$		0	
-	Others	: US\$		0	
Sub Total			: US\$	1,500,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	3,800,000	

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Improvement of Testing Laboratory for Industrial Development in South Kalimantan |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Banjarbaru City (South Kalimantan) |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Industry |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Institute for Research and Standardization of Industry |
-

6. Background and Justification

One of the testing services provided by Institute for Research and Standardization of Industry/ *Balai Riset dan Standardisasi Industri (Baristand)* Banjarbaru is testing the quality of water, wastewater, air and exhaust gas emissions, not only by the service area in South Kalimantan, but has spread to areas of Central Kalimantan. The equipment used in water testing and waste water and exhaust gas emissions are procured in 2000. Moreover, some laboratory equipment belongs to Environmental Impact Management Agency/*Badan Pengelola Dampak Lingkungan Daerah (BAPEDALDA)* South Kalimantan Province which has been lent to *Baristand* Banjarbaru. Over time and frequency of usage which is high enough, the equipment is currently in the state of long used and results in damage. Therefore, the equipment needs to be repaired, but it seems this work is no longer economical due to the cost of repair is too expensive. To maintain regular customers for services, the laboratory is necessary to be supplied with new equipment.

In addition, in order to increase the field of environmental testing services, it is necessary to conduct the testing laboratory development of hazardous and toxic materials. Meanwhile, there is no laboratory being able to test the hazardous and toxic material waste/*bahan beracun dan berbahaya (B-3)* in South Kalimantan, whereas this testing is predicted to have good market opportunities.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Procurement of laboratory equipment;
- b. Technical support for environmental assay to replace BAPEDALDA's laboratory equipment, namely water and sewage testing, air testing (emission, ambient testing, vibration, opacity, sound level), and microbiological testing.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of adequate laboratory equipment for environmental testing;
 - 2) Availability of technical services required of environmental assay for industrial aspect and related institutions.
- b. Outcome

Improving the services on environmental testing in South Kalimantan and its surrounding.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	515,906	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	515,906		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL		: US\$	515,906				

- 1. Project Title** : Jewelry Industry Development Program (JIDP)
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Metal, Machinery, Textile, and Multifarious Industries, Ministry of Industry
-

6. Background and Justification

Creative industry in Indonesia brings new opportunity to overcome and resist the poverty in the middle of economic crisis. Indonesia is now prioritizing to develop arts and crafts in creative industries, one of them is jewelry industry.

Indonesia has a big potency of jewelry industry. Supported by the abundance of the raw material, Indonesia could be the global jewelry market leader. Indonesia has three potential jewelry industries i.e. gold, silver, and pearl. They consist of big industry, small and medium enterprise, also native work. Nowadays, these industries try to expand their market access to the Middle-East and Europe. Lack of good design, technology, and product standard will be a challenge in the process.

However, there are still many opportunities to pursue the achievement through technical assistance, technology transfer, and creating a better business environment. To implement this agenda, jewelry industries must be coordinated among Jewelry Industry Development Program (JIDP) to increase awareness and concern of the creative industry development particularly jewelry industry, including local community. JIDP can be part of the National Program for Community Empowerment to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the program.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Enhancing research for jewelry industry and market;
- b. Coordination with local government for handling special economic zone;
- c. Capacity building for stakeholders, at local and national level;
- d. Promoting the jewelry product and investment.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capacity of human resources in jewelry manufacturing and distribution;
 - 2) Increased potency of market in jewelry industry
 - 3) Enhanced industrial structure for jewelry industry;
 - 4) New product development and continuous improvement of jewelry industry

b. Outcome

- 1) Creating job opportunity, market-driven enterprises engaged in value added processing, and manufacturing, especially in jewelry industry (gold, silver, pearl);
- 2) Sustainably improving the production quality and value in jewelry industry and small and medium enterprises;
- 3) Contributing to poverty alleviation;
- 4) Increasing international trade, especially direct exports and investment in jewelry industry

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total			: US\$	1,000,000			
				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	1,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Leather and Shoes Industrial Empowerment (LeSIE)
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : West Java, East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta , Banten, Sumatera, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bali
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Metal, Machinery, Textile and Multifarious Industries, Ministry of Industry

6. Background and Justification

Leather and footwear industry is the business for most Indonesian people in all level, starting from small and medium enterprises to manufacturing industry. Leather and footwear industry together with textile and furniture industry are manufacturing industries which take manpower and export oriented.

The constellation of world trade and industry and the newcomer of leather and footwear industries make Indonesia loss surveillance in mastering this sector. Indonesia has become the third biggest in the world on export before monetary crisis. However, currently Indonesian leather and footwear export has become the number eleven or such left behind distantly from Vietnam and India in behind closely and just ready to overtake.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Enhancing research for the development of leather and shoes industry and market;
- b. Coordination with local government for handling special economic zone;
- c. Capacity building for stakeholders, at local and national level;
- d. Promoting the leather and shoes product and investment.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased access to new domestic raw material source;
 - 2) Improved production supply chain, product standardization and technology, and marketing network for leather and shoes industry.
 - 3) New product development and sustainable improvement of the industry;
 - 4) Enhancement of industrial structure for leather and shoes industry.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Enhancing the ability of leather and footwear industry in sustaining community life by the increased number of job opportunity;
 - 2) Increasing the national income through leather and footwear products export.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 1,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 1,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 1,000,000			

1. Project Title	: Manufacturing Industry Development Center (MIDEC)
2. Duration	: 60 months
3. Location	: Nationwide
4. Executing Agency	: Ministry of Industry
5. Implementing Agency	: Ministry of Industry

6. **Background and Justification**

Indonesia’s needs to develop industrial competitiveness in manufacturing industries will be covered by initiative for Manufacturing Industry Development Center (MIDEC) which is implemented in thirteen industrial sectors; metal working, tooling, welding, energy, export & investment promotion, Small and Medium Enterprises, automotive, electronics, steel, textile, non-ferrous, petrochemical and oleo-chemical, food and beverage.

The establishment of MIDEC is expected to be able to enhance the capability of Indonesia industry to produce products needed by either companies in Indonesia or for export commodity. Therefore this project is for mutual benefit. Assisting Indonesia enhancing capacity building through MIDEC means creating guaranty of supply for industries.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Coordination with stakeholders;
- b. Workshops;
- c. Formulation of action plan;
- d. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the cooperation regarding the MIDEC's sectors activities;
- e. Report and evaluation.

8. **Priority**

Economy

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity of human resource in manufacturing industries;
 - 2) Availability of documents of agreement, report, and evaluation result.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing industrial competitiveness in Indonesia;
 - 2) Enhancing the competitiveness and promoting export of Indonesian manufacturing industries;
 - 3) Strengthening the confidence between investors and Indonesian business community.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	49,215,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	49,215,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total	: US\$		0
TOTAL : US\$				49,215,000			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Promoting Energy Conservation and Green Houses Gasses Emission Reduction for Intensive Energy Industry Sector |
| 2. Duration | : 132 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Industry |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Industry |
-

6. Background and Justification

In line with the effort to implement the regulation about energy conservation, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has launched its first climate change program in order to reduce CO₂ emission. The Ministry of Industry has prepared a road map of CO₂ emission reduction in cement and steel industries. One of the targets to be achieved in the road map is to cover technical guidance to accommodate CO₂ emission reduction based on energy audit result.

In conducting energy audit needs skilled people in industrial, manufacturing, and engineering system area supported with adequate equipment and experience for accomplishing energy audit and providing a good and effective solution for each problem related to energy management.

Eco-labeling industrial sector can be proposed to run the sustainable energy management. Eco-labeling can be admitted as a welcome sign from society and government that the industries have fulfilled certain standard in energy conservation. Two basic forms that can be adopted as the indicators are "energy consumption intensity" and "carbon footprint".

7. Scope of Work

- a. Implementation of energy conservation in industrial sector;
- b. Promotion of CO₂ emission reduction for intensive energy industry sector in Indonesia;
- c. Implementation of energy consumption intensity model in industrial sector;
- d. Implementation of carbon foot print in industrial sector.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of stakeholders capacity in energy conservation;
 - 2) Development of regulation and national standardization for promoting the reduction of CO₂ emission activities in the intensive energy industries and improving the understanding of CO₂ emission in industrial activities;
 - 3) Establishment of an Energy Conservation Center (ECC);
 - 4) Development of Energy Control Center and Partnership;
 - 5) Improvement of program of carbon footprint and energy consumption intensity.
- b. Outcome

Developing industrial sector capacity and to realize sustainable measure and activity in energy conservation.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 28,912,450
-	Grant	: US\$	110,428,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 110,428,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 28,912,450
TOTAL : US\$ 139,340,450					

1. **Project Title** : Realizing Minimum Living Standards for Disadvantaged Communities through Peace Building and Village-based Economic Development
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Maluku Province
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Agency for Industrial Research and Development, Ministry of Industry;
b. Maluku Provincial Government.
-

6. Background and Justification

In the period of 1999–2003, ethnic, religious, and group conflicts in Maluku Province had caused social strife. The conflict took toll of nearly 9,000 lives and displaced more than 400,000 people (more than 30% of the local population). This severely affected economic activities and way of life. People's property, business, crop, livestock, fishing boats, and equipments got damaged and more than 40,000 houses got destroyed.

As a result, Maluku is still one of the poorest provinces of Indonesia with one of the highest poverty and unemployment rates in the country. In Maluku, nearly 80% of the population works mostly in agriculture, fishery, and informal economy. Daily income is uncertain and daily basic needs of food, clothing, basic health care, children's education, social and shelter are lacking. Thus the people and the Maluku Provincial Government (MPG) face multi-dimensional social problems in building communal peace and harmony. The proposed project will assist the provincial government in addressing the complex and multi-faceted problems related to the building of a peace situation in the aftermath of the ethnic conflict.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Participatory assessment on village resources and opportunities;
- b. Creating database on targeted villages;
- c. Establishment of village productive groups and/or strengthening the existing cooperatives and other groups;
- d. Provision of technical training including safe and hygienic workplace and supply of required technology and equipment;
- e. Providing assistance with respect to product marketing through training on marketing skills, product development and packaging, and with market assessments, establishment of linkages to markets and buyers, and the development of Maluku product logo jointly with MPG;
- f. Strengthening the economic capacity of local communities through Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives;
- g. Promoting social and cultural values of the region.

8. Priority Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Empowerment of village resources;
 - 2) Development of human resource through education and technology transfer;
 - 3) Improvement of the quality of life as well as safe and health conditions.
- b. Outcome

Contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable economic activities for the community of Maluku province.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,107,527	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	2,107,527	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	2,107,527			

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening of Training Center for Indonesian and ASEAN Pulp and Paper Industry
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Center for Pulp and Paper
-

6. Background and Justification

Demand for competent workforces in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries is in need of institution or training center that is capable to provide qualified and certified human resources, especially in the ASEAN Pulp and Paper Industries (PPI). In order to be able to compete in the free trade era, the ASEAN countries should set up a training center for the PPI, since ASEAN countries are currently one of the biggest pulp and paper producers regionally in Asia.

Balai Besar Pulp dan Kertas/Center for Pulp and Paper (CPP) as the Indonesian government research and development (R&D) in the pulp and paper and its environmental aspects of technology is leading the education, technology, and human resources committee of the Indonesian Pulp and Paper Association (IPPA). Moreover, in Indonesian Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry (INA-TAPPI), CPP is in charge of Profession Council/*Dewan Profesi*, preparing draft of competency standard for pulp and paper workforces, jointly with other stakeholders. Therefore, strengthening of the training center to increase the Indonesian and ASEAN PPI workforces competency is a challenge as well as an opportunity to maintain ASEAN sustainability in PPI nationally, regionally, and internationally.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Establishing Indonesian and ASEAN training center for pulp and paper, including lab scale pulp and paper machinery facilities;
- b. Development of competency standard;
- c. Development of curriculum;

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of national and regional occupational competency standard of PPI in Indonesia and ASEAN member countries;
 - 2) Availability of training module and curriculum based on the need of PPI technology in ASEAN member countries;
 - 3) Availability of PPI training center of Indonesia and ASEAN;
 - 4) Improvement of human resources in the field of pulp and paper.
- b. Outcome

Strengthening the Indonesian and ASEAN PPI's workforce competitiveness.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 42,000
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 42,000
TOTAL			: US\$ 5,042,000		

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening the Center for Chemical and Packaging to be Competent and Conform with Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Agriculture and Chemical Based Industry, Ministry of Industry
b. Center for Chemical and Packaging
-

6. Background and Justification

The adoption of Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) has required all chemicals and chemical containing products entering Europe to go through and fulfill a complex and costly procedures and requirements. Moreover, many local manufacturers or exporters are not familiar with that regulation and can affect the European export. One of the impeding requirements is that the manufacturers have to provide information and assessment regarding the properties and potential hazard and risks arising from the use of their products. Furthermore, the assessment itself should be conducted in accordance with the adopted principles and guidelines.

To support the industries in complying with REACH requirements, the Ministry of Industry needs to improve the capacity of its technical institution dealing with chemicals, i.e. Center for Chemical and Packaging (CCP), and to be able to provide related services to the industries. For that purpose, capacity building program and activities need to be established aiming at improvement in technical knowledge on testing of chemicals, risk assessment, laboratory capability, and establishment of REACH related information center.

CCP is an institution within the Ministry of Industry that deals with research and development in chemical and packaging. The mission is to support the industries especially on standardization, product testing, and technology development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Strengthening CCP laboratory in conducting testing and assessment to meet REACH requirements:
 - 1) Provision of laboratory equipments and supporting facilities;
 - 2) Training on analysis and testing for REACH purposes, testing methods for REACH, and Good Laboratory Practices;
 - 3) Experts dispatch to improve CCP laboratories and personnel;
 - 4) Consultancy on testing for REACH requirements;
- b. Establishing REACH Information Center;
- c. Improving the awareness on REACH regulations through dissemination to stakeholders.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened Center for Chemical and Packaging laboratories;
 - 2) Availability of REACH information center;
 - 3) Improved awareness on REACH regulations.
- b. Outcome

Improving capability of Center for Chemical and Packaging on testing in accordance with REACH requirements.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 2,390,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 0- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0
<div>Sub Total : US\$ 2,390,000</div>	<div>Sub Total : US\$ 0</div>
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 2,390,000</div>	

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : The Development of Industrial Leather, Footwear, and Solid Waste Technology |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : Yogyakarta City |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Industry |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Center for Leather, Rubber, and Plastic, Ministry of Industry |
-

6. Background and Justification

Leather, leather products, and footwear are considered to be the mainstay export commodities that play an important role in Indonesian economy. These industries have absorbed millions workers in big factories and medium to small enterprises, with annual production value is more than 4.4 billion USD (footwear is above 3.2 billion USD and leather product is more than 1.2 billion USD), whereas the export value is of at least 3.5 billion USD (footwear is about 2.5 billion USD and leather products is about 1.0 billion USD). Today the industries face global challenge where the competitive advantages are the key to win the global market instead of cheap labor which will be left behind.

Balai Besar Kulit, Karet, dan Plastik/Centre for Leather, Rubber, and Plastic (CLRP) is a technical implementing unit under the auspices of the Agency for Industrial Research and Development (AIRD), Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia. CLRP vision is being the centre of excellence for service and research on leather, rubber, and plastic industry in Indonesia. Based on the vision, one of the CLRP missions is improving the professionalism and competency of the personnel to achieve the optimum performance.

Researches carried-out and services rendered by CLRP either to industry or society are covering tanning process, leather finishing process, management of effluent inclusive of tannery waste water, solid waste and air pollution control, as well as consultancy on environmental management system, leather good manufacturing technology, footwear and shoe manufacturing technology, and cleaner production. The services are transferred by training, consultation, technical assistance, etc. The role of CLRP cannot be separated from the development of leather and leather product industry.

CLRP as the leather and leather product supporting institution should improve its means and infrastructure, human resources, and adopt the latest knowledge and technology, create environmentally friendly leather industry, to be able to improve its services, either to industry or society at large.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training in leather processing and footwear manufacturing;
- b. Building construction;
- c. Procurement of machineries;
- d. Process development and product testing;
- e. Dissemination of technical "know how".

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of leather and shoes machineries and equipments;
 - 2) Improvement of capacity on leather and footwear industry and solid waste management.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Developing a minimum standard for environmental friendly tanning, footwear, and leather goods manufacturing procedures;
 - 2) Assisting leather industries in performing their product quality in accordance with either national or international requirements.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$		2,021,544	
Sub Total		: US\$		2,021,544	
			Sub Total		
				: US\$	468,455
					0
					0
					0
			Sub Total		
				: US\$	468,455
TOTAL : US\$			2,489,999		

1. **Project Title** : The Development of Telematics Laboratory on Institute of Industrial Research and Standardization (BARISTAND) Surabaya
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Surabaya
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Industry
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Institute for Industrial Research and Standardization Surabaya
-

6. Background and Justification

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 49/M-IND/PER/6/2006 regarding the Organization and Operational Procedure of Institute of Industrial Research and Standardization/*Balai Riset dan Standarisasi Industri (Baristand)* Surabaya, the Ministry of Industry has set *Baristand* Surabaya to take a strategic role in the national development in the group of electronics and telematics industries. Related to the above mentioned settings, the Head of *Baristand* Surabaya had instructed the development of the Strategic Plan of 2010 – 2014. Reposition of *Baristand* Surabaya as a public service agency requires strategic business plan that identifies the core competence to support national telematics industry to reach its missions, that *Baristand* Surabaya has a strong basis to take a role in the development of national electronics and telematics industries.

The activities is done to support *Baristand* Surabaya focus on testing and research and development of telematics, then it needs the testing to ensure that the mobile device, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WIMAX), printer, and computer products are in accordance to the standards and safe for the consumers. It is also to support the establishment of mandatory of Indonesian National Standard/*Standar Nasional Indonesia* (SNI) for telematics products which will be commenced in 2010.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Construction of telematics laboratory;
- b. Procurement of testing equipments of telematics laboratory;
- c. Training for telematics laboratory personnel.
- d. Research and development.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of testing services to mobile device, WIMAX, computer, printer products;
 - 2) Improvement of the technical capacity on electronics and telematics technology.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving human resource competence of Baristand Surabaya;
 - 2) Establishing the mandatory of SNI for telematics products.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 250,000
-	Grant	: US\$	12,529,236	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$	12,529,236		-	Others : US\$ 0
<hr/>				<hr/>	
			Sub Total	: US\$	250,000
<hr/>					
TOTAL : US\$			12,779,236		

Ministry of Agriculture

(Kementerian Pertanian)

-
1. **Project Title** : Capacity Development of Animal Health Laboratory and Enhancement of Regional Animal Health Structure toward Safer Community for Both Animal and Human
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Subang District, Medan City, Lampung
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

Animal health has an important role in the livestock development for increasing the productivity of livestock as well as human safety concerning *zoonosis* and livestock products. Indonesia has been tackling the control and eradication of major contagious animal diseases such as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), *Brucellosis*, *Rabies*, *Anthrax*, *Salmonellosis*, Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and *Hog Cholera*. Early detection and prompt response for these diseases are required in order to minimize economic loss and prevent infection to human as well as animals.

In Indonesia, the infections of HPAI of poultry have been observed in 31 of 33 provinces and the number of poultry died or slaughtered is more than 12 million while the number of human infections and deaths reaches 141,115 people as of January 2009. For controlling and eradication of HPAI, Indonesia has determined National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza Control such as improvement of bio-security, vaccination in infected and high-risk areas, control on the movement of live poultry, poultry products and farm waste, surveillance and tracing back, stamping out in newly infected area, public awareness.

In order to support animal health program, Disease Investigation Center (DIC) is established under Directorate General of Livestock Services. DIC is regional laboratory named as "A type laboratory" to diagnose animal disease, covering several provinces. Beside A type laboratory, "B and C type Laboratories" are located structurally and administratively under provincial and district level. Since Indonesia has separate system for disease investigation (A type Laboratory) and disease control (B and C type Laboratories), these laboratories have to work collaboratively with each others.

Prompt and precise laboratory diagnosis against animal diseases is required in order to minimize economic loss and prevent infection to human as well as animals. It is important to improve functions of low-end animal health facilities. Those existing facilities retain a lot of constraints such as shortage of diagnosis techniques, poor facilities, and human resources, etc. Further it is necessary to collect required information swiftly and correctly from each region of the country in order to make more efficient administrative service on animal health.

In 2009, "Law on Livestock Development and Animal Health" would be enforced to establish the new institutional system such as animal health control program which requires the national standardized control program in the decentralization policy conditions. Therefore, under decentralization, it is seen as a crucial subject to develop the capacity of related animal health laboratories and to enhance regional animal health structure in collaboration with central and local government, towards safer community for both animal and human in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity development on animal health laboratories;
- b. Enhancement of regional animal health structure;
- c. Establishment of models for progress control of major contagious diseases.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of capacity of related animal health laboratories in the targeted regions.
 - 2) Availability of models for progress control of major animal contagious disease in the targeted regions.
- b. Outcome

Improving animal health and human security through the control and eradication of *zoonosis* such as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	448,000
-	Grant	: US\$	4,480,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total	: US\$	4,480,000		-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	448,000	
<hr/>				<hr/>			
TOTAL		: US\$	4,928,000				

1. **Project Title** : Pesticide Analysis Laboratory Development as Quality and Pesticide Residue Test Laboratory at Estate Crops in Center of Seed and Estate Crops Protection Surabaya
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Jombang District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Estate Crops, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

Pesticides have been used by farmers to control pest for along time though using pesticide has made negative impact, as it decreases the quality of environment and barrier international trade.

Pesticide residue in agriculture product is one factor determining the quality indicator and food safety in producer country. Thereby, it will be one of determinants to accept or refuse the export of agriculture product by importing countries. Pesticide residue degree in agriculture product is benefited for producer country and can be found in field levels. To fulfill international standard, pesticide residue evaluation must be done by accredited laboratory staff.

In East Area, there is no area that can be used for other uses or *Areal Penggunaan Lain* (APL) that can observe pesticide utilization. The role of Directorate General of Estate Crops can be optimized if APL have been formed and accredited in East Area. APL will facilitate the increase of export commodities quality. Another matter that can be done in APL is pesticide quality testing to detect and prevent forgery and arrange maximum limit pesticide residue tolerance (some active ingredients) in estate commodity before and after harvest.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improvement of laboratory management system;
- b. Facilitating and coaching for laboratory accreditation by a competent institution.
- c. Promotion of network building to stakeholder;
- d. Developing networking with the similar types of laboratory at national level;
- e. Developing the quality testing service and pesticide residue in agriculture commodity, especially estate commodity.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of laboratory management system;
 - 2) Improvement of capacity of laboratory staff.
- b. Outcome

Improving production of estate crops in center of seed.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	678,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	678,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	Sub Total			0
TOTAL			: US\$	678,000			

1. **Project Title** : Area-wide Management of Pets Fruit Flies in Indonesian Mangoes
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : West Java
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

One of the constraints in production of fruit commodities is fruit flies. The *tephritidae* family of fruit fly is known as major pest of horticultural crops. The level of losses can reach 40-100%, depending on the type of plants. Fruit fly pest problems in Indonesia has resulted in the export restrictions for horticultural products, especially fruit. Such efforts have been made by the farmers such as installation of an attractant trap for fruit fly, covering the fruits, and sanitation from falling to be destroyed, but yet the outcome is not maximal.

Technology is one essential component in controlling large scale fruit fly. The excess use of protein bait is able to attract fruit fly both male and female. The application is by spraying at spots (not all parts of the plant), not around fruit, poisonless. The short range capability does not attract fruit fly from other orchards under control and can also be applied by placing a tube of protein bait.

This progress is aimed for research and development on management of pets fruit flies in Indonesian Mangoes as well as to develop technology that is environmental friendly so that it can reduce pets prevalence area.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Strengthening the implementation of controlling fruit flies to the fulfillment of international standards by exchange of experts, surveillance, application of the large scale fruit fly management;
- b. Capacity building.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capacity and skills of officers in identifying protection fruit fly pest;
 - 2) Increased capacity and skills of protection officers and farmers in the fruit fly pest management;
 - 3) Availability of information dissemination of fruit fly pest management;
 - 4) Availability of data-base region of fruit fly pest.
- b. Outcome

Improving the production of export commodity by the fulfillment of international standards;

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,081,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	1,081,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			1,081,000				

1. **Project Title** : Chili Intercropping in Coconut Palm Land as an Efficiency of Land Usage
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture

6. Background and Justification

Coconut Palm Tree (*Elaeis guineensis jacg*) is cultivated in 9 x 9 x 9 m area, giving another chance for other plants to be planted between those trees as an intercrop, especially when the coconut palm tree is in its first three-year vegetative growth (immature). One of those plants is chili.

The advantages of chili as an intercrop, i.e.:

- a. Since in vegetative growth, the coconut palm tree is not too leafy, there is enough sunlight for chili to photosynthesize;
- b. Optimizing the production input and human labor on coconut palm tree production;
- c. Empowerment of grower/corporate or getting the beneficiary of cash crop while waiting for coconut palm production;
- d. Attacking more useful insect;
- e. Decreasing the erosion and protecting the upper land layer;
- f. Different plant, different pest/bugs;
- g. Minimizing human labor cost in pest treatment and fertilizer/pesticide usage.

7. Scope of Work

Cultivation of chili as intercropping plant on coconut palm land.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improvement of farmer's income while waiting for coconut palm production.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Optimizing the utilization of land;
 - 2) Increasing the agricultural productivity.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,100,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	1,100,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$			1,100,000				

- 1. Project Title** : Cultivation of Organic Vegetable in Low Land Area in North Coast and System Rice Intensification (SRI) Area
 - 2. Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. Location** : DKI Jakarta
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

Northern coastal areas (Cirebon, Brebes, Tegal) and the System Rice Intensification (SRI) areas are central areas of agriculture, both food crops and horticulture. In an effort to increase production, many farmers use inorganic fertilizer, in which the use of inorganic fertilizer and continuous indiscretion cause soil becomes hard and dense, so the soil becomes less fertile, hard-processed, and causes imbalance ecosystem. It is necessary to attempt the development of a cultivation technology that is environmentally friendly by applying organic vegetable cultivation.

In developing a cultivation of safe vegetables to be consumed, good quality, and environmentally friendly, it is necessary to apply appropriate farming technologies to obtain optimal results. Besides organic farming, crop rotation with vegetables (onion and red pepper) also needs to be applied for an optimal land use and alternative way to increase farmers' income.

The increasing public awareness of healthily eating vegetables and high value of organic vegetables sold in the market encourages farmers to cultivate organic vegetable using organic fertilizer, vegetable pesticide, cropping arrangements, and minimum-land management.

In order to develop the cultivation of organic vegetables in low-lying areas and SRI northern coastal areas, it is necessary to implement an integrated activities in terms of sociology, economy, and horticulture, involving all stakeholders from government and local businessmen. The implementation of activities takes 5 years with intensive support from the government and will be funded by budgets of different sources, namely the State Budget, Budgets I and II, research institutes, and international aid.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Implementation of Field School of Good Agricultural Practices for organic vegetables in lower ground;
- b. Provision of tools and machinery;
- c. Training and demonstration of cultivation technique, post harvest and agribusiness management;
- d. Empowerment of institution, stationary and computers equipment, supporting equipment, arrangement and publishing of organic standard operational procedure;
- e. Comparative study, location identification, assistance and education.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

Development of cultivation technology which is environmentally friendly by the implementation of organic vegetable cultivation in lower ground in northern coastal area (Cirebon, Brebes, Tegal) and SRI (Ciamis, Tasikmalaya, Garut).

b. Outcome

Developing organic vegetables in the northern coastal areas and the location of System Rice Intensification

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 1,090,320 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 	
<div>Sub Total : US\$ 1,090,320</div>		<div>Sub Total : US\$ 0</div>	
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 1,090,320</div>			

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Development of e-Agro Permit to Enhance Agriculture Permit Service |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Agriculture |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture |
-

6. Background and Justification

Pusat Perizinan dan Investasi/Permit and Investment Center acts as an entry point for permit license and as clearance house under coordination with all Directorate Generals in Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile, the manual type service that has been applied by the system is slow and rigid, and needs more space for hard copy document maintenance. The application of on-line service will give faster and better service as well as will reduce direct contact between applicant officers. It will avoid or reduce corruption practice in government public service.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of system, including design of application / software and hardware / infrastructure for internet, database and interactive information such as complaint resolution and Short Message Service;
- b. Development e-agro permit institution;
- c. Technical assistance;
- d. Monitoring and evaluation.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of one package of on line permit service system;
 - 2) Availability of one package of e-agro database for permit and investment service;
 - 3) Availability of two packages of support system for human resources and institution to render prime service.
- b. Outcome

Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of permit service and investment in agriculture.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	0	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
					Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$				500,000			

1. **Project Title** : Development of Plasma Export Leatherleaf in Semarang and Magelang Districts to Increase the Farmer's Income
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Magelang District, Semarang District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has an enormous opportunity to increase leatherleaf exports to Japan, by the fact that demand in Japanese market is around 150 million stems per year, while Indonesia can only meet the 8 million stalks (approximately 5.33%). Indonesia has a competitive advantage in production of leatherleaf, both from the suitability of agro-climate factors, the availability of production land and labor, and much closer to Japan as an importing country.

To expand the production area of leatherleaf, break even points are several constraints, especially a requirement of a high investment of about Rp500 million/ha, whereas the break even point will be achieved in the 4th year. Another constraint, leatherleaf seeds are still imported. In order to increase the share of Indonesia in export market, there is a need to expand a program of leatherleaf production area with plasma core pattern. It is likely that development will be faster and farmers will also get benefit from the results of these efforts.

By developing patterns of mutually beneficial cooperation between the nucleus and plasma, it is expected to increase the production to meet demand of leatherleaf in export markets. The participation of smallholders in enhancement of welfare and capabilities of floriculture farmers and exporters are also expected for a positive impact in improving Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the agricultural sector. To meet the demand in export markets, this proposal is planned to develop plasma leatherleaf exports in 2011, covering 6 (six) ha in Semarang and Magelang districts.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting expansion of leatherleaf production area in Semarang and Magelang districts;
- b. Providing technical assistance and guidance during the production process;
- c. Monitoring the implementation of partnership with the core company;
- d. Capacity building for farmers, production technology, and plantation management.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased production of leatherleaf;
 - 2) Increased product with export quality standards;
 - 3) Improvement of farmers benefit;

- b. Outcome
- 1) Increasing leather leaf exports;
 - 2) Increasing economic value of land, agricultural GDP, and foreign exchange;
 - 3) Reducing unemployment and poverty.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 75,000
- Grant	: US\$ 650,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 650,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 75,000
TOTAL : US\$ 725,000			

1. **Project Title** : Impact Assessment: Incentive for Good Agricultural Practice
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : West Java, Central Java, East Java, Riau Islands, Riau, North Sulawesi, West Sumatera
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has a great potency in producing certain exotic horticultural crops such as salacca, *gedong gincu* mango, sweet pepper, *temulawak*, raphis, and leatherleaf. With higher value markets seeking consistently for long supply windows from a range of supply countries, a significant comparative advantage for the Indonesian mangosteen, mangoes, and salacca industries is the counter-seasonal supply window. This comparative advantage is unable to be utilized due to the lack of market access and a restricted ability to deliver high quality fruit to the market. Indonesia has established national Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) called IndoGAP as well as to identify and improve supply chains of the existing commodities to improve fruit competitiveness internationally.

The IndoGAP and Indonesia Agricultural Certification System, therefore, need to be socialized and disseminated among policy makers, private sectors, farmers, and extension specialist. In initial stage, adoption of the IndoGAP and Indonesia Agricultural Certification System will be implemented in several main production areas especially for private companies or farmer groups which have produced horticultural products for export destination and/or for specific markets, such as supermarkets. In order to improve the capacity of the targeted GO (Grower Organization) such as private companies or farmers for the implementation of IndoGAP by Farm Registration and Indonesia Agricultural Certification System, training and internship program will be held in regard to IndoGAP standard and quality certification system. However, the awareness and capacity building also should be addressed to policy makers, extension workers, non-government organizations (NGO), certification body and government officials involved in the GAP and quality assurance system.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Quality assurance preparation;
- b. Global GAP farm certification;
- c. Dissemination and promotion.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved quality of human resources including farmers;
 - 2) Certification of Global GAP.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Transforming technology innovation in producing exotic horticultural crops;
 - 2) Improving trade volume in domestic and export.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	862,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	862,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
				<hr/>			
				Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$	862,000				

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening Cut Flower System to Improve Farmer's Income
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, West Java, Pasuruan District, Sleman District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
b. East Java Agricultural Services/*Dinas Pertanian Jawa Timur*,
c. West Java Agricultural Services/*Dinas Pertanian Jawa Barat*,
d. Yogyakarta Agricultural Services/*Dinas Pertanian Yogyakarta*.
-

6. Background and Justification

Cut flower has been much in demand by the public for a long time. Indonesia has cut flower agribusiness centers that are generally located in West Java Province (Cianjur, Sukabumi, and West Bandung); Central Java Province (Semarang and Wonosobo); Yogyakarta Province (Sleman); and East Java Province (Pasuruan and Batu/Malang).

The farmers' main problems are 1) low-quality and quantity of seeds, 2) rust disease, 3) the principles of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)/Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) are not fully applied, and 4) marketing problems. Therefore, guidance to the business is required, especially in terms of the use of seeds and application of GAP/SOP. Guidance is also intended to increase business awareness, the preservation of the environment through the efficient production systems, the use of safe and harmless pesticides, and the application of periodic environmental audits.

An attempt to overcome the obstacles of germination and cultivation is to prepare farmer as a seed breeder and cut flowers producer by improving productivity through the application of GAP/SOP in Cianjur, Sleman, and Pasuruan Districts.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Improvement of agriculture practices, marketing, and supply chain management in the field of cut flower;
- b. Improvement of laboratory and equipments.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capacity in the fields of germination and cultivation technology, post harvest, and marketing of cut flowers;
 - 2) Improved laboratory and equipments.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving supplies of cut flower products to international market;
 - 2) Improving economy of farmers of cut flowers.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 83,000
-	Grant	: US\$	597,238	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 597,238	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 83,000	
TOTAL : US\$			680,238		

1. **Project Title** : Support for Agricultural Development
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture

6. Background and Justification

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has taken lots of opportunities for international cooperation through bilateral, regional, and multilateral forum. Various foreign assistances have been generated to support agricultural development in Indonesia.

Commonly in the context of overcoming natural disaster or pests/diseases outbreak, food security, livestock, agribusiness, and agricultural trade, the Ministry of Agriculture proposes a project of technical assistance namely "Support for Agricultural Development".

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical assistance for food crops, cash crops (estate and horticulture), livestock, agribusiness, agricultural trade;
- b. Improvement of governance and rural institutional services;
- c. Disaster and emergency management;
- d. Adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased production and productivity of food and raw materials;
 - 2) Increased efficiency of distribution system and stabilization of food price;
 - 3) Increased value added, product competitiveness, and marketing;
 - 4) Increased knowledge and skills of human resources.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Revitalizing programs on agriculture sector;
 - 2) Developing quality and technology on agricultural human resources;
 - 3) Contributing to the emergency occurrences control;
 - 4) Enhancing food security.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 150,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 150,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 30,000,000 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 30,000,000 	
TOTAL : US\$ 180,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Technical Assistance in Artificial Insemination on Dairy Cattle
2. **Duration** : 36 months
3. **Location** : Malang District
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agriculture
5. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture

6. Background and Justification

Artificial Insemination (AI) is a technique of semen insertion into reproductive tract of female animal using insemination gun (postulate). In Indonesia, AI has been known and applied since 1950 but the implementation of AI in the field was started in 1972

Since 1986, *Balai Besar Inseminasi Buatan* Singosari/National Artificial Insemination Centre has conducted several training programs on AI and other related skill. Singosari National Artificial Insemination Centre conducts training programs annually attended by technicians (inseminator) from cooperative, livestock services, privates, and students from university.

National development program on livestock of developed countries can be improved by promoting livestock condition. One of the fastest and the most effective ways of improving livestock breeding and performance is through Artificial Insemination. Therefore, it is essential for every government to have sufficient trained staffs on artificial insemination to improve breeding program in their own country.

7. Scope of Work

Capacity Building

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Improvement of skill on artificial insemination and dairy cattle;
- 2) Improvement of artificial insemination program.

b. Outcome

- 1) Upgrading and improving the knowledge and technique of inseminator among developed countries;
- 2) Increasing livestock production particularly for dairy cattle.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 40,000
-	Grant	: US\$ 273,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 273,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$ 40,000	
TOTAL : US\$ 313,000					

Ministry of Public Housing

(Kementerian Perumahan Rakyat)

1. **Project Title** : Lease-Purchase of Affordable Apartment Program
2. **Duration** : 60 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing

6. Background and Justification

Lease-Purchase of Affordable Apartment is a financing pattern of apartment ownership for the medium income households, including the low-income households interested to buy house but they cannot afford the down-payment. With this pattern, the medium and low income households are given the opportunity to purchase an apartment unit by leasing first, then buying it within the maximum period of 5 years, while saving down-payment installments to meet the amount required by the Financing/Credit Publisher Institution (FCPI). To perform this lease-purchase, it requires the Lease-Purchase Implementing Institution (LPII) that is flexible in the financial management or working units in implementing the financial management pattern of Public Service Agency. These institutions are given the task to provide affordable apartment in lease for purchase and manage the down-payment installment of apartment mortgage, cost of funds, maintenance costs, insurance premi, and land and building tax, including the down-payment of apartment mortgage which is collected in accordance with FCPI requirement.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Feasibility study on the existing low cost apartment, policy and regulation, and stakeholders' role;
- b. Formulation of strategy, policy, action plan, program, and priorities.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Provision of facilities for lease-purchase of affordable apartment ownership to the medium and low income households.
- b. Outcome
Facilitating the medium and low income households to have apartment unit through subsidized apartment mortgage.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 4,400,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 440,000 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 	
Sub Total	: US\$ 4,400,000	Sub Total	: US\$ 440,000
TOTAL : US\$ 4,840,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : Development of Indonesian Housing Survey
 - 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

As one of 171 countries signed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, Indonesia is committed to the comprehensive and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing that is healthy, safe, secure, accessible, and affordable, including basic services, facilities, and amenities. In this context, there is an obligation of the Governments to provide access in enabling people to obtain shelter and to protect and improve dwellings and neighborhoods.

The availability of related data is one of basic requirements in developing housing policy and program. Unfortunately, the housing data is very poor and less critical analyzed to support policy development. The main housing surveys were done by Statistics Indonesia Agency/*Badan Pusat Statistik* and other institutions. The resulting data survey is very limited and insufficient to be applied to the current condition in formulating policy. Other surveys were conducted sporadically by research and education institutions, while those fields, by non-governmental institutions, were only a case or for a limited demand.

The lack of timely information causes the design and adjustment of housing policy and programs imprecise and inefficient. A key step towards strengthening policy making is collecting and analyzing data. Subsequently, the government needs to expand its efforts to collect more detail, comprehensive, and routinely collected data, to organize the collection of data, and to develop analytical expertise on housing sector. Housing data includes various things concerning housing among other aspects of location, condition, status of house and land, facilities, and infrastructure.

Conceiving the above issue, Ministry of Public Housing will take initiatives in developing housing database in Indonesia that would assess the quality of the housing stock and related services, analyze their characteristics, and monitor how housing units changes over time. The Ministry of Public Housing will work with Statistics Indonesia Agency to convert this idea into a national scale Indonesian housing survey which will be supported by housing data and information system and housing data center.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying concept, definition, parameter, and variables of housing database which is compulsory in housing policy and program development;
- b. Developing the design of housing data management;
- c. Developing the design of Indonesian housing survey;
- d. Conducting Indonesian housing survey;
- e. Formulating housing database and information system that will manage, store, and process the data and information collected on the survey;
- f. Developing the institutional framework of Indonesian housing data and information center.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of housing data management in Indonesia to support the formulation of Government Regulation concerning Housing Data Management;
- 2) Availability of institutional framework on housing data and information center.

b. Outcome

Improving the Indonesian housing database to support the formulation of housing policy.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 300,000
- Grant	: US\$ 3,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 3,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 300,000
TOTAL : US\$ 3,300,000			

1. **Project Title** : Financial System for Improvement of Self-help Housing Quality in Disaster-Prone Areas
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : East Flores District, Tasikmalaya District, Bukit Tinggi City, Pekalongan City
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

There are two systems of housing delivery in Indonesia, formal housing and self-help housing. So far, the formal system has only fulfilled approximately 20% of housing market demand. On the contrary, the self-help housing system is more responsive to the demand of most low-income people.

The quality of self-help housing has declined not only because of the lack of affordability and housing resources but also due to a series of natural disasters occurring in Indonesia such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, volcano eruptions etc. According to Directorate for Volcanologist and Geologic Disaster Mitigation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, there are 28 major areas vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunami: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, North Maluku, South Maluku, Biak, Yapen and Fak-Fak in Papua, Balikpapan, and East Kalimantan. Many houses located in the above areas do not fulfill the minimal construction standard to withstand even 6.0 Richter scale earthquakes.

The directed programs through self-help housing are expected to incrementally assist low-income communities in building or improving their houses incrementally. Financial schemes such as micro-credit delivered through local cooperatives can accommodate the demand for smaller amounts and shorter term loans, which support incremental self-help housing development. However there is limited number of facilitators that can assist the community in constructing safer and better quality homes.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting a study toward financing problem faced by self-help housing for low-income people around disaster prone areas including economic condition and society's affordability;
- b. Arranging scheme of financial system for improvement of self-help housing quality in disaster prone areas that will be easily accessed by low income people;
- c. Technical guidance and assistance for people to build proper house in disaster prone areas;
- d. Pilot project in 4 (four) districts/cities vulnerable to disaster.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of study/review result on housing supply-demand and housing condition in selected disaster-prone areas;
- 2) Availability of proposal financial scheme for self-help housing quality improvement system in disaster-prone and post-disaster areas and project design for implementation of financial scheme;
- 3) Improved capacity for involved stakeholders supporting the above system.

b. Outcome

Supporting the community empowerment in providing adequate and affordable housing in secure, healthy, well-organized environment.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
-	Loan : US\$	0	- Central Government : US\$ 50,000
-	Grant : US\$	2,400,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
	Sub Total : US\$	2,400,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
			- Others : US\$ 0
			Sub Total : US\$ 50,000
TOTAL : US\$		2,450,000	

- 1. **Project Title** : Housing Area and Local Economic Development for Low Income People in Supporting Special Function Areas Development Especially at Fisherman Village and State Border Areas
 - 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 - 3. **Location** : Belu District, Bone Bolango District, Jayapura District, Jembrana District, Nunukan District
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Deputy for Area Development, Ministry of Public Housing
b. Deputy Ministry for Formal Housing, Ministry of Public Housing
c. Local Government
-

6. Background and Justification

Special areas such as fisherman village and state border areas principally are national strategic areas which directly face neighborhood countries by land or sea. Those areas are very important because they are the gate of neighborhood countries infiltration, both positive and negative things. To refuse the negative influence, it needs to increase welfare of low income people living in those areas. One of the welfare indicators is proper housing provision for the low income people. Current condition of housing provision in those areas is insufficient, because of rapid housing growth and the lack of infrastructure provision in those areas. Most of poor people can only rent or buy a place to live close to the work place with low quality of houses and lack of infrastructure provision. Many rental houses grow close to the central activities because of high housing demand that affects the low quality of life of the people living in those places and tends to be slum.

Those people need to be empowered to develop the local economic potential to support the realization of a wealthier community. Thus, they can improve their quality of life. The improvement of housing area development can be the first priority to be implemented due to it can increase the quality of life of people and local environment. To accelerate the realization, coordination between the entire stakeholders in housing and infrastructure provision in those areas is a very significant to conduct.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying the issues of housing area development in fisherman village and state border areas;
- b. Recognizing the program and activities has been conducted up to present time particularly in housing area and infrastructure provisions for the poor people in fisherman village and state border areas;
- c. Preparing a plan for a pilot housing area development in fisherman village and state border areas;
- d. Formulating programs and activities of housing development in fisherman village and state border areas.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Policy and program coordination and synchronization between stakeholders;
- 2) Formulation of site plan;
- 3) Housing construction and area development in the pilot areas;
- 4) Local economic development in the pilot areas.

b. Outcome

Improving of housing condition in fisherman villages and state border areas.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 500,000
- Grant	: US\$ 5,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 500,000
TOTAL : US\$ 5,500,000			

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Integrated Development Plan of Affordable Apartment for Owning and Rental Purposes |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Public Housing |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Deputy of Formal Housing |

6. **Background and Justification**

The current urban population of Indonesia is estimated at 80 million or 37.5% of the total population. With 4.7% urbanization rate per year, urban population is increasing more rapidly than the total population, resulting in 800,000 of newly formed households for the next few years. Combined with the ongoing unmet urban housing demand (6.2 millions of households in 2005), the demand for housing is soaring up and beginning to create housing stress in a number of urban areas, particularly in metropolitan areas.

By the recent condition of low cost apartment development, we face some obstacles coming from the un-integrated program both for sectoral and local/territorial approach. This, we need a plan that integrates all of the involved stakeholders. Several aspects related in low cost development also need to be integrated in systematic way. Due to those facts and conditions, we conduct this project/activities that will show and lead to an integrated plan for low cost apartment development by comprehensive studies.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Comprehensive study on low cost apartment;
- b. Implementation of workshop and seminar in supporting finalization of integrated development plan
- c. Implementation of comparative study and training related to low cost apartment development
- d. Strategy and policy formulation, action plan, programming and priorities.

Location: Makassar, Balikpapan, Surabaya, Malang, Semarang District, Surakarta, Yogyakarta, Bekasi, Bandung, Bogor, Tangerang, DKI Jakarta, Palembang, Batam, and Medan.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Availability of integrated development plan of low cost apartment;
- b. Outcome
Developing the Indonesian low-cost apartment.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 450,000
- Grant	: US\$ 4,500,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 4,500,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 450,000
TOTAL : US\$ 4,950,000			

1. **Project Title** : Knowledge Management System of Housing and Urban Development
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Deputy of Self-Help Housing, Ministry of Public Housing
b. Secretariat to The Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has conducted many efforts to enhance housing and urban development, particularly for the poor. However, many of these efforts are still conducted at project level, spread out in different implementing institutions. The reports are shared only among the government officials and their counterparts. Information and knowledge can be a valuable asset to the sustainability of good efforts to promote shelter for all and sustainable urbanization. The lack of information and knowledge can lead to duplication of efforts and redundancy of work.

The Government of Indonesia, by a joint decree of the Minister of Public Housing and the Minister of Public Works, has established the National Committee for Habitat (2001) and National Secretariat for Habitat (2008) to support knowledge and innovation in housing and urban development and promote the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. These efforts need to be strengthened so that the National Secretariat for Habitat could play its role as a hub for knowledge in housing and urban development.

The project proposes the development of a knowledge management system for housing and urban development. The value of a knowledge management system relates directly to the effectiveness with which the managed knowledge can enable stakeholders of housing and urban development (government institutions, private sectors, and communities) to deal with today's situations of housing and urban environment and effectively envision and create a better future.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identification and documentation of information and knowledge resources;
- b. Design of knowledge management system;
- c. Special experts dispatch to support specific work (documentation of best practices, urban observatory, website);
- d. Capacity building, including networking and dialogue process;
- e. Development of website;
- f. Publications of knowledge products (books, periodicals, documentary film, reports, etc);
- g. Development of knowledge hub facility (equipment, hardware/software);

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of conceptual framework on data collection, systematically transforming the data into information, structure information as knowledge that will be used on housing development policy;
- 2) Establishment of a 'hub' for information and knowledge on housing and urban development in Indonesia,
- 3) Availability of effective network of housing and urban professionals and resources;
- 4) Improved policy dialogue among stakeholders and training at various levels in government and community;
- 5) Availability of knowledge products in housing and urban development.

b. Outcome

Improving of planning, policy development and implementation of housing, and urban development in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 2,000,000Sub Total : US\$ 2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 100,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0Sub Total : US\$ 100,000
TOTAL : US\$ 2,100,000	

1. **Project Title** : Master Plan of Housing Development for Industrial Workers
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Banjarmasin, Batam, Makassar, Medan, Palembang, Surabaya, Yogyakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy of Formal Housing, Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of countries whose underlying development is based on industrial sector to trigger the income. Many villagers come to urban area, looking for job opportunities and getting better life. Here, it then raises a problem in workers settlement.

Indonesian people living in urban area are currently forced to live in improper and unhealthy dwellings. This condition is particularly evident in big cities where migrants from rural areas are continually coming. This influx of rural people, commonly low-income people, into big cities results in a rapid urban population growth. It brings more pressure to urban environment. Such pressures are reflected in the form of informal housing/settlements in the cities.

A high cost of land in urban area has caused workers live in periphery. This phenomenon causes inefficient of time, fuel, and activities of workers.

Since housing is an indicator of wealth or poverty, human settlements play a central role in determining the progress of a country. In developing countries, satisfactory housing is often the exception to the rule. The need of a better housing development particularly for workers in industrial areas is very essential.

Providing workers settlement close to their working area will increase the productivity of the workers. Therefore it is required to prepare Master Plan of Housing Development for workers in industrial areas.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study on the existing housing condition in industrial areas in 10 cities i.e. Medan, Batam, Palembang, Jabodetabek (DKI Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi), Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar, and Makassar;
- b. Identifying and analyzing a potential housing development for workers in industrial areas based on workers number, land availability, accessibility of infrastructure and public transportation;
- c. Building a financing scheme concerning housing development master plan for workers in industrial areas;
- d. Initiating partnership scheme among Government, State-Owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara/BUMN*)/Regional-Owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Daerah/BUMD*), and private sectors in housing development master plan for workers in industrial areas;
- e. Formulating a policy on the subject of housing development for workers in industrial areas;
- f. Capacity building of stakeholders in housing development for workers in industrial areas.

8. **Priority**
Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

a. Output
Availability of master plan of housing development for workers in industrial areas.

b. Outcome
Fulfilling the needs of decent and affordable housing for workers in industrial areas in Medan, Batam, Palembang, Jabodetabek, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar, and Makassar

10. **Project Cost**

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 4,000,000 <hr/> <div>Sub Total : US\$ 4,000,000</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Central Government : US\$ 400,000- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0 <hr/> <div>Sub Total : US\$ 400,000</div>
<div>TOTAL : US\$ 4,400,000</div>	

1. **Project Title** : Policy Development for Integrated Settlement Infrastructure in Urban Fringe Area
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy Ministry for Area Development, Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

To overcome the poverty alleviation problem related to housing in urban fringe areas needs the development of infrastructure networks and services with area-based approach. Both area-scale and inter-area infrastructure and services then are integrated to citywide or regional infrastructure and services system.

In addition, these settlement areas need to be harmonized and balanced either from shelter plan or harmonization to the environment. By this integrated infrastructure of settlement area concept approach, it is expected that as many housing as possible developed in scattered areas can be managed in area-scale settlement system, so that the infrastructure networks services become more efficient and effective and meet the principle of harmonization and balancing of settlement.

To ensure the achievement of this concept, policy review and pilot project of infrastructure development need to be conducted. The success of this concept can also be developed and implemented to anticipate the later development of new small scale housing. Developers who intend to develop small scale housing will be directed to settlement areas which have been or will be provided with infrastructure networks integrated to the surrounded settlement areas. The citywide or regional infrastructure and services system which meet the principle of harmonization and balancing of settlement will give benefit for all stakeholders.

7. Scope of Work

- a. A policy review of the integrated infrastructure and harmonization of settlement area concept in urban fringe area;
- b. Technical and economic feasibility studies on housing and settlement area development in urban fringe area which apply the integrated infrastructure and harmonization of settlement area concept in Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta, dan Surabaya;
- c. A pilot project of infrastructure development in Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta, dan Surabaya based on the integrated infrastructure and harmonization of settlement area concept in urban fringe area to follow up the feasibility studies.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output

Availability of policy of integrated infrastructure and harmonized settlement area concept in urban fringe area in Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta, dan Surabaya.

b. Outcome

- 1) Providing and increasing the basic infrastructure services that meet the housing minimum services standard in the frame of settlement area development in urban fringe area;
- 2) Increasing the welfare of the community in urban fringe area in Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta, dan Surabaya.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 8,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 800,000Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 8,000,000	Sub Total : US\$ 800,000
TOTAL : US\$ 8,800,000	

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening the Role of Women in Improving Housing Quality
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Bandung District, Gianyar District, Mataram City, Pekalongan City
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy Ministry for Self-Help Housing, Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

Women have a high potential to play a major role in housing development. As household managers, women are accustomed to dealing with home economics and this can be further developed for housing development. Women also have a better understanding of the conditions and needs of housing within their home and neighborhood. In several community development and housing programs, women have played a major role as they have shown to be more responsive and responsible.

However, the role of women is often neglected and they are considered incapable. This leads to the lack of women's involvement in the planning and implementation stage of housing projects, which is dominated by men who are often ignorant of the needs of women in housing development. The lack of common facilities in new housing complex such as children's play ground, pedestrians, etc shows that women are not involved in the design process.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study on women's role in housing development in order to increase housing quality;
- b. Pilot project in training for capacity building and information dissemination, including preparing the material for socialization and training;
- c. Monitoring and evaluation of the pilot project.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Formulation of policy, strategy, and system to strengthen women's role in housing development;
 - 2) Improved capacity of human resources in housing quality;
 - 3) Pilot project of capacity building on housing development.
- b. Outcome

Supporting the community empowerment in providing adequate and affordable housing in secure, healthy, well-organized and harmonious environment.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 50,000
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 50,000
TOTAL			: US\$ 1,050,000		

1. **Project Title** : Study on Social and Economic Impact of Housing Development in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. Background and Justification

Housing and settlements problems are of a multidimensional nature. The development of housing and settlements cannot be separated from the broader social and economic development of the countries. They cannot be set apart from the need for favorable national and international frameworks for economic development, social development, and environmental protection, which are indispensable and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.

Nowadays, Indonesian current condition indicates inequalities especially in social and economic aspects such as income level, saving ability, and accessibility to fund sources. It leads to disparity in society of the upper level community, middle level community, and low level community. The differences, specific situations and various capacities of each community and country need to be considered in the housing and settlements development process.

According to the Habitat Agenda, sustainable settlements in rural and urban can only be achieved in a dynamic economy, healthy living environment and society with respect of cultural, religious, and diverse heritage. Therefore, the Government should consider the social and economic aspects in housing and settlement development, so it can provide significant benefits for the residents.

Several kinds of housing and settlement development programs have been carried out by both the government and the society. However, those programs are still focused on the physical of housing development. On the other hand, housing and settlement development is one of the efforts to improve society welfare. Therefore, the housing development process needs to take notice of the social and economical aspect to the society.

To support the development of housing and settlement in Indonesia, Ministry of Public Housing needs to conduct study or research on the social and economic impact of housing development in Indonesia. Therefore the social and economic indicators which are related to housing and settlements development can be identified and the contribution of housing and settlements sectors in national development and welfare improvement can be determined.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying the correlation of social and economic aspects on housing development in Indonesia;
- b. Conducting survey on social and economic aspects;
- c. Analyzing data and information obtained from both primary and secondary data;
- d. Formulating recommendation of housing and settlement development in accordance with social and economic impacts.

8. Priority
Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of documents of the referral and recommendation regarding social and economic aspects for housing and settlement development in Indonesia.
- b. Outcome
Providing housing and settlement development policy in accordance with social and economic aspects of the community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		100,000
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					100,000
TOTAL : US\$			1,100,000		

1. **Project Title** : Technical Assistance for Mortgage Liquidity Facilities Development in Indonesia
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Nationwide
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing

6. Background and Justification

The interest rate subsidy policy for low income group still does not meet the high demand on affordable mortgages. With the limited financial capacity, Government of Indonesia (GoI) still has to provide trillions of rupiah every year for housing subsidy. Instead of giving housing subsidy, the Ministry of Public Housing intends to change it to a low cost investment budget.

This low cost government investment is aimed to lower the mortgage market rate into a single digit rate (under 10%) and speed up the Fixed Rate Mortgages (FRMs) into the market through mortgage liquidity facilities. This government investment is combined with the banks funding becoming a blended fund by the banks to produce new affordable mortgage.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Assistance for policy and technical aspects for mortgage liquidity facilities;
- b. Analytical review on any opportunities of foreign fund involvement in the mortgage liquidity facilities;
- c. Capacity building of human resources in the mortgage liquidity facilities operation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of recommendation in order to formulate policy and regulatory framework of mortgage liquidity facilities and other systems;
 - 2) Increased capacity of human resources in mortgage liquidity facilities operation.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Providing mortgage liquidity facilities to lower the high mortgage interest rate;
 - 2) Speeding up the provision of FRMs for low income group into the market.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 800,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 800,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 800,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : Technical Assistance for National Housing Saving Scheme in Indonesia
 - 2. **Duration** : 18 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of Public Housing
-

6. **Background and Justification**

Housing and residential development is intended to allow each person to occupy a house in a healthy environment. Fundamental issues for society, especially low-income groups, is the affordability of the community to buy a house. The purchasing power of workers for housing is still low, approximately +90% of urban households still earn less than Rp2.5 million per month, and on the other hand the price of land and building materials continue to rise. Penetration of Housing Credit (*Kredit Kepemilikan Rumah/KPR*) in Indonesia is only $\pm 2\%$ of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the lowest compared to the other countries like Malaysia $\pm 28\%$ and India 5% of GDP.

This condition indicates that the access to housing sector is still low, whereas the target of housing and settlement in Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah* (RPJM 2010-2014) is the availability of public access to good housing and new residential housing and improving the quality of environment and legal certainty for 5.6 million households. In addition, the condition of financial institutions of issuing bank mortgages is also generally unable to provide long term funds for financing housing due to the available funds are still short-term sources from our customers and deposits which can be taken at any time. That situation causes a mismatch between the availability and the needs of fund for housing development which causes the delays in fulfilling the housing needs for the low income people. Another problem is the government financial condition in which the government cannot allocate sufficient funds to fulfill the housing needs of the majority of the low income people, either formally or by self-help.

Partially, there are some agencies in organizing a coordinated social security system (private workers, army/police, and civil servants) to carry out programs related to housing development. However, both the program of mobilization and distribution systems are not yet integrated in a particular policy coordination in the field of housing.

The low income group, either having access to the bank (bankable) or not (un-bankable), can not be fully facilitated in possession of housing. This condition will certainly continue to encourage the growing backlog annually.

To reduce the burden, the institutionalization of National Housing Savings Scheme will be developed as another alternative financing system expected to help providing long term funds for housing, especially for the low income people.

Funds Social Security Agencies such as PT Jamsostek, PT Askes, PT Asabri, PT Taspen, and also civil servants housing savings organized by Bapertarum can be redirected as embryonic sources of long term housing financing.

National Housing Savings is used to finance the ownership and construction of houses for civil servants, military, police, and company workers both private and state-owned companies. The funding sources of national housing scheme are expected to come from corporate

contributions, workers, civil servants, and government. Then, to conduct the National Housing Savings Scheme needs to form a specialized agency managed jointly by the government (central, provincial, district, and city), state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, as well as community individuals or groups/associations interested in the field of housing and settlements.

The institutionalization of National Housing Scheme in Indonesia can be done through the preparation of specific policies coordinating the financing of housing and settlements or through the national social security system regulated through the Law of National Social Security System. The social security system is not integrated with housing provision. There is no dedicated saving account for acquiring affordable mortgage and there is no design for the social security members to cash in their saving for housing related purposes. In implementing the program of housing and settlements as well, yet there is no a special saving to the ownership and / or housing development in the context of fulfilling the basic needs of a decent life for every citizen of Indonesia.

Therefore, to support the development of National Housing Saving in Indonesia, various inputs such as the study of the institutionalization of National Housing Saving, is required. The purpose of this study is to obtain a clear picture of housing savings in other countries and how unlikely the formation of housing savings in Indonesia. To achieve these objectives requires a comparative study of other countries concerning the establishment, provision, and utilization of national housing savings fund. Some countries can be used as reference, including Singapore through the Central Provident Fund and China through the Housing Provident Fund.

Deputy of Housing Finance as the development programs executive of national housing savings has obstacles and limitations in carrying out this program. One of the main difficulties is the lack of government funding in the house which needs a decent and healthy environment for the furniture workers. Therefore the government needs support from donors to conduct a pilot project. Through pilot projects, governments need technical assistance.

This technical assistance aims to examine how to develop the formation of a national housing savings in Indonesia, the possibility of establishment of special institutions, mobilization of resources and mechanism of utilization in order to implement the National Housing Saving Scheme in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Review on laws and regulations regarding the budget system in Indonesia;
- b. Study on the establishment of a national housing saving scheme in Indonesia:
 - 1) Assessing of the regulatory framework for national housing saving through specific policies coordinated with the financing of housing and settlements;
 - 2) Assessing the formation of national housing saving scheme through the national social security system;
 - 3) Assessing the establishment of a special agency to organize the national housing savings;
 - 4) Assessing the mobilization of national housing savings fund.

- c. Workshop and focus group discussion in the framework of the preparation and implementation of national housing saving scheme in Indonesia.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Policy/academic/report of national housing saving scheme in Indonesia, including the formation of institutions, mobilization of financial resources both from domestic and abroad, and utilization of the national housing savings;
- 2) Recommendations for amendment of several regulations applied in the context of the development of national housing saving scheme.

b. Outcome

Accelerating the establishment of housing saving scheme in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$		1,800,000	
Sub Total			: US\$	1,800,000	
			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Central Government	: US\$		180,000	
-	Regional Government	: US\$		0	
-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$		0	
-	Others	: US\$		0	
Sub Total			: US\$	180,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	1,980,000	

**Ministry of National
Development Planning/
National Development Planning
Agency**

*(Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan
Pembangunan Nasional - Bappenas)*

1. **Project Title** : National Program for Community Empowerment Support Facility
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
 - b. Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare;
 - c. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
 - d. Ministry of Home Affairs,
 - e. Ministry of Public Works
-

6. Background and Justification

The National Program for Community Empowerment/*Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) Mandiri* is a national program for community empowerment aimed at accelerating poverty reduction. The goal of this program is to empower Indonesia's diverse rural and urban communities to be actively participated in development.

The PNPM Support Facility (PSF) is a mechanism established by the Government of Indonesia and donors as new modalities and institutional arrangements for providing support to PNPM. Through PSF, donors can provide high quality of coordinated technical assistance, planning advice, and dialogue, as well as targeted financial assistance to the government in supporting PNPM Mandiri. The PSF needs to be supported to ensure that the integrated PNPM Mandiri will progress well. Through this program, donors can identify areas of support and ensure the fiduciary as well as accountable systems for effective support.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Direct support/co-financing of the PNPM Mandiri;
- b. Coordination and supervision support;
- c. On granting to civil society organization;
- d. Technical assistance to PNPM.

8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross Sector

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Support for the harmonization process of the PNPM Mandiri, in the central level through national team for accelerating poverty reduction in particular PNPM oversight team, and also an improved coordination and synchronization with the local government;
 - 2) Support for the scaling up of the PNPM Mandiri to all sub-districts in Indonesia;
 - 3) Support for the development of database, management information system and monitoring-evaluation for a more effective and efficient community development program.

b. Outcome

- 1) Building and strengthening the community leadership through community self-reliance organization that is inspirational, representative, and accountable, to promote economic growth within the community and the development of participation and independence of community;
- 2) Preparing and integrating a medium-term plan for comprehensive poverty alleviation by creating synergy between various poverty alleviation initiatives in accordance with the aspirations as well as the needs of the community in the context of improving their living environment in a sustainable way;
- 3) Improving access of the poor to the basic services within the community as part of the objective of increasing the Human Development Index and achieving Millennium Development Goals.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign Funding- Loan : US\$ 0- Grant : US\$ 400,000,000Sub Total : US\$ 400,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counterpart Funding- Central Government : US\$ 0- Regional Government : US\$ 0- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0- Others : US\$ 0Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 400,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Economic Growth – Millennium Corporate Challenge (MCC) Compact Program
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The poor population and households in Indonesia are still quite high, 14% in 2009. Although poverty rates decline from year to year, the rate of decline in poverty levels is considered slow, so we need a breakthrough to tackle the problem of poverty.

The Government of Indonesian gives serious attention to handle the problem of poverty by placing poverty reduction as one of eleven national priorities, as stated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN 2010-2014) in which the targeted poverty reduction is 8-10% in the late 2014.

Through the proposed activities of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Government of Indonesia intends to achieve the target of RPJMN 2010-2014, not only through development activities managed by the Government directly, but also involves the wider community through non-government organizations (NGOs).

7. Scope of Work

- a. Implementation of good governance;
- b. Enhancement of access for micro, small, and medium enterprises as well as fishery and agriculture business for productive economic assets;
- c. Provision of basic social facilities, particularly education and health;
- d. Implementation of activities related to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, and poor community in the forest areas.

8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross Sector

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved good governance;
 - 2) Enhanced access for micro, small and medium enterprises as well as fishery and agriculture business for productive economic assets;
 - 3) Availability of more affordable basic social facilities, particularly education health;
 - 4) Improved quality and efficiency of infrastructure for regional development.
- b. Outcome

Supporting the sustainability of economic growth and poverty alleviation.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 5,000,000
-	Grant	: US\$	600,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
Sub Total		: US\$	600,000,000	-	Others : US\$ 0
<hr/>				<hr/>	
			Sub Total	: US\$	5,000,000
<hr/>					
TOTAL			: US\$	605,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Analyzing Pathways to Sustainability in Indonesia - Phase III
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, South Sumatera
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

A new approach to decision making that is capable for synchronizing three bottom line of objectives - accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty, and maintaining environmental sustainability - is urgently required especially for developing countries. Macro policies at national level are expected to affect economical, social, and environmental aspects at both household (micro) and sub-national/regional levels. Due to high diversity across income groups and across regions, Indonesia needs analytical tools that will help in assessing the consequences of available policy choices on the three aspects in terms of inter-regional and inter-household distribution.

A macro model of Inter-Regional Computable General Equilibrium and micro-model of agent-based model for two provinces: East Kalimantan and Central Java has been developed during the project of Analyzing Pathway to Sustainability in Indonesia - Phase I and II. In this proposed Phase III, macro model will be further developed to incorporate regionalization into seven regions in accordance with National Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN 2010-2014). On the other hand, new micro-model of agent-based model will be developed for three provinces which represent three regions, adding two previous model for two provinces developed in Phase I and II.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development and optimizing of tool utilization;
- b. Policy engagement;
- c. Capacity building;
- d. Project management;
- e. Dissemination .

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of Inter-Regional Computable General Equilibrium (IR-CGE);
 - 2) Implementation of agent-based model for three provinces: South Sumatera, North Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara;
 - 3) Improved capacity of staffs of *Bappenas*, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Environment, Statistic Indonesia Agency, and Bank Indonesia;

- 4) Improved capacity of staffs of local government officials, local universities, and research agency in South Sumatera, North Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara;
 - 5) Disseminated national and local seminar on policy recommendation.
- b. Outcome
- Providing policy recommendation in planning the sustainable development in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	3,200,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	3,200,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			3,200,000				

1. **Project Title** : Balancing Land Use Management, Sustainable Biomass Production and Conservation - a Practical Multi-Stakeholder Approach to Land Use Planning for Climate Change Mitigation
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : Jambi, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Riau, West Sulawesi
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
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6. Background and Justification

There is a growing recognition that decisions about land-use can have profound implications for climate change, biodiversity, and poverty. Increasing global demand for agricultural commodities of all sorts is driving conversion of natural habitats to agricultural production. This process, if adequately planned and implemented, can provide incomes and contribute to development and poverty reduction. Otherwise, it can result in massive Green House Gases (GHG) emissions, loss of biodiversity, and social inequity.

This issue has been central to the current debate about the production and use of biomass that there will be a growing demand for biomass within the next years. The main challenge will be to achieve a sustainable production. This means no further loss of biodiversity, reduction of GHG emissions, and the minimizing of the negative impacts of direct and indirect land use changes. The pressures on land are high, and critical conservation priorities must be identified (including biodiversity, ecosystems, and areas critical for rural livelihoods), and methods for preserving must be found. Consistent tools recognized by government and industry will be used ahead of the transformation of existing landscapes for bio-fuel production. This is also crucial for the improvement of social conditions and to reduce competition between food and biomass production.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Analysis on global and regional data and legal framework to develop a guideline for identification of low risk and high risk areas for a sustainable biomass production regarding biodiversity issues and climate change;
- b. Trial and application of High Conservation Value (HCV) framework or other tools for risk assessments to identify low and high risk areas;
- c. Identification of high carbon stock areas at the regional level and get an understanding of the spatial relationship between carbon and biodiversity, combination of datasets of carbon in biomass with a dataset of carbon in soil.
- d. Integrating the results of the application of HCV framework and the identification of high carbon stock areas into the certification schemes like International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC), Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Better Sugar Initiative (BSI);
- e. Qualification of relevant stakeholders, certifier, and biologists;
- f. Development of training tools and capacity building.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Support for the development of spatial planning concepts for selected regions in partnership with major stakeholder, government, communities, and conservation groups to avoid GHG emissions and minimize pressure on land with high biodiversity value caused by biomass production.
- 2) Development of methods to identify "high and low risk" areas for a sustainable biomass production by using existing methodologies like HCV concepts and others;
- 3) Development of a complementary tool to assess high carbon stock areas;
- 4) Implementation and pilot test in selected areas to be integrated into certification schemes.
- 5) Improved capacity and development of practical tools for certifiers and experts involved in the process.

b. Outcome

Reducing GHG emissions and loss biodiversity due to land use change caused by biomass production.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,200,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	1,200,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	Sub Total			0
TOTAL : US\$			1,200,000				

1. **Project Title** : Bali and Nusa Tenggara Regional Transportation Master Plan Study
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is an archipelagic country characterized with high diversity among its sub-regions. The sub-regions in the nation can be largely defined as those of Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali - West Nusa Tenggara – East Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku - Papua. While the high diversity among those sub-regions has been well understood, there has been lack of sub-regional transport systems development plan which take into account and therefore make most benefit from specific characteristics of the sub-regions. At the moment, the regional transport master plans for the sub-regions of Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi have already been developed. This study complements the earlier studies by formulating sub-regional transport development plan for Bali - West Nusa Tenggara - East Nusa Tenggara regions.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying and analyzing the current economic, social, and environmental conditions of Bali - West Nusa Tenggara - East Nusa Tenggara regions;
- b. Identifying and proposing development framework and sector development strategy for Bali - West Nusa Tenggara - East Nusa Tenggara regions;
- c. Identifying and forecasting people and freight movements within the sub-region and its linkages to the rest of the nation and to the world;
- d. Recommendation of an integrated inter-modal transport master plan which prioritizes transport mode that is suitable for the regions.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. **Output**
Availability of an integrated regional and inter-modal transport master plan for Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara for the medium-term.
- b. **Outcome**
Providing integrated multimodal transport system which suits regional characteristics and supporting regional development for Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 2,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 2,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 200,000 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 200,000 	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,200,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : Big Cities/Metropolitan Management Strategy with Mainstreaming in Climate Change Impacts Anticipation and Disaster Mitigation
 - 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Urban areas phenomenon is always related to the rapid population growth and high urbanization rate. Based on the Indonesia's Population Projection 2005-2025, the percentage of urban population will be up to 59.3% in 2015 and will be reaching 67.5% in 2025. The escalation in rural to urban migration also causes urban sprawling and overpopulation in the fringe area causing the emergence of new cities. Up to 2009, there had been 34 new cities and 165 new municipalities.

However, the facts have showed that the roles of the cities - especially big/metropolitan cities (29 cities all over Indonesia) - as the "engines of growth" are highly significant. Metropolitan regions contributed over 23.19% to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007, while big cities contributed 8.83%. On the other side, cities as the centre of economic activities also face a great threat of climate change effects.

Metropolitan regions are also particularly vulnerable to climate change, given their relatively large populations, exposed infrastructure, high degree of economic activity, and concentration of poor populations. Through the concentration of population and economic activities, urban areas are also responsible as the single largest "source" of global CO₂ emissions. These include increased intensity of heat waves, increases in intense rainfall events, and an increased risk of drought and water shortage in the already dry regions. Furthermore, changes in temperature and hydrological cycle will most likely shorten the maintenance and replacement cycle for key infrastructure. Cities are disproportionately located in coastal areas, putting them at risk from rising sea levels. Extreme storm and heat impacts can damage the physical and social infrastructure on which cities rely to maintain their productivity and competitiveness. Poor populations in both rich and poor nations are expected to be the most vulnerable to climate change in part due to the lack of access to capital and capacity to respond in a timely manner.

There is a special need to focus on cities because cities development will determine our ability to deliver a low-carbon, and thus to pursuit of sustainable economic development. Therefore, cities management, economic development, and inter-cities cooperation strategy with mainstreaming in the climate change effects anticipation and disaster mitigation are needed, so that concrete efforts to actualize the sustainable development could be conducted.

Those are also supported by one of the strategies in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 which is to increase the efforts of environmental pollution and disaster mitigation in urban management. The Plan also states that one of the approaches of urban development is big cities/metropolitan growth management. Related to that, there has been stated a goal that in 2014, all big cities in Indonesia will have become a regional activities center, and 70% of metropolitan areas in Indonesia will have become an international activities center.

Initial phase of the study conducted for medium-sized cities in 2009 found that cities in different typology have specific characteristics that differ those cities from other typology, so it needs a strategy of urban management with mainstreaming in climate change impacts mitigation which is customized with each of those cities characteristic. Thus, the need of a climate change impacts risk assessment in the cities before those strategy could be met.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Study of risk identification, policy review, and formation of national urban management strategy, economic development, inter-cities cooperation in big cities/metropolitan with mainstreaming in the climate change impacts anticipation and disaster mitigation;
- b. Study of risk identification, policy review, and formation of each city management strategy, economic development, inter-cities cooperation with mainstreaming in the climate change impacts anticipation and disaster mitigation.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Composition of strategy of city management, economic development, and inter-cities cooperation with mainstreaming in the climate change impacts anticipation and disaster mitigation;
 - 2) Increased number of big cities/metropolitan owning strategy of city management, economic development, and inter-cities cooperation with mainstreaming in anticipating the climate change impacts and disaster mitigation.
- b. Outcome

Establishing a framework for big cities/metropolitan government to implement the cities' management with mainstreaming in anticipating the climate change impacts.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 13,639,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total	: US\$ 13,639,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL		: US\$ 13,639,000			

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening on Public Private Partnership Development
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia's medium-term infrastructure investment needs are massive and cannot be met by the public sector alone. The government has moved quickly to establish an improved legal framework for preparing and tendering Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects and for providing direct and contingent government support. It also adopts ambitious project transaction targets for key sub-sectors and initiates the preparation of a set of PPP projects and the establishment of a PPP network.

The achievement of the efforts has been out of expectation for various reasons. One among others is the ability to translate that commitment into practical reform achievements as subject to available capacity within the different ministries and regional governments. In several areas, progress has been slower than that of being anticipated. This has typically been the result of low capacity, compounded by weak coordination. Mitigation strategies include realistic outputs and schedules based on likely reform progress and continued provision of technical assistance for capacity building. As one of the initial steps to finitely determine the number of potential beneficiaries and their needs, *Bappenas* performed a study for the preparation of a training concept and program designed for Infrastructure Reform Support Sector Development *Program (IRSDP)* implementation.

Therefore, it is necessary for capacity building and institutional strengthening in the development of PPP implementation in Indonesia.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Project planning and preparation courses;
- b. Executive training courses;
- c. Executive policymaking PPP courses;
- d. Project planning and preparation of workshops and seminars;
- e. Executive PPP workshops and comparative studies;
- f. Mid-level executive PPP workshops and seminars;
- g. Training-of-Trainers (TOT);
- h. Related capacity building activities;
- i. Master degree program.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

Increased capacity of staffs in PPP planning and project preparation.

b. Outcome

- 1) Accelerating the infrastructure development through major PPP development resources and sustainable improvement;
- 2) Strengthening the capabilities of Indonesian contracting agencies at central and regional levels of governments to efficiently and effectively carry out public-private cooperation in infrastructure.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 5,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 	
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,000,000	Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Capacity Building for Local Government Apparatus on the Development of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The development of Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (C-MSMEs) as stated in The Medium-Term National Development Plan 2010-2014 is deemed to be a key element to achieve an improved economy and promoting sustainable growth in Indonesia. With a greater role of local governments in promoting the growth of local C-MSMEs, it is expected that a vibrant and competitive local economy can be established. Nevertheless, there are problems identified at local level with regards to public support for enterprises. One problem is related to the lack of clarity about the role of local government. The next problem is related to the often changes of local government structure in every term of local leadership. This has created uncertainties for the continuity of supports for local C-MSMEs, as competent government staffs are often relocated to different assignments or other units or locations.

The impacts of these problems figure prominently in the local business climate and the competitiveness of domestic market. The roles of international donors are particularly important in areas where the cross cutting and strategic issues related to C-MSME development in Indonesia now face a greater challenge brought by globalization, trade liberalization, competition in accessing resources, innovation, and climate change. Here, international perspectives and best practices may help local governments to adequately and timely respond the needs of local C-MSMEs in view of global changes.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying C-MSMEs' demands on public support means in different regions according to local/regional market situations, local government's fiscal capabilities, and local C-MSME conditions;
- b. Developing local/regional frameworks for C-MSME support and improving local/regional business climate for C-MSMEs according to C-MSME needs and best practices;
- c. Designing and developing a monitoring and evaluation system for C-MSME support which includes the development of local statistical information on C-MSME development;
- d. Designing, testing and implementing relevant training program for local government staffs in C-MSMEs promotion, particularly in the areas of enabling local/regional business climate and other types of public support system according to C-MSME needs and best practices;
- e. Strengthening the function of local/regional C-MSME training centers in improving the capacity of local governments, and local stakeholders, in C-MSME promotion;

- f. Designing and establishing a public and private partnership at local/regional level for the provision of business development services for C-MSMEs and for new entrepreneurs;
- g. Increasing discussion, experience, and dissemination with regards to international perspectives on C-MSME support mechanisms, not only among the stakeholders in the selected regions in the projects but also with other regions for further transfer of knowledge and experiences; and
- h. Submitting reports containing recommendations on (i) the sustainability of the local/regional public support for C-MSME promotion; (ii) the possible further development of similar mechanisms in other regions; and (iii) partnership on local/regional C-MSME promotion involving national public and private stakeholders.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of local/regional frameworks for C-MSME support and improved local/regional business climate for C-MSMEs according to C-MSME needs and best practices;
- 2) Strengthened capacity of local government staffs and institutions, as well as local stakeholders, in C-MSMEs promotion;
- 3) Availability of design for monitoring and evaluation system for effective and efficient policy making and analysis for targeting public support for C-MSMEs.

b. Outcome

Establishing the sufficient and adequate capacity for local government apparatus in the development of Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (C-MSMEs).

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan : US\$	0	- Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	2,700,000	- Regional Government : US\$	0
	Sub Total : US\$	2,700,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			- Others : US\$	0
			Sub Total : US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$		2,700,000		

1. **Project Title** : Climate Change Low Carbon Development Strategy
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Central Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has already made: 1) National Action Plan for addressing Climate Change 2007 and 2) National Development Planning Response to Climate Change 2008. Now Bappenas is preparing the roadmap for taking actions and dealing with climate change on ten sectors. This Road map is incorporated into the Medium-Term National Development Plan 2010-2014 and will be launched and started to operate the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) for channeling global financing funds to implement the national programs and planned activities.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Conducting policy dialogues with *Bappenas*, line ministries as well as academic and experts who have expertise in climate change, in order to formulate concrete actions, not only policies but also projects which concern with climate change;
- b. Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); both overall design, coordination, and full-fledged NAMAs;
- c. Assisting mitigation measures with line ministries and local government based on calculation methods of impact assessment of CO₂ emission-reduction (in line with measurement, reporting and verification/MRV methods);
- d. Assisting adaptation measures with line ministries and local government based on climate change scenario and impact assessment and measures to respond to specific climate impacts (climate risks);
- e. Supporting the development of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF);
- f. Development of fiscal and economic instruments for climate change mitigations and adaptation;
- g. Mainstreaming of climate change at provincial levels/coordination of Local Government activities at national and international level.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improvement of capacity to face climate change impact;
 - 2) Increased funding from international donors to Indonesia for climate change activities;
 - 3) Preparation of NAMA with MRV.
 - 4) Preparation of National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), clear vulnerability focus, and strengthening resilience as well as concrete project lists

- b. Outcome
- Supporting the achievement of the objective of Low Carbon Development Strategy.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	75,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	75,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	75,000,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : Democratic Governance
 - 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
b. Supreme Court,
c. Attorney General Office,
d. People's Representative Council,
e. Corruption Eradication Commission,
f. National Elections Commission,
g. Local Governments,
h. Non Government Organization (NGO)
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has been navigating its democratic transition in a generally successful fashion for more than a decade. Over the last ten years Indonesians have successfully held elections institutionalized democratic politics, made multiple improvements to their constitution, and reduced the political role of the military and initiated sweeping decentralization. As a result, Indonesia appears to be one of the most successful and stable "new" democracy in Asia. However, despite all the political changes that have occurred over the last decade, challenges remain in consolidating democracy, include promotion of transparency and accountability, enhancing the enforcement of rule of law, combating corruption, and strengthening public sector institutional and administrative reform.

After a successful decade of reforming democratic institutions, attention is shifting to the quality of democracy in Indonesia. In general, support will focus on strengthening the integrity of political, bureaucratic, and judicial institutions, the accountability and representation of political parties, public engagement in transparent and inclusive policy-making, legal empowerment to protect rights and control abuses of power, and public service standards and bureaucracy reform.

Assistance in the area of democratic governance is needed in order to achieve the objectives of Indonesia's Medium-term and Long-term Development Plans.

The justice sector.

The justice sector of state institutions in Indonesia, including the police, prosecutors, and courts, face many challenges in improving their performance. Since before 1998, efforts have been made to address the problems in the justice sector, but more progress is needed so that the weaknesses in this sector do not undermine the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law. For the last several years, there has been a greater commitment to reform within the Supreme Court and the Attorney General Office (AGO).

Indonesian accountability still has some issues to be addressed such as corruption and mismanagement within the bureaucracy. Over the last decade, accountability mechanisms have been strengthened in some important ways, taken together, elections, independent agencies like the Corruption Eradication Commission (or KPK), "watch dog" non-government organizations (NGOs) and the media help to ensure the accountability. However, the number of agencies and actors involved in this effort needs to be expanded to broaden their scope and ensure the sustainability. The range of accountability mechanisms needs to be broadened-- to include more government and non-government actors at the national and sub-national levels -- therefore, their effectiveness is strengthened.

Representation.

Quality of representation is a critical determinant of the quality, vibrancy, and legitimacy of a democracy. In Indonesia, there have been important gains in representation since 1998, including the maturation of political parties and civil society organizations and the direct election of executives and legislatures at the national and regional levels, but significant challenges still remain. As a large nation with great regional, religious, ethnic, and linguistic diversity, representation in Indonesia is inherently complex and challenging. Representation is also challenged by Indonesia's socio-economic structure, which is characterized by great disparities in wealth and power. Indonesia's government structure and political system also present challenges to representation: representation is distorted by static tendencies, by the character of parties and the electoral system and by corruption and money politics. Civil society is still weak in terms of representation, expertise and sustainability. The enabling environment for civil society should also be guaranteed.

Decentralized governance.

Eight years after its first Regional Autonomy Law, Indonesia continues with far reaching governance reform through decentralization that is re-shaping how governments in 33 provinces and 482 cities and regencies respond to citizens. In a developing country as large and complex as Indonesia, the implementation of decentralization faces fundamental challenges. Among these are lack of policy coordination and harmonization of sector and decentralization regulations, lack of clarity in intergovernmental functional assignments, slow progress of local bureaucracy reform and lack of local human, institutional and fiscal capacity. One consequence of this is poor access to and delivery of public services to citizens. And needs more activities to be done so that citizens can hold local governmental accountability. New local government leaders are emerging with new initiatives to serve their constituents, but the scale of success and sustainable innovations can be increased. With most key government functions decentralized to the sub-national level, local governments, more than ever before, are critical to achieve Indonesia's development goals, including Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for poverty reduction.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Rule of law and human rights program area: this program area includes the following program elements:
 - 1) Justice system;
 - 2) Human rights;

- b. Good governance program area: this program area includes the following program elements:
 - 1) Legislative function and processes;
 - 2) Public sector executive function;
 - 3) Decentralization and local governance;
 - 4) Anti-corruption reforms;
- c. Democratic political processes and consensus building program area: this program area includes the following program elements:
 - 1) Elections and political processes;
 - 2) Political parties;
- d. Civil society program area;
- e. Civil participation.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened accountability of rule of law in governance administration;
 - 2) More representative, effective, and responsive governance.
- b. Outcome

Delivering, promoting, and strengthening the effective democratic governance in Indonesia and advancing it along the continuum towards democratic consolidation.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	295,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0	-	Others : US\$
			0		0
	Sub Total	: US\$	295,000,000		Sub Total : US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$			295,000,000		

1. **Project Title** : Designing Trade and Investment Planning Policy in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

One of the main targets of National Medium-Term Development Plan phase II 2010-2014 is to strengthen the competitiveness in economic sector as one of the proposed focuses. In globalization era, followed by liberalization in trade and investment, the improvement of trade and investment competitiveness has become important part of it.

Trade liberalization voluntarily pursue commodities quality competitiveness in the global market in order to compete with other countries products. Liberalization has been followed by the increasing trade investment agreement in bilaterally joint cooperation scheme as well as in regional cooperation scheme that bring opportunity for Indonesia to enlarge export destination. On the other hand, trade commitment has accelerated high competitiveness of product, globally and domestically.

Globalization era has brought impact on the increasing of investment competitiveness. The role of investment in term of foreign direct investment and domestic investment has become important engine for boasting growth. Improving investment climate throughout Indonesia has become the focus of Indonesia's policy. The task has become central and regional government responsibility. Better investment climate in region will push economic forward in each region. Finally, it will bring economic growth for Indonesia.

Good and strategic planning, monitoring, analyzing, and evaluating policy is an important effort in order to meet the national target to improve products competitiveness and investment attractiveness, then the government and people are able to get information of trade and investment competitiveness.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training program on development of trade and investment;
- b. Comparative study to other trade and investment authority.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capacity of the staffs on trade and investment;
 - 2) Knowledge transfer on trade and investment.
- b. Outcome

Improving the quality of staff on investment and trade competitiveness policy.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0	
Sub Total	: US\$	2,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0	
<hr/>				<hr/>				
				Sub Total	: US\$	0		
TOTAL : US\$			2,000,000					

1. **Project Title** : Disaster Management
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Geographically, Indonesia is an archipelago situated at the meeting point of three main world tectonic plates and chain of active volcanoes which make it a disaster-prone area. As a consequence, Indonesia is prone to natural disasters that may pose a threat to livelihood of Indonesian people. To this potential danger, there are needs to improve capacity in disaster management for the government apparatus and community at disaster prone areas. By Law Number 24/2007, disaster management is highlighted as part of national development scheme through series of strategic action before, during, and post disaster. Furthermore, disaster management is mainstreamed into national and local development policy and priorities. Mitigation and disaster risk reduction has been mandated in the Law Number 26/2007 on Spatial Planning to enhance safety and protect livelihood. Mitigation and risk reduction dimension is also mandated by Law Number 27/2007 on Coastal and Small Island Management. Within the framework of National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014, disaster management is outlined as one of National Priorities.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Strengthening the capacity of disaster management agency inclusively on identification/assessment, monitoring disaster risk and application of early warning system, development of risk maps (volcano eruption, earthquake, tsunami, land instability etc), development of disaster database and disaster-based information system;
- b. Strengthening the capacity on post natural and social disaster relief by effective and integrated multistakeholder coordination;
- c. Supporting the post disaster recovery acceleration through rehabilitation and reconstruction activities inclusively:
 - 1) housing and settlement infrastructure;
 - 2) public infrastructure;
 - 3) social sectors;
 - 4) economic sectors;
- d. Rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy, within the concept of “build back better”, including disaster risk reduction dimension.

8. Priority

Mainstreaming and Cross Sector

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of local disaster management agency in 33 provinces and selected disaster prone districts inclusively those situated at strategic and disadvantaged areas;
- 2) Availability of local disaster management plan and local disaster risk reduction plan as accompaniment to Regional Medium-Term Development Plan;
- 3) Availability of identification/assessment, monitoring disaster risk and application of early warning system, development of risk maps (volcano eruption, earthquake, tsunami, land instability etc), development of disaster database and disaster-based information system;
- 4) Availability of adept capacity on post natural and social disaster relief through effective and integrated multi-stakeholder coordination;
- 5) Completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction of post disaster in West Java Province, West Sumatera Province, and other locations within disaster risk reduction framework.

b. Outcome

- 1) Providing national and local development policy which embodied disaster risk reduction, supported by proficient and professional disaster management agencies;
- 2) Increasing community preparedness to potential disaster risk through community based capacity strengthening by adoption of local wisdom;
- 3) Providing an effective humanitarian assistance during-post natural and social disaster relief phase.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
- Loan : US\$ 0	- Central Government : US\$ 0
- Grant : US\$ 20,000,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 20,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	- Others : US\$ 0
	Sub Total : US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 20,000,000	

1. **Project Title** : Economic Growth Programs in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** :
 - a. Ministry of Finance;
 - b. Ministry of Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise;
 - c. Ministry of Trade;
 - d. Ministry of Industry;
 - e. Ministry of Agriculture,
 - f. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

In order to support the achievement of National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014, there are some issues on promoting economic growth that is expected to increase on average of 6.3-6.8% per year in the years 2010-2014 by increasing private/business participation in economic development. These issues, among others are:

- a. Indonesia has been recovered from the economic crisis, however its economy still needs to be improved in order to deal with the consolidating process of the global economy.
- b. Economic growth needs to be supported by transparency and efficiency in public service, infrastructure support, quality of product to enter international market and the quality of human resources in the economy.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Macro-economic foundation.
- b. Financial sector:
 - 1) Developing a financial sector “early warning system” to predict the financial situation a few month in advance;
 - 2) Strengthening regulatory system for non-bank financial institution.
- c. Agriculture:

Agricultural development to support on rural industrial development; food security based on food estate; job creation; and poverty eradication especially for farmenrs.
- d. Private sector competitiveness and economic opportunity:
 - 1) Simplifying the lisencc procedure;
 - 2) Developing regulatory mapping framework;
 - 3) Improving green industry competitiveness at local, regional, and global level;
 - 4) Reducing high cost economy;
 - 5) Providing assistance for poor households, particularly in rural areas.
- e. Trade and investment:
 - 1) Supporting domestic and international trade;
 - 2) Improving the investment climate.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Improved fiscal policy and other economic policy analyses;
- 2) Improved agricultural policy reforms;
- 3) Improved private sector competitiveness;
- 4) Improved trade and investment climate;
- 5) Improved capacity of human resources in financial, economic, agricultural, and trade sector.

b. Outcome

- 1) Encouraging the private sector to make productive and growth-enhancing investments by the availability of stable and predictable macro-economic environment and well-functioning and equitable financial sector;
- 2) Increasing production, incomes and market access of high value chain agriculture products;
- 3) Improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability, especially Small and Medium Enterprises to compete nationally and internationally;
- 4) Improving legal, regulatory, and administrative environment for trade and investment.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	7,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	7,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
			Sub Total	: US\$		0	
TOTAL : US\$			7,000,000				

1. **Project Title** : Enhancement of the State Apparatus Performances
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

State apparatus development is one of the most important development aspects of the Indonesian development in general. The success of state apparatus development including bureaucracy development will significantly contribute to the achievement of national development objectives. The Law Number 17/2007 concerning National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 states that "state apparatus development is implemented through bureaucracy reform to improve the state apparatus professionalism and to establish good governance in central and local government in order to support the success of other sectors".

Continuous improvement of bureaucracy reform is highly required, due to the government bureaucracy has strategic roles in supporting the governance and national developments in all sectors. The effectiveness of governance is more significant in line with public demand for governance that provides high quality and punctual public services, having good capacity and competency supported with professional apparatus with good integrity and having knowledge to produce public policies and other strategic roles.

Bureaucracy and good governance reform has been included in the prioritized programs in National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014. In accordance with that program, good governance has also been determined as the objective of law and apparatus development. This objective is expected to be realized through policies that include improvement of clean governance and free of corruption, nepotism and collusion; improvement of public service; improvement of capacity and accountability of bureaucracy; and emphasizing on bureaucracy reform implementation.

In 2014, the targets of apparatus development are increased corruption index perception; increased number of financial statements of ministries and local government that received unqualified opinions from the Supreme *Audit Board*; increased Public Service Integrity score on public services in central and local government; increased Business Establishment Index; increased Governance Effectiveness Index; increased number of accountable government institutions; and other targets.

To realize targets included in National Medium-Term Development Plan, cooperation from all government institutions directly related with the implementation of state apparatus priority programs is significantly required. Therefore, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) demands for activity which would provide assistance, consultancy and inputs for national priority implementation unit; carry out review on the existing policies, and prepare recommendation to improve the existing policies; develop new policies alternatives which have not yet included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan; assist and facilitate local governments in initiating programs and develop performance in state apparatus and bureaucracy at the regions indicators; develop

instruments in form of guidelines to measure the improvement on state apparatus and expose regularly (semester and annually) and provide technical support to *Bappenas* in carrying out coordination, monitoring and evaluation on the achievement of state apparatus development stated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of state apparatus database to facilitate the policy maker in central and local governments with sufficient data to enable them developing policies more accurately in line with the main development policies in state apparatus sector;
- b. Policy review and development of policy papers concerning issues related with State Apparatus by (i) summarizing policies issues comprehensively to be developed in policies tree updated regularly, (ii) developing policies alternatives to support development of main policies referred to National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014;
- c. Development of instruments and system of monitoring and evaluation of National Medium-Term Development Plan performance for apparatus sectors including national priorities and sector priorities;
- d. Technical Assistance for Local Government in the development of activities and programs planning including development of bureaucracy reform;
- e. Improvement of *Bappenas* human resource capacity and synergy between *Bappenas* and other ministries/non-departmental institutions;
- f. Developing handbook on state apparatus development to present and comprehensively analyze several issues concerning apparatus development, summarize and assess the existing policies, and recommend policies referred to current condition.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Updated database to support policy making of state apparatus;
 - 2) Developed policy review and policy alternatives for state apparatus sector as details elaboration of main policies of the National Medium-Term Development Plan;
 - 3) Developed instruments and National Medium-Term Development Plan monitoring and evaluation system in state apparatus sector;
 - 4) Improved capacity of local government in developing bureaucracy reform;
 - 5) Improved capacity of *Bappenas* particularly in carrying out its roles and mandates;
 - 6) Availability of handbook of state apparatus development.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Increasing the capacity of *Bappenas* in policy planning and monitoring, and evaluation of state apparatus development in line with the achievement of other targets stated in National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 particularly to realize the improvement of good public governance;
 - 2) Improving the coordination and synergy of *Bappenas* with all of its stakeholders for state apparatus development.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 5,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 5,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 5,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Extension of Regional Economic Development Program (RED)
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is one of the few Asian countries which has reformed its political and economic system by adopting a decentralization process starting in 2001. Local and regional governments have obtained a wide range of autonomy at the sub-national level. However, personnel and technical capacities of the local governments for a sound planning and implementation of regional economic development policies and initiatives are often still limited.

In the National Medium-Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN) 2010-2014, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has defined the objective of economic development to improve people's welfare by focusing on (a) sustainable economic growth, (b) the creation of strong economic sectors, and (c) inclusive and fair economic development. GoI has also strengthened the role of the local government for regional development by integrating guidelines for regional economic and local development into the RPJMN. The local government strategy addresses the following five key issues.

- a. Improvement of regional economic management.
- b. Increased skills and capacity of regional economic executives.
- c. Facilitating local government for regional economy development
- d. Strategic cooperation through inter district cooperation and Public Private Partner (PPP).
- e. Increased access to physical supportive infrastructure.

To address those issues, an extension of the Regional Economic Development (RED) Program for another phase is needed, but to diversify the interventions is new demand that has been identified.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Sustainably supporting the implementation of national, local, and regional economy development strategy;
- b. Thematic extension of local and regional economic development approach;
- c. Continuation of local and regional economic development assistance to West Kalimantan;
- d. Replication of local and regional economic development in another region to verify the mechanism of local and regional economy development facility;
- e. Establishment of a sustainable local and regional economic development facility beyond its pilot phase.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Development of micro, small, and medium enterprises in the regions;
- 2) Improvement of the business climate;
- 3) Promotion of the region.

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the competitiveness of the regions;
- 2) Enhancing the economic development in local and regional level.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	10,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
	Sub Total	: US\$	10,000,000	-	Others : US\$	0
				<hr/>		
				Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$			10,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study for The Domestic Distribution of Liquid Natural Gas to Large Scale Gas Fired Power Plants in Indonesia – Phase I
2. **Duration** : 48 months
3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

6. **Background and Justification**

The Government of Indonesia has regulated the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of domestic distribution of Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), including for large scale gas fired power plants. It also provides challenge for LNG utility regarding climate change program to reduce green house gas emission. Based on the Presidential Regulation Number 51/2006, energy consumption mix must be more than 30% for gas. In order to meet that challenge, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) needs to become one that leads in emission reduction in the future. This action must be supported by good corporate governance, better strategy, and good human resource capital. To obtain a better strategy, it is needed to conduct analysis and review on the domestic distribution of LNG to large scale gas fired power plants in Indonesia.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Feasibility study and environmental impact review on domestic LNG distribution scheme in Indonesia, including logistic, technical, commercial, environmental impact, and distribution strategy development;
- b. Training courses of domestic LNG distribution to large scale gas fired power plants in Indonesia with special consideration on environmental impact.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Document of feasibility study;
 - 2) Improved capacity of the domestic LNG distribution to large scale gas fired power plants in Indonesia with special consideration on environmental impact.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the use of national energy resources;
 - 2) Reducing the electric power generating cost;
 - 3) Improving the environmental impact of large scale power generation plants.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	100,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	100,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
			Sub Total	: US\$		0	
TOTAL : US\$			100,000				

1. **Project Title** : Fortification of Cooking Oil with Vitamin A in Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
b. Ministry of Health,
c. Ministry of Industry,
d. Ministry of Trade,
e. National Agency for Drug and Food Control,
f. Indonesia Coalition for Fortification
-

6. Background and Justification

There is presently no national vitamin A fortification program in Indonesia. Vitamin A supplementation in Indonesia for the last twenty five years has been undertaken by bi-annual capsule distribution to pre-school children. There is a growing interest around the world in fortification of cooking oil with vitamin A. Recent demonstration project in Indonesia which shows that it is feasible, effective, and accepted by consumers. Cooking oil manufacturers are already voluntarily fortifying branded cooking oil with vitamin A as various consumers compete for a larger market share. However, branded cooking oil is less than 25% of the total cooking oil consumed in Indonesia. Most of the consumed cooking oil is unbranded and sold at local small shops. The two largest producers of unbranded cooking oil have agreed to voluntarily fortify their product if the project will help with the procurement of vitamin A, equipment for mixing it into the cooking oil, and reagents for quality control for the first year, until mandatory standards are enacted by the Ministry of Industry.

Nutritional blindness as a result of Vitamin A deficiency has been eliminated as a significant public health problem, but low serum vitamin A continues to plague a large number of children and increases the mortality risk due to infectious diseases, particularly diarrhea, and pneumonia. A health survey of 2007 found that diarrhea and pneumonia were the major causes of mortality and that as many as 25,000 children were lost annually to these diseases. Fortification of cooking oil, which is universally consumed by almost all Indonesian families, will substantially reduce this mortality.

Bappenas is the executing agency for this project, including the management staff from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry, National Agency for *Drug and Food Control* (NADFC), the Ministry of Trade, and Indonesia Coalition for Fortification or *Koalisi Fortifikasi Indonesia* (KFI). The Ministry of Industry will be developing mandatory standards that will be enacted in 2011, NADFC will be doing quality assurance of the fortified cooking oil, and the Ministry of Health will be assisting with the social marketing.

7. Scope of Work

Initial production of fortified cooking oil for the 100,000,000 people consuming the unbranded cooking oil in Indonesia as the focus of the project. Then, the activities will include:

- a. Training for cooking oil producers on fortifying their unbranded cooking oil;
- b. Quality control of fortified cooking oil by the producers;
- c. Establishing a mandatory cooking oil fortification standard;
- d. Explaining to consumers the advantage of vitamin A enriched foods through social marketing and participatory community dialogue;
- e. Monitoring the program impact on serum vitamin A and health status, as well as the social marketing impact on consumer behavior;
- f. Project management that ensures high standards of program implementation.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased assurance that cooking oil is fortified to the level of 30% of the recommended dietary allowance from the fortified oil;
 - 2) Development of a mandatory standard for cooking oil fortification by 2011;
 - 3) Increased knowledge of consumers about the importance of fortified products;
 - 4) Reduced number of children with low serum vitamin A (<20 ug/dl);
 - 5) Reduced number of mortality of pre-school children due to diarrhea and pneumonia;
 - 6) Increased capacity of various research institutes to evaluate community vitamin levels;
 - 7) Increased capacity of cooking oil manufactures to monitor the quality of product;
 - 8) Increased capacity of the NADFC to undertake quality assurance of fortified food products.
- b. Outcome

Increasing the consumption of cooking oil with Vitamin A in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 2,369,325	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 2,369,325	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,369,325			

1. **Project Title** : Improvement of Planning for Development Funding
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The achievement of national development objectives as stated in the Long-Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang (RPJP 2005-2025) and the National Medium-Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN 2010-2014) requires large financial support, whether from government or private sector. Due to the limited funding ability, the Government needs to improve the planning for development funding to ensure the availability of adequate funds for the implementation of the development.

The planning for development funding has an important and strategic role to guarantee the success in achieving national development objectives. The policy is not limited to sources that can be managed by governments themselves but also in the synergy between the various sources of development funding, including the cooperation between the government and private sector.

Currently, approach on planning for development funding is being transformed by the implementation of the principle of performance-based budgeting and medium-term expenditure framework. Both of these principles are applied not only at the central level but also at local government level. The implementation of the planning for development funding also requires good coordination.

Updated planning process of development funding is considered to be urgent needs to be done. As a central agency, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) plays a major role in formulating various policies related to government's planning for development funding. Therefore, it needs an effort to strengthen the quality of national planning for development funding which is expected to answer the demands in the implementation of national development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Review on the policies and regulations related to the planning for development funding;
- b. Review on the implementation of the planning for development funding that has been applied;
- c. Various studies and reviews on the utilization of funding sources of national development, both funding from the government and the cooperation between the government and private;
- d. Investigating the potential utilization of non-governmental development funding for the implementation of development;

- e. Strengthening the planning and information system for development funding;
- f. Capacity building of human resources involved in the planning for development funding;
- g. Increasing the institutional planning and management capability of development funding;
- h. Strengthening the implementation of performance-based budgeting and planning at central and local levels;
- i. Strengthening the inter-agency coordination in the planning for development funding;
- j. Strengthening the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation mechanism of the utilization of government development funding sources.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improved quality of the planning on national development funding.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the national development planning in order to achieve the national development goals.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	25,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	25,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL		: US\$	25,000,000				

1. **Project Title** : Indonesia Water and Sanitation Policy and Action Planning Facility - Phase III (WASPOLA III)
 2. **Duration** : 47 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
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6. Background and Justification

The implementation of Water and Sanitation Policy and Action (WASPOLA) I and II has improved access for poor society to adequate and sustainable water supply and environmental sanitation services. This achievement has contributed in increasing economic growth. Therefore, the WASPOLA III is proposed in order to strengthen the capacity of Government of Indonesia (GoI) to guide development of Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (WSES) of sector through establishment of flexible facility that can support emerging needs related to policy development, policy implementation, and sector management.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Developing WSES policies in response to the evolving political, economic, social, and technological context and best practices;
- b. Developing systems and procedures for the implementation of WSES policies;
- c. Strengthening sector management functions, emphasizing on coordination and communication, knowledge management, human resource development, and monitoring and evaluation;
- d. Effectively and efficiently managing the program that is responsive to stakeholder needs.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Strengthened policy framework of the community based WSES, institutionally-based WSES, and water resource management that enhance the strategic participation of women and the poor;
 - 2) Increased effectivity of system and procedure for the extension of national policies, strategies, and action plan to provincial and district government;
 - 3) Availability of mechanism for participation of civil society, particularly women and the poor, in decision-making process concerning WSES policy implementation;
 - 4) Strengthened coordination and communication among the GoI agencies involved in the WSES sector;
 - 5) Establishment of facility management unit and program and facility management system

b. Outcome

- 1) Improving the access for Indonesians, particularly the poor, to adequate and sustainable water supply and environmental sanitation services;
- 2) Contributing to increase the economic growth.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,325,429	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	2,325,429	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$			2,325,429		

1. **Project Title** : Infrastructure Project Development Facility
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
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6. Background and Justification

There is no doubt that infrastructures development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in every country is applied because of the interest of public sector to bring private financing and managerial skills to public services provision. By using private sector management as a tool, PPPs contribute towards achieving better success operation and more cost-effective outcome. More specifically, national and local authorities tend to form PPPs due to the nature of infrastructure development projects which demand particular "know-how" and resources.

Nowadays, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) is facing problems of PPP projects. The lack of adequate preparation of PPP project has been one of the most critical impediments affecting infrastructure development in Indonesia. The background of project studies has proven a fact that the absence of adequate and reliable technical and financial information on PPP projects, particularly any detailed analysis of the various risks affecting investors, has been the main reason for a low interest among investors on the PPP projects. On the other hand, it contributes to GoI's unwillingness to provide any risk-sharing support. Without the possibility of such support, reputable investors, especially from overseas, continue to show lack of interest for investing in PPP projects.

In order to address the lack of adequate project preparation, which also hampers effective risk allocation, GoI intends to establish Project Development Facility (PDF). The objective is to assist the line ministries, contracting agencies, and local government to prepare PPP infrastructure projects.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of policy and regulation in public private partnership infrastructure project development;
- b. Development of PDF revolving fund mechanism;
- c. Formulation of project preparation document (feasibility study, tender document, etc);
- d. Technical assistance in tender and transaction process;
- e. PPP scheme dissemination;
- f. Strengthening of PPP center unit and PPP nodes;
- g. Capacity building in PPP.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Established Project Development Facility (PDF);
 - 2) Designed, contracted, and executed infrastructure public-private partnership (PPP) projects;
 - 3) Strengthened PPP center unit and PPP nodes;
 - 4) Increased capacity for financing Public Sector Participation (PSP) projects;
 - 5) Increased knowledge of stakeholders on PPP scheme.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Accelerating private sector participation in infrastructure for national and decentralized PSP projects;
 - 2) Adopting the open and transparent bidding processes as well as transaction execution.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding					
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0	
-	Grant	: US\$	30,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0	
Sub Total			: US\$	30,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total		: US\$	0	
TOTAL			: US\$	30,000,000				

1. **Project Title** : Integrated Transportation Development Plan for Sea Lane Ocean Craft (SLOC) I, II, and III
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
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6. Background and Justification

Since the ratification of 1982 Marine Law Convention through Law Number 17/1985, Indonesia has proceeded to decide three Indonesian Sea Lane Ocean Crafts (SLOCs), namely SLOC I, II, and III. The three SLOCs proposed by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) were adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in 1998. The SLOCs were defined further in which SLOC I links South China ocean and Indian ocean, passing through Natuna sea, Karimata strait, Java sea, and Sunda strait.; SLOC II links Pacific ocean and Indian ocean, passing through Maluku sea, Seram sea, Banda sea, Ombai sea, and Sawu sea.

While the definition of SLOC has been approached from both security and economic points of view, the later has not been fully assessed with regard to how the determination of the three SLOCs may contribute to the Indonesian economy. In fact, two of the Indonesian SLOCs (i.e., SLOCs II and III) pass through the eastern part of the nation, so that the development of seaport along these two SLOCs may contribute to the promotion of regional balance and growth acceleration for remote and disadvantage areas. This is also in line with the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025 which explicitly states that the mission of the existence of SLOC is an opportunity to improve regional economic, particularly those seaports, infrastructure and products/commodities, growth poles and prioritized areas/economic clusters development. In order to achieve economic synergies to penetrate global market, the SLOCs corridors have to be implemented with integrated inter-regional and inter-sector cooperation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Analyzing transport system of SLOC I (Sunda strait), SLOC II (Lombok-Bali), SLOC III (Timor-Papua): the existing, in the past, and that of in the future project (up to 2050);
- b. Analyzing and projecting freight movement in order to support sustainable national development and integration with the global economy;
- c. Developing and formulating master plan for the three SLOCs, including related infrastructure required to support sustainable - national development and integration with the global economy;
- d. Providing recommendation for a set of policy and strategies to implement the master plan.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Establishment of an integrated transport master plan for SLOC I, SLOC II, and SLOC III and related regions.
- b. Outcome
Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the cargo and logistic throughout Indonesia in relation to potential national income from the national and international shipping services.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding
- Loan : US\$ 0	- Central Government : US\$ 100,000
- Grant : US\$ 1,000,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total : US\$ 1,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
	- Others : US\$ 0
	Sub Total : US\$ 100,000
TOTAL : US\$ 1,100,000	

1. **Project Title** : Maluku and Papua Regional Transportation Master Plan Study
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
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6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is an archipelagic country characterized with high diversity among its sub-regions, which can be largely defined as those of Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali - West Nusa Tenggara - East Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku - Papua. While the high diversity of characteristics among those sub-regions has been well understood, there has been lack of sub-regional and transport systems development plan which takes into account and therefore makes most benefit from specific characteristics of the sub-regions. At the moment, the regional transport master plans for the sub-regions of Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi have already been developed. This study complements the earlier studies by formulating regional and transport development plan for Maluku and Papua regions.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying and analyzing the current economic, social, and environmental conditions of Maluku-Papua regions;
- b. Identifying and proposing development framework and sector development strategy for Maluku-Papua regions;
- c. Identifying and forecasting people and freight movements within the sub-region and its linkages to the rest of the nation and to the world;
- d. Proposing an integrated inter-modal transport master plan which prioritizes transport mode that is suitable for the regions;
- e. Proposing policy, strategies, and action plan to realize the proposed master plan.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. **Output**
Availability of an integrated regional and inter-modal transport master plan for Maluku-Papua for the medium-term.
- b. **Outcome**
Providing an integrated multimodal transport system which suits regional characteristics and supports regional development for Maluku-Papua.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 200,000
-	Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 2,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 200,000	
TOTAL			: US\$ 2,200,000		

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : National Urban System Development Strategy by Urban Infrastructure Management |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency |
-

6. Background and Justification

Urban areas phenomenon is always related to the rapid population growth and high urbanization rate. Based on the Indonesia's population projection 2005-2025, the percentage of urban population will be up to 59.3% in 2015 and will be reaching 67.5% in 2025. The escalation in rural to urban migration also causes urban sprawling and overpopulation in the fringe area. In the mean time, there are 98 cities in Indonesia, 56.1% of which are medium-sized cities.

Unfortunately, the extensive growth is not balanced by broader infrastructure provision. Poor infrastructure condition - from poor road quality, improper public transportation services, poor drainage facility, to extensive slum areas - is a common condition in every city in Indonesia. While the city as the center of activities needs proper and well maintained infrastructure to ensure that all mobility of activities could be conducted effectively and efficiently. A city without good infrastructure will be facing problems such as traffic jam, pollution, and poor health rate of the population. All of those will be contributed in forming an unsustainable city.

Those problems are caused by the unsettled role sharing between central government and city government in infrastructure management, considering the cross-region characteristic of infrastructure system and network. In the other side, local government fiscal capacity will never be adequate to finance all infrastructure development and management programs. Investors and/or private sectors participation is needed in this city infrastructure development. Therefore, it needs a strategy for development and management of city infrastructure, including strategy for public-private partnership development, so that concrete efforts to improve city infrastructure quality and actualize the sustainable development could be conducted.

Those are also supported by one of the strategies in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 which is to increase provision of public services based on the Urban Services Standard. Related to that, there has been stated a goal that in 2014, 30% of cities in Indonesia will have fulfilled the requirements from the Urban Services Standard.

The formation of strategy for development and management of city infrastructure is expected to be an "umbrella" project/activity for the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) activities or any other similar projects. All of those activities will also be coordinated in National Urban Development Coordination Team. One of the main agenda of the team is to discuss and complete all national urban development policies and strategies (including its indicators, criteria, data and information).

7. **Scope of Work**

Technical assistance for cities to form a strategy of city infrastructure development and management.

8. **Priority**

National Development Management Support System

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Developing a city infrastructure management framework
- b. Outcome
Accelerating the improvement of infrastructure management selected by some particular criteria.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	11,139,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	11,139,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL			: US\$	11,139,000			

1. **Project Title** : Partnership for Justice
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
b. Ministry of Law and Human Rights,
c. Supreme Court,
d. Attorney General Office,
e. National Human Rights Commissions
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6. Background and Justification

The law and justice sector is essential in supporting Indonesia's status as an emerging middle-income country. The sector's performance, however, points to the need for donor assistance to concentrate on supporting Indonesia to increase the use of its own resources. Although Indonesia's law and justice sector is central to this process, its performance lags behind that of other low to middle-income countries and has the potential to act as a bottleneck to the sustainable and inclusive development in the country. In response to this risk, one of the goals expressed in Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 is to "entrench the rule of law and uphold human rights".

Significant positive structural reforms to the Indonesian law and justice sector have been undertaken over the past ten years, including the separation of the judiciary from the government executive agencies, the recognition of a broad range of basic human rights, and the establishment of a number of new and specialized supervisory institutions. However, the sector continues to face a range of challenges, resulting in a severe lack of public trust in key sector institutions. The crisis of public confidence in the law and justice sector may result in the sustainable impacts. Without adequate support from the public, the sector will not be able to attract personnel, resources, and constructive engagement with civil society required in order to make positive reforms.

The significance of the law and justice sector to Indonesia's broader development goals, the fact that Indonesia has made a number of recent high-level commitments to reform in the sector, and the existence of important relationships with donor counterparts are the primary reasons to continue assistance to the sector.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Transforming the high-level reform commitments made over the past ten years into concrete improvements to the way the community interacts with the sector;
- b. Capacity building for the government apparatus in justice enforcement;
- c. Enhancement policy dialogue on justice among stakeholders.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Expanded access to court-based dispute settlement for the poor and marginalized groups;
- 2) Improved capacity of public prosecutors to prosecute corruption-related crimes;
- 3) Improved public access to judicial decisions and annual reports of key institutions;
- 4) Promotion of policy dialogue around the establishment of a state-funded legal aid system;
- 5) Support for the capacity of human rights commissions and civil society to monitor the delivery of legal services and information to the public.

b. Outcome

Ensuring the ability of Indonesia's courts, prosecutors, and human rights institutions to supply better quality of legal services and information to the community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
- Loan	: US\$	0	- Central Government	: US\$	0
- Grant	: US\$	35,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>			- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	35,000,000	- Others	: US\$	0
			<hr/>		
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$		35,000,000			

- 1. Project Title** : Project Preparation Technical Assistance for Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP) - Phase II
 - 2. Duration** : 12 months
 - 3. Location** : West Java
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Citarum river is the largest river in West Java Province which flows from the springs of Mount Wayang (Bandung District) along the 350 miles to the downstream of Tanjung area (Karawang District). Citarum River plays an important role for socio-economic life, particularly in West Java and Jakarta. However, there are so many problems that have been identified in Citarum River, such as low water quality, deforestation and degradation in the upstream of catchments area, ground water suction, and degradation of hydraulics infrastructure.

Roadmap for Integrated Water Resources Management in the Citarum River Basin (CRB) is structured to achieve its vision as follows:

- a. to formulate and ensure a more assertive form of a shared vision of the stakeholders regarding the future of CRB (until 2023);
- b. to compare the condition of water resources in the current CRB with the vision set forth;
- c. to formulate the objectives in several key areas;
- d. to conduct development and intervention in the form of activities to ensure the successful implementation of the achievement of the objectives of each key area.

In the second tranche, the implementation roadmap Integrated Water Resources Management in the CRB is expected to include components:

- a. improved water supply for Bandung;
- b. management of floods in the downstream area of Citarum River;
- c. improved land and water management (including development of System of Rice Intensification/SRI in order to save water);
- d. control of land management in upstream areas to reduce erosion;
- e. management of water quality / waste water treatment (waste water treatment plant construction / WWTP); and
- f. development of water supply and sanitation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Feasibility study on the development of Citarum Water Resources Management, including: management of water resources in Bandung, flood management in the Citarum river downstream, land and water management, development of the SRI, control of land management in upstream areas, water quality management/waste water treatment, and water supply and sanitation;

- b. Preparation for Citarum River Basin project;
- c. Initial procurement of consultancy services and construction work;
- d. Preparing plan for social development and environmental protection.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Detailed feasibility study;
 - 2) Procurement for second-tranche activities;
 - 3) Monitoring report on compliance with social and environmental safeguards.
- b. Outcome

Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of second-tranche of Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program implementation.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 100,000
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 100,000	
TOTAL : US\$			1,100,000		

1. **Project Title** : Rural Transportation Development Plan Study
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Despite the fact that 82.31% of Indonesia consist of rural areas, the rural population and economy have not fully benefited from the rapid economic growth in Indonesia, resulting in urban-rural development discrepancies and income inequalities. Up to now, 68.5% of the poor in Indonesia live in rural areas. Inadequate rural transport has confined rural communities access to important services such as health and education. Moreover, lack of proper rural transport system has adversely affected rural-based economy, such as agriculture and agro-industry, resulting in losses of the nation's comparative advantages. Good rural transport system will improve urban-rural and domestic connectivity of the nation and support the economic growth, poverty alleviation, and regional equality.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying the existing conditions of rural areas and their demography, socio-economy, spatial structure, clusters of economy, and other physical and non-physical characteristics;
- b. Identifying the current transport infrastructure and services in rural areas and their linkages to urban areas and transport system backbones;
- c. Conducting case-studies in order to perform a more-detailed analysis;
- d. Proposing rural transport development plan for the medium-term that improves domestic connectivity, supports rural-based industry, and alleviates rural poverty and regional inequality;
- e. Formulating a set of policy and strategies to realize the proposed rural transport development plan in Indonesia.

8. Priority

Regional and Spatial Planning

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of rural transport development plan for the medium-term;
 - 2) Increased accessibility to employment and other services as well as improvement of inter-regional connectivity, economic growth, poverty reduction, and better regional balance.
- b. Outcome

Improving the economy and welfare of rural community.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 100,000
-	Grant	: US\$	1,000,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 1,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total : US\$ 100,000	
TOTAL : US\$			1,100,000		

1. **Project Title** : Southern Sumatera and Western Java Regional and Transport Development Plan with regard to Sunda Bridge Project
2. **Duration** : 18 months
3. **Location** : Banten, South Sumatera
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

6. Background and Justification

The planned Sunda Strait Bridge connecting Sumatera and Java islands will have significant impacts in terms of economy, social, and environment, especially on the southern part of Sumatera and western part of Java, due to the formation of large economic clusters and corridors around the bridge. An integrated regional and transport plan for the southern part of Sumatera and the western part of Java is therefore needed in order to realize the expected economic benefits yet avoid the potential negative impacts of the planned bridge.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Identifying and analyzing the economic, social, and environmental impacts of Sunda Strait Bridge development on Sumatera and Java islands in general and southern Sumatera and western Java in particular;
- b. Identifying the project formation of economic clusters and corridors and estimating people and freight movements in Sumatera and Java as a result of the Sunda Strait Bridge development;
- c. Review and analysis for reposition of ferry transport currently servicing Merak-Bakauheni;
- d. Review and analysis for regional and integrated, inter-modal transport development for Southern Sumatera and Western Java that fully benefits from the existing of the Sunda Strait Bridge.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

An integrated regional and transport development plan for Southern Sumatera and Western Java by the development of Sunda Strait Bridge.

b. Outcome

- 1) Enhancing the synergic economic regional connectivity between Java and Sumatera;
- 2) Improving regional and national economic growth and welfare.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 3,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 3,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 300,000 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 300,000 	
TOTAL : US\$ 3,300,000			

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening Development Planning on Population, Family Planning, Gender Mainstreaming, and Child Protection through Capacity Building
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : National Family Planning Coordinating Board
-

6. Background and Justification

There is consensus among policy makers and program managers that lowering population growth will open opportunities for Indonesia to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The development achievements of Indonesia at population and gender sector have shown a progress but not maximally satisfied. The total fertility rate has decreased to the level of 2.3 (2007), but the rate still varies between areas and social and economic status. The lowest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is DI. Yogyakarta province with 1.5, while the highest is East Nusa Tenggara and Maluku with 3.7. Meanwhile the TFR in rural is higher than in urban, 2.8 and 2.3 respectively. In addition, the unmet need had increased from 8.6% in 2003 to 9.1% in 2007. Disparity of the unmet need ranges from 3.2% in Bangka Belitung province to 22.4% in Maluku. Therefore, to achieve gender equality needs more efforts. The case of violence against women that has been reported increasing from 7,789 cases in 2003 to 54,425 cases in 2008. Meanwhile, the women status at economic, politics, employment and at the decision making sectors is still left behind.

The policy directions in developing population and qualified small family in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 are (i) controlling the population quantity by enhancing the revitalization of family planning program; and (ii) enhancing the availability and quality of population data and information, through improving the population administration and synchronizing population related policies, to be an integrated and comprehensive population policies. The target for the next five years is achieving the Zero Growth Population/*Penduduk Tumbuh Seimbang* through setting the target of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) at 65% in 2014. The other target is to strengthen the institution of National Family Planning Coordinating Board/*Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (BKKBN) that has a new mandate through the enactment of the Law Number 52/2009 on the Family Planning and Population Development. Decentralization of Family Planning Program needs to be strengthened in the future.

Support from the international institution is necessary in achieving the national development planning goals as part of efforts to achieve the targets of MDGs. As an institution responsible in the preparation of national development planning, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) needs capacity building for its staff and institutional in preparing the development of family planning.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Training for *Bappenas* staff to enhance the capacity in developing the national planning on the programs of population, family planning, women empowerment, gender equality, and child protection;

- b. Technical assistance in conducting academic analysis on the issues of population and gender, and development as basis for conducting the National Medium-Term Development Plan;
- c. Technical assistance in conducting population projection as a basis for formulating the targets of National Medium-Term Development Plan.
- d. Technical assistance in conducting data analysis to be used in formulating the targets of the next National Medium-Term Development Plan.
- e. Sharing lessons learned from other countries that have successfully conducted their program in population and gender;
- f. Technical assistance for *Bappenas* in enhancing sex disaggregated data availability.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increased capacity of Bappenas staff in the issues of population, family planning, child protection, women empowerment, and gender equality and its linkages to development;
- 2) Availability of academic situation analysis document on the issues of population, child protection, women empowerment, gender equality, and development as basis for conducting National Medium-Term Development Plan.
- 3) Availability of data on population, gender equality, young people, sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS to support population and development policies.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the capacity of Bappenas in performing its role on development planning of population policies;
- 2) Strengthening the coordinating functions of Bappenas across development stakeholders at government institutions and civil service organizations; and across areas at national, provinces, and districts.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
-	Loan : US\$	0	- Central Government : US\$ 200,000
-	Grant : US\$	3,000,000	- Regional Government : US\$ 0
<hr/>			- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$	3,000,000	- Others : US\$ 0
			<hr/>
		Sub Total	: US\$ 200,000
TOTAL : US\$		3,200,000	

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening Knowledge Management for Effective Project Planning and Implementation
 2. **Duration** : 36 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The government has used external loans and grants/*Pinjaman dan Hibah Luar Negeri* (PHLN) sources within the framework of development cooperation since the 1960s from a number of multilateral financing institutions. The scope of development cooperation financed by PHLN is extremely varied ranging from infrastructure projects, social projects like education and health care, reform of the regulatory framework of community empowerment for poverty reduction.

From the result of the cooperation all this time, we realize that a fairly large portfolio of PHLN in Indonesia has generated a number of lesson learned that can be applied. With the large portfolio of PHLN, the scope of the existing knowledge is very extensive covering the substance of sector development, regional, effectiveness of the project implementation to the innovative pilot program potential to be applied in larger scale. However, the lesson learned system has not been systematically arranged so that the results of the knowledge has not been completely utilized, especially by the government. Therefore, the more structured knowledge management system is required so that the demand and the availability of resources or knowledge supply can be a synergy.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Analyzing the planning and implementation process from various level of project's accomplishment and preparing a workable knowledge management system;
- b. Presenting workshop activities as a mean for enriching and exchanging knowledge products including the effort to develop the knowledge sharing network;
- c. Arranging several training activities such as in-house training to increase the level of comprehension on strategy, policy, procedure ,and financial instruments/facilities together with government rules and regulations;
- d. Publishing the result of consulting study/analysis and the result of exchange/enrichment of the knowledge products.
- e. Comparative study on best practice of effective project planning and implementation process and on the implementation of successful knowledge product management system.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Recommendation on rules, regulations, or procedures in project preparation and implementation;
- 2) Enhanced understanding of government staffs in donor's policy, procedures, or their financing instruments as well as government rules and regulations in foreign assisted projects both in central agencies and in line ministries;
- 3) Publishment of a number of knowledge product enrichment documents.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the quality of project planning and implementation using PHLN financing;
- 2) Increasing the variety of utilization of financing instrument as well as the application of innovative project approaches.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		-	Central Government : US\$
			0		0
-	Grant	: US\$	500,000	-	Regional Government : US\$
					0
	Sub Total	: US\$	500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$
					0
				-	Others : US\$
					0
				Sub Total	: US\$
					0
TOTAL : US\$			500,000		

1. **Project Title** : Strengthening Partnership for the Improvement of Women and Child Welfare
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
b. Indonesia Statistics Agency,
c. Ministry of Home Affairs,
d. Ministry of National Education,
e. Ministry of Health,
f. Ministry of Industry,
g. Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection,
h. Ministry of Social Affairs.
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia has made a good progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), notably, reducing poverty and improving education and literacy. The progress has lagged in others, such as improving maternal and child health, and access to safe water. Nutrition status of children has also been improved, however, most recent study indicated that about 36.8% of under five-year children in Indonesia suffer from stunting. In spite of success in eradicating the *xerophthalmia*, the prevalence of diseases related with deficiencies of vitamin A is still considered as a public health problem, besides, low level of vitamin A serum could increase the risk of death for the children.

Among various communicable diseases considered as serious public health problems that require special attention due to their impact on the children welfare are Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The national prevalence of HIV is 0.2%, meanwhile the proportion of AIDS cases were 5.23 per 100,000 people (2008). HIV epidemic is multi dimension problem that has been increased to be concentrated.

The main challenge of national development is huge regional disparities, for example, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) varies dramatically across provinces from 19 per 1,000 live births in Yogyakarta and 74 per 1,000 live births in West Sulawesi. Various factors determining the welfare of women and children include limited access of the early childhood education and limited assurance of the child protection.

Recognizing the urgency of those challenges, there is a need to strengthen the partnership between government and international development partners in order to develop an integrated program addressing the problem of women and children. The proposed activities will be focused on selected areas, as follows:

- a. Young child survival and development is addressed through the coordinated efforts of two program components: (i) health and nutrition and (ii) water and sanitation;
- b. Basic education and gender equality is addressed by the education program;

- c. HIV, AIDS, and children are addressed through the fighting HIV and AIDS program,
- d. Child protection: preventing and responding to violence, exploitation, and abuse is addressed primarily by the Child Protection Program,
- e. Policy, advocacy, and partnerships for children's rights, with communication and planning, monitoring, and evaluation taking lead roles.

7. Scope of Work

The proposed activities of the cooperation will give emphasis on the following issues:

- a. Scaled-up high impact health and nutrition efforts;
- b. Scaled-up efforts to contribute to the targets for safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation;
- c. Increased educational opportunities to reach the target of nine years of quality basic education for all children;
- d. Preventing HIV and AIDS and slowing the epidemic's rate of transmission among children and young people;
- e. Creating a protective and empowering environment which protects increasing proportions of children from abuse, violence and exploitation, including in conflict- and disaster-affected areas.

Various component of activities of the proposed programs are as follows:

- a. Provision of consultants to support the implementation of studies and assessments;
- b. Education and training for public service officers, namely health care workers, trainers, food inspectors, etc;
- c. Procurement of fortification apparatus and fortifier, vaccines, educative toys to support the implementation of early childhood education, and construction material for water supply and sanitation facilities;
- d. Workshop, seminars, and coordination meeting;
- e. Strengthening the regulations related with maternal and child welfare at local level;
- f. Development of guidelines and manuals to support the programs implementation;
- g. Development of information, education, and communication materials;
- h. Documentation of projet result and dissemination of good practices.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved coverage of health and nutrition programs;
 - 2) Improved household access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation;
 - 3) Improved access to education and school participation;
 - 4) Increased number of districts producing MDG data;
 - 5) Increased number of trained public service officers.

b. Outcome

Strengthening the partnership between government and international development partners in order to develop an integrated program addressing the problem of women and children.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	77,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total			: US\$	77,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0		
				- Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total			: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 77,000,000							

1. **Project Title** : Study on Integrated Transport Master Plan for Belawan Port Area
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : North Sumatera
4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

6. Background and Justification

Belawan port is located at Malaka strait, in which all of the international shipping lines pass through the strait. Every year approximately 40 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) of containers are shipped. Other commodities like fishing port are also located here. Based on the master plan for the development of Belawan port, this port is being proposed to become international port in Malacca strait which will be utilized not only for local cargo but also international cargo. Belawan port area is now having passenger, container, and fishing terminals. In 2011 Belawan port is estimated to handle roughly 0.88 million TEUs and is expected to achieve the target of 15.56 million TEUs in 2032.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Analyzing the port transportation system in concern with projected port traffic;
- b. Analyzing the integrated transport master plan;
- c. Analyzing cargo flow;
- d. Developing rail yard, determining rail infrastructure needs, and establishing roadway demand.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Formulated master plan of integrated transport for Belawan port area.
- b. Outcome
Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of Belawan port to be developed as the international hub.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 300,000 Sub Total : US\$ 300,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 300,000			

1. **Project Title** : Support for Aid for Development Effectiveness
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency,
b. Ministry of Finance,
c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
d. Ministry of Economic Affairs,
e. National Public Procurement Agency,
f. State Secretary.
-

6. Background and Justification

As a signatory of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Indonesia has committed to the aid effectiveness principles in particular to harmonize and align the aid delivery in reducing poverty and inequality, increasing economic growth, capacity building, and accelerating the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Following a series of commitments in the declaration, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has developed essential strategies not only focusing on aid effectiveness, but also taking concrete and effective action to address new challenges in the aid for development along Indonesian development context.

Responding to this new development, GoI has established a roadmap to strengthen aid effectiveness, called the JAKARTA COMMITMENT: AID FOR DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS INDONESIA'S ROAD MAP TO 2014. This roadmap sets out the strategic vision, along with our development partners, expected to commit and base on the key pillars of our development effectiveness agenda. The agenda is based on the Paris Declaration principles and the Accra Agenda for action commitments and developing a model for delivering the development effectiveness in a middle income context. The Jakarta Commitment was signed by the Government officials on January 12, 2009. The document has been adopted by 26 development partners. Nonetheless, in implementing the Jakarta Commitment requires a coordination mechanism. The GoI has developed such mechanism consisting of a high commitment at ministerial level, a steering committee to provide direction for all parties and activities, a Management Committee (MC) to assure the effective implementation of the road map supported by Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and a dedicated secretariat.

The basic idea of such mechanism is called Aid For Development Effectiveness Secretariat (A4DES). The GoI has established an A4DES in the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*), to play a leading role in implementing Jakarta Commitment towards enhancement of Aid For Development Effectiveness (A4DE) in Indonesia. The arrangement for the Jakarta Commitment is to have a secretariat that will conduct all the necessary preparations of materials and activities related to A4DE. Nevertheless, support of signatory partners of Jakarta Commitment for A4DES will be a success key factor of the secretariat to provide necessary enabling role to implement Jakarta Commitment for the coming years up to 2014. The needs for support are not merely for the Secretariat, but most important is to enhance the capacity and function of all working groups involved in the Jakarta Commitment agenda.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity building, which will include series of training, workshops, seminars;
- b. Improvement of management information system, which will include establishment of integrated database system on external loans/grants project;
- c. Improvement of policy and regulatory framework, which will include various studies and assessment, and establishment of nationally managed Trust Fund.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of adequate skilled human resources;
- 2) Established database system on external loans/grants;
- 3) Publication of working paper, draft of policies recommendation, and regulations;
- 4) Establishment of nationally managed Trust Fund;
- 5) Survey report on the achievement of Paris Declaration indicators.

b. Outcome

Improving the development effectiveness supported by the effectiveness of the utilization of external loans and grants.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 500,000
- Grant	: US\$ 12,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 12,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 500,000
TOTAL : US\$ 12,500,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : Support for Local and Regional Economic Development (LRED)
 - 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Since 2000, the central government has been delegating its major authorities to local government especially at district level. According to the Law Number 32/2004 about Local Government, central government is responsible for six authorities i.e. fiscal, monetary, national defense and security, international affairs, justice and religion. The rest of the issues is delegated to province or district government. Furthermore, those delegated authorities are grouped into two types of authorities, they are mandatory authorities and optional authorities. Mandatory authorities deal with basic public services such as education, health, basic infrastructures, and licensing. This authority should be in the top of priority of local government agendas. The optional authorities mostly deal with issues related to welfare and economy. Since this authority is not a mandatory for local government, many local governments put aside this issue although it affects the economic welfare of local community. At the end, local government does not put enough resources to manage local economy.

Apart of those issues, the knowledge and capacity of local stakeholders in managing local economy are limited. Good and capable human resources are scarce at local level especially at district level. In the government side, lack of good human resources has caused allocation of less capable staffs to deal with local economy management. In the private sector, lack of good human resources has caused economy activities underdeveloped and lack of innovations and creativities to boost local economy.

Other related issue which is one of the negative implications of decentralization is that many district governments create regulations which hamper inter and intra regional trade. This regulation takes form as taxes and retribution which in many cases conflicts with other or higher level regulations. This condition has caused high cost economy and increased uncertainty for investment.

Many efforts have been being introduced by central government and some advanced regions. The formation of one stop services is one of the examples to simplify business licensing process. Other good example is utilization of stakeholder forum in order to resolve local issues in relation to local private sector development and local budget. However, these efforts need many resources (time, finance, and human resources) while the availability of resources is limited, whether at national level nor local level. Therefore, international assistance can help national and local government to improve their capacity to boost local and regional economy development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Simplification of business licensing, regulatory impact assessment, development of one stop services, development of IT for business licensing and other activities related to regulations and improving business climate for economic good governance
- b. Capacity building for human resources of government apparatus and business actor at local level and development of internship for local business actor;
- c. Development of inter-district and among stakeholder cooperation;
- d. Facilitation for local stakeholder in term of production, processing, as well as promotion and marketing of the products.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Increased local and regional economic development in Indonesia.

b. Outcome

Improving the capacity of local government in managing local and regional economy and investment

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 20,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 20,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 20,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Support for Natural Resources Development
 2. **Duration** : 30 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
ational Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The explosive growth of the world's population with reckless lifestyle in industrialized societies has driven a significant increase in demand for food and other agricultural commodities. At the same time, the rising energy prices by the use of food crops for bio-fuel, and stagnant food aid may undermine the food security of low income countries and low income people and increase the number of hunger.

Energy management is one of the greatest challenges the Government of Indonesia (GoI) currently faces. Since fossil energy resources still dominate the country's total energy consumption, the environment has suffered due to carbon dioxide emissions from energy use had grown by over 7% every year during the 1990s reaching some 270 million tons in 2000. Therefore, it is necessary for the GoI to provide incentives for the efficient use of energy and to optimize the energy mix.

Coastal areas, small islands, marine life, and fisheries play important roles in supplying food and energy, supporting natural cycles, regulating the global climate, and providing cultural services. With more than 17,000 islands and total coastline of close to 100 thousand km, Indonesia is vulnerable to coastal inundation due to sea level rise and such vulnerability that has not been properly considered in the current policy planning, both at national and local levels.

7. Scope of Work

a. Food supply security

- 1) Improving land and spatial planning to protect agricultural land;
- 2) Facilitating the provision of basic infrastructures for supporting the agriculture;
- 3) Facilitating the research and development for high value agriculture varieties;
- 4) Facilitating the promotion of investment and public funding in food and farming sector;
- 5) Facilitating the increment of nutrition level and quality, food diversification, and adapting global climate change in food and agriculture system.

b. Energy security

- 1) Developing policy initiatives to mitigate the initial impact of oil price shock;
- 2) Formulating policy initiatives to encourage self-sufficiency in oil production;
- 3) Formulating policy initiatives to reduce oil dependency;
- 4) Formulating policy initiatives to reduce energy intensity;
- 5) Formulating policy initiatives to protect the poor from the impact of higher and fluctuated oil prices.

- c. Marine and coastal resources management
 - 1) Developing a national integrated marine and coastal policy;
 - 2) Developing methodologies to estimate the vulnerability of marine and coastal resources;
 - 3) Assessing and improving regulations for better marine and coastal resource management, both national and local levels;
 - 4) Facilitating and providing detailed spatial planning for the utilization of marine and coastal resources;
 - 5) Enhancing and conducting capacity building for local governments to develop marine and coastal resource management.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Improved capacity of organization and human capital in natural resources sector;
- 2) Availability of policy/program/planning/initiatives in natural resources sector;
- 3) Networking relation with other countries and international agency for the development of natural resources sector;

b. Outcome

Increasing the efficiency of natural resource management with a specific emphasis to food and energy security, marine and coastal resources.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 15,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 15,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 15,000,000			

1. **Project Title** : Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Renewable Energy
 2. **Duration** : 30 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is committed to increase its primary energy portfolio, i.e. electricity, from the current 4.5% of energy used from renewable resources and low carbon sources to over 17% by 2025. The commitment is expressed in a Presidential Regulation Number 5/2006, which sets the direction for our national energy policies. This target will be reached by creating and enabling the environment, in which both private, including civil society organizations, and public sector organizations that have the mandate, right and responsibility to work on actual undertakings to achieve these targets. Energy Law has been promulgated and embeded to these principles. It also institutes the necessary tools for the Government to monitor the progress towards these targets.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical supports for the existing coordination mechanism (planning and programming), including the assistance to local governments for successful renewable resource development, such as identification, utilization, and monitoring of renewable resources, such as working areas of geothermal, a cluster land for bio-fuel raw materials, etc.;
- b. Capacity building both to train the required additional planner, scientist, engineers and others, as well as to develop the national research and development program - geothermal, solar and wind energy, hydro and ocean energy, bio-energy, etc.;
- c. Conducting (feasibility) studies and action plan for renewable energy development, including risk sharing mechanisms by which renewable resource can be confirmed and used, such as confirmation resources for geothermal, feed-in tariff for renewable energy, compensation fund for forestry depletion premium, etc.;
- d. Technical assistance with financial instruments that will allow local financial institutions to provide debt finance for renewable development, as this sector will need significant amount of capital in long term funds.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased use of renewable energy sources in national energy portfolio;
 - 2) Improved capacity of local government in managing energy (identifying and exploiting);
 - 3) Facilitation for the national center of excellence in renewable energy research;
 - 4) Improved investment climate in renewable energy industry.

- b. Outcome
- 1) Increasing investments in renewable energy, such as geothermal, solar cell and wind power, bio-fuel, ocean energy;
 - 2) Increasing the capacityof human resource, research and development, as well as implementing and sustaining the accelerated renewable energy development.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 10,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 10,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 10,000,000			

- 1. **Project Title** : The Development of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise National Database
 - 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 - 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 - 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 - 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. **Background and Justification**

A wide range of development activities for Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (C-MSMEs) in the Medium-Term National Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN) 2010-2014 requires a variety of data, but the availability of data that are suitable with the purpose of planning, monitoring, and evaluating still become a big challenge. The existing data on C-MSMEs are mainly macro-level data, mostly related to a country's economic indicator such as gross domestic product (GDP), numbers of workers, export values, investment values, and data on cooperatives limited to numbers of unit, human resources and business values. Other important data, including more aggregated data for International Business and Financial Centre (IBFC) and data related to technology application, product standard application, market coverage of C-MSMEs' product and services, and the supporting institutions for C-MSMEs, are scattered and variably available. These data are actually needed to address some development activities whose targets and achievements cannot be simply estimated using macro-level data.

The development of C-MSME national database, hence, becomes an immediate need for making concrete steps towards better planning, monitoring, and evaluation of development activities related to C-MSMEs. More importantly, a comprehensive C-MSME database can provide a better picture for policy makers to respond to the needs from the vibrant and competitive C-MSME communities in different sectors and locations. The development of C-MSME national database will include the establishment of a comprehensive C-MSME database and systems for data collection, maintenance, and updating, including relevant capacity building.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Evaluating current C-MSME database and identifying types of additional data needed for measuring the progress and achievement of C-MSME development activities in RPJMN 2010-2014, and for other development purposes;
- b. Evaluating current mechanism on C-MSME data collection, maintenance and updating, including the sources of data and the availability of resources;
- c. Designing various categories of C-MSMEs data, including data related to the supporting systems for C-MSMEs;
- d. Designing and testing an information management system for data collection, maintenance and updating, including for data integration from various sources and automated reports and data inputs;
- e. Designing an open-source database with freeware application for implementation and usage, including online access;

- f. Designing data quality assurance;
- g. Designing system for quality data outputs, allowing quick and effective dissemination of information to general public;
- h. Producing a guideline for establishing C-MSME database that can be used as a reference for integrating new data and developing similar database at local level;
- i. Producing a guideline on how to use the database, allowing ease of access and use by stakeholders for quick analyses;
- j. Developing tools and benchmarks for data analysis and reporting;
- k. Training relevant staff on data collection, maintenance, updating, and usage for optimal database implementation and application, including analysis and reporting;
- l. Conducting consultations involving relevant stakeholders for collecting inputs for improving the design and functionality of the database; and

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of cooperative and micro, small, and medium enterprises national database;
- 2) Availability of design of various categories of data related to C-MSMEs that are suitable with the monitoring and evaluation of various development activities in RPJMN 2010-2014, for future development planning, and other development purposes;
- 3) Availability of design and tested systems for data collection, maintenance, and updating;
- 4) Availability of design of data quality assurance for analysis, reporting, and dissemination;
- 5) Availability of models and guidelines for establishing the sustainable and reliable C-MSMEs database.

b. Outcome

Improving the relevant staffs' capacity in data collection, maintenance, updating, and usage of C-MSMEs database.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan : US\$	0	- Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	2,000,000	- Regional Government : US\$	0
Sub Total : US\$		2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			- Others : US\$	0
			Sub Total : US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$		2,000,000		

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : The Project for Public Private Partnership Network Enhancement |
| 2. Duration | : 30 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency |
-

6. **Background and Justification**

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) development in Indonesia is now in critical stage. Having obstacle in preparing regulation and institutional framework to date, the implementation of PPP project is not sufficient. Coordination among stakeholders is one of identified issues. The Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) as a strategic institution on PPP planning and development has initiated PPP Network Enhancement to enhance the quality of coordination and partnerships of PPP's stakeholders.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Preparation of direct support mechanism for PPP implementation;
- b. Preparation of bankable project model and ready to be offered to private sector;
- c. Development of PPP road map to accelerate PPP implementation.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
 - 1) Government direct support mechanism for PPP project preparation and implementation (government direct support stated on government annual plan and allocated on annual government budget);
 - 2) Enhancement of PPP network capacity on PPP project preparation;
 - 3) Master plan and road map to accelerate PPP implementation are agreed by stakeholders.
- b. Outcome

Improving the provision of public infrastructure through PPP Project, supported by integrated coordination of project preparation and offering between Government related institutions.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>				• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>			
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	376,000
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	5,000,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
				-	Others	: US\$	0
				Sub Total		: US\$	376,000
TOTAL		: US\$	5,376,000				

1. **Project Title** : Urban Sanitation Development Program (USDP)
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of Home Affairs,
b. Ministry of Health,
c. Ministry of National Development Planning /
National Development Planning Agency,
d. Ministry of Public Work
-

6. Background and Justification

Many cities in Indonesia still do not have adequate sanitation facilities, including for waste water, solid waste, and drainage facilities. According to research in 2007, poor sanitation caused Indonesia to lose Rp58 trillion per year or about 2.3% of Gross Domestic Product. It takes a shared commitment to accelerate the development of sanitation facilities to meet the basic service which can be accessed by the whole community.

The design of sanitation development policy direction in National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 has been compiled with the clear and measurable objectives of program, so it can be a reference for the central and local governments to better prioritize the sanitation development and services.

Central government supports and encourages local governments to be able to formulate a comprehensive and coordinated sanitation development strategic plan. Related to this, the central government has a responsibility to provide technical assistance to local governments to be able to arrange the strategic planning and implementation of the sanitation development.

7. Scope of Work

Technical assistances to local governments in developing strategic planning and to implement a comprehensive and coordinated sanitation development.

8. Priority

National Development Management Support System

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Adoption and dissemination of the guidelines and technical and administrative procedures for the preparation of funding and implementation of urban sanitation investments;
- 2) Increased number of Municipalities that have access to skilled human resources for sanitation advocacy, planning and the formulation and implementation of Urban Sanitation Strategy and associated action plans.

b. Outcome

- 1) Increasing the capacity of local government’s staff in planning and implementing the sanitation development;
- 2) Creating and implementing the qualified technical proposals based on urban sanitation strategy specifically for poor people;
- 3) Increasing number of cities able to develop poor-inclusive Urban Sanitation Strategy.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	15,012,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total			: US\$	15,012,000	- State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0		
				- Others	: US\$	0	
				Sub Total			: US\$ 0
TOTAL			: US\$	15,012,000			

1. **Project Title** : Water Management for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptive Development of Coastal Lowland (WACLIMAD)
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Nationwide
 4. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency
-

6. Background and Justification

The coastal lowlands in Indonesia extend over 39 million hectares located mainly on the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua. These areas hold the main potential for development in Indonesia to meet the target set for food and industrial crop production. Lowlands are also key areas in Indonesia that are of importance for biodiversity, mangroves, peat swamp forest, and freshwater swamp forest.

Considering the important role of lowland development for achieving food safety in Indonesia and its potential impact for environmental sustainability, there has been a government concern to formulate policy and strategies to achieve sustainable lowland development. The main focus to achieve this goal is by improving the water management to harmonize the conservation and utilization aspects in lowland areas. Ministry of Public Works initiated the formulation of national lowland development strategy in 2008 and the master plan of ex-mega rice project in Central Kalimantan. Those activities and several seminars have identified the need for formulating a cross-sector policy and detailed strategy for lowland development in Indonesia. As sign of commitment to address this issue, the Government of Indonesia has the task of the water management in the lowland area for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Physical and socio-economic quick screening - mapping and basic data compilation; basic information generation to support an informed policy and strategy dialogue on lowland development, through mapping and data compilation of the land uses and dynamic demographic, socio-economic and physical conditions in selected areas in the lowlands of Sumatera and Kalimantan;
- b. Assessment of lowland management institutional framework, including the institutional, legal, and financial frameworks, human resources and knowledge gap related to management, development and conservation of lowlands;
- c. Indicative lowland management policy and strategy alternatives; preparation of an overall integrative assessment indicating: (i) the lowland district areas vulnerable to adverse physical and economic impacts due to deforestation, drainage, and land degradation under current economic development trends; (ii) possible policy and strategy alternatives for remedial interventions; and (iii) proposals for policy, strategy and plan of action;
- d. Supporting the Secretariat and Coordination Team, including technical support, facilitation of financial support for Government expenditures, advice and support for the Coordination Committee as to ensure harmonization.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Detailed map of lowlands in Indonesia;
- 2) Cross-sector policy dialogue to formulate a national policy and strategy to anticipate the impact of climate change in lowlands;
- 3) Master plan for selected lowlands in Indonesia.

b. Outcome

Developing a policy and strategy for sustainable development and conservation of the lowlands.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	2,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			2,000,000				

Ministry of Research and Technology

(Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Project Title | : Improvement of Research Capacity |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Ministry of Research and Technology |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Ministry of Research and Technology |
-

6. Background and Justification

The development of science and technology capability is determined by the increasing capability and capacity in utilization, improvement, and absorption of science and technology for improving the competitiveness, independency, and national welfare. To develop and to improve science and technology, it is needed to increase research capacity and to enhance institution capacity of research centers. To increase research capacity, we need to increase quality and quantity of human resources in research and technology to increase the utilization of the research. We also need to create conducive environment for research resource development. Improvement of Science and Technology Institution will support capacity improvement role of Science and Technology Institution in national development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development study/comparative study;
- b. Trainings, seminars, and workshop on woman participation in development program;
- c. Long-term and short-term experts dispatch;
- d. Enhancement of formal education for government officers;
- e. Capacity building for government institution in utilization, improvement, and absorption of science and technology;

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased capability, capacity, and productivity of research in science and technology research centers;
 - 2) Increased capacity of human resources in research and technology;
 - 3) Increased use of domestic science and technology research by communities, business, and government.
- b. Outcome

Improving science and technology institution to support capacity improvement and role of science and technology institution in supporting national development.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	50,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	50,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			50,000,000				

Corruption Eradication Commission

(Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi / KPK)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Support for Anti Corruption Clearing House of the Corruption Eradication Commission |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Corruption Eradication Commission |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Corruption Eradication Commission |

6. Background and Justification

Based on the Law Number 30/2002, concerning eradication of criminal acts of corruption, it is mentioned that the Corruption Eradication Commission/*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* (KPK) has a function in corruption prevention. The KPK also has the authority in designing and pushing the implementation of the socialization program against criminal acts of corruption. In order to perform these functions, KPK needs the cooperation with other institutions involved in the law enforcement, such as Attorney General Office (AGO), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Supreme Court/*Mahkamah Agung* (MA), Supreme Audit Board/*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan* (BPK), Judicial Commission/*Komisi Yudisial* (KY), Indonesia Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center/*Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan* (PPATK), Witness and Victim Protection Agency/*Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban* (LPSK), Civil Society Organization (CSO), and other stakeholders. Therefore, it needs to design and create infrastructure and system to share information among anti corruption stake holders.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Accomplishment of KPK's information system on anti corruption;
- b. Development of information exchange management between KPK, AGO, POLRI, MA, BPK, KY, PPATK, LPSK, CSO, and other stakeholders;
- c. Supporting the establishment of Anti Corruption Learning Center;
- d. Capacity building for KPK staffs and institutional.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of system and infrastructure for information sharing among anti corruption stakeholders;
 - 2) Increased capacity of KPK in performing its duties.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving KPK's cooperation with other anti corruption institutions;
 - 2) Providing reliable and accurate information for corruption prevention in systematic way.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 3,800,000 Sub Total : US\$ 3,800,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 3,800,000			

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Supporting the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission's Corruption Prevention Strategy |
| 2. Duration | : 24 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Corruption Eradication Commission |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Corruption Eradication Commission |
-

6. Background and Justification

Preventive measures have proven significant success in fighting corruption in Indonesia. Public involvement in the implementation and monitoring of good governance is considered important and needs to be facilitated. Corruption Eradication Commission, being the institution mandated by law to undertake corruption prevention activities, has planned to develop public complaint system. Information elicited from public complaint system will function as early warning on irregularities in development program or governance conduct, before the worst effect escalates. On the other hand, the system will also supply base information for repressive measure, as well as preventive ones, to ensure any irregularity for being not recurring in the future. Hence, public complaint system must be made permanently and working at large scale in order to cover vast corruption spread.

7. Scope of Work

Development of public complaint system with pilot project in several public services.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of public complaint system.

b. Outcome

Developing government policy and system to conduct public complaint.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 600,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total		: US\$ 600,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
			Sub Total		: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 600,000					

Commission for Supervision of Business Competition

(Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha / KPPU)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Capacity Building on Pro-Competition Regulatory Advocacy and Enforcement of Competition Law |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition |

6. Background and Justification

Commission for Supervision of Business Competition/*Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha* (KPPU) has recorded such problems related to business practices that are against the Law Number 5/1999. The law enforcement process in providing policy recommendation for the government is performed by KPPU and gets a positive respond from the government. Yet, there are still obstacles in carrying out these duties.

Internally, KPPU needs a comprehensive system and qualified human resources to support the enforcement of competition law. Inadequate references regarding business competition issue in Indonesia have been an obstacle to develop the skill of staffs in performing research, investigation, examination, advocacy, and institutional strengthening to perform operational duties of supervising the law Number 5/1999.

This proposed project is intended to enhance human resources competency on competition policy analysis which will be used in handling cases, monitoring of business actor and activities, and research of regulation and industrial sector.

7. Scope of Work

Capacity building for KPPU and its human resources on Pro-Competition Regulatory Advocacy and Enforcement of Competition Law through training and scholarship programs.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Increasing the competency of human resources on competition policy analysis;
- 2) Enhanced institutional capacity of KPPU.

b. Outcome

Supporting the terciptanya a conducive business climate in Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding			
- Loan	: US\$	0	- Central Government	: US\$	10,000
- Grant	: US\$	2,800,000	- Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	2,800,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
			- Others	: US\$	0
			Sub Total	: US\$	10,000
TOTAL : US\$		2,810,000			

1. **Project Title** : Development of Digitalized Library and Integrated Database System
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : DKI Jakarta
 4. **Executing Agency** : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition
-

6. Background and Justification

The increasing quantity of cases and research activity has to be followed by the increasing quality of the Commission for Supervision of Business Competition / *Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha* (KPPU)'s decree and policy recommendation resulted from competition issues analysis. One crucial thing about the process of handling cases and research is the existence of accurate, relevant, and reliable data and references.

On the other hand, quick respond and accuracy in making decision is affecting the effectiveness of the decrees and recommendations in influencing business climate in Indonesia. With the existing infrastructure in KPPU, the effectiveness and efficiency in providing the required data are barely achieved. Documents, books, and material related with particular regulations, laws, jurisprudences, and data needed for the purpose of investigation, examination, and analysis can only be accessed manually. Consequently, it will be a time consuming activity in each process. Insufficient and unreliable data are also the cause of unqualified research, investigation, and examination result.

An integrated digitalized system to manage the library and data base will be fruitful for accelerating the investigation and analysis process held by KPPU's staff and ensure the reliability and accuracy of the result. On the other hand, the digitalized system will also allow KPPU's stakeholders to get information related to the Law Number 5/1999 and KPPU itself. Hence, it will support the socialization process to KPPU's main stakeholders such as, business actors, attorney, law enforcement apparatus, and academician, so as to accelerate the pursuing of KPPU's vision in strengthening healthy business competition.

This proposed project is aimed to provide database system that facilitates the needs of economic and law data along with references needed to analyze the competition policy and support the law enforcement activities.

7. Scope of Work

Development of digitalized library and integrated database system through procurement of infrastructure (hardware, software).

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of digitalized library and integrated database system.

- b. Outcome
- Strengthening the business competition climate with a comprehensive and integrated database system.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$ 20,000
-	Grant	: US\$	500,000	-	Regional Government : US\$ 0
Sub Total			: US\$ 500,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0
				-	Others : US\$ 0
				Sub Total	: US\$ 20,000
TOTAL			: US\$ 520,000		

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Study on Competition Instrument of Indonesian Economy and Law |
| 2. Duration | : 6 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Commission for Supervision of Business Competition |

6. **Background and Justification**

Currently, it is necessary for the Commission for Supervision of Business Competition / *Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha* (KPPU) to arrange programs related to capacity building in order to receive essential inputs from the latest economic condition and its connection to competition issues as Indonesian economic and legal instruments. The program's goal is to achieve valid data regarding the effectiveness of business competition in Indonesia. Another important aspect to be included in the program is study and research concerning competition law and the presence of regulatory reform with competition substance in every economic sector. This proposed project is purposed to develop the regulatory framework for business competition in Indonesia.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Study on business competition law;
- b. Assessment of best practices in several related countries to become references for Indonesia's economy and law instrument development.

8. **Priority**

Economy

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Provision of regulatory framework for business competition in Indonesia.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the effective and credible implementation of Law Number 5/1999.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	5,000
-	Grant	: US\$	300,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	300,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	5,000			
TOTAL : US\$			305,000				

**National Institute of Public
Administration**
(Lembaga Administrasi Negara)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Capacity Building of National Institute of Public Administration
Human Resources |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : National Institute of Public Administration |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : National Institute of Public Administration |
-

6. Background and Justification

Indonesian people in the next five years will be grown up rapidly in term of their awareness of the provision of public service. Therefore, they play vital roles in reviewing and monitoring the government performance. As the government institution, National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) needs to perform better to achieve its objectives and to fulfill the people's needs. Therefore, it is necessary for NIPA to improve its internal capacity through strategic human resource development program for the next five years (2010-2014). In addition, the challenges in the next five years will be complicated and this also needs skillful human resources that have required competencies as well as capacity to meet the national objectives effectively and efficiently.

More than 61% of NIPA employees have got higher degree program in various field of study, such as public administration, politics, sociology, law, economics, public policy, education, and etc. It shows that NIPA has sufficient resources, but as knowledge institution, NIPA directly and immediately needs more functional positions than administrative staff and structural positions, such as researcher, trainers, lecturers, planners, human relations, and auditors. In fact, the quantity of the functional positions is not sufficient. This project, therefore, can support the government especially NIPA to accelerate its objectives achievement as well as to fulfil people's need.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Expert dispatch of public administration, education, and training for management and leadership as well as managing the organizational effectiveness;
- b. Training in the field of public administration, education and training management, and organizational management;
- c. Research and studies in the field of public administration, education and training management, and organizational management;
- d. Workshop on public administration, education and training management, and organizational management.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Improved capacity of NIPA human resources.

- b. Outcome
- Developing NIPA as the training and research institution to be national role model in the field of public administration.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	5,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	5,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$			5,000,000				

Indonesian Institute of Sciences

(Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia / LIPI)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Research Collaboration and Scientific Capacity Building |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : Nationwide |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Indonesian Institute of Sciences |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Indonesian Institute of Sciences |
-

6. Background and Justification

In globalization era, many development and improvement of science and technology are widely conducted by research collaboration between Research and Development (R&D) institutions. The development of science and technology capability is determined by the increasing capability and capacity in utilization, improvement, and absorption of science and technology for improving competitiveness, independence, and nation welfare.

The need to increase the research capacity for Indonesian Institute of Sciences / *Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia* (LIPI) is very urgent in order to participate in the science and technology world by increasing the quality and quantity of human resources in science and technology, improving the equipment and other research resources, and enhancing the utilization of the research. We also need to create conducive environment for research resource development. The improvement of science and technology will support the capacity and role of Science and Technology Institution in national development.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development study/comparative study in science and technology;
- b. Research collaboration, trainings, seminars, and workshops on participation in R&D program;
- c. Long-term and short-term experts dispatch in R&D;
- d. Formal education and trainings for human resources in LIPI;
- e. Upgrading the facilities of R&D centers under LIPI.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Improved capability, capacity, and productivity of research in R&D centers under LIPI;
 - 2) Improved human resources of LIPI in conducting research collaboration.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increasing the utilization of the science and technology research result;
 - 2) Improving the capacity of Indonesian Institute of Sciences in term of its role in science and technology development.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	50,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	50,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL			: US\$	50,000,000			

National Public Procurement Agency

(Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah / LKPP)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Strengthening National Public Procurement System in Indonesia |
| 2. Duration | : 60 months |
| 3. Location | : DKI Jakarta |
| 4. Executing Agency | : National Public Procurement Agency |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : National Public Procurement Agency |
-

6. Background and Justification

Procurement reform, which has been initiated since 1999, is one of the critical agendas for increasing the efficiency and affectivity in spending national budget and, at the same time, in reducing leakage in the management. The reform is intended to enhance public procurement system in order to conform to the principle of openness and transparency.

There are four main agendas of public procurement reform:

- a. Improving the regulatory framework of public procurement;
- b. Development of public procurement institution;
- c. Development of human resources in the field of public procurement; and
- d. Enforcement in the implementation of public procurement regulations.

The above reforms are intended to improve the public procurement system in order to conform to the principle of openness and transparency, which in consequence increases the national economy.

The improvement of public procurement system is currently being continuously implemented and in parts have reached the desired target. In certain areas, improvement of public procurement system however still needs to be emphasized and accelerated in its implementation. This technical assistance is therefore intended to support the four agendas of public procurement reform that are yet to be continued.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of public procurement policy, strategy, and regulation:
 - 1) Preparation of higher legal frameworks to ensure that National Public Procurement Agency/Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP)'s proposed procurement system is institutionalized, thus enforcing participation by all government administrations;
 - 2) Review of revised regulations on procurement to ensure that the basic principles and policies are specified in clear language, applicable to all level of the government;
 - 3) Development of public procurement norms, standards, procedures, and manual which guarantee the uniformity in perception and steps in engaging public procurement;
 - 4) Harmonization of the regulations of national public procurement with the provisions of public procurement of the countries or institutions providing the external loans and grants.

- b. Development of electronic public procurement system and broadening the use of electronic procurement in terms of establishing an integrated and harmonized national market, which includes:
 - 1) Formulating policy and regulation on electronic procurement;
 - 2) Developing electronic procurement implementation strategy, including the supporting infrastructure for electronic procurement and related activity plan;
 - 3) Development of electronic procurement audit system, which provides detailed information on activities in every stage of procurement processes;
 - 4) Capacity and performance development of certification authority;
 - 5) Establishment of a centralized e-announcement and e-purchasing system.
- c. Development of an integrated public procurement planning, monitoring, and evaluation system, which supports the establishment of a manageable, transparent, accountable public procurement and in return, serves as a trigger for the development of public procurement policy.
- d. Capacity development and improvement of human resources in the field of public procurement, which include:
 - 1) Formulating a competency standard of human resources for public procurement;
 - 2) Formulating a career development standard and remuneration of human resources for public procurement;
 - 3) Formulating training standards, modules, and competency curriculum for procurement experts;
 - 4) Development of procurement expert certification system;
 - 5) Undertaking benchmarking activities with other countries.
- e. Development of database for complaint procedures, legal disputes handling, and Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) forum related to public procurement;
- f. Public campaign, workshop, seminar, comparative study, conference, dissemination, and so on, of public procurement policy, strategy and regulations;
- g. Institutional capacity development of LKPP, as the institution responsible for the development of public procurement policy and strategy.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Formulation of more comprehensive public procurement policies, regulations, norms, standards, procedures, and manuals;
- 2) Establishment of electronic public procurement system which leads to a national market;
- 3) Establishment of a coordinated and synchronized procurement planning;
- 4) Establishment of a coordinated and synchronized monitoring-evaluation of procurement processes based on the principles of procurement;
- 5) Establishment of a public procurement career and training profession system;
- 6) Establishment of education and competence-based training system;

- 7) Establishment of the competence of quality assurance system through an independent and credible certification of profession;
- 8) Establishment of database for complaints handling, legal disputes and FAQ forum for procurement;
- 9) Improvement of organizational function and structure of LKPP;
- 10) Competent human resources of LKPP;
- 11) Effective working environment in LKPP.

b. Outcome

Establishing a credible public procurement system, reliable procurement planning, monitoring and evaluation system, efficient procurement through the implementation of electronic procurement, professional human resources in the field of procurement, and reduction of disputes in the implementation of procurement.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 215,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 215,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 215,000,000			

National Institute of Aeronautic and Space Agency

(Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional / LAPAN)

1. Project Title	: Development of Remote Sensing Satellite to Support National Food Security Program
2. Duration	: 60 months
3. Location	: Bogor District
4. Executing Agency	: National Institute of Aeronautic and Space Agency
5. Implementing Agency	: National Institute of Aeronautic and Space Agency

6. Background and Justification

Indonesia is a large country with population of more than 235 million. The government of Indonesia has implemented a food security program and measured to ensure the food production to meet the national demands and needs. The utilization of space earth observation system is significant to monitor agricultural food production associated with food security program. Remote sensing satellite data have proven their valuable role in providing substantial information on agriculture food production, such as: crop growth cycle monitoring, crop yield estimation, soil and agro-climate observation, agricultural land use classification, estimation of planting season, coastal monitoring, and coastal resources observation.

The remote sensing satellite is also valuable in providing information for natural disaster management, forest resources management, and global climate observation. The development of space earth observation system shall be achieved by means of cost effective micro-satellite technology. Advances in micro-satellite technology have enabled its usage as remote sensing space platform to conduct monitoring of the earth from space at medium spatial resolution and coverage. The remote sensing data are utilized at appropriate data scale for agriculture and other primary applications. The satellite design, integration, and test phase of satellite development shall be implemented in Indonesia. The ground segment infrastructure development for space data acquisition and data processing to obtain agriculture image data products is required. The remote sensing micro-satellite has a mission in the form of optical imaging multi-spectral remote sensing camera that is specially made for observation of land agriculture and coastal resources. The satellite orbit is located at the sun synchronous low orbit.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Defining the objectives of remote sensing satellite mission for agriculture and coastal resources monitoring;
- b. Design and development of multi-spectral camera payload for the remote sensing satellite mission;
- c. Design and development of remote sensing satellite bus platform according to satellite mission requirements;
- d. Design and development of ground segment for data acquisition and processing of the remote sensing satellite mission;
- e. Launching of remote sensing satellite to orbit with mission to support national food security program;
- f. In orbit satellite test.

8. Priority

Science and Technology

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of remote sensing satellite image data information;
 - 2) Operation of a remote sensing satellite for monitoring of sustainable national food security in Indonesia.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of food agriculture and marine resources management;
 - 2) Increasing the quality and quantity of agriculture products and providing support to solutions of the occurring agricultural problems;
 - 3) Improving the management of agriculture resources utilizing remote sensing satellite data;
 - 4) Optimizing the monitoring of the specific food agriculture region and marine resources in Indonesia;
 - 5) Supporting the efforts in mitigation of natural disasters, monitoring of the global climate, and other humanitarian application requirements.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	13,500,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	13,500,000	
			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Central Government	: US\$	1,500,000		
-	Regional Government	: US\$	0		
-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0		
-	Others	: US\$	0		
Sub Total			: US\$	1,500,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	15,000,000	

Local Government of Aceh Besar District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Aceh Besar)

1. **Project Title** : Road Development in Aceh Besar
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Aceh Besar District
4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Aceh Besar District
5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Aceh Besar District

6. Background and Justification

Aceh Besar District is one of districts in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, with Jantho City as its capital. Aceh Besar district is also the birthplace of national hero Cut Nyak Dhien from Jantho Lampadang. The growing economic activities in the districts and its surrounding area will need a sufficient support of road infrastructure. Hopefully, road development in the area will play an important role in the increasing regional economy.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Road development of Waduk Keuliling - Kota Jantho;
- b. Road development of Indrapuri - Lamsie – Lamkabeu;
- c. Road development of Lamteuba – Lampanah;
- d. Road development of Saree – Leungah.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Availability of Waduk Keuliling - Kota Jantho road;
- 2) Availability of Indrapuri - Lamsie – Lamkabeu road;
- 3) Availability of Lamteuba - Lampanah road;
- 4) Availability of Saree - Leungah road.

b. Outcome

- 1) Providing basic infrastructure to support various regional development plans in Aceh Besar.
- 2) Supporting the logistic flow and environment for inducing industrial and commercial service sector of development investments.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 6,277,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Sub Total	: US\$ 6,277,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		<hr/>	
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 6,277,000			

Local Government of Banyumas District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Banyumas)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Development of Building for Integrated Mental Health Services |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Banyumas District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Banyumas District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of Banyumas District |
-

6. Background and Justification

The patients of mental disorders in Banyumas and its surrounding show a significantly growing number from time to time. Bed Occupational Rate (BOR) of mental wards in Public Hospital/*Rumah Sakit Umum* (RSU) Banyumas shows a growing percentage. Judging by the above attainment of BOR ideal range, a lot of things need to be addressed. Because the patient room conditions are extremely full of wards, it will impact to decrease the quality of services, increase the risk of nosocomial infection, increase the risk of injury, and other negative impacts.

RSU Banyumas has made various efforts to improve the quality of mental health services whether they are still trials or have been established into policy/procedure that have shown significant results on customer satisfaction. One of the trials that has been done for two years is the establishment of mental service team in Sakura room into two teams of Yudhisthira and Samiaji team as a first step to realize the Sakura room of RSU Banyumas becomes Installation of Integrated Mental Health. In substance, the trial is quite significant in an effort to optimize service to customers. However, the overload condition of the room for mental wards remains a constraint. The improving quality of the effort remains far from optimal because of the imbalance between the numbers of patients treated with bed availability. Referring to the above condition, it is considered necessary for the Development of Building for Integrated Mental Health Services in RSU Banyumas.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of building for Integrated Mental Health Service in RSU Banyumas, Central Java;
- b. Procurement of hospital facilities.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of a new building for Integrated Mental Health Service in RSU Banyumas;
 - 2) Availability of hospital facilities.
- b. Outcome

Increasing the quality of mental health services in RSU Banyumas through integrated and comprehensive services;

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,792,889	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	1,792,889		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				Sub Total	: US\$	0	
TOTAL : US\$			1,798,889				

Local Government of Bekasi District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bekasi)

-
1. **Project Title** : Construction of Fly Over at Cibitung Railway Crossing Bekasi
 2. **Duration** : 60 months
 3. **Location** : West Java
 4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Bekasi District
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Bekasi District
-

6. Background and Justification

Due to the high movement on the railway corridor particularly in Bekasi area, including railroad crossing Cibitung market, causes frequent accidents. The load can be seen from the frequent occurrence of traffic jams and accidents that spend time for the road user. The proposed roads to be built as fly over are the roads that connect the arterial road network system and state roads. The condition of service levels in both systems has been up to the saturation point. Both in the morning and late afternoon, when the worker performs activities to go to the workplace or on the way back home, the condition of the road has been fairly time-consuming by traffic jams.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Procurement of land for fly over development;
- b. Planning of making detailed engineering design of fly over in the phase of construction;
- c. Equipment and facilities for passengers, monitoring / supervision of the project.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of fly over building with the supporting facilities at railway crossing Cibitung Bekasi.
- b. Outcome
Reducing the impact of congestion caused by the development of the region.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 3,500,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 1,024,000
Sub Total	: US\$ 3,500,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 1,024,000
TOTAL : US\$ 4,524,000			

Local Government of Donggala District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Donggala)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Development and Procurement of Health Infrastructure |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Donggala District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Donggala District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of Donggala District |
-

6. Background and Justification

Development of health sector is an integral part of the National Development that aims to achieve optimal health status. Fulfillment of health needs is an element of public welfare. Therefore, the health development needs to receive attention among others through the fulfillment of the needs of both facilities and adequate health infrastructure.

Donggala area is 4,522.83 km² with a population of 278,987 inhabitants and the density average of 61.7 km² spreading in 15 districts and 146 villages and wards. By considering the basis of geographical circumstances mentioned above, the population density of Donggala varies widely. The location of the district/village is separated from the capital district and many villages are still difficult to be reached. This will certainly affect the health care system in Donggala.

The total budget for health sector in the last 5 years tends to decline ranging from 5 to 7%. This is still far from the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36/2009 regarding Health which instructs health sector development as much as 10% of the total regional development budget beyond salary.

Health Facility development projects in order to optimize health and referral services in Donggala are still very much needed. The development of Type C hospitals and health centers in the district can provide more services for particularly difficult regional community.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of Type C Hospital and its equipment;
- b. Development of new health centers in three locations namely Pinembani, Central Banawa, and Rio Pakava;
- c. Procurement of medical equipment and for building mobile hospital and health center.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of health center facilities and infrastructure of Type C Hospital in Pinembani, Central Banawa, and Rio Pakava.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the health access for community;
 - 2) Improving the health services for community;
 - 3) Increasing the economy for community in Donggala.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	2,749,851		
Sub Total			: US\$	2,749,851	
			Sub Total		
			: US\$	267,908	
TOTAL : US\$ 3,017,759					

-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Procurement and Improvement of Facility and Infrastructure of Kabelota Public Hospital |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Donggala District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Donggala District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of Donggala District |
-

6. Background and Justification

Kabelota Public Hospital of Donggala was established based on Donggala Regional Regulation Number 06/2006 that implements the following main tasks: Carrying out efficient and effective health efforts by emphasising on recovery effort that is done in harmony and integrated efforts to increase and prevent as well as to implement efforts of referral based on health service standards of Kabelota Public Hospital of Donggala

Kabelota Public Hospital of Donggala is a referral center of the existing health centers in the region of Donggala and Palu. The hospital is carrying out the national health program and regional health program in accordance with the vision and mission of the district of Donggala.

7. Scope of Work

Procurement and improvement of facility and infrastructure of Kabelota Public Hospital, Donggala.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome**a. Output**

- 1) Availability of adequate medical equipment and health care facilities needed for health services;
- 2) Availability of adequate medical services building and medical support.

b. Outcome

Improving the quality of health services that are capable to reach remote, disadvantaged, and border areas.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 1,489,360 <hr/>Sub Total : US\$ 1,489,360 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 148,934 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 <hr/>Sub Total : US\$ 148,934 	
TOTAL : US\$		1,638,294	

Local Government of Ende District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Ende)

-
1. **Project Title** : Improvement of Plantation Production through Optimized Land (Plantation Crops Development) in Ende District
 2. **Duration** : 48 months
 3. **Location** : Ende District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Ende District
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Field and Forestry Department Ende District
-

6. Background and Justification

Geographical situation of Ende that consists of mountains and hills with the high elevation of more than 15 of its territory leads to the low productivity and production of agriculture. The width of the field is mostly less than 0.5 acre per each household. Management of the trade plantation has not been concentrated on one field. It is due to farmers commonly have more than 1 *persil* field or they still use the pattern of move from one field to another. Farmers are also lack of capital for developing their business as well as lack of facilities for managing their fields. Potential agriculture products are *jambu mente* (cashew), coffee, cacao, and vanilla.

7. Scope of Work

Improvement of plantation and agribusiness supporting infrastructure.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Improved agriculture infrastructure.

b. Outcome

Improving the community income and economic status.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	1,265,778	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	1,265,778	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	1,265,778			

1. Project Title	: Improvement of the Quality of Infrastructure and Facility of Ende District Hospital
2. Duration	: 48 months
3. Location	: Ende District
4. Executing Agency	: Local Government of Ende District
5. Implementing Agency	: Local Government of Ende District

6. **Background and Justification**

As a referral and educational hospital for health staff, Ende District Hospital is required to provide comprehensive services and adequate facilities supported by national standards of hospital infrastructures. In fact, Ende District Hospital has not met the standard of infrastructures and incompleted medical equipments. In addition, the poor maintenance of the equipments due to the lack of maintenance budget, spareparts for medical equipments from external assistance, and competency of staff on maintenance.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Renovation of clean water installation, laboratory, radiology room, medical record room, morgue room, emergency room, outpatient room, surrounding road of the hospital;
- b. Construction of clean water reservoir tank, intensive care room, specific treatment room, waiting room, installation room of nutrition, public space barrier, semi-public dan isolated room, pharmacy, hospital corridor, fence for treatment room protection, surrounding fence dan security corner, solid-waste treatment installation, liquid-waste installation, polyclinic, laundry, oxygen concentrator building, toilet, septic tanks and infiltration;
- c. Provision of oxygen concentrator, waste burner machine, genzet 250 KVA, strerilizator, medical equipment for intensive care unit, medical equipments for specific treatment room, electrocardiogram (ECG), ultrasonography, cardiotopography, head box and baby incubator, radiant warmer perinatal, continued positive airway pressure, and child leringoscope;
- d. Improvement of dryer machine in laundry installation.

8. **Priority**

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. **Output**
Availability of more adequate hospital facilities and infrastructure in line with the availability of medical and supported medical equipment.
- b. **Outcome**
Improving the quality of health services of Ende District Hospital.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>		• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 3,597,549	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 3,597,549	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 3,597,549			

Local Government of East Flores District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Flores Timur)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Development of Adonara Hospital |
| 2. Duration | : 48 months |
| 3. Location | : East Flores District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of East Flores District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of East Flores District |
-

6. Background and Justification

Factual conditions of the quality of health services in East Flores district face various problems such as the high infant mortality rate, maternal mortality, imbalanced ratio between workers and residents, imbalanced ratio of health facilities with the population. East Flores District is geographically the island district, which consists of three islands namely Adonara with area of 519.64 km² of land, Solor with area of 226.34 km², and East Flores of 1,056.49 km² of land. The total population was counted 104,500 inhabitants (in Adonara) and 26,813 inhabitants (in Solor). The availability of health care accessible and qualified referrals for the entire population is the main problem which must immediately need for a solution. Currently only vague reference to the health service is a Regional Public Hospital located in Larantuka, the mainland in the east of Flores island. By geographic location, Larantuka hospital is in a strategic and accessible place, but for people living in Adonara and Solor, the condition is quite difficult because they must travel by boat/motor boats ranging from 1-3 hours to get to a Regional Public Hospital in Larantuka.

Access problems then become the main obstacle in obtaining fast service. This situation is not favorable, especially for emergency cases, mostly experienced by both mother and neonate. On the other hand, to establish a hospital is a big decision and a long-term impact, which in fiscal the year 2008 government of East Flores District planned to build Adonara Hospital that in the process of planning has been carried out feasibility study. The problem is the limited availability of local funds (budget) to support the development referred to Adonara Hospital.

7. Scope of Work

Construction of Adonara Hospital, including Intensive Care Unit (ICU), infectious, non-infectious, inpatient/*Instalasi Rawat Inap (IRNA)*, pharmaceutical storage, kitchen, laundry and storage, mortuary, funeral home, security posts, and outdoor work.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of Adonara Hospital with adequate infrastructure and medical equipment.

b. Outcome

Improving health service in East Flores District.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	9,019,737	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	9,019,737		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL			: US\$	9,019,737			

Local Government of Karangasem District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Karangasem)

1. Project Title	: Development of Amlapura Market
2. Duration	: 24 months
3. Location	: Karangasem District
4. Executing Agency	: Local Government of Karangasem District
5. Implementing Agency	: Department of Public Works, Local Government of Karangasem District

6. Background and Justification

The contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/*Produk Domestik Regional Bruto* (PDRB) of the sub-field of trading business is quite significant, about 10% of total PDRB. This indicates that the sub-field of trading business is potential for further development in supporting the improvement of Karangasem district. To support the increasing growth of the sub-field of trading business, the local Government of Karangasem district seeks to provide the adequate economic infrastructure and facilities. The need of complete and adequate market as a place for marketing of agricultural products, handicraft industry, and other commodities centralized and representative in the city center is expected to attract domestic and foreign tourists.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Detailed engineering design;
- b. Construction works;
- c. Supervision;
- d. Monitoring and evaluation.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Resettlement of market environment and spatial town in market area;
 - 2) Availability of more comfortable and orderly market environment.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Promoting the goods/commodities sales;
 - 2) Increasing income and prosperity of the community by reduced unemployment and poverty in Karangasem district;
 - 3) Improving the contribution of sub-field of trading business in supporting the growth of Karangasem district's PDRB.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding			
-	Loan : US\$	0	-	Central Government : US\$	0
-	Grant : US\$	2,315,000	-	Regional Government : US\$	490,000
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	Sub Total : US\$	2,315,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise : US\$	0
			-	Others : US\$	0
			<hr/>		
				Sub Total : US\$	490,000
TOTAL : US\$		2,805,000			

1. **Project Title** : Development of Sub-district Offices Facilities
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : Karangasem District
4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Karangasem District
5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Karangasem District

6. Background and Justification

Karangasem District consists of 8 sub-districts (*kecamatan*) in which from the 8 of them only 2 sub-districts have sufficient facilities to support the government activities/services, while the remaining 6 sub-districts do not have sufficient facilities to accomodate public services. The buildings are aged and the land is inefficiently used. The living space is insufficient to accomodate the employees.

7. Scope of Work

Development of sub-district offices of Selat, Kubu, Abang, Bebandem, Karangasem, and Sidemen.

8. Priority

Law and State Apparatus

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of adequate buildings for sub-district offices of Selat, Kubu, Abang, Bebandem, Karangasem, and Sidemen.

b. Outcome

Improving the quality of public services for the community in Selat, Kubu, Abang, Bebandem, Karangasem, and Sidemen sub-districts.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 776,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 78,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Sub Total	: US\$ 776,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		<hr/>	
		Sub Total	: US\$ 78,000
TOTAL : US\$ 854,000			

1. **Project Title** : Economic Development of Coastal Community
 2. **Duration** : 24 months
 3. **Location** : Karangasem District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Karangasem District
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Karangasem District
-

6. Background and Justification

Public welfare is not only seen from the economic aspect, but also includes social aspects (education, health, and religion), the environmental aspects of fishery resources, and housing and infrastructure aspects. One of the social aspects to be achieved is to improve the quality of human resources through the improved insights into the dynamics of coastal areas and increased business skills. Based on the fact that the majority of coastal communities are still in poor condition and marginalized compared to other community groups it is necessary to improve the quality of human resource of coastal community, therefore, it needs public area that is functioned for community training in planning, implementation, observation, and improvement of public economic activity. That facility is also meant to provide supporting facilities for management and marketing of fishery product.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Capacity building for coastal communities development;
- b. Provision of supporting facilities for management and marketing of fishery products;
- c. Provision of facilities and infrastructure for fishermen catch;
- d. Development of fish landing base.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Increased level of welfare of coastal community;
 - 2) Development of fishery's infrastructure;
 - 3) Creating work opportunity.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the community participation in development, and improvement of public economic activity of coastal community.
 - 2) Increased income of coastal community in fishery and marine sectors
 - 3) Strengthening the institutional of socio-economy and partnerships that support the local development;
 - 4) Triggering the mechanism of transparent and participatory development management in community activities

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	976,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	98,000
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	976,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
			Sub Total	: US\$	98,000		
<hr/>			<hr/>				
TOTAL : US\$			1,074,000				

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Expansion of Great Temple of Besakih Area |
| 2. Duration | : 36 months |
| 3. Location | : Karangasem District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Karangasem District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Department of Culture and Tourism and Local Government of Karangasem District |
-

6. Background and Justification

As a part of planned protected areas in Bali province spatial planning, Besakih temple area which consists of Besakih temple and its surrounding areas within a radius of the sanctity of the temple of Sad Khayangan Temple, is a necessity to be prioritized. Since 1979, the Great Temple of Besakih has been becoming a world attention especially tourism which results in the raise of visitors, either for religious activity by Hindu or for a foreign and domestic tourism visit. The effect of those activities is the rapid increase of infrastructure development but without a proper guidance of a good master plan. The development of commercial facilities along the main road towards the Penataran Temple of Great Besakih that is supposed to function as a great road which has sacred value.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Spatial planning in accordance with its function so that balancing in land use among protection area, agriculture, settlement, and sacred places could be controlled;
- b. Providing adequate infrastructure in harmonization between tourist and religious ceremony circulation;
- c. Development of adequate and well-structured utility circulation system;
- d. Study on the pattern of circulation and traffic between Kedundung – Manik Mas in every planned route around the centre of Besakih village
- e. Improving landscape of the environment around the temple.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of adequate and well-structured utility circulation system;
 - 2) Harmonization between tourist and religious ceremony circulation;
 - 3) Availability of landscape which can increase the religious value to of the Besakih temple;
 - 4) Improved zoning boundaries of sacred area (*Tri Mandala*) to further ensure the settlement that violates the zoning *Tri Mandala*.
- b. Outcome

Improving the appearance value of spatial and architecture in Great Besakih Temple area through the arrangement of sacred area of Besakih in developing sacred area to be in harmony along with the changing time, as a support for Bali as world's destination of tourism.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
-	Loan	: US\$		0	
-	Grant	: US\$	12,174,000		
Sub Total			: US\$	12,174,000	
			Sub Total		
			: US\$	2,609,000	
TOTAL			: US\$	14,783,000	

Local Government of Luwu District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Luwu)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Development and Improvement of Agricultural Infrastructures in Luwu |
| 2. Duration | : 18 months |
| 3. Location | : Luwu District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Luwu District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of Luwu District |
-

6. Background and Justification

Agricultural sector has become the main priority in Luwu district besides education and health sectors. Increasing rice production in order to support the achievement of a surplus of 2 million tons of rice and increased national food security is one of the strategic plans of Luwu. More than 53.66% Luwu area is agricultural land and approximately 78% of productive age population are working in agriculture. Thus the agricultural sector becomes the largest contributor to Luwu's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Unfortunately, the extent of the land is not supported by the adequate agricultural infrastructure. Damage caused by the age of buildings/roads and also due to natural disasters of floods and landslides occurs almost every year.

Currently, Luwu is still categorized as one of the remaining districts in Indonesia, based on several economic indicators such as levels of society, human resources, infrastructure, accessibility and regional characteristics (disaster-prone), and financial capacity.

Based on the above facts, the construction and development of agricultural infrastructure in Luwu should be implemented immediately in an effort to increase agricultural productivity that will spur the increased public welfare.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Construction of farm roads;
- b. Development of new fields;
- c. Procurement of hand tractor;
- d. Construction of roads and bridges;
- e. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure.

8. Priority

Natural Resources and Environment

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of farm road in 58 villages;
 - 2) Availability of new fields covering 11 districts 25 villages;
 - 3) Availability of roads between villages/districts;
 - 4) Availability of hand tractor;
 - 5) Rehabilitated 17 regional irrigations.
- b. Outcome

Improving the production of agriculture in Luwu District.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	9,100,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	900,000
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	9,100,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	900,000			
<hr/>							
TOTAL		: US\$	10,000,000				

Local Government of Mukomuko District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Mukomuko)

-
1. **Project Title** : Development of Mukomuko Hospital, Type-C
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Mukomuko District
 4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Mukomuko District
 5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Mukomuko District
-

6. Background and Justification

Health services in Mukomuko District are conducted by health centers and village health clinic spread in 15 districts with a total of 142 villages. The major constraint, especially in health services referral, because of Mukomuko District does not have an adequate hospital. To support good quality of health service for public, Mukomuko District really needs to build Mukomuko Type-C Hospital. The project is expected to support the acceleration of health services for the community.

7. Scope of Work

Development of Mukomuko Hospital type-C, including medical zone and non-medical zone.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of Mukomuko Hospital, Type-C

b. Outcome

Increasing the basic health service facility in Mukomuko.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 8,044,504	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 8,044,504	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 8,044,504			

1. **Project Title** : Improving Access and Quality of Health Services in Mukomuko
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Mukomuko District
4. **Executing Agency** : Local Government of Mukomuko District
5. **Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Mukomuko District

6. Background and Justification

Mukomuko is a district in Bengkulu province, Indonesia, located 180 km from Bengkulu city. Mukomuko area covers five districts, namely Lubuk Pinang, Teras Terunjam, Pondok Suguh, South Mukomuko, and North Mukomuko. Like other cities in Indonesia, health problems must also be faced in Mukomuko. The increasing community access and quality of health services is an integrated part of efforts to improve the quality of human resources in Mukomuko.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development and improvement of health centers;
- b. Capacity building for health workers;
- c. Prevention of tropical diseases such as diarrhea, filarial, leprosy, dengue fever, malaria, influenza, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and fungal diseases;
- d. Development of integrated Health Information System;
- e. Building the public awareness of healthy and clean life behavior.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair.

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of better health centers;
 - 2) Availability of adequate health workers;
 - 3) Availability of health supporting facilities, such as drugs, vaccines, and vitamins;
 - 4) Availability of integrated health information system and infrastructure;
 - 5) Increased healthy and clean life behavior awareness in society.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the access and quality of health in Mukomuko;
 - 2) Improving the human resources quality in Mukomuko.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding		
-	Loan	: US\$ 0	-	Central Government	: US\$ 0
-	Grant	: US\$ 1,524,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total		: US\$ 1,524,000	-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
			-	Others	: US\$ 0
			Sub Total		: US\$ 0
TOTAL		: US\$ 1,524,000			

Local Government of Pacitan District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pacitan)

- 1. Project Title** : The Development of Regional Hospital in Pacitan
 - 2. Duration** : 12 months
 - 3. Location** : Pacitan District
 - 4. Executing Agency** : Local Government of Pacitan District
 - 5. Implementing Agency** : Local Government of Pacitan District
-

6. Background and Justification

The capital of Pacitan District is Pacitan city located at 277 km from Surabaya, the capital city of East Java Province. The population in the area is 551,759 inhabitants with 396.99 people/km² with annual growth rate of 3.66 %. From the data obtained, it is known that the existing hospital in Pacitan District shows a lack of health facilities. This causes some Pacitan people, mainly upper middle class, tend to go to Solo and Yogyakarta for ill treatment. This needs serious attention because of lack of trust in the existing health facilities in Pacitan District. Then, the need of health facilities will be able to gain the trust of Pacitan societies to meet their health treatment and in accordance with the standard of Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. Another inhibiting factor in the social aspects of culture in some societies is the tendency of Pacitan people to go for alternative medical treatment rather than to doctors.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of regional hospital;
- b. Expanding the area of Regional Public Hospital of Pacitan, including the development of radiology facilities, nutrition installation, laboratory, surgery room, and space-related with health services.

8. Priority

Social, Cultural, and Religious Affair

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Availability of medium health service to society of Pacitan District;
 - 2) Improved quality of health services to society of Pacitan;
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Improving the quality of health of society of Pacitan District;
 - 2) Accelerating the realization and planning to improve the status of hospital services, both for the public hospitals or private hospitals in Pacitan District;
 - 3) Fulfilling the adequate health facilities and quality to be able to support the human resources development in Pacitan.

10. Project Cost

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	11,397,575	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	11,397,575		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL			: US\$	11,397,575			

Local Government of Pesisir Selatan District

(Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan)

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Revitalization and Development of Painan Traditional Market |
| 2. Duration | : 18 months |
| 3. Location | : Pesisir Selatan District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : Local Government of Pesisir Selatan District |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : Local Government of Pesisir Selatan District |
-

6. Background and Justification

The economy in Pesisir Selatan can be described from the economic activity, characterized by the circulation of money and goods, not only from producers to consumers but also between locations characterized by the origin and destination of the traded goods. Painan Traditional Market is one of the sub-trade systems that becomes one of the parameters that can be used to measure the growth and dynamics of economy in Pesisir Selatan.

Painan Traditional Market evolves with population growth and economic levels of the society. The existed market was previously hereditary and has been improved and expanded through the initiatives of government organizations. However, the existing facilities of Painan Traditional Market are currently not feasible, due to the damage caused by earthquake and fire some time ago. Since this market has become the foundation of life for the traders and suppliers of goods, it is needed to build/rehabilitate the Painan Traditional Market.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Development of shops, stalls, and bridge shop;
- b. Development and improvement of market facilities.

8. Priority

Economy

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Development and rehabilitation of Painan Traditional Market.
- b. Outcome
Promoting trade activity in Pesisir Selatan District.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loan : US\$ 0Grant : US\$ 2,600,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding<ul style="list-style-type: none">Central Government : US\$ 0Regional Government : US\$ 0State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0Others : US\$ 0	
Sub Total : US\$ 2,600,000		Sub Total : US\$ 0	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,600,000			

State Electricity Company

(PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara / PT PLN)

1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Hululais Geothermal Power Plant (2x55 MW)
2. **Duration** : 12 months
3. **Location** : Lebong District
4. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company
5. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company

6. Background and Justification

The peak demand of electricity in Southern Sumatera system was 1,797 MW in 2008 and has grown by 7.8% per year. The demand is mostly supplied by oil fired power plants in which the generation cost is very high. In order to meet the growing demand, it requires additional capacity by developing some thermal power plants as well as geothermal prospect of Hululais.

The geothermal prospect of Hululais in Bengkulu has a potential of probable reserve of 200MW. At the moment, the reserve has been developed by 2x55 MW and the State Electricity Company/PT *Perusahaan Listrik Negara* (PT PLN) will develop the generating facilities at the downstream field. Meanwhile, the upstream field will be developed by Pertamina Geothermal Energy.

7. Scope of Work

Technical assistance to prepare a full feasibility study report on Hululais Geothermal Power Plant (GeoPP) downstream side, consisting of at least the followings:

- a. Necessity of Hululais GeoPP project;
- b. Technical evaluation;
- c. Environmental impacts in upstream and downstream fields;
- d. Economic and financial evaluation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Hululais GeoPP.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Hululais GeoPP project.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 500,000 Sub Total : US\$ 500,000 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 		
TOTAL : US\$ 500,000					

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Project Title | : Feasibility Study of Kotamobagu Geothermal Power Plant (4x20 MW), Downstream |
| 2. Duration | : 12 months |
| 3. Location | : Bolaang Mongondow District |
| 4. Executing Agency | : State Electricity Company |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : State Electricity Company |

6. **Background and Justification**

The peak demand of electricity in Minahasa system was 140 MW in 2008 and has grown by 7.8% per year up to 2018. The demand is mostly supplied by oil fired power plants in which the generation cost is high. In order to meet the growing demand, it requires additional capacity by developing some thermal power plants as well as geothermal prospect of Kotamobagu.

The geothermal prospect of Kotamobagu in North Sulawesi has a potential of probable reserve of 185 MW. At the moment, the reserve has been developed by 4x20 MW and the State Electricity Company/PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PT PLN) will develop the generating facilities at the downstream field. Meanwhile, the upstream field will be developed by Pertamina Geothermal Energy.

7. **Scope of Work**

Technical assistance to prepare a full feasibility study report on Kotamobagu Geothermal Power Plant (GeoPP) on downstream side, consisting of at least the followings:

- a. Necessity of Kotamobagu GeoPP project;
- b. Technical evaluation;
- c. Environmental impacts in upstream and downstream field;
- d. Economic and financial evaluation.

8. **Priority**

Infrastructure

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Kotamobagu Geothermal Power Plant.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Kotamobagu Geothermal Power Plant project.

10. **Project Cost**

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreign Funding			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	500,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total		: US\$	500,000	-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	Sub Total		: US\$	0
TOTAL			: US\$	500,000			

1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Nuclear Power Plant of Indonesia
 2. **Duration** : 18 months
 3. **Location** : Sumatera
 4. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company
 5. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company
-

6. Background and Justification

To support the economic development of Indonesia, the electricity demand is expected to increase at very high growth rates. The national electricity master plan, National Power Master Plan/ *Rencana Umum Ketenagalistrikan Nasional* (RUKN) 2008-2027, shows that the demand in Java-Bali system is expected to grow by over 9% per year up to 2027, while those outside Java-Bali systems are expected to grow by approximately 9% per year. Therefore, the Indonesian power sector would need to be developed accordingly. Under the aforementioned RUKN, the future electricity demand would be met by a mix of fossil power plants and renewable energy, but no nuclear power plant is considered in the document.

On the other hand, the national energy policy/*Kebijakan Energi Nasional* (KEN) as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 5/2006 acts as a reference for formulating the national energy management to ensure national energy security and to support sustainable development. It is clearly stated that the share of new and renewable energy, including nuclear power, will be more than 5% by the year 2025.

7. Scope of Work

Technical Assistance to prepare a full feasibility study report consisting of at least the followings:

- a. Necessity of Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) project;
- b. Technical evaluation;
- c. Selection of several candidate sites and site evaluation;
- d. Environmental impacts in downstream field;
- e. Economic and financial evaluation;
- f. Project implementation planning.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Hululais Geothermal Power Plant.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Nuclear Power Plant project of Indonesia.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding			• Counterpart Funding				
-	Loan	: US\$	0	-	Central Government	: US\$	0
-	Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	-	Regional Government	: US\$	0
<hr/>				-	State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	2,000,000		-	Others	: US\$	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sub Total			: US\$	0			
TOTAL : US\$			2,000,000				

1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Sembalun Geothermal Power Plant (2x10 MW), Upstream and Downstream
2. **Duration** : 18 months
3. **Location** : West Nusa Tenggara
4. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company
5. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company

6. Background and Justification

The peak demand of electricity in Lombok was 100 MW in 2008 and has grown by 10.5% per year. The demand is mostly supplied by oil fired diesel plants in which the generation cost is very high. In order to meet the growing demand, it requires additional capacity by developing some thermal power plants as well as geothermal prospect of Sembalun.

Based on preliminary geosciences study, it has been found that the geothermal prospect of Sembalun located in East Lombok District has a potential of probable reserve of 39 MW. At the moment, the reserve has been developed by 2x10 MW, and the State Electricity Company/PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PT PLN) will develop Sembalun Project. This Project will be performed in 2 (two) fields, Upstream and Downstream, and will be developed as total project basis.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical assistance to prepare a full feasibility study report on Sembalun Geothermal Power Plant (GeoPP) development both in the upstream and downstream, consisting of at least the followings:
 - 1) Necessity of Sembalun GeoPP project ;
 - 2) Technical evaluation;
 - 3) Environmental impacts in upstream and downstream field;
 - 4) Economic and financial evaluation.
- b. Drilling for two exploration wells at upstream field.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Sembalun GeoPP.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Sembalun GeoPP project.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Funding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterpart Funding 	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 10,500,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 10,500,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 10,500,000			

1. **Project Title** : Feasibility Study of Sungai Penuh Geothermal Power Plant (2X55 MW), Downstream
 2. **Duration** : 12 months
 3. **Location** : Kerinci District
 4. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company
 5. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company
-

6. Background and Justification

The peak demand of electricity in Southern Sumatera system was 1,797 MW in 2008 and has grown by 7.8% per year. The demand is mostly supplied by oil fired power plants in which the generation cost is very high. In order to meet the growing demand, it requires additional capacity by developing some thermal power plants as well as geothermal prospect of Sungai Penuh.

The geothermal prospect of Sungai Penuh in Jambi has a potential of probable reserve of 200MW. At the moment, the reserve has been developed by 2x55 MW and State Electricity Company / *Perusahaan Listrik Negara* (PT PLN) will develop the generating facilities (downstream field). Meanwhile, the upstream field will be developed by Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE).

The development of Sungai Penuh geothermal power plant is expected to meet the electricity power demand and will reduce the generation cost substantially.

7. Scope of Work

Technical assistance to prepare a full feasibility study report on Sungai Penuh Geothermal Power Plant (GeoPP) at the downstream side consisting of at least the followings:

- a. Necessity of Sungai Penuh GeoPP project;
- b. Technical evaluation;
- c. Environmental impacts in upstream and downstream field;
- d. Economic and financial evaluation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

Availability of feasibility study document in term of technical, economical and financial, and environmental and social for Sungai Penuh GeoPP project.

b. Outcome

Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Sungai Penuh GeoPP project.

10. Project Cost

• Foreign Funding		• Counterpart Funding	
- Loan	: US\$ 0	- Central Government	: US\$ 0
- Grant	: US\$ 500,000	- Regional Government	: US\$ 0
Sub Total	: US\$ 500,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$ 0
		- Others	: US\$ 0
		Sub Total	: US\$ 0
TOTAL : US\$ 500,000			

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | : Feasibility Study of Hydro Electrical Power Plant |
| 2. Duration | : 18 months |
| 3. Location | : Minahasa, North Sulawesi |
| 4. Executing Agency | : State Electricity Company |
| 5. Implementing Agency | : State Electricity Company |
-

6. **Background and Justification**

Subsequent to the hydro inventory study and pre-feasibility study, some Hydro Electrical Power Plants (HEPPs) are judged to be viable to be built, such as Sawangan HEPP. The Sawangan HEPP will form the fourth power plant of cascade type of hydro electrical power development in the upper reaches of Tondano river harnessing water of Lake Tondano, North Sulawesi. The Sawangan HEPP is the lower cost project in Tondano cascade system, consisting of Tonsea Lama HEPP, Tanggari I HEPP, and Tanggari II HEPP.

7. **Scope of Work**

- a. Preliminary design and assessment on the environment issue;
- b. Evaluating the technical and economical viability;
- c. Formulating the optional development plan;

8. **Priority**

Natural Resources and Environment

9. **Output and Outcome**

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Hydro Electrical Power Plants in North Sulawesi.
- b. Outcome
Fulfilling the electricity demand in the North Sulawesi.

10. **Project Cost**

• <i>Foreign Funding</i>			• <i>Counterpart Funding</i>		
- Loan	: US\$	0	- Central Government	: US\$	0
- Grant	: US\$	2,000,000	- Regional Government	: US\$	0
Sub Total	: US\$	2,000,000	- State-Owned Enterprise	: US\$	0
			- Others	: US\$	0
			Sub Total	: US\$	0
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000					

1. **Project Title** : Pre-Feasibility Study on Pumped Storage in Sumatera
2. **Duration** : 24 months
3. **Location** : West Sumatera
4. **Executing Agency** : State Electricity Company
5. **Implementing Agency** : State Electricity Company

6. Background and Justification

The current peak load in Sumatera system is 3,354 MW, with an average growth rate of 10.8% per year. The peak load will increase to 9,355 MW in 2019. To cater the demand in Sumatera which is growing by 10.8% per year, the State Electricity Company/PT *Perusahaan Listrik Negara* (PLN) needs to build 1,100 MW new power plants per year. Among those new additional power plants, base load units take very dominant share and it will cause the problem of over capacity on the base load units. Under this condition, the implementation of pump storage power plant will be the best solution for Sumatera system in the coming years.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Technical Assistance to prepare a pre-feasibility study report on pumped storage development in West Sumatera consisting of at least the followings:
 - 1) Necessity of pumped storage project: analysis of electricity demand and supply;
 - 2) Selection and evaluation on several sites: environmental, social, seismic, and geological conditions;
 - 3) Environmental impacts: environment-related regulation, impact assessment and assessment method, alternative solutions for the environmental measures, planning for the environmental impact assessment after starting the project;
- b. Economic and financial evaluation: power generation cost, economic assessment, evaluation method, and financial evaluation.

8. Priority

Infrastructure

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Availability of feasibility study document of Pumped Storage in Sumatera.
- b. Outcome
Supporting the preparation of the implementation of Pumped Storage in Sumatera project.

10. Project Cost

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Foreign Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan : US\$ 0 - Grant : US\$ 2,000,000 Sub Total : US\$ 2,000,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Counterpart Funding</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government : US\$ 0 - Regional Government : US\$ 0 - State-Owned Enterprise : US\$ 0 - Others : US\$ 0 Sub Total : US\$ 0 	
TOTAL : US\$ 2,000,000			

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