



Government of Indonesia



# **Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2006 - 2010**

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

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## **The Framework**

The Government of INDONESIA and the UNDP are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme, which supports the realization of the Government's Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009.

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

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Cooperation Framework (2001 to 2005),

Entering into a new period of close cooperation (2006 to 2010),

Haveave agreed as follows:

## **Part I. Basis of Relationship**

- 1.1 Reference is made to the following agreements between the Republic of Indonesia and the UNDP:
- 1) Revised Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Assistance, signed in 29 October 1954;
  - 2) Special Fund Agreement, signed in 17 October 1960, and
  - 3) Operational Assistance Agreement, signed in 12 June 1969.

## **Part II. Situation Analysis**

- 2.1 Since the economic crisis and political transformation of 1997-1998, Indonesia has made significant advances in reducing poverty and deepening democracy. Indonesia's first Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals and National Human Development Report (NHDR) track positive socio-economic progress. Based on national trends, Indonesia is on track to achieve many of the MDGs by 2015. Between 1999 and 2002, the proportion of people living in poverty fell from 23% to 18%, and notable improvements are also evident in progress towards the MDGs related to adult literacy, infant mortality, and child malnutrition.
- 2.2 However, the road to reaching the national MDGs is not without challenges. The number of poor in Indonesia remains high, with over 110 million people (53% of the population) living on less than US\$2 per day and 16 million people (7.5% of the population) on less than US\$ 1 per day. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is only slowly increasing; maternal mortality rates are amongst the highest in Southeast Asia; and, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is accelerating sharply across the country. Additionally, the national indicators disguise considerable regional disparities, and even the MDG targets that may be met nationally may be missed in some provinces and districts, particularly in more remote regions. This calls for dedicated attention to the provinces that are lagging behind the national average<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.3 Indonesia's complex process of change over the past decade has created significant challenges for one of the planet's most ecologically diverse countries. Decreasing forested areas and energy inefficiency, as well as weak control of ozone depleting substances are among the challenges identified in the national MDGs report. Given that most of the poor are heavily dependent on eco-

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<sup>1</sup> Indonesia Progress Report on MDGs, Bappenas, 2004

systems for maintaining their livelihoods – where a large number of people are directly dependent on forest resources – the nexus between environmental management and poverty reduction needs to be strengthened. As Indonesia’s economy remains natural resource-based, decentralization of responsibility for the management of natural resources can create a potent mix of inadequate local capacities, frail market conditions, and political uncertainty – which could result in various environmental problems.

- 2.4 There has been significant progress made in democratic governance, which provides an enabling environment for achieving the MDGs. In addition to the parliamentary elections, the 2004 presidential election marked Indonesia’s first peaceful direct election with a voter turnout of over 80%. Empowerment of women has been an on-going priority of the Government as shown in the recent legislative elections by encouraging a minimum of 30% women nomination from the parties, however, the percentage of female legislators only rose modestly from 9% to 11.1% after the April 2004 general election.
- 2.5 Decentralization in Indonesia was marked by the Laws 22 and 25 of 1999 that defined Regional Autonomy and Fiscal Decentralization. These laws provided that most of government services and functions be devolved to local authorities—apart from defence and national security, foreign affairs, fiscal policy and religion. Since 2001, decentralization in Indonesia has been entering a new phase of consolidation where actors are working to refine rules of the game, reinvigorate decentralized governance, gather lessons learned and replicate best practices. However, local institutions in many areas still lack the capacity to fulfill their new mandates effectively.
- 2.6 Numerous studies have shown that the Indonesian justice system has suffered from severe and widespread deficiencies for decades. The legal deficiencies occur sector-wide including within the Courts, the Police, and the Attorney General’s Office, the attendant Public Prosecution Service, the Special Commissions and the private sector legal professions. These deficiencies have been recognized by the Government of Indonesia (GoI), and Indonesia’s political leaders have declared a commitment to uphold the rule of law, affirming the importance of legal reform in advancing Indonesia’s broader national development and democratization efforts. Important steps have already been taken to try to address popular demands for a better functioning legal and judicial system. In October 2005, the Indonesian House of Representatives ratified two long-awaited UN covenants, namely the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Yet, despite the passage of regulations and the establishment of new institutions, the implementation of the agenda for reform has been mixed. The justice sector is often suspected as corrupt and only protecting the private interests of elite groups, rather than providing public service to the populace—especially the poor, the conflict-affected and other vulnerable groups.
- 2.7 Following the economic crisis and political transformation, Indonesia experienced a wave of diverse social conflicts. While the incidence of violent conflict in Indonesia has declined markedly over the last five years, these conflicts have had a significant impact on human development in affected areas. Similarly, the enormous damage from the earthquake and tsunami that hit Aceh and North Sumatra in December 2004, followed by the earthquake in March 2005, demonstrated the vulnerability of communities to risks of natural disasters. The disproportionate impact of those crises on women has also been recognized. For example, the Progress Report on the MDGs (2004) shows that the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in the conflict-afflicted North Maluku Province, accounting for 19.8%, is significantly lower than the national average of 28.3%. Rapid response to any future crises – whether violent conflict or natural disasters – is a pre-requisite for the achievement of the MDGs.

- 2.8 Aceh is posing a unique challenge in addressing both peace building and recovery from the natural disaster. After a long period of violent conflict, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 15 August 2005 between the Government of Indonesia and GAM (*Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*). The tsunami-hit province will need to implement politically challenging tasks outlined in the MoU, such as inclusion of former GAM members in the future political process through free and fair elections, advancement of peace and reconciliation processes and reintegration of ex combatants into communities, while effectively managing the Tsunami recovery process. The tsunami left some 20% of the 2.6 million of the electorate in the province of Aceh dead, missing or displaced<sup>2</sup>. With such a huge number of casualties and other problems that resulted from the tsunami, the Government must also shoulder the burden of laying the foundations for democracy to take root in the province. Enhancing access to justice and justice sector reform is also essential components of peace building and long-term development effort as concepts of redress and justice are central to peace, trust and confidence building.

### **Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned<sup>3</sup>**

#### **A. Past Cooperation**

- 3.1 In the previous CCF cycle, UNDP Indonesia provided pro-poor assistance primarily in response to the economic crisis. The Community Recovery Programme (CRP) supported more than 2,200 grants to NGOs and CBOs throughout Indonesia, reaching more than 200,000 poor households. CRP integrated ongoing recovery efforts within a broader focus on poverty reduction, specifically targeting the poorest groups who had not participated in the country's economic development and mainstream poverty alleviation programmes. As economic recovery efforts progressed, more attention was given to aligning the country's development plan to the attainment of MDGs by providing technical assistance in operationalizing the MDGs and localizing poverty reduction strategies at provincial and district levels. In response to the growing epidemic of HIV/AIDS—related to Goal 6 of the MDGs—UNDP has assisted the Government to design a comprehensive HIV/AIDS programme in order to enhance coordination and harmonization of AIDS prevention strategies and structures as well as strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Since mid 2005, UNDP has provided support to strengthen the capacity of the Government and its strategic partners to reach Goal 3 of the MDGs through mainstreaming gender into sectoral policies and programmes as well as to improve the national legislative framework for gender mainstreaming. To address the uneven progress in achieving the MDGs, significant attention has been paid to the provinces where MDG progress indicators are significantly lower. For example, in Papua, a comprehensive needs assessment was conducted to develop a long-term programme to strengthen local government and CSO capacities to achieve the MDGs in the province.
- 3.2 In the areas of energy and environment, UNDP has conducted outreach in 170 districts throughout Indonesia by supporting Ministry of Environment programmes that will enhance local capacity to improve urban environment management—through ministry engagements with local governments, local parliaments, NGOs and CSOs. Progress is also marked by the prevention of consumption of approximately 880 metric tons of potential ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances).
- 3.1. Rapid process of democratization during the CCF cycle has been supported by a number of diverse initiatives between UNDP and the Government. As a uniquely positioned driver of governance reform, the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (PGRI) has made

<sup>2</sup> Masterplan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Bappenas, 2005

<sup>3</sup> This document does not provide elaborate references to UNDP regional and global projects, such as ASEAN and Indigenous people's project

remarkable progress in the areas of law and the judiciary, civil services, parliamentary institutions at national and local levels, civil society organizations and media, corporate governance, security reform and anti-corruption. UNDP, through the United Nations Support Facility for Indonesian Recovery (UNSFIR), provided policy alternatives to the Government and consolidated a forum of public policy institutions (JAJAKI). UNDP support in partnership with the government and other institutions led to effective management of a series of national elections in 2004. UNDP also supported the capacity development of legislators in carrying out their functions and to strengthen professionalism of the supporting secretariat to legislative institutions. To meet the challenges in the early stage of decentralization implementation, UNDP support was geared to promote good governance principles and practices at the local level. Participatory forums facilitated through UNDP programmes promoted more democratic decision-making and set a norm of civil society engagement in policy making, and some of them have become a routine processes for local government. Building upon its successful engagement in national level legal and judiciary reform through support for the National Law Commission, UNDP has strengthened human rights-based approaches, especially through the Access to Justice programme. In 2005, UNDP also completed the Assessment of Access to Justice in 40 villages in 5 provinces, based on which new Access to Justice initiatives will be formulated.

- 3.2. UNDP support through the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) – a multi-donor initiative in partnership with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, DFID, the Netherlands and the GOI – primarily focused on conflict prevention strategies that also aim to improve local governance, reduce poverty and strengthen local capacity for peaceful decentralization. DSF has provided an effective platform for these institutions to maximize each partner's respective comparative advantages, in order to provide coherent support on decentralization.
- 3.3. UNDP has recently completed the North Maluku and Maluku Recovery Programme (NMMRP), a US\$14 million project from 2001 to 2005 designed to support post-conflict recovery in both provinces and to lay foundations for peace-building and conflict prevention. NMMRP is comprised of sustainable reintegration initiatives for IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons), restoration of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups, strengthening the establishment of local-level capacities for good governance to promote inclusive and accountable institutions for effective decision-making, rehabilitation of community-level infrastructure and support for improved public services. In specific components of NMMRP, UNDP worked closely with ILO, UNOPS, UNICEF and WHO. Through the Peace and Development Analysis – in partnership with Provincial Planning and Development Agencies in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi – UNDP assisted in defining policy recommendations and in developing tools for mainstreaming conflict-sensitive approaches in development programmes.
- 3.4. To support government efforts for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra, UNDP Indonesia is undertaking the implementation of an Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme in Aceh and North Sumatra through partnerships with local and national authorities, national NGOs, civil society groups, the private sector, and international organizations. Specific components of the implementation requires the involvement of specialized UN agencies – including the ILO, UN Habitat, FAO, UNEP, as well as UN Volunteers – to ensure optimal use of UN technical capacities and resources in recovery efforts.
- 3.5. UNDP is currently implementing pilot projects to encourage private sector engagement in post-crisis reconstruction across tsunami-affected areas, building upon the widespread recognition of UNDP's role in facilitating engagements with the private sector organizations to become significant partners in economic development. These efforts have resulted in various

contributions for Aceh's reconstruction, including capacity building for economic development strategies for local government Planning and Development Agencies (BAPPEDA).

## **B. Lessons Learned**

As mentioned above, through implementing the previous CCF, a number of lessons have been identified. The following lessons deserve particular attention:

### *Focusing Geographical and Thematic Coverage to Enhance Impact*

3.6. UNDP has learned that overstretched interventions in a vast and diverse country such as Indonesia do not always result in the efficient utilization of programme resources to achieve optimal results.. UNDP will therefore focus use of programme resources on specific geographic sub-regions as well as on critical thematic policy issues. Geographical sub-regions to be targeted will be those provinces with the lowest human development indices, high poverty rates, and proneness to crisis, whether in the form of conflict or natural disasters. Based on these criteria, the country programme will target several provinces for comprehensive programme assistance from UNDP<sup>4</sup>. Thematic policy issues to be given priority attention at the national level include MDGs, access to justice, elections, civil society strengthening, HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming and environmental sustainability will also be prioritized.

### *Enhancing Partnerships for Maximum Impact*

3.10. UNDP learned that further alignment of development assistance with the Government's National Medium Term Development Plan as well as harmonization of programming with with other partners, i.e., UN agencies, IFIs, donors and civil society organizations (CSOs), considerably enhances the impact of development assistance. UNDP will incorporate this lesson and put into practice the principles of the Rome and Paris Declarations for donor harmonization and aid effectiveness. UNDP has also learned to increase commitment to establish strategic partnerships with the private sector, particularly after unprecedented commitment and offers – to support rehabilitation and reconstruction processes following the tsunami disaster – from private sector corporations.

### *Improving Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms to Ensure Transparency and Accountability*

3.11. UNDP has learned to put in place systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in order to integrate lessons learned into programme design and thematic policy work.. As elaborated in Section VII, UNDP will strengthen the internal mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of UNDP supported programmes.

### *Mainstreaming Conflict-Sensitive Programming*

3.12. The results of the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) undertaken together with the Bappenas in 2004 have shown the need and opportunity for mainstreaming conflict prevention in development efforts. UNDP will seek to institutionalize conflict-sensitive approaches within its country programme, as well as within the planning and implementation of development partners in Indonesia

### *Integrating a Rights-based Approach*

3.13. It has been increasingly recognized that the vulnerable require specific attention in development assistance. In line with the National Medium-Term Development Plan, UNDP will work to promote and apply a rights-based approach to development, through formulating specific

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<sup>4</sup> Papua, NTT, West Kalimantan, NTB, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Maluku, NAD, and Maluku meet the criteria. Given UNDP's involvement in wider thematic areas, such as HIV/AIDS, gender and governance, UNDP's support will not be strictly restricted by the above mentioned provinces.

capacity-development support to assist claim-holders to exercise their claims and duty-bearers to fulfill their obligations. Special attention will be placed in ensuring that equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life be promoted.

*Enhancing Internal Operational Capacity to Deliver Effective Assistance at Times of Crisis*

3.14. Despite the continuous upward trend in client and donor perceptions of UNDP's overall operational performance, UNDP learned that there is a continued need to review and improve operational systems, particularly in order to respond rapidly and flexibly in times of crisis. After the tsunami disaster, a number of system reviews have been undertaken both internally and externally. From these reviews, staff trainings and work flow improvements have been conducted as a starting point for further efforts to enhance and strengthen UNDP and Government readiness to respond to future crisis situations in Indonesia.

**Part IV. Proposed Programme**

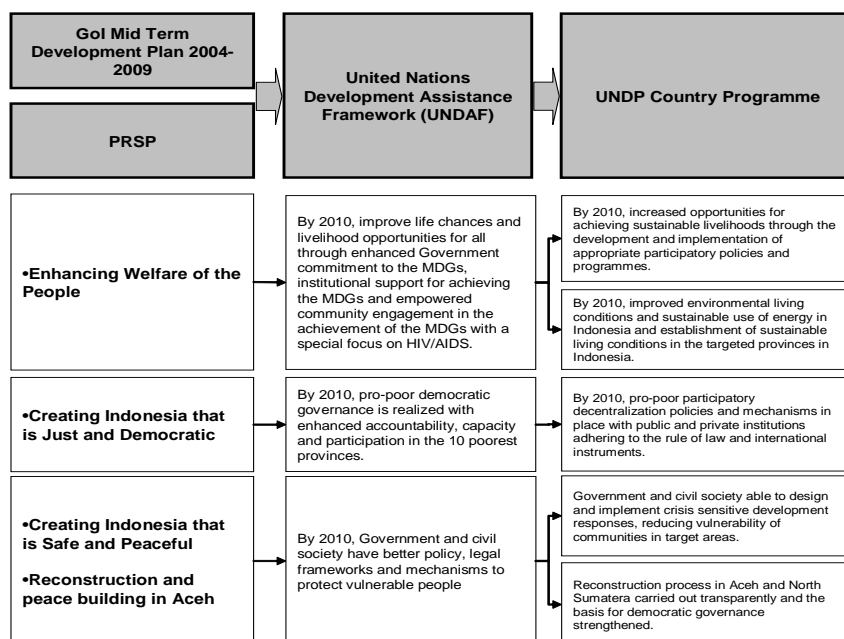
4.1. UNDP will support the implementation of the Government's Medium Term Development Plan, the Master Plan for Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias, the MoU between the Government of Indonesia and GAM as well as the UNDAF 2006-2010 outcomes, while targeting its assistance in areas where UNDP has comparative advantage and demonstrated capacity. In particular, UNDP will sharpen its focus on fostering an enabling environment for achievement of the MDGs through: i) strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs; ii) promoting sustainable environmental management<sup>5</sup>; iii) promoting democratic governance; iv) reducing vulnerability to crisis; and v) supporting the reconstruction process in Aceh and North Sumatra; and these thematic areas are conceptualized as providing a coherent and mutually reinforcing package of support to assist Indonesia to consolidate the progress it has made in recent years and accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs.

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<sup>5</sup> Environmental issues are mainstreamed in the UNDAF, but given UNDP's comparative advantage in this area, it is captured as an independent outcome in the CPD and CPAP.



*Linkage between National Planning Frameworks, UNDAF and UNDP Country Programme*



**A. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs**

4.2 UNDP will continue its role as the principal advocate of human development towards achieving the MDGs through policy support, monitoring initiatives, CSO support, including specific programmes on HIV/AIDS and gender equality. Particular attention will be paid to the provinces where progress towards achievement of the MDGs is especially lagging. This programme component is linked to the third Agenda of the Medium Term Development Plan, “to Increase the Welfare of the People”. This component also supports achievement of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper’s (PRSP) strategic target “to create economic, political, and social conditions that enable the poor, regardless of their sex, ethnicity or religion to obtain equal opportunities as extensive as possible, to fulfil their basic rights and to continuously improve their standards of living”.

*Policy Support*

4.3. Building on its experience in the area of pro-poor policy reforms in the last country programme cycle, UNDP will continue to assist the Government to implement PRSP and the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2004-2009, as well as to prepare the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2010-2014. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening the capacity of the local governments at provincial and district levels to formulate and implement poverty reduction strategies with a focus on building capacity for delivery of public services to meet minimum standards. Local governments will also be capacitated to integrate MDG indicators and targets into local poverty reduction strategies. Participatory and consultative processes and media campaigns will be used to raise public awareness.

4.4. UNDP will also be a key partner of the Indonesian Government in mainstreaming gender issues in the planning, formulation and implementation of policies and development programmes through technical assistance on gender mainstreaming training, communication and advocacy

strategies. To advance Indonesia's response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Indonesian Partnership Fund for HIV/AIDS has been well underway. This assistance will strengthen the application by the National AIDS Commission of the 'Three Ones' principle: one AIDS framework, one national AIDS coordinating authority and one country-level monitoring and evaluation system.

#### *Achieving and Monitoring Progress Towards the MDGs*

4.5. This country programme cycle (2006-2010) will be a critical phase to make substantial progress towards achieving the MDGs by 2015. Close monitoring of the MDG indicators will be essential to adjust national and local priorities and policy to ensure that particular geographic areas and specific goals are targeted depending on progress. UNDP assistance will be strategically prioritized to support multi-stakeholder collaboration to monitor MDGs to maximize Indonesian ownership while also increasing and improving the use of MDGs indicators in formulating national and local policies and programmes.

4.6. Accelerating progress in the achievement of MDGs in the poorest provinces will be a priority task for UNDP. This will include support for the acceleration of development in Papua, a province in which 41.8% of the population lives below the national poverty line and an estimated 75% of the population lives in remote areas with very limited access to basic social services. UNDP will continue its support in facilitating the local governments in: (i) planning processes that are more responsive to local development needs with emphasis on reaching MDGs; and (ii) coordinating and harmonizing development initiatives by donors and organizations throughout the region.

#### *Strengthening CSO Capacity*

4.6. Recognizing the critical role of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in localizing the MDGs, monitoring national and local poverty reduction policies, and providing direct assistance to the poor, UNDP will develop capacity of CSOs, with primary focus on the networks of CSOs. Additionally, UNDP will continue to promote partnership-building and dialogue between civil society and key legislative and executive bodies so that CSOs could: (i) monitor and influence national and local policies and programmes; and (ii) create strategic alliances for effective service delivery to the most vulnerable in society.

### **B. Promoting sustainable environment and effective use of energy**

4.7. In assisting Government of Indonesia's efforts to face challenges in addressing environmental issues, UNDP will strengthen the cooperation with various partners and existing facilities, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), build institutional capacity, mobilize funds and further acquire relevant expertise. These strategies guide UNDP support to the Government for the next 5 years under 3 components, as outlined below. This programme component is also directly linked to the third agenda of the National Mid-Term Development Plan "*To Enhance Welfare of the People*", especially the chapter 32, "*improving management of natural resources and conservation of functions of the natural environment*".

#### *Sound Environmental Management*

4.8. Through sound environmental and natural resource management, UNDP assistance will explore complementary measures such as market-based and human rights-based approaches to help ensure fair and just access to natural resources and healthy environment for the people, especially the poor. Emphasizing the support to poverty reduction, UNDP will strengthen inter-sectoral capacities to implement best practices in watershed protection, prevention of land degradation, and thus safeguard the sustainability of water resources, agricultural and fishery potentials, as well as the livelihoods of the people. Building local resilience and adaptability to natural disasters

also deserves special attention, as the course of global climate change is increasingly evident. Disaster preparedness through ecological adaptation and environmental awareness will constitute a key element in UNDP's assistance.

#### *Effective Use of Energy Resources*

4.9. Under the effective use of energy resources component, UNDP will mobilize significant resources in order to develop sound policy, institutional capacity, technological transfer, and market development for renewable energy resources that is aimed at reducing dependency to fossil fuels, improving energy efficiency and conservation, and at the same time contributing to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emission. Part of the strategy is dedicated to poverty reduction in which the assistance is aimed at leveraging the ability of the poor and rural communities to meet basic needs such as lighting, cooking and electronic appliances that would vitalize economic activities. It also aims at enhancing delivery of public services such as education, health services, communication and access to information.

#### *Advocacy and Capacity Development to Effectively Adhere to International Agreement Instruments*

4.10. Through the advocacy and capacity development to effectively adhere to international agreement instruments component, UNDP will support the Indonesian Government in strengthening its capacity to adhere to obligations stated in the Rio Convention on biodiversity, global climate change and desertification as well as other environment-related conventions such as the Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on ozone depleting substances and the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants. Increased national capacities in this respect will be instrumental to the successful achievement of the objectives set out in the first and second programme components.

### **C. Promoting democratic governance**

4.11. Through its strategic support for governance reform, elections, parliamentary capacity and local governance in the previous programming cycle, UNDP has built a trusted relationship with governments at central and local level as well as with non-government stakeholders. UNDP will continue to support stakeholders in maintaining and guiding the momentum of rapidly evolving democratization and decentralization processes by focusing on three programme components that would directly contribute to the UNDAF Outcome 2<sup>6</sup>. This programme component is directly linked to the second Agenda of the National Medium Term Development Plan, “*to Create Indonesia That Is Just and Democratic*”.

#### *Accelerating the Pace and Effectiveness of Local Governance Reform*

4.12. Through on-going decentralization programmes<sup>7</sup>, UNDP recognizes that a clear legal framework and capacity development of local governance stakeholders are key strategic areas for governance reform and locally responsive public delivery. Under this programme component, UNDP aims to strengthen democratic governance practices and institutions at sub-national levels and to increase the capacity of public service delivery – particularly MDG-specific services – by building capacities of local government and citizens to engage in identifying local priorities and planning for public service delivery. This programme component – to be conducted in Indonesia's 10 poorest provinces – will be further strengthened by: i) expanding its coverage in a gradual manner; ii) promoting cross learning and sharing of best practices; iii) maintaining and

<sup>6</sup> By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces.

<sup>7</sup> Three on-going projects since 2005 are included in this programme component: (i) Building and Reinventing Decentralized Governance (BRIDGE) focusing on public service improvement for MDG (ii) Local Governance Reform through Inter-Governmental Cooperation (LoGIC) focusing on strengthening inter governmental cooperation; and (iii) Partnerships for e-Prosperity for the Poor (Pe-PP) aiming at better access to information and communication at community level.

expanding networks of policy makers and practitioners; iv) strengthening local governance intermediaries, such as associations and CSOs; and v) mobilizing resources from local governance stakeholders by providing incentives such as match funding from donors, recognition of good practices, and policy support.

#### *Deepening Democracy*

4.13. Following the success of the 2004 elections, Indonesia now faces the challenge of capitalizing the momentum to deepen democracy, as well as to ensure the sustainable and efficient functioning of democratic institutions and mechanisms. Through the Deepening Democracy Programme<sup>8</sup>, UNDP aims to help harmonize government priorities with the immediate expectations of the people by providing support to increase citizen awareness, participation and civic engagement in politics and governance. Efforts in this programme component will involve: i) working with and strengthening the mass media; ii) strengthening citizen participation in decision-making processes, and improving civic education; iii) strengthening key governance institutions such as legislatures and electoral bodies in line with their constitutional mandates, and by developing capacities of actors within them; iv) strengthening policy dialogue, gender mainstreaming, advocacy and coordination on good governance at national, regional, and international levels, as well as in multilateral organizations; and v) continuous support and cooperation with the Partnership for Governance Reform in key reform areas where national ownership is crucial.

#### *Promoting Rights-Based Legal and Justice Sector Reform*

4.14. Indonesia's weak legal infrastructure and law enforcing capacities causes serious consequences for access to justice, especially for the poor and disadvantaged. Access to justice<sup>9</sup> is at the center of institutional reform, enhancing democratic governance and strengthening rule of law, creating conditions that enable individuals to resolve grievances legitimately, rather than through arbitrary or discriminatory exercises of discretion. By promoting right-based legal and justice sector reform, UNDP aims to improve the ability of the poor and disadvantaged to obtain remedies for their grievances through formal and informal justice mechanisms. This programme component will involve: i) implementation of a new programme – Legal Empowerment and Assistance for the Disadvantaged (LEAD) – that will develop its framework based on the ongoing assessment in 5 provinces in Indonesia. The programme will address democracy and governance, gender, and land issues particularly for the marginalized and conflict-afflicted communities. The programme also aims to enhance quality and reach of Indonesian legal services for the disadvantaged; and ii) support to enhance the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to involve the public in legislative processes, to improve legal infrastructure by increasing legal technical expertise, and to advocate for legal reform and promotion of human rights.

### **D. Reducing vulnerability to crisis**

4.15. As demonstrated in several provinces in Indonesia, conflicts and natural disasters can reverse the precious development gains achieved over a long period of time and drastically affect the most vulnerable, including women. UNDP will promote a change from a culture of response to a culture of prevention. This programme component is directly linked to the first agenda of the National Medium Term Development Plan "*To Create Indonesia That Is Secure and Peaceful*".

<sup>8</sup> The Deepening Democracy Programme consists of five projects: Civic Engagement in Democratic Governance (CIVED), Strengthening Indonesian Democratic Electoral System (SIDES), Parliamentary Reform and Public Engagement Revitalization (PROPER), Parliamentary Reform and Institutional Strengthening (PRIDE) and Governance Reform and DPRD Empowerment (GRADE)

<sup>9</sup> Access to Justice is defined by UNDP as "the ability of people from disadvantaged groups to prevent and overcome human poverty by seeking and obtaining a remedy for grievances in accordance with human rights principles and standards".

*Conflict Prevention*

- 4.16. Future directions in conflict prevention programming are guided by results of the PDA process and lessons learnt from NMMRP. The Peace Through Development programme (PTD) is a new programme designed to (i) assist local governance institutions to apply more conflict-sensitive approaches in participatory and consultative processes; (ii) pilot development activities that seek to build social cohesion and mutual trust through strengthening crosscutting social and economic relations; and (iii) provide a combination of technical assistance and grant funds at district and provincial levels.
- 4.17. UNDP focus on building local capacities and supporting policy development—specifically in the context of decentralization—aims to support effective mainstreaming of conflict prevention and peace building approaches within processes of local governance institutions, thus strengthening the implementation of SPADA (World Bank) and the PTD Programme. The PDA process also guided the framework for the Women’s Leadership in Peace-Building project aimed at empowering women’s leadership role in peace-building processes while strengthening policy frameworks, gender awareness and political will to support women’s participation

*Disaster Mitigation and Reduction*

- 4.18. UNDP has also provided preparatory assistance and technical support for strengthening national capacity in disaster management, which includes the support to the Government of Indonesia in developing a ‘road map’ of initiatives on disaster management. Through the Support to Decentralised Disaster Risk Reduction programme, UNDP will assist the Government of Indonesia in moving from a response and relief culture to a comprehensive disaster risk reduction culture that is decentralized, sustainable, and integrated into the core functions of government at all levels and in all stakeholder and partner organizations. The four-year programme will focus on i) institutional strengthening to mainstream disaster risk reduction and management as part of overall development planning; ii) supporting community based risk management of disasters; and iii) strengthening emergency preparedness and response systems at national level and in selected provinces.

**E. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra**

- 4.19. UNDP responded rapidly to the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Aceh and Nias, and has sought to bridge early relief efforts with recovery and longer-term reconstruction assistance. The reconstruction process has become more complex, due to the positive development in the peace process and the need to implement the MoU in a timely manner. UNDP’s early response, which will continue into the new Country Programme cycle, has been through the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) framework. For the longer-term, building upon the lessons learned through ERTR, UNDP will promote sustainable recovery from the disasters through supporting the institutions tasked with leading the reconstruction process articulated in the Government’s Master Plan, notably the new Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) together with the central and local planning boards. Additional assistance will be provided to support the implementation of the MoU. This component also supports the overall objectives of the first agenda of the Medium Term Development Plan, “To Create Indonesia That Is Secure and Peaceful”.

*Recovery of Livelihoods and Economic Infrastructure in Target Areas*

- 4.20. UNDP is supporting the recovery of livelihoods, housing, provision of capacity development support for governance institution and infrastructure development through Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Aceh and North Sumatra. The transition from immediate relief to longer-term recovery is reflected in initiatives to: (i) support the recovery of sustainable livelihoods through

vocational skills training; (ii) open access to credit by supporting specific sectors such as fisheries and agriculture; and (iii) revitalize the local economy through rehabilitation of economic infrastructure such as markets and fishing ports. UNDP will also work to build capacity in Aceh and North Sumatra to support longer term economic development throughout the CPAP period building on the results of the transitional recovery programming.

#### *Housing Settlements and Associated Infrastructure*

4.21. Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructure involves collaboration and coordination with a variety of stakeholders. This will ensure community-driven, participatory planning and implementation processes that support the establishment of restitution mechanisms and allow for effective adjudication and resolution of land disputes.

#### *Capacity development of Governance Institutions and Civil Society*

4.22. UNDP commitment to provide technical and operational support to the government as well as to civil society represents a transition from infrastructure and civil service support to a comprehensive programme to strengthen government and civil society capacity for i) policy development; ii) participatory planning, coordination and monitoring of aid; and iii) information and communications support. UNDP capacity development support to BRR (Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency) and both central and provincial planning boards aim to improve the effectiveness of the implementation the Master Plan for Reconstruction in tsunami-affected areas as well as to enhance coordination among various stakeholders, including government, CSOs, donors, and private sector. UNDP will also support longer term governance programming in Aceh and Nias throughout the CPAP period building on the results of the transitional recovery programming and the National and Regional Mid-term Development Plans.

#### *Aceh Peace Process Follow-up Support*

4.23. In addition to reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives in tsunami-affected areas of Aceh and Nias, UNDP will also continue to support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GoI and GAM (*Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*). The support will contribute to peaceful resolution of the conflict in Aceh and longer term development.

4.24. Under the components of enhancing access to justice and justice sector reform, UNDP will provide assistance to improve access to justice and to strengthen the justice system to become more responsive to the vulnerable, conflict-affected, and tsunami-affected people of Aceh. The focus will be on improving institutional capacity of the justice system, increasing community-level legal awareness, and enhancing the capacities of civil society to perform an oversight function of the justice system and to act as a force for accountability.

### **Part V. Partnership Strategy**

5.1. Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships to maximize impact, UNDP will work in close collaboration with the Government, UN System, other multi and bilateral development partners, CSOs as well as the private sector in support of Indonesia's efforts to strengthen human development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

5.2. The partnership strategy will take into account the following existing international agreements as well as national and international strategic frameworks and practices: (i) Paris Declaration on the Aid Effectiveness; (ii) Rome Declaration on Harmonization; (iii) Government's Medium Term Development Plan, the Local Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Master Plan for Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias, MoU between the Government of Indonesia and GAM; (iv) United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010, which identifies a number of

joint programming opportunities among the UN agencies; (v) South-south cooperation; (vi) previous and existing partnerships between local authorities and civil society organizations; (vii) common funding mechanisms such as HIV/AIDS Global Fund, GEF, Montreal Protocol and Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias; and (viii) public-private partnership in line with the Global Compact.

5.3. Guided by the above, each programme component will be implemented in partnership with specific entities. For details, please see the Results and Resources Framework for each component (Annex).

## **Part VI. Programme Management**

- 6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the National Development Planning Agency, Bappenas, which is legally tasked with coordinating the implementation of the National Medium Term Development Plan. Government ministries, NGOs and UN agencies including UNDP will implement programme activities. The responsible Government agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted Annual Work Plans (AWP). The AWP's describe the specific programme level results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partners" shall mean "Executing Agencies" in the previous CCF cycle.
- 6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with Bappenas and key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWP's. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP's to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP's. UNDP will sign the project documents with Bappenas and implementing partners in accordance with corporate practices and national requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.
- 6.3 Atlas contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.
- 6.4 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.5 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP's can be made by UNDP using the following modalities: i) Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: a) Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or b) After activities have been completed (reimbursement); ii) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; iii) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners. Where cash transfers are made to Bappenas, Bappenas shall transfer such cash promptly to the relevant Implementing Partner(s).

- 6.6 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.
- 6.7 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.
- 6.8 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment within 2006, in which the other Ex Com agencies and the Implementing Partners shall participate.
- 6.9 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
- 6.10. Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, government cash counterpart contributions, or other kinds of financial and non-financial contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

## **Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- 7.1 UNDP fully supports the Government's recent efforts to increase its ownership in development aid coordination, monitoring and evaluation. In order for Government to be able to track the aid flow and its effectiveness, UNDP will ensure full ownership and involvement of the Government in every stage of the programme and project cycle.
- 7.2 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary harmonized M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible. It is envisaged that quarterly meetings between Bappenas, UNDP and implementing partners will be a vehicle to aggregate and jointly review the progress made against the CPAP targets and its contribution to the Government's National Medium Term Development Plan.
- 7.3 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the Government and UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following: i) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives; ii) Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and iii) Special or



scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies, will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

- 7.4 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.
- 7.5 The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.
- 7.6 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP and the Government.

### **Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP**

- 8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the Government's Medium Term Development Plan, CPAP, AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M & E reporting. Through annual reviews joint field missions and periodic progress reporting, the roles and responsibilities of UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be clearly defined.
- 8.2 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner.
- 8.3 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment.
- 8.4 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
- 8.5 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

### **Part IX. Commitments of the Government**

- 9.1 The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the Operational Assistance Agreement, signed in 12 June 1969.
- 9.2 In case of government cost-sharing through the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:
  - i. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.

- ii. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States Dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- iii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of CPAP delivery.
- iv. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
- v. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise agreed between UNDP and the Government.
- vi. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
- vii. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- viii. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
- ix. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:  

The contribution shall be charged:

  - a. Five to seven % cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
  - b. Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or implementing partners.
- x. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
- xi. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP

- 9.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic joint monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.
- 9.4 Once the necessary exercise has been conducted, a standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.
- 9.5 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.
- 9.6 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
- 9.7 In the case of international NGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.
- 9.8 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:
- i. All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
  - ii. All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
- 9.9 The findings of each audit will be reported to Bappenas, the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore
- i. Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.

- ii. Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI).
- iii. Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- iv. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

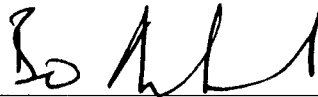
**Part X. Other Provisions**

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

*IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 11 May 2006 in Jakarta, Indonesia.*

**For the Government of Indonesia**

**For the United Nations Development Programme**



11 MAY 2006

**H. Paskah Suzetta**  
State Minister for National Development  
Planning/Chairman of National Development  
Planning Agency

**Bo Asplund**  
Resident Representative

## ANNEX 1: Results and Resources Framework

<b>Expected UNDAF outcome #1:</b> <i>By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.</i>										
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1. Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs	By 2010, contribute to increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods and reducing poverty through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes  <b>Indicator:</b> i) % of population below the national poverty line; ii) % of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS <sup>10</sup> .  <b>Baseline:</b> i) 16.5%; ii) 50%; <b>Target:</b> i) 8.2 %; ii) greater than 75%	1.1.a Policy support, program and action plan provided to develop and implement localized PRS and Mid Term Development Plan 2010-2014 to realize the MDGs with specific attention to the poorest, women and the vulnerable	<b>Indicator:</b> (i) Number of provinces and districts with PRS & action plans; (ii) Number of provinces and districts mainstreaming gender into development plans and their implementations; (iii) Status of Mid Term Development Plan 2010-2014  <b>Target</b> (cumulative) 2006: (i) PRS and action plan in 1 province + 4 districts and 1 Regional Action Programme Implementation (ii) Gender sensitive development plans in 2 provinces + 2 districts 2007: (i) PRS and action plan in 2 provinces + 8 districts and 2 Regional Action Programme Implementations (ii) Gender sensitive development plans in 3 provinces + 3 districts 2008: (i) PRS and action plan in 3 provinces + 12 districts and 3 Regional Action Programme Implementations (ii) Gender sensitive development plans in 4 provinces + 6 districts; (iii) Development priorities for 2010-2014 identified through multi stakeholder meetings 2009: (i) PRS and action plan in 4 provinces + 16 districts and 4 Regional Action Programme Implementations (ii) Gender sensitive development plans in 5 provinces + 8 districts; (iii) Draft MTDP discussed and completed 2010: (i) PRS and action plan in 5 provinces + 20 districts and 5 Regional Action Programme Implementations (ii) Gender sensitive development plans in 6 provinces + 10 districts; (iii) MTDP launched  <b>Target provinces:</b> To be determined (Papua, W. Irian Jaya, Maluku, N. Maluku, C. Sulawesi, SE. Sulawesi, S. Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Banten). Specific target districts to be determined.	National Partners (MENKOKES RA, MENEK PP, BAPPENAS, MENPERA, CSOs) BP3D Papua, Local Partners (PEMDA, Local CSOs, TKPKD)	Regular Resources					
					2,050	2,535	2,595	1,965	2,015	11,160
					Other Resources					
					21,300	21,700	21,500	1,000	-	65,500

<sup>10</sup> As defined by UN, this is the % of men and women aged 15 to 24 who know that a person can protect him or herself from HIV infection by the consistent use of condoms and the % of men and women of this age group who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

**Expected UNDAF outcome #1:** *By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
		1.1.b. Fund and coordination mechanism established to raise awareness & control the spread of HIV/AIDS.	<p><b>Indicator:</b> (i) Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS; (ii) Increased capacity of the National AIDS Commission (NAC) to prioritise and allocate resources for HIV/AIDS programmes at national, provincial and district level</p> <p><b>Target</b> (cumulative)  <b>2006:</b> (i) 55%; (ii) NAC Secretariat at national level fully operational and the AIDS Commissions operational in 100 districts (based on epidemiological data)  <b>2007:</b> (i) 60%; (ii) NAC operational in 110 districts  <b>2008:</b> (i) 65%; (ii) NAC operational in 125 districts  <b>2009:</b> (i) 70%; (ii) NAC operational in 152 districts  <b>2010:</b> (i) 75%; (ii) Increased capacity of NAC operational in 152 districts</p>	MENKO-KESRA, BAPPENAS, National AIDS Commission, UN Agencies, CSOs & Private Sectors						
		1.2. Frameworks and capacity of the national and regional institutions established to: i) advance the achievement of MDGs; and ii) monitor the progress of MDGs	<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of MDG Progress Reports, Human development Report, and Action Programmes Monitoring</p> <p><b>Target</b> (cumulative)  <b>2006:</b> 1 MDG Report, 1 Regional Action Programme Monitoring  <b>2007:</b> 1 Human Development Report, 2 Regional Action Programmes Monitoring  <b>2008:</b> 2 MDG Reports, 3 Regional Action Programmes Monitoring  <b>2009:</b> 2 Human Development Reports, 4 Regional Action Programmes Monitoring  <b>2010:</b> 3 MDG Reports, 5 Regional Action Programmes Monitoring</p> <p>Target regions are those where progress of the achievement of MDGs has been slow (TBD)</p>	BAPPENAS, Line Ministries, BPS, CSOs, Academic Institutions, UN Agencies						

**Expected UNDAF outcome #1:** *By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)						
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
		1.3. Capacity of CSO networks developed to: i) facilitate the public in decision making process; ii) monitor the national and local policies	<p><b>Indicator:</b> # of CSO networks effective on supporting MDGs, including pro-poor, gender, and HIV/AIDS</p> <p><b>Target</b> (cumulative)  <b>2006:</b> at least 3 CSO networks capacitated  <b>2007:</b> at least 6 CSO networks capacitated  <b>2008:</b> at least 9 CSO networks capacitated  <b>2009:</b> at least 12 CSO networks capacitated  <b>2010:</b> at least 15 CSO networks capacitated</p>	MENKOKESRA, DEPdagri, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Jaringan LSM untuk MDGs, Community Recovery Programme							



**Expected UNDAF outcome #1:** *By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)										
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total					
2. Promoting sustainable environment and effective use of energy	<p>By 2010, improved environmental living conditions and sustainable use of energy in Indonesia and establishment of sustainable living conditions in the targeted provinces in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National MDGs analyses on overall reduction of environmental degradation rate across various indicators utilized in MDGR;</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Downward trend</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Reversed trend</p>	<p>2.1. Comprehensive frameworks and effective action plans for regional environment management developed and implemented in priority districts and provinces with critical environment, natural resource management, and poverty reduction challenges that resulted in improved environmental quality and equitable access to natural resources among the poor, leading to improved local livelihoods.</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Policy framework, institutional capacity, work programmes, and monitoring evaluation mechanism are in place and awareness and participation are raised to allow: equitable access to natural resources is opened to the populations; productive use of genetic resources; improved local environmental and ecological services</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (Cumulative) <b>2006</b> 2 districts and 1 priority province for the above indicator <b>2007</b> as above, in 5 districts and 2 provinces <b>2008</b> as above, in 10 districts and 2 provinces <b>2009</b> as above, in 15 districts and 2 provinces <b>2010</b> as above, in 20 districts and 3 provinces</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, MoHA, Coordinating Min of Soc Affairs, Coordinating Min of Economic Affairs, Min of Finance, Min of Environment, Min of Forestry, Min of Fishery, Min of Agriculture, Min of Public Works, National NGO</p>	Regular Resources										
										751	875	750	825	825	4,026
					Other Resources										
					5,448	4,650	3,275	3,900	4,000	21,273					
		<p>2.2 Policy, regulatory, economic, market, technological and information barriers to the effective use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures are removed, and resulted in optimized use of local energy resources; delivery of basic energy services to poor and remote communities, vitalized local economic activities, and reduced national greenhouse gases emission</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (i) Policy framework, institutional capacity, work programmes, and monitoring evaluation mechanism are in place and awareness and participation are raised to allow: productive use of local sustainable energy resources; and delivery of basic energy services to poor and remote populations. (ii) amount of greenhouse gas emission reduced</p> <p><b>Targets (cumulative):</b> <b>2006</b> (i) in 2 districts and 1 provinces; (ii) 0 kilo tons <b>2007</b> (i) districts and 2 provinces; (ii) 200 kilo tons <b>2008</b> (i) 10 districts and 2 provinces; (ii) 400 kilo tons <b>2009</b> (i) 15 districts and 4 provinces; (ii) 600 kilo tons <b>2010</b> (i) 20 districts and 5 provinces; (ii) 800 kilo tons</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, MoHA, Min of Energy an Mineral Resources, BPPT, Min of Environment, National NGO</p>											

**Expected UNDAF outcome #1:** *By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
		2..3. National capacities in adhering to the three Rio conventions, namely UNFCCC, UNDBD and UNCCD, as well as other environment related conventions improved	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (i) National Communication to the UNFCCC and NCSA; (ii) amount of ODS phased out (up to 2007), (iii) Ozone Layer Protection Programme in Local Government (iv) Status of Stockholm Convention and POPs phase out.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) National Communication and NCSA results published; (ii) 622 tons ODS, (iii) local framework finalized; (iv) Stockholm convention ratified and phase out framework established  <b>2007:</b> (i) NCSA action plan institutionalized in 2 key national institutions; (ii) 1.100 tons ODS, (iii) socialization of local framework; (iv) implementation of the framework  <b>2008:</b> (i) NCSA action plan institutionalized in 4 key national institutions, and implemented in 2 provinces, (ii) ODS phase out for CFC achieved, (iii) in 1 province; (iv) Institutionalization of the phase out framework;  <b>2009:</b> (i) NCSA action plan institutionalized in 6 institutions and implemented in 4 provinces; (ii) completed, (iii) in 3 provinces; (iv) POPs phase out 10.000 mgTEQ  <b>2010:</b> (i) NCSA action plan institutionalized in 6 national institutions and action plan up scaled in 4-8 provinces; (ii) completed, (iii) in 5 provinces; (iv) POPs phase out 20.000 mgTEQ</p>	BAPPENAS, Min for Environment, Min of Forestry, Min of Agriculture, Min of Trade, Min of Industry, National NGO						

<b>Expected UNDAF outcome # 2: By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces</b>										
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>3. Promoting democratic governance</b>	By 2010, pro-poor democratic and participatory decentralization policies and mechanisms in place with public and private institutions adhering to the rule of law and international instruments.  <b>Indicator:</b> i a) regulatory framework conducive for local governance reform established and accepted by stakeholders; i b) pro-poor policy in line with MDGs mainstreamed in planning and budgeting of local government and public service sector receiving increased budget allocation; ii a) participatory processes and mechanisms in democratic governance adopted, ii b) representation systems in development of legislations and oversight become effective; iii increase	3.1 Strengthening decentralized governance practices and institutions focusing on increased capacity in public service delivery for the achievement of MDGs in line with existing policy framework	<b>Indicators:</b> (i) Demonstration of pro-poor local development process through multi-stakeholder forums at sub-national level (ii) Cooperative forums of local government and councils are actively engaged in policy dialogue, advocacy for greater empowerment of members and facilitating capacity building through knowledge sharing for regional development (iii) Increased capacity of rural communities to access and use information and communications to improve their skills and livelihoods (iv) Operationalization of policies and regulatory framework for decentralized governance. <b>Target (cumulative)</b> <b>2006:</b> (i) 10 kabupaten/kota in 5 provinces (ii) Development of 1 model of regional cooperation; compilation of cases of regional cooperation; establishment of mechanism to provide demand driven services to the members (iii) 7 telecenters serving at least 1400 direct users and 50 local community groups; 10 telecenter replications initiated by local government and other institutions; Model for Papua developed and tested; 15 active partners including local governments; and Infomobilisation and Telecenter Management Manuals completed (iv) Formulation of support for operationalization of decentralization policies/regulations and preparation of action plan <b>2007:</b> (i) 10 kabupaten/kota in 5 provinces (ii) Promotion of cases in regional cooperation for replications; promotion of member regions' development through increased capacity of regional facility and national secretariat (iii) Pe-PP model for sustainable telecenter developed in line with national and regional strategies (USO, CAP, local PRSP, etc); 100 telecenter replication initiated by local governments and other institutions following the partnership model; A new project developed based on assessment of Pe-PP implementation; National Telecenter Consultation Resource Team established (iv) Support for implementation of action plan <b>2008:</b> Development of new support programme and projects based on evaluation of previous projects and lessons learned and in line with the GoI Medium Term Development Plan <b>2009:</b> Programme and projects are implemented. <b>2010:</b> Programme and projects are reviewed and revised accordingly for further implementation. Programme provides inputs to the development of next cycle of UNDAF and Country Programme in line with the GoI Medium Term Development Plan	Bappenas MoHA Menpan LAN Kominfo LGA's Local governments and other intergovernmental cooperation bodies	<i>Regular Resources</i>					
					5,200	3400	3,250	1550	3,500	16,900
					<b>Other Resources</b>					
					16,425	18,720	7,110	7,605	5,805	55,665

<b>Expected UNDAF outcome # 2: By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces</b>										
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
	<p>effective; iii increase in levels of satisfaction and trust in the justice system.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> i a) Law 32 of 2004 on local governance structure still weak i b) pro-poor policy / MDGs are not fully integrated into local development planning, and budget allocation to public service improvement insufficient; ii participation and awareness in political process are weak; iii World Bank, TAF, UNODC and UNDP surveys.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> i a/b) incorporated in policies; ii in place and exist in selected local parliaments; iii Rule of Law in place.</p>	<p>3.2 Active citizens' participation and civic engagement in democratic political governance at national and local levels including women.</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (i) Increased level of civic awareness among citizens and number of citizens participating in political processes;(ii) Increased number of access points for citizens to engage in essential political and policy issues; (iii) Electoral system, processes and mechanisms enhanced and National, regional and local parliaments empowered and capacitated.</p> <p><b>Targets: 2006:</b> (i) Citizens awareness built around a variety of 'Democracy in Action' initiatives; (ii) Deepening Democracy Secretariat established, and functioning; (iii) Enhanced capacity of essential democratic institutions; Enhanced capacity of actors within the democratic institutions.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> (i) Citizens and democratic institutions utilize secretariat; (ii) Access points are established for citizens through 'Democracy in Action' initiatives; (iii) enhancement in capacity of essential democratic institutions; Enhanced capacity of actors within the democratic institutions.</p> <p><b>2008:</b> (i) Citizens and democratic institutions utilize Secretariat; (ii) More access points are established for citizens through 'Democracy in Action' initiatives; (iii) Enhancement in capacity of essential democratic institutions; Enhanced capacity of actors within the democratic institutions.</p> <p><b>2009:</b> (i) Deepening Democracy Secretariat becomes a professional resource center for democracy and civic education; (ii) Enhanced capacity of essential democratic institutions; (iii) Participatory processes and access points built into the political mechanisms of the democratic institutions; National elections managed professionally and with full accountability mechanism in place.</p> <p><b>2010:</b> Programme provides inputs to the development of next cycle of UNDAF and Country Programme in line with the GoI Medium Term Development Plan. Development of new support programme based on evaluation of previous projects and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Bappenas as Coordinating Agency MoHA KPU DPR DPD</p>						

<b>Expected UNDAF outcome # 2: By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces</b>										
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
		3.3 Strengthened capacities of claim holders, specifically target disadvantaged groups, to access justice, through either the formal or informal justice systems, with a corresponding increase in the capacity of duty bearers to provide remedies that are consistent with international human rights standards.	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (i) Increase in number of citizens who say they have access to the justice system to resolve disputes, disaggregated by gender and other disadvantaged groups; (ii) Increase in the quantity of information accessible by communities, and increased awareness of communities in target areas about their rights to assistance and access to institutions that resolve their disputes.</p> <p><b>Targets (cumulative)</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) Finalization of access to justice assessment and publication and dissemination reports with recommendations for improving access to justice for communities in target areas; New access to justice programme designed, approved and implementation commenced; CSOs participating in the access to justice programme to implement the recommendations of the assessment. (ii) Communications and Information Centre established in the Department of Law and Human Rights;  <b>2007:</b> (i) 10% increase in the number of CSOs participating in the access to justice programme; 10% Increase in number of citizens who say they have access to the justice system; Increase in number of women and other disadvantaged groups who say they have access to the justice system 20% (ii) 10% Increase.  <b>2008:</b> (i) 20% increase; women and other disadvantaged groups 30% increase; (ii) 20% increase  <b>2009:</b> (i) 30% increase; women and other disadvantaged groups 40% increase; (ii) 30% Increase  <b>2010:</b> (i) 40% increase; Women and other disadvantaged groups 50% increase; (ii) 40% Increase. Programme provides inputs to the development of next cycle of UNDAF and Country Programme in line with the GoI Medium Term Development Plan</p>	Bappenas DEPHUKHAM NGOs						

**Expected UNDAF outcome #3: Protecting the Vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities**  
*By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>4. Reducing Vulnerability to crisis</b>	<p>Government and civil society able to design and implement crisis sensitive development responses, reducing vulnerability of communities in target areas</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Numbers of persons affected by conflict and natural disasters through displacement, mortality and livelihood loss.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Number of conflict and disaster affected persons in 2001-2005 (UNSFIR social violence database). <b>Target:</b> Aggregate decreases from baseline</p>	4.1 Conflict prevention strategies have been mainstreamed in policy and planning of Government and key development partners	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (i) Status of legislation on Conflict Management; (ii) # of local governments (Province and Districts) integrating Conflict Sensitive Planning (CSP) mechanisms into existing development planning processes (Musrenbang) (iii) # of women leaders receiving conflict resolution training (iv) % increase in women's participation in community based decision making processes; (v) # of local government (district and provincial) officials trained on CSP across target areas</p> <p><b>Targets (Cumulative):</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) Conflict Management Legislation academic draft; (ii) 2 districts (iii) 60 women leaders received conflict resolution training; (iv) 10% increase in women's participation in community development processes; (v) 25 local government officials trained on conflict sensitive planning across targeted districts  <b>2007:</b> (i) Draft Conflict Management legislation socialized; (ii) 2 provinces and 4 districts (iii) 120 women; (iv) 20% increase; (v) 100 local government officials  <b>2008:</b> (i) Draft Conflict Management Legislation on Conflict Management endorsed; (iii) 200 women; (iv) 30% increase; (v) 150 local government officials  <b>2009:</b> (i) Conflict Management Bill deliberated by Parliament (iii) 250 women (iii) 35% increase (v) 200 local government officials  <b>2010:</b> (i) Conflict Management being socialized and implemented (iii) 300 women (iii) 40% increase (v) 250 local government officials</p>	<p>BAPPENAS Other relevant Government Ministries Provincial and District level BAPPEDA DPRD BPMD Menko Kesra, Ministry of Public Housing, Women's Organisations INGOs Local NGOs</p>	<b>Regular Resources</b>					
					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
					<b>Other Resources</b>					
					2,750	5,708	5,708	3,645	3,645	21,458

**Expected UNDAF outcome #3: Protecting the Vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities**

*By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
		4.2 Capacities of Government and communities for disaster preparedness and risk reduction have been developed:	<p><b>Indicators:</b>                      (i) Status of DM Legislation and Action Plan (ii) Enhanced capacity of DM Coordination Agency (DMIS) and partners; (iii) # of clients reached by public awareness initiatives; (iv) # of early warning (EW) and hazard specific (HS) preparedness projects implemented; (v) # of districts implementing CBDRM; (vi) # of municipalities implementing urban Disaster Risk Reduction projects (vii) # of districts and cities implementing (DRR) sensitive development planning processes.</p> <p><b>Target (cumulative)</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) DM Bill deliberated by Parliament; National Master Plan for Disaster Management endorsed; and National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction endorsed (ii) SWOT Analysis for Coordinating Agency completed; Programme Coordination and Implementation Support Unit (PCISU) established; DRR Partnership Strategy and mechanisms drafted; UN TWG carried out 1 joint project, 6 coordination meetings and 1 retreat workshop (iii) 1,000 clients; (iv) 2 EW and 2 HS.  <b>2007:</b> (i) DM Government regulations drafted in 4 provinces; National Master Plan for DM implemented in 2 national agencies; Assessment on conformity to National Platform (ii) DRR Partnership Strategy endorsed and implemented, DMIS revitalized at national level; UN TWG carried out 2 joint projects, 12 coordination meetings and 2 retreat workshops; (iii) 2,000; (iv) 4 EW and 4 HS; (v) 3 districts; (vi) 2 cities; (vii) 5 districts and cities.  <b>2008:</b> (i) Regional DM regulations drafted in 8 provinces; National Master Plan for Disaster Management implemented by 4 national agencies (ii) DMIS revitalized involving 6 provinces; UN TWG carried out 3 joint projects, 18 coordination meetings and 3 retreat workshops; (iii) 3,000; (iv) 6 EW and 6 HS projects; (v) 5 districts; (vi) 4 cities; (vii) 9 districts and cities.  <b>2009:</b> (i) Regional DM regulations drafted in 12 provinces; National Master Plan for Disaster Management implemented by 6 national agencies; (ii) DMIS revitalized involving 9 provinces; UN TWG carried out 4 joint projects, 24 coordination meetings and 4 retreat workshops; (iii) 4,000; (iv) 9 EW and 9 HS projects; (v) 7 districts; (vi) 6 cities; (vii) 13 districts and cities.  <b>2010:</b> (i) Regional DM regulations drafted in 16 provinces; National Master Plan for Disaster Management implemented by 8 national agencies; (ii) DMIS revitalized involving 12 provinces; UN TWG carried out 5 joint projects, 30 coordination meetings and 5 retreat workshops; (iii) 5,000; (iv) 12 EW and 12 HS projects; (v) 9 districts; (vi) 8 cities; (vii) 17 districts and cities.</p>	Bakornas PB, Bappenas, Menko Kesra, Home Affairs Ministry, Social Affairs Ministry, National Police, Various GoI Offices at national and sub-national levels, Various NGOs, and UN Technical Working Group (UNTWG) on DRR						

**Expected UNDAF outcome #** *By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people.*

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Annualized Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, 000 US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>5. Protecting the Vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities : Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra</b>	Reconstruction process in Aceh and North Sumatra carried out transparently and the basis for democratic governance strengthened. <u>Indicators:</u> number of persons benefiting from support in livelihoods and settlements/housing and number of local institutions receiving capacity development support. <u>Baseline:</u> Number of conflict and disaster affected persons in 2005 (Tsunami and Conflict) <u>Target: Aggregate decreases from baseline</u>	5.1 Recovery of livelihoods and economic infrastructure in target areas	<u>Indicators:</u> (i) # of families benefiting from livelihood support; (ii) # of ports rehabilitated; (iii) volume of tsunami generated waste cleared; (iv) # of districts with new waste recovery facilities; (v) # of worker-days of short-term employment generated, of which 30% are women; (vi) # of engineers and supervisors from contractors trained in local resource-based techniques of which 30% are women are women; (vii) new economic development programme for NAD and Nias is developed based on the lessons learned and analysis from ERTR livelihoods component in line with the Master Plan and Mid Term Development Plan.  <u>Targets (Cumulative):</u> <b>2006:</b> (i) 30,000 families; (ii) Minor rehabilitation work on 4 ports completed, and designs for 3 major port rehabilitations completed; (iii) 300,000m <sup>3</sup> ; (iv) in 3 districts; (v) 100,000 worker days; (vi) 15 engineers and 20 supervisors; (vii) new economic development programme for NAD and Nias is developed. <b>2007:</b> (v) 200,000 worker days; (vii) new economic development programme launched and implementation commenced, four year targets defined. <b>2008:</b> (v) 300,000 worker days; (vii) economic development programme year 2 targets completed. <b>2009:</b> (vii) economic development programme year 3 targets completed 2010: (vii) economic development programme year 4 targets completed	Dinas Kebersihan Dinas Perhubungan DinSos Disnaker Dinas Kooperasi ILO Various NGOs Dinas Transportation Academic Institutions Bupati Office	Regular Resources					
		5.2 Housing, settlements and associated infrastructure developed in target areas	<u>Indicators:</u> (i) # of permanent housing opportunities; (ii) # of communities benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitation;  <u>Target (Cumulative):</u> <b>2006:</b> (i) 3000 housing opportunities; (ii) 22 communities;	UN-Habitat BPN (National Archives) Bupati Office Provincial and District BAPPEDA Various NGOs	Other Resources					
					1,520					1,520
					50,615	35,331	5,096	5,000	5,000	101,044



		<p>5.3 Government and civil society able to design and implement sustainable development policies demonstrating principles of good governance</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b>  (i) # of people with improved access to information on government reconstruction programming; (ii) # of technical advisors provided to BRR for reconstruction process; (iii) # of technical advisors provided to local governments to provide quality assurance to government reconstruction; (iv) operational support services received by BRR</p> <p><b>Target (cumulative)</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) 40,000 families; (ii) 40 advisors; (iii) 40 advisors; (iv) human resources management, legal services, IT, outreach and information  <b>2007:</b> New programme of support for local governance in NAD and Nias is developed based on the lessons learned and analysis from ERTR governance component in line with the laws on Governance in NAD and the Mid Term Development Plan.  <b>2008 – 2010:</b> Governance programme in NAD and Nias implemented in partnership with multistakeholder in line with the laws on Governance in NAD and the Mid Term Development Plan</p>	<p>BAPPENAS  BAPPEDA  BRR  Bupati Office  Media,  Various NGOs</p>	
		<p>5.4 Local government and communities in post conflict affected areas have built their capacities to sustain the peace process and generate economic development.</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b>  (i) # of families benefiting from livelihood support and specialized vocational training; (ii) # of district level governments supported to deliver the GoI reintegration strategy; (iii) # of former political prisoners and combatants in Aceh re-integrated; (iv) Increased access to the justice system to resolve disputes</p> <p><b>Target (cumulative):</b>  <b>2006:</b> (i) 1,500; (ii) In 2 districts; (iii) contributed to re-integration of 1,000 former political prisoners and local community initiated (iv) Finalization of access to justice assessment and publication and dissemination reports with recommendations for improving access to justice for communities in target areas; New access to justice programme designed, approved and implemented;  <b>2007:</b> (i) 3,000; (ii) In 4 districts; (iii) contributions to livelihoods assistance to 1,000 former political prisoners and combatants completed (iv) 10% increase in number of CSOs participating in the access to justice programme; 10% increase in number of citizens who say they have access to the justice system.  <b>2008:</b> (ii) In 5 districts; (iv) 20% increase; 20% increase.  <b>2009:</b> (ii) In 7 districts; (iv) 25% increase; 25% increase; (iv) subsequent access to justice intervention developed and agreed  <b>2010:</b> (ii) In 9 districts; (iv) 30% increase; 30% increase; (v) subsequent access to justice intervention implementation commenced.</p>	<p>Bappenas,  Governor of Aceh office,  Bupati Offices,  NGOs, Social Welfare,  Agricultural, Employment Government Departments;  Religious and Women's organizations,  Media, ILO, INGOS,  Justice Institutions.</p>	