



KOMPAK ANNUAL REPORT

2020

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From the Team Leader



 Moving forward into KOMPAK's final 18 months, we remain committed to achieving our end-of-program results, an agenda which we refer to as KOMPAK Success in 2022.

The year 2020 was the most extraordinary year in KOMPAK's history. Extraordinary since none of us had experienced a pandemic before. Extraordinary since we had to adapt to the new challenges of remote work and mitigating health risks, while maintaining strong engagement with our main stakeholders, the Government of Indonesia and DFAT. I am immensely proud of our team and partners, since despite all this, KOMPAK managed to achieve its targets amidst incredibly challenging circumstances.

In March 2020, soon after COVID-19 hit Indonesia, our team pivoted quickly to adapt our strategies and plans to position KOMPAK's flagship activities to assist the government's pandemic response. KOMPAK's pilots, and lessons learned through our previous five years of implementation, contributed practical solutions to solve urgent problems related to the COVID-19 response. In a salient example, KOMPAK's work in village information systems proved essential for local governments to identify households in urgent need of social assistance.

I am also proud of the KOMPAK team's demonstrated agility, adaptability, and resilience throughout these challenges.

Looking back at the past year, I would like to reflect on just how KOMPAK was able to maintain value-add while the pandemic changed everything about how we do, plan, and deliver our work:

First of all, our adaptive management and programming approach has been instrumental for the whole-of-program pivoting to COVID-19. One of KOMPAK's underlying

strengths is our embedded practice of reflection and adaptation across the program. This meant we could revise our plans to respond to the changing needs and operating context introduced by the COVID-19 pandemic. This adaptive approach is supported by strong program governance co led by Government of Indonesia and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Our governance arrangements allowed KOMPAK to adjust workplans and activities, while staying true to our core strengths and long-term objectives.

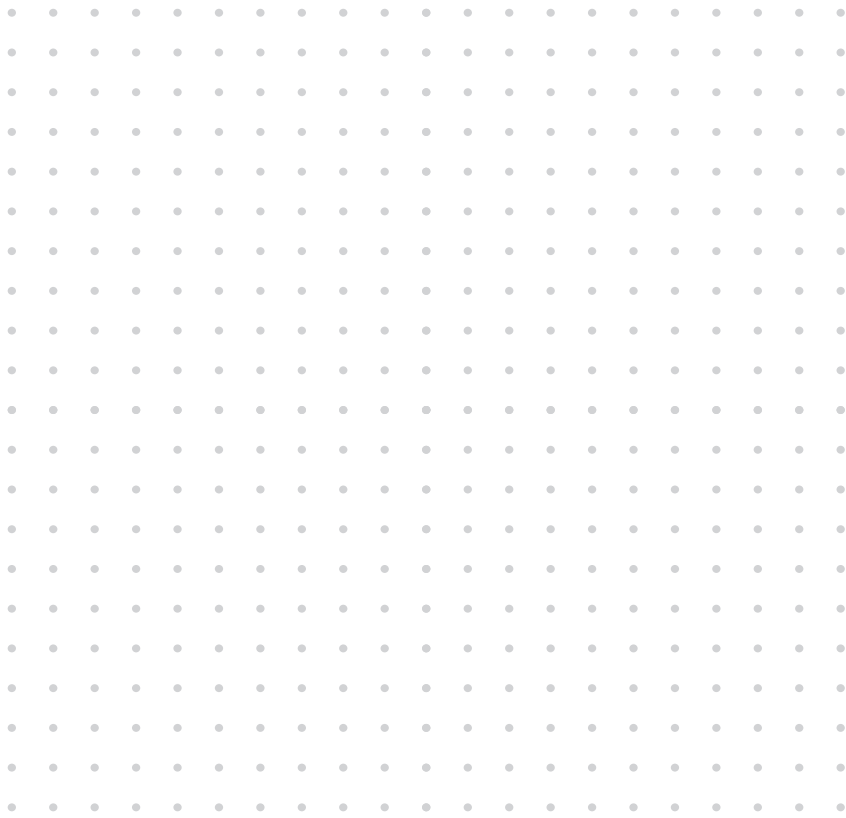
Secondly, KOMPAK's 'governance' interventions proved key for strengthening the government's COVID-19 response. For the past five years, KOMPAK had been trialling innovations in the core systems, functions, and business processes of government, especially at the district, sub-district, and village levels, to deliver better services and economic development opportunities. These very interventions supported the delivery of the COVID-19 response. For example, KOMPAK's longstanding investments to improve local planning and budgeting helped district and village governments to reprioritise their budgets for COVID-19.

Lastly, KOMPAK's status as a trusted facilitator of change has been valuable in supporting a more coordinated government response. A mix of downstream and upstream approaches, facilitating pilot-to-policy processes, and synthesising learning, has been crucial for increasing the relevance and uptake of pilots beyond what was expected under 'normal' circumstances.

In closing, I would like to thank all of our respected stakeholders, especially the Government of Indonesia, DFAT, and all of the KOMPAK team for your hard work and support throughout an extraordinary 2020. Moving forward into KOMPAK's final 18 months, we remain committed to achieving our end-of-program results, an agenda which we refer to as KOMPAK Success in 2022. We continue to strive to embed our work into the day-to-day practices of government and communities, and we aim to make lasting changes in the spaces we occupy. We want to ensure that the learning from KOMPAK's eight years of implementation continue beyond the end of the program. At the same time, we will remain agile and adaptive, as we continue to weather the uncertainties of the pandemic.

Anna Winoto

KOMPAK Program Team Leader



BENDUNGAN BISA



Sepeda & keren



KOMPAK

Pelaksanaan

Sekolah Perempuan, Disabilitas, Anak dan Kelompok Rentan lainnya
(SEPEDA KEREN)

KEMAMATAN BENDUNGAN

lungan | 7, 14, 18, 25, 26 November 2020





Executive Summary

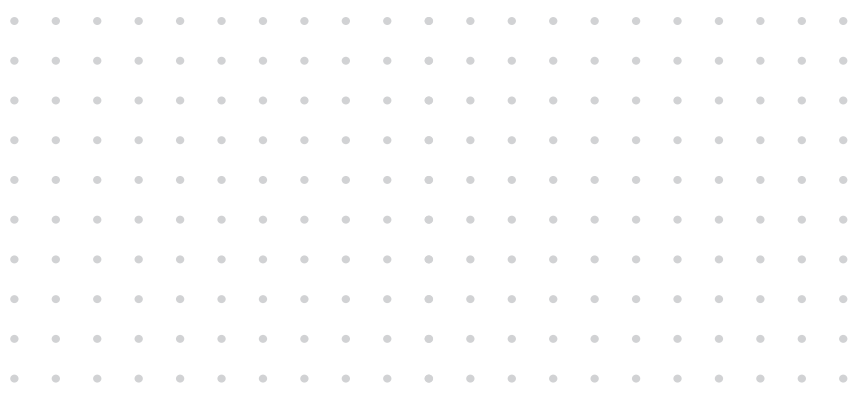
Executive Summary

The year 2020 was characterised by the impact of and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor and vulnerable people across Indonesia were hit the hardest by the virus, then hit again by the resulting economic downturn. Hard-fought gains to fine tune government processes, reduce poverty, and generate economic opportunity, among others, were put in jeopardy. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) engaged in a massive response program that required local governments to implement rapidly changing and overlapping regulations, while identifying who among their population needed help the most. In this environment KOMPAK used its experience and flagships model to help the Government of Indonesia, local governments, and local communities, to respond to and minimise the impact of COVID-19.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia is severe and still has the potential to get worse. The pandemic-driven economic downturn Indonesia experienced in 2020 has pushed millions more individuals into poverty. It is estimated the pandemic has added between 2.6 and 3.7 million people to the unemployed ranks. COVID-19 has disproportionately affected the health, social wellbeing, and livelihoods of women and vulnerable groups.¹

Like many other governments, Indonesia responded to the first wave of COVID-19 infections with a mixture of mobility restrictions, border closures, widespread testing, tracing, and isolation.² The recovery phase placed local governments at the frontline of

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- 1 BAPPENAS (December 2020). *Policy Analysis to Mitigate the Impact of COVID-19-for the MSMEs (Analisis Kebijakan Penanggulangan Dampak COVID-19 - Bagi UMKM)*.
 - 2 World Bank (December 2020). *Indonesia Economic Prospects: Towards a Secure and Fast Recovery*. Jakarta.



the response – districts, sub-districts and, for the first time, villages. All levels of government had to expand and strengthen basic health, education, and social services in the midst of the pandemic. In parallel, local governments had to grapple with the steep economic decline and lower fiscal capacity, due to reduced intergovernmental transfers and locally-sourced revenues.

KOMPAK entered 2020 – six years into an eight-year investment from the Government of Australia – focused on building on its successes in strengthening local governments, institutionalising its most effective models, and using these to advocate for higher policy changes. However, the COVID-19 pandemic forced Indonesia’s governments at national and sub-national levels to refocus their priorities and resources towards pandemic response. KOMPAK adapted quickly, assisted the government to design and implement response interventions, and pivoted activities to support evolving needs and priorities of national and sub-national governments.

By April 2020, KOMPAK developed a revised annual workplan outlining eight priorities that KOMPAK assessed would have the greatest impact in pandemic response. KOMPAK’s portfolio aligned closely with the Australian Government’s Partnerships for Recovery pillars of stability and economic recovery, with strong emphasis on improved governance, social protection measures, and economic empowerment.

KOMPAK delivered this while maximising its core strengths and flagship activities. The Independent Strategic Advisory Team (ISAT) concluded following a mission in October 2020 that:

‘KOMPAK has managed the challenging circumstances of the pandemic well, using the pivot to COVID to highlight the strengths of its flagship investments. KOMPAK’s response to the pandemic has been timely, targeted, and effective.’

The ISAT team further noted that:

‘The strength of KOMPAK has always been its strong presence in the regions, its practical knowledge about how things work in districts and villages, and the ability to bring that knowledge back to the national policy discussion to inform the roll out of policy and regulation. KOMPAK was able to carry out a rapid assessment of the operating environment including the constraints and quickly adapt their engagement with national and sub-national government actors to provide timely assistance for the pandemic response.’

KOMPAK’s response so far is characterised by a fast pivot towards helping the Government of Indonesia to communicate policy changes through the development of guidance materials, and assisting local governments in the implementation of a rapidly changing regulatory environment.

For example, KOMPAK supported the national government to analyse and consolidate policies on planning and budgeting for COVID-19. This led to simplified guidelines on how district and village governments should refocus annual budgets and workplans for the COVID-19 response. By June 2020, 1,674 government officials had received training or attended webinars to understand and implement public financial management (PFM) policies, and all 24 KOMPAK-assisted district governments had revised their 2020 budgets and received budget allocations. Existing relationships and models were leveraged to support these local governments achieve this task.

District governments across Indonesia were able to use planning and budgeting tools developed by KOMPAK to apply the national guidelines. Sub-district governments took a greater role in supporting village governments plan their response, particularly through village governance facilitators (*Pembina Teknis Pemerintahan Desa* or PTPD). This helped village governments establish more inclusive COVID-19 Task Forces, community feedback mechanisms, and social protection programs.

KOMPAK was also successful in using its research, experience and lessons learned to influence the government’s response to the pandemic.

In one example, recognising the risk faced by highly vulnerable groups that fell outside the sanctioned definition of vulnerability (which uses economic hardship as a proxy), KOMPAK successfully lobbied the government to adopt an inclusive definition in its response to COVID-19. This has meant that groups like heads of female-headed households, people without legal identity documents, people with disabilities, and the elderly, were better targeted by the response to the pandemic.

Another marker of KOMPAK's response was the ability to work across flagships to assist in the delivery of the pandemic response. This flexibility was of great help to village governments in implementing Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*). Village governments needed to fund and administer these new cash transfers to poor and vulnerable groups using existing fiscal transfer and planning mechanisms. KOMPAK's work on *kecamatan* and village strengthening allowed delivery of technical assistance and training to village governments to prepare them for the implementation of the Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*). KOMPAK also used the work in village information systems to help identify eligible recipients and people who fell short of eligibility due to lack of legal identity documents. With this information KOMPAK supported villages to deploy civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) facilitators to help vulnerable people get the required legal documents to access social assistance programs.

In general, KOMPAK aims to help the poor and vulnerable benefit from improved service delivery and economic opportunities. To achieve this, it supports initiatives to improve the government's capacity to plan, coordinate, and deliver basic services and economic development. The pandemic presented an opportunity to test KOMPAK's approaches and whether these can help local governments to address the needs of its citizens during this challenging period. KOMPAK's pivot to supporting the government response to COVID-19 built on the experience and proven approaches it had developed over the past six years. In this sense, the November 2020 ISAT report noted that:

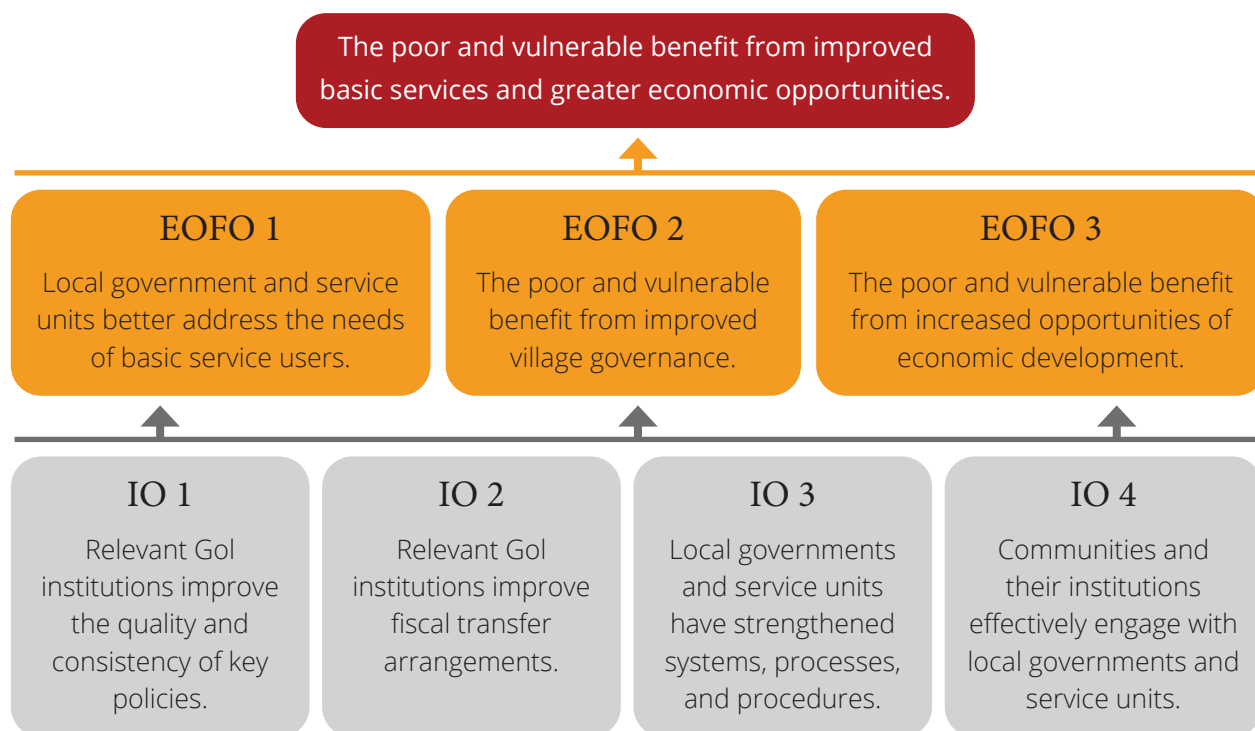
'Australia's long-term investment in KOMPAK has shown its value during the pandemic. There is no other program, organisation or facility that has this same capability to assist the [Indonesian] Government in this type of crisis.'

Going forward, KOMPAK will continue to balance the immediate needs of the response to COVID-19 with the longer-term objectives of institutionalising successful models and policies. KOMPAK will maintain investments in those areas in which it has comparative strengths and that contribute to the achievement of the facility's overall goal, end-of-facility outcomes, and intermediate outcomes.

KOMPAK FACILITY OUTCOMES AND FLAGSHIPS

KOMPAK's strategic framework consists of end-of-facility and intermediate outcomes (EOFOs and IOs) and flagships. The EOFOs and IOs are part of the original program design and provide a consistent long-term framework under which the program has been able to adapt. The flagships, developed in 2019, provide greater clarity on the sectors and objectives under these outcomes that KOMPAK is working towards for 2022. Most of KOMPAK's activities (including this report and the annual workplan) are structured around the flagships. To ensure that KOMPAK remains true to its initial goals, this section provides an overview of key achievements and challenges towards the EOFOs and IOs.

Kompak End-of-Facility Outcomes and Intermediate Outcomes



KOMPAK FLAGSHIPS



1. Public financial management

Use PFM tools and analysis to improve service delivery.



5. Social accountability

Strengthen social accountability to improve service delivery.



2. Civil registration and vital statistics

Increase coverage of people with legal identity documents and completeness of population data.



6. Market linkages

Promote market linkages to strengthen local economic development.



3. Kecamatan and village strengthening

Use sub-districts and villages as platform to strengthen service delivery.



7. Cross-cutting

Promote gender equality and social inclusion, innovation, and strong research and analytics.



4. Village information system

Promote data to support planning and budgeting.



8. Phase-out

Phase out of health, education, and other activities that are not directly aligned with flagship priorities.



END-OF-FACILITY OUTCOMES

EOFO 1: Local governments and service units better address the needs of basic service users

With KOMPAK's support, local governments have made important gains in being able to plan and deliver services for their communities. COVID-19 has put additional pressure on district and village governments, but tools and approaches pioneered by KOMPAK are helping these governments to identify and respond to these needs more accurately.

District governments now have information they can use for planning and resource allocation. Through partnerships with governments and other groups, KOMPAK has been able to take the lessons from local experiences and apply them to broader policy frameworks, resulting in national guidelines and planning tools for district governments on COVID-19 responses and budgeting. KOMPAK has also been able to provide these governments with better data, through studies on the impact of COVID-19 on women and vulnerable groups, and is continuing to improve tools for poverty analysis (SEPAKAT), the village information system, social protection programs (*Bansos* 360), and fiscal transfer mechanisms.

Village governments are also in a stronger position. With the support of sub-districts (and KOMPAK's PTPD model), village governments have been able to respond to COVID-19 by identifying and registering vulnerable groups (through civil registration outreach services), documenting, and analysing this information (with the aid of village information systems), and then using this data to inform planning and resource allocation through village budget revision for COVID-19.

EOFO 2: The poor and vulnerable benefit from improved village governance

The poor and vulnerable should benefit the most when village governments are functioning effectively. KOMPAK's initiatives to strengthen oversight and social accountability mechanisms of village governments have proven effective, and have stood the test posed by COVID-19.

Village Councils (BPD) and community forums are helping to ensure there is a strong feedback loop from communities to village governments. Models and approaches developed by KOMPAK and its partners, such as special forums for women and vulnerable groups (*Musyawarah Khusus*) and community feedback mechanisms (*Posko Aspirasi*), have been incorporated into national guidelines from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoV/Ministry of Villages). They have also been adapted by villages for the COVID-19 response, with almost all villages in KOMPAK-assisted locations (95%) holding a special village forum (*Musdes Khusus*)³ for the selection and endorsement of beneficiaries for *BLT-Dana Desa*. Feedback mechanisms, such as village WhatsApp groups or community feedback posts, are now set up in more than half of the villages that are KOMPAK's focus. There has also been greater transparency with the response, with 85% of villages publishing public lists of beneficiaries.

EOFO 3: The poor and vulnerable benefit from increased opportunities for economic development

KOMPAK's market linkages pilot has been trialled in seven districts. During the COVID-19 pandemic, KOMPAK has focused on maintaining continuity of these pilots as part of the broader economic recovery efforts. KOMPAK has particularly focused on strengthening village-owned enterprises (the *BUMDES*) to function as a buffer of economic resilience for rural communities through their role in the distribution of food assistance. The effectiveness of the model, particularly in helping poor and vulnerable groups, still needs to be properly evaluated to better understand its potential and context for replication.

³ These *Musdes Khusus* are different from *Musyawarah Khusus* aimed at women and vulnerable groups. *Musdes Khusus* is a special village level forum to discuss beneficiaries for *BLT-Dana Desa* while *Musyawarah Khusus* is a pre-*Musdes* forum specifically targeting women and vulnerable groups to solicit their inputs/voice/needs, and which would then be taken to regular *Musdes* as proposals to be funded using village budgets.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

IO 1: Relevant GoI institutions improve the quality and consistency of key policies

The response to COVID-19 led to a proliferation of central government policies for local governments to implement. As of May 2020, a total of 208 ministerial policies had been issued to local governments.⁴ KOMPAK responded by supporting the national government, through BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoV/Ministry of Villages), and Ministry of Finance (MoF), to develop and issue consolidated and simplified guidelines, and strengthen the evidence-base on the impact of the pandemic on women and vulnerable groups. KOMPAK's activities at both the national and sub-national levels give it a unique position to shape national policies, while helping local governments to implement these same policies.

KOMPAK assisted in the development of eight major national policies and guidelines.⁵ These provided guidance to district and village governments to revise their budgets for the COVID-19 response, to collect data on vulnerable groups, and to implement *BLT-Dana Desa*. The guidelines and supporting tools and documents have been used by all districts in KOMPAK's seven targeted provinces (covering over 95 million people) and are accessible to all local governments in the country.

4 BAPPENAS, PUSKAPA, KOMPAK, and UNICEF (2020). *Racing Against Time: A Policy Paper on the Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 - Impacts on Children and Vulnerable Individuals*.

5 National policies and guidelines developed with KOMPAK support:

1. MoHA (2020). *MoHA Regulation No. 40 of 2020 on District Planning (RKPD)*.
2. MoHA (2020). *Guidance for COVID-19 - Response using Village Budget*.
3. MoHA (2020). *MoHA Instruction No. 3 of 2020 on Village Response to COVID-19 through the Village Budget*.
4. MoHA (2020). *Guidelines for Sub-districts to Manage COVID-19 Pandemic Response and Implementing the 'New Normal'*.
5. MoHA (2020). *Guidelines for Sub-districts/PTPD to Facilitate Villages to Revise the Village Budget*.
6. BAPPENAS (2020). *Handbook for Data Collection on Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD)*.
7. MoV (2020). *Handbook for Village Budget Transparency and Accountability*.
8. MoV (2020). *Guideline for COVID-19 Monitoring by Village Councils (BPD) and Community*.

For women and vulnerable groups, KOMPAK and its partners undertook four major studies to inform and influence the government's response.⁶ KOMPAK-supported research highlights how the pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities and disproportionately affecting women and vulnerable groups. The research has supported KOMPAK's advocacy to expand the definition of vulnerability, intended to improve targeting of social protection programs to those who need it most, and to highlight the importance of community-based data collection and verification processes.

IO 2: Relevant GoI institutions improve fiscal transfer arrangements

Funding the government's COVID-19 response plan has required budgets and fiscal transfer mechanisms to adapt. In partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs, KOMPAK supported all 24 districts and 100% of villages to revise their local budgets for the pandemic response. KOMPAK focuses its support on six of the ten major regional funds, accounting for 38% of regional transfers (IDR 288 trillion/AUD 30 billion).⁷ KOMPAK supported the Ministry of Finance to review allocation formulas and indicators for the Special Allocation Fund (DAK *Fisik* and DAK *Non-fisik*) and the Regional Incentive Fund (DID), leading to guidance provided to district governments on how to better use these funds for their pandemic response.

For longer-term reforms to Indonesia's fiscal transfer mechanisms, KOMPAK continues to advise the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs and BAPPENAS on the use and future of the Special Autonomy (*Otsus*) Fund, the national roll-out of village performance-based financing, and integration of the minimum service standards (MSS) into district workplans. This builds on the work of KOMPAK's previous six years of implementation and prepares the government for a smooth transition as KOMPAK phases out assistance by mid-2022.

6 Studies undertaken with KOMPAK support:

1. BAPPENAS, PUSKAPA, KOMPAK, and UNICEF (2020). *Racing Against Time: A Policy Paper on the Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 – Impacts on Children and Vulnerable Individuals*.
2. BAPPENAS, DPOs, AIPJ, MAHKOTA, and KOMPAK (2020). *Rapid Assessment Report of the Impact of COVID-19 for People with Disabilities: Those Who Moved and Exposed During the Pandemic, The Voices of Disabilities in Indonesia*.
3. KOMPAK, MAHKOTA, and BaKTI (2020). *Strengthening Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in the BANGGA Papua Program*.
4. BAPPENAS, PUSKAPA, and KOMPAK (2020). *Powerful Institution, Resilient Community: Studies on Governance, Provision, and Outcomes of Basic Services of CRVS, Education and Health. A Study in Selected Areas in Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi*.

7 Refer to the PFM section of this report for more detail.

IO 3: Local governments and service units have strengthened systems, processes and procedures

COVID-19 has placed additional stress on local governments and service units, while at the same time it has accelerated the pace of reforms and highlighted the benefits of KOMPAK's approach. KOMPAK civil registration model, where village-based civil registration and vital statistics facilitators actively identify and assist local residents to obtain relevant documents, such as birth certificates, has proven vital in the response to COVID-19. This model has excelled at targeting and delivering social protection programs and improving datasets for village information systems.

While challenges persist in the quality and integration of data on the poor and vulnerable, KOMPAK has helped to better link village information systems with the government's main poverty database (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial/DTKS*), and to institute stronger community-based data validation and verification procedures. This will help to improve the accuracy and efficiency of social protection programs, leading to those in need receiving assistance and less duplication or targeting errors.

Sub-district governments also play an increasing role in helping village governments to implement national and district policies and to coordinate responses. A priority for KOMPAK has been the strengthening of sub-districts and the use of village governance facilitators (PTPD) to provide technical assistance to villages. This has proven an effective strategy, with almost all (98%) of villages in KOMPAK locations receiving some form of assistance from the sub-district to support their COVID-19 planning and response. This includes over 90% of villages being supported to implement a special village forum (*Musdes Khusus*) to select *BLT-Dana Desa* recipients and to oversee data collection of poor and vulnerable groups and the disbursement of cash transfers.

KOMPAK provided specific assistance to local governments in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces to coordinate their response. This included the development, distribution, and socialisation of multiple guidelines for village governments on prevention and response to COVID-19, tailored for the unique situation in the Papua region and published in local languages. Assistance was also provided to help redirect *Otsus* funds, develop provincial COVID-19 response plans

and budgets, and adapt existing development programs (*Program Strategis Pembangunan Peningkatan Kampung/PROSPPEK* and *Distrik Membangun, Membangun Distrik/DMMD*) to support the response.⁸

IO 4: Communities and their institutions effectively engage with local governments and service units

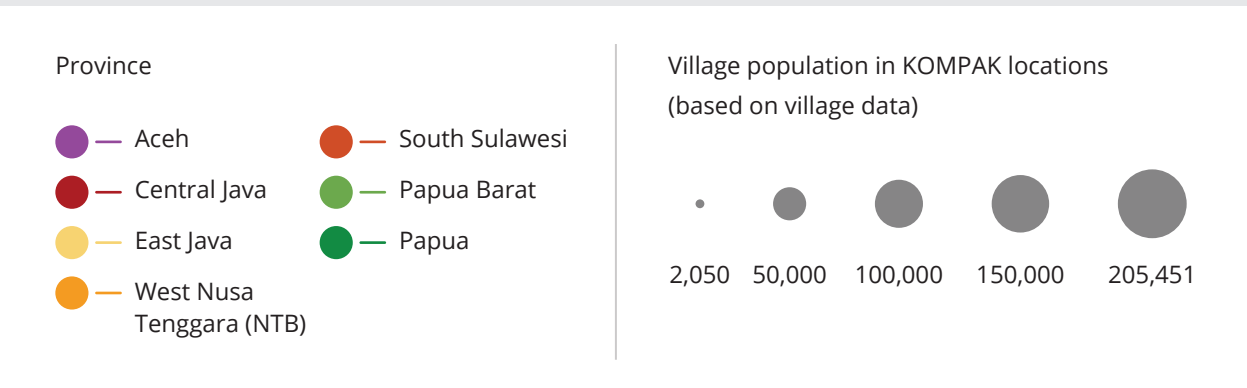
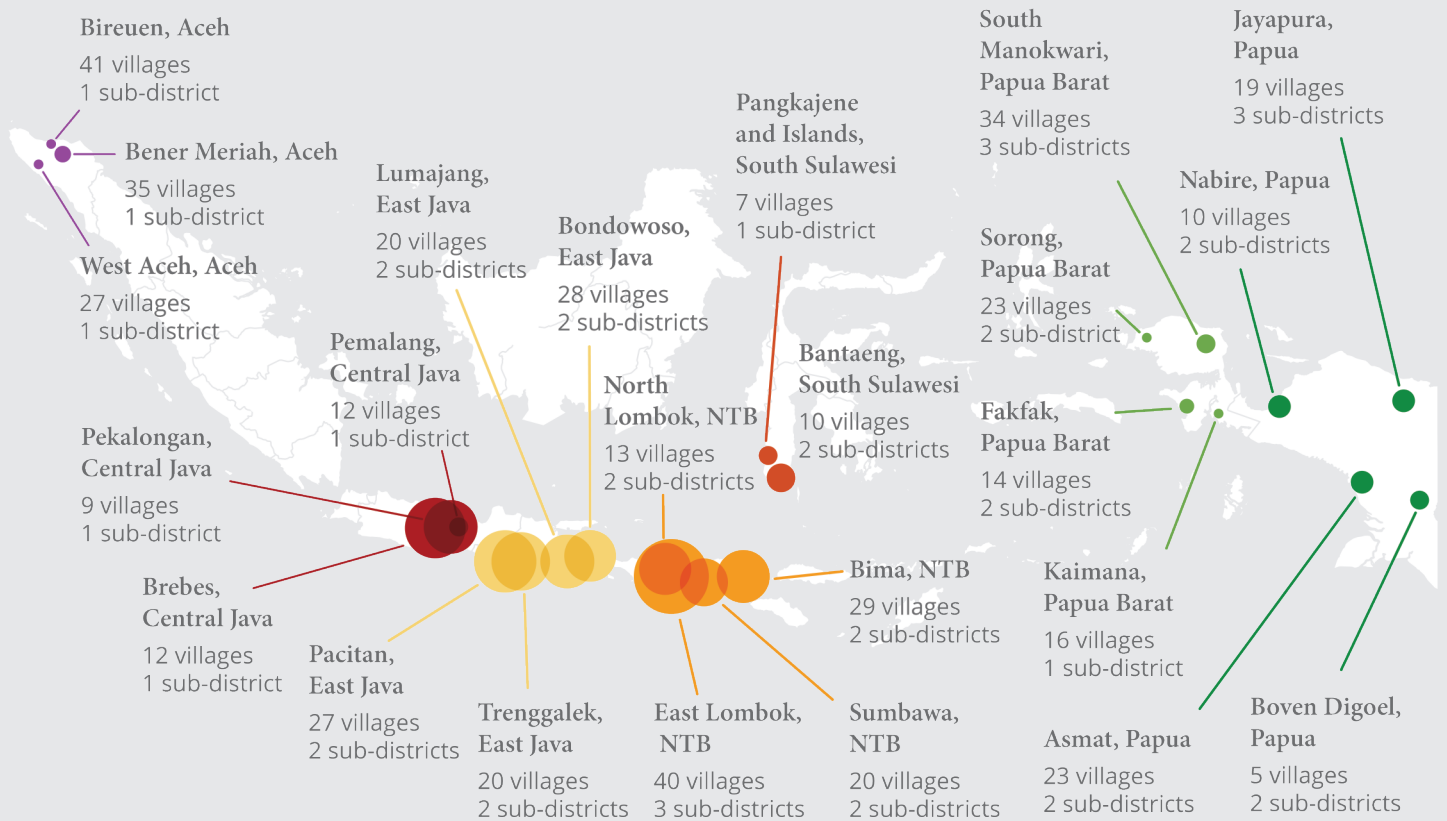
Village governments have used Village Funds to deliver *BLT-Dana Desa*, distribute health and social distancing information, and oversee the response to COVID-19. To effectively meet these demands, KOMPAK promoted community-driven approaches: putting citizens at the centre of supporting village governments to deliver these services and setting up the systems to hold these governments accountable.

The primary mechanism to achieve this is through strong village councils (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD*). KOMPAK provided support through guidelines, training, and social accountability mechanisms to give village councils and communities the skills, authority, and tools to oversee and inform response activities. This has included expanding community feedback mechanisms, establishing special village forums (*Musdes Khusus*) to identify *BLT-Dana Desa* beneficiaries, and leveraging women's groups to support Village COVID-19 Task Forces implementing a more inclusive response. KOMPAK has also partnered with other programs and institutions (such as MAHKOTA, PEKKA, and AIPJ2) to strengthen understanding of the gender and social inclusion impact of COVID-19, particularly on women and people with disabilities.

8 Papua Province (2020). *Papua COVID-19 – Action Plan*.

KOMPAK LOCATIONS:

7 Provinces, 24 Districts, 41 Sub-Districts, 496 Villages



NOTES ON RESULTS REPORTING

The results in this report are based on program and partner reports, KOMPAK surveys, performance reviews, and secondary data.

Village and district surveys

In December 2020, KOMPAK conducted a survey of villages and districts in all targeted locations. The surveys were collected by KOMPAK monitoring and evaluation officers calling or visiting a village representative and collecting data using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaires aimed to collect information on the status of a specific issue, with regard to whether or not KOMPAK had an impact. The surveys provide information for KOMPAK to better target interventions and assess progress.

	Target	Collected	Response Rate
District Survey	24	23	96%
Sub-district Survey	41	41	100%
Village Survey	496	484	98%

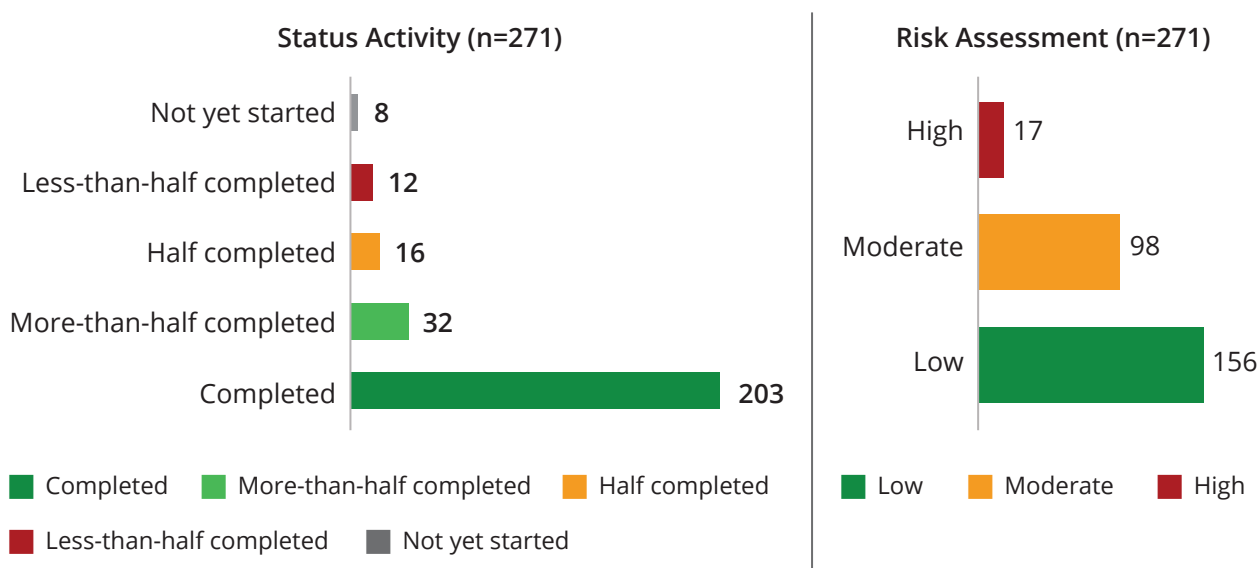
The number of villages in Aceh has updated from previous data (18 villages) to 103 villages, to follow the example of other KOMPAK locations where the focus villages are all villages under KOMPAK-assisted sub-districts.

Performance Reviews

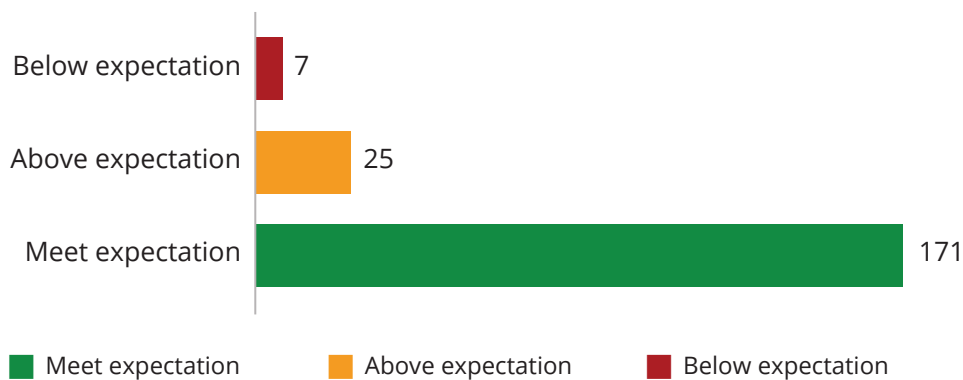
KOMPAK also completed performance reviews in January 2021 with all flagship and provincial teams. These reviews provided an opportunity for teams to assess progress against the Annual Workplan (adjusted for COVID-19), identify risks, share lessons learned and discuss future priorities.

The revised Annual Workplan (AWP) has 278 activities, each linked to a flagship and region (either province or central). Each section of this report provides a summary of the performance reviews in the Progress and Challenges section. For each activity, teams rated progress (Completed/More-than-half completed/Half completed/Less-than-half completed/Not yet started); risk (Low/Medium/High); and quality of completed activity (Meet/Above/Below expectation). A summary for KOMPAK overall is below:

Status of Activity and Risk Assessment as at December 2020:



From 203 completed activities, 196 activities were classified as meet or above expectation:

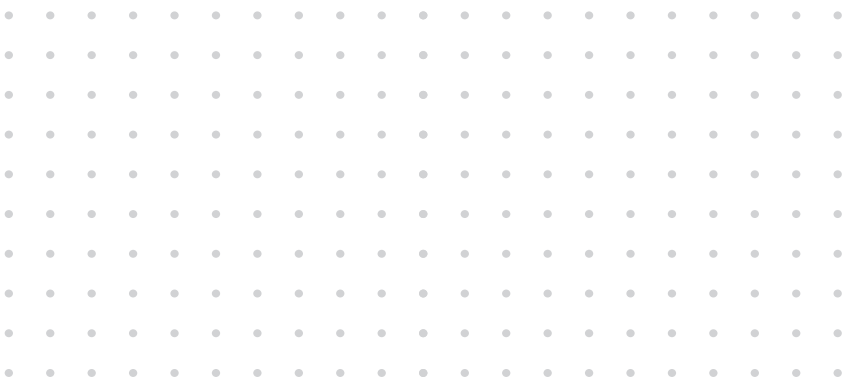


PARTNER COLLABORATION

KOMPAK does not implement its activities alone. It relies on strong partnerships and networks with national and sub-national governments, implementing partners, other DFAT-funded facilities, research and multilateral agencies, the private sector, and other stakeholders. These partners enable KOMPAK to leverage expertise and resources to strengthen the quality and reach of activities.

List of key KOMPAK implementing partners

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
PUSKAPA	National and sub-national CRVS activities.
BaKTI	Implementation of the LANDASAN Program in Papua and Papua Barat.
SEKNAS FITRA	Design and implementation of social accountability models, including School for Village Budget Literacy (<i>Sekar Desa</i>) and community feedback mechanisms (<i>Posko Aspirasi</i>).
PEKKA	Design and implementation of social accountability models, particularly for women’s empowerment and participation. Phasing out in July 2020.



List of DFAT partners and areas of collaboration

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
TN2PK	<p>Cooperation on advocacy for the village performance policy.</p> <p>Development of Policy Paper to Strengthen BUMDES role in local economic development.</p>
World Bank	<p>Developed joint policy briefs on Village Law implementation.</p> <p>Collaboration in refinement of SEPAKAT.</p> <p>Collaboration in preparation for the implementation of the P3PD (<i>Program Penguatan Pemerintahan dan Pembangunan Desa</i>) program as the institutionalization and inclusion of learning from PTPD (<i>Pembina Teknis Pemerintahan Desa</i>) and PbMAD (<i>Pembelajaran Mandiri Aparatur Desa</i>) that KOMPAK has piloted.</p> <p>Collaboration in the preparation of the Learning Management System framework as a P3PD component.</p> <p>Collaboration to support MoHA for the preparation of the <i>Kecamatan</i> strengthening program.</p> <p>Facilitation of TOT E-DMC (Training of Trainer Electronic-<i>Desa Melawan COVID</i>) in KOMPAK areas (250 villages).</p> <p>Input in the use of SID data for village development planning.</p> <p>Collaboration in developing social accountability guidelines with the Ministry of Villages.</p>
MAMPU	<p>Formulation and launching of a Guideline to Facilitating Women's Empowerment in the Village.</p> <p>Cooperation on socialisation of <i>BLT-Dana Desa</i> and household surveys.</p> <p>Identifying economic opportunities for MAMPU's women beneficiaries during the early stages of the pandemic.</p> <p>Provided input for the development of vulnerability study in CRVS.</p>

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
MAHKOTA	<p>Cooperated in the design of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Social Entrepreneurship Program (<i>Kewirausahaan Sosial Program</i>).</p> <p>BANGGA Papua child grants program.</p> <p>Cooperation on study of social impact of COVID-19 on people with disabilities.</p> <p>GESI BANGGA Papua study – analysis on the implementation of GESI principles in the BANGGA Papua program.</p>
PEDULI	<p>Provided input for the development of vulnerability study in CRVS.</p> <p>Cooperation on study of social impact of COVID-19 to people with disabilities.</p>
PRISMA	<p>Cooperated on cattle fattening project in Bener Meriah – cancelled in early 2020 due to pandemic.</p>
AIPJ	<p>Cooperation on study of social impact of COVID-19 to people with disabilities.</p>
Disabled People Organizations Network	<p>Cooperation on study of social impact of COVID-19 to people with disabilities.</p>
SIAP SIAGA	<p>Cooperation regarding the handling of COVID-19 in villages and sub-districts.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Partnered to develop policy paper ‘Race Against Time’.</p> <p>Provided technical input for BAPPENAS in implementing Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2019 on CRVS national strategy.</p>





Public Financial Management

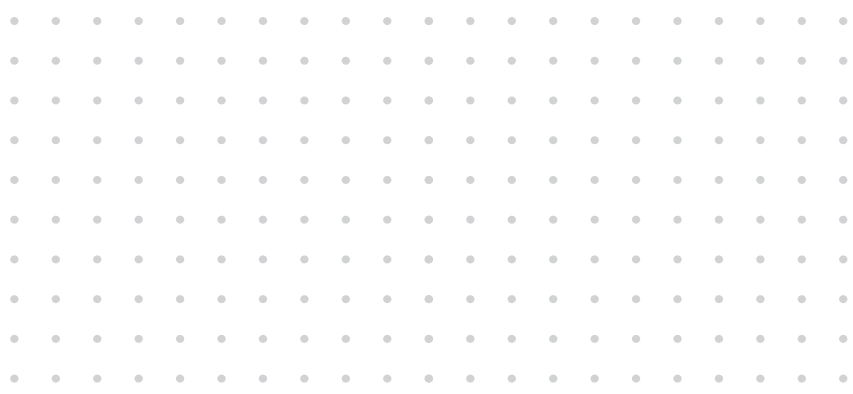
— Public Financial Management

COVID-19 Priority: Local governments implement their revised budgets in response to COVID-19.

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

An unintended consequence of the GoI response to the COVID-19 pandemic was the creation of a complex regulatory environment, with many applicable and overlapping regulations to sort through. Throughout the year, allocating funds to respond to the pandemic became urgent, and KOMPAK focused its efforts in helping districts navigate this fluid regulatory space.

KOMPAK summarised new MoHA and MoF regulations and provided guidance and technical support to KOMPAK districts to prepare revised local budgets (APBD) to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, all 24 KOMPAK districts filed revised budgets and were allocated funds to respond to the pandemic.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed additional stress and responsibility on local governments in Indonesia. Throughout the year, district and village governments needed to fund and administer new cash transfers to poor and vulnerable groups and oversee health, social safety net, and economic recovery initiatives. Existing fiscal transfer mechanisms from the central government also needed to adapt to the changing situation to enable local governments greater flexibility and increased resources for their response. The government has also put more emphasis on performance-based budgeting and increasing accountability of the transfers to regions.

For over five years, KOMPAK has worked to assist the central government to improve fiscal transfer policies and support district and village governments to improve their spending. Our work at both the national and sub-national levels places KOMPAK in a unique position to shape national policies and assist local governments to implement them.

At the national level, KOMPAK supports the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to improve policies and funding allocations for local governments. This targets both the COVID-19 response and promoting performance of local governments in delivering basic services, including health, education, and civil registration and vital statistics, through effective use of fiscal transfers (through the Special Allocation Funds, Regional Incentive Funds, Village Funds, and Special Autonomy Funds). These have been identified as the most relevant strategic levers for improving the provision of basic services.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK works with local governments to use PFM tools to improve local spending and performance on basic services delivery. These tools include poverty analysis and planning software (known as SEPAKAT), district-level spending analysis, and the minimum service standards (MSS). KOMPAK is also supporting MoF to roll out a new performance-based incentive for villages, based on piloting in selected locations.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 1.04 million

Total program expenditure between January and December 2020 (out of AUD 1.17 million annual budget).



89%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



94%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



99%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.



FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	MID YEAR RISK
National	Conduct ongoing review of GoI COVID-related planning and budgeting policies ⁹ and provide guidance to district governments on compliance.	Completed	●
	Develop guideline with Ministry of Home Affairs on how districts refocus annual budgets (APBD) and workplans (RKPD) for COVID-19 response.	Completed	●
	Provide technical assistance to BAPPENAS to review DAK <i>fisik</i> formulation and implementation to adopt lessons learned from COVID-19 response.	Completed	●
Sub-national	Provide technical assistance – including workshops and on-the-job support – to district governments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise APBD for COVID-19 response, including reallocating fiscal transfer funds¹⁰ and revising minimum service standard allocations. • Develop district standard operating procedures on budget for COVID-19 response. • Revise district planning document (RKPD) 2020 and develop RKPD 2021 to incorporate COVID-19 response and MSS targets. 	Completed (outside Papua) More-than-half completed (Papua)	●
	Provide technical input to revise BANGGA Papua's Communication Strategy and materials for the COVID-19 response.	Completed	●

⁹ Including MSS, fiscal transfer instrument (DAK *fisik* and *non-fisik*, DID), and planning documents (RKPD and others).

¹⁰ DAK *fisik* and *non-fisik*, DID.

KOMPAK's 2020 Annual Workplan identified four main objectives for public financial management. Throughout the year, KOMPAK has placed greater emphasis on delivering these main objectives while, supporting local governments to effectively respond to the pandemic.

The first objective is to strengthen provincial and district capacity to use PFM tools and analysis for planning and budgeting. This aligns directly with the key outcomes in the revised Annual Workplan for COVID-19. Specifically, the focus was on securing local budgets (district-level and village-level budgets) for COVID-19 response activities, and for data collection on vulnerable people affected by the pandemic.

The second objective is to improve the capacity of provincial and district governments to access and use central government funding to support service delivery. This continues to be an important and flexible source of funding for district governments.

The third objective is to strengthen Papua, Papua Barat, and Aceh provincial and district capacity to implement Special Autonomy (*Otonomi Khusus* or *Otsus*) policy. In the Papua region, KOMPAK has been providing additional support to use *Otsus* funds for the COVID-19 response. There is also ongoing reform work of *Otsus* funds to implement recommendations from evaluations completed in 2018 and 2019, and to prepare them for the potential next phase of *Otsus* funding up to 2030. KOMPAK is also adapting its assistance to BANGGA Papua – the cash transfer social protection program in Papua Province – to improve communications on COVID-19.

The final objective is to support institutionalisation of performance-based incentive funding models for villages. The government's national roll-out has been delayed due to the pandemic; however, KOMPAK is continuing its district-level pilots and technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance.

COVID-19: Support local governments to revise their budgets for COVID-19

At the beginning of 2020, KOMPAK supported the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and BAPPENAS to analyse and consolidate policies on planning and budgeting for COVID-19. This led to simplified guidelines on how district and village governments should refocus annual budgets (*APBD* and *APB Desa*) and workplans (*RKPD*) for the COVID-19 response.

Subsequently, KOMPAK developed a socialisation and training package for these guidelines. In our experience, district and village governments may require support to implement guidelines issued at the national level. Since March 2020, 1,674 government officials received assistance or attended KOMPAK-facilitated training and webinars aimed at facilitating the implementation of COVID-19 policies on public financial management. At these events, officials from all levels of government had the opportunity to listen and engage directly with ministry officials. KOMPAK's main impact was on communicating guidelines in a way that is more easily digestible to implementing officers.

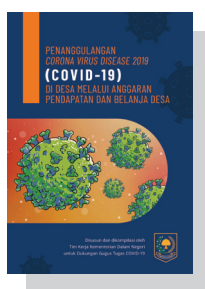
Guidelines and policies developed with KOMPAK assistance



Update on Regional Transfer and Village Funds for COVID-19 Response and Handling

This document summarises regulations on revising district and village budgets (APBD/APB Desa) for the response to COVID-19. It provides technical guidance on procedures, budget items and allocations for local governments.

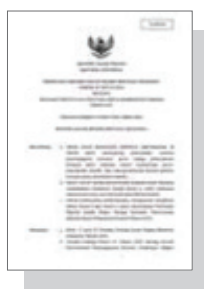
Published: **May 2020**



Guidebook on Use of Village Budget for the Response to COVID-19 in Villages

This document outlines village financial management mechanisms related to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018, which outlines how Village Funds can be used. It has been adapted for COVID-19 to assist village governments and the Village Task Force to reallocate funding for the response.

Published: **April 2020**



Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 40 of 2020 on Regional Government Workplan

The ministerial regulation provides guidance for district governments on how to refocus their annual workplan to respond to COVID-19.

Published: **July 2020**

As a result of this work, all KOMPAK districts submitted modified budgets and workplans within the allocated time, and all KOMPAK districts were allocated revised APBD funds to help in the COVID-19 response, in accordance with MoHA and MoF regulations.

Status of district government budgets and workplans for COVID-19 response

GREEN is completed

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	APBD amended in response to COVID-19?	RKPD 2020 amended in response to COVID-19?	RKPD 2021 development with COVID-19 and MSS activities?
Aceh	West Aceh	●	●	●
	Bener Meriah	●	●	●
	Bireuen	●	●	●
Central Java	Brebes	●	●	●
	Pekalongan	●	●	●
	Pemalang	●	●	●
East Java	Bondowoso	●	●	●
	Lumajang	●	●	●
	Pacitan	●	●	●
	Trenggalek	●	●	●
West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Bima	●	●	●
	East Lombok	●	●	●
	North Lombok	●	●	●
	Sumbawa	●	●	●
South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	●	●	●
	Pangkajene and Islands	●	●	●

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	APBD amended in response to COVID-19?	RKPD 2020 amended in response to COVID-19?	RKPD 2021 development with COVID-19 and MSS activities?
Papua	Asmat	●	●	●
	Boven Digoel	●	●	●
	Jayapura	●	●	●
	Nabire	●	●	●
Papua Barat	Fakfak	●	●	●
	Kaimana	●	●	●
	Manokwari Selatan	●	●	●
	Sorong	●	●	●
Grand Total		24	14	16

*KOMPAK Papua and Papua Barat did not have activities related to RKPD, so they answered 'No'.

1.1 Strengthen provincial and district government capacity to use PFM tools and analytics for planning and budgeting (SEPAKAT, Constraint Analysis, MSS)

Over the past seven years, KOMPAK has developed and piloted approaches to equip district governments with the tools and information to more effectively plan and budget their development programs, with the ultimate aim to improve basic services. To assess the effectiveness of these approaches, KOMPAK is undertaking a study on the impact of PFM tools on basic services and development indicators from 2015 to 2019, as well as in 2020 to assess COVID-19 impact. This is due to be published in mid-2021.

Preliminary findings include:

- In the 2015–2019 period, the KOMPAK-assisted districts on average showed relatively better progress in reducing the open unemployment rate and increasing the human development index (HDI) compared with comparison districts, both at provincial and national levels. However, efforts still need to be made to advance poverty reduction and the gender development index.
- Even though the average HDI score in KOMPAK-assisted districts has improved more than the two comparison groups, the HDI component related to education in KOMPAK-assisted districts still needs attention.
- In the short-term, the focus on improving the education component can be directed at increasing the expected years of schooling, especially for women.
- On the other hand, the health service indicator component in the districts where KOMPAK is working shows better progress than the two comparison groups, also with a fairly good level of progress for the women's group.

KOMPAK supports three primary initiatives: the SEPAKAT Poverty Analysis Tool, the use of Minimum Service Standards for basic services, and the District Budget Constraint Analysis.

SEPAKAT

SEPAKAT – a poverty analysis software, developed by BAPPENAS, the World Bank, and KOMPAK – provides districts with access to data and analytics to strengthen their planning and budgeting, and to monitor their progress on poverty reduction. The system integrates datasets from SUSENAS (the social economic survey), SAKERNAS (labour/employment survey), Sensus (national census), PODES (village survey census), and the Unified Database for Social Welfare Programs (DTKS).

SEPAKAT's usefulness, particularly for COVID-19 planning, requires the improvement of quality, completeness, and timeliness of the datasets it relies on. Based on the district survey, 10 out of 24 KOMPAK-assisted districts used SEPAKAT with a satisfactory score 4.4 out of 5 (for detail see the table below). Gaps remain on the number of poor and vulnerable people and impact on

unemployment and business opportunities, particularly when this information is needed in near real-time.

In 2020, KOMPAK developed three guidelines aimed at demonstrating the usefulness of SEPAKAT to district governments, an introductory guideline, a user manual, and technical guidelines to use SEPAKAT to prepare the Regional Poverty Reduction Planning Document (RKPD), the Mid-term Regional Development Planning Document (RPJMD), and the Poverty Reduction Program Report (LP2KD).

In collaboration with BAPPENAS, KOMPAK also delivered SEPAKAT virtual training to officers from five provinces, 44 districts, and nine cities.

At the time of writing, BAPPENAS is taking constructive steps to ensure the long-term sustainability of SEPAKAT by:

1. Establishing a secretariat to oversee implementation of SEPAKAT.
2. Having procured a server to house the tool.
3. Allocated permanent staff to maintain and run the tool.

In combination with the guidelines developed in 2020, these steps will help to improve the usefulness of the tool by local governments.

Pekalongan District's keen steps to alleviate poverty

Tidal flooding is often a nightmare for Timbul Trijaya and his family. When seawater floods Mulyorejo, a village in the Tirto District of the Pekalongan District, Central Java, Timbul's humble house is often inundated for days with water levels reaching 50 cm above normal.

However, that nightmare does not return now. In 2019, Timbul's family received 'Unfit for Living' (RTLH/*Rumah Tidak Layak Huni*) rehabilitation assistance from the Public Housing, Settlement and Environment Services Agency of Pekalongan District. Apart from being no longer swamped, Timbul's house now has its own bathing, washing and toilet facilities (MCK/*Mandi Cuci Kakus*).

Meanwhile, the palm sugar craftsmen in the village of Botosari in the Paninggaran District continue to be pleased as the price of their palm sugar has now increased to IDR 20,000, from

only IDR14,000 to IDR 15,000 per kilogram. The men received training on how to produce various types of palm sugar, such as ginger-flavoured. “We were also taught how to package it so that we could have our own brand, namely Palm Sugar Ants Nethes. So, our selling price is higher,” said Diyono, Chairman of the Joint Business Group (KUBE/*Kelompok Usaha Bersama*) of Sustainable Palm Sugar Crafters (*Pagar/Perajin Gula Aren Lestari*).

The RTLH assistance program and the palm sugar craftsmen training are just a few of the various poverty alleviation programs that were born from the *Laboratorium Kemiskinan* (Poverty Laboratory), which is an innovation of the Pekalongan District Government and introduced in 2018 with cross-sector involvement. This innovation was tested in three impoverished villages: Botosari, Kertijaya and Mulyorejo.

This innovation uses the SEPAKAT application (Integrated Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Poverty Analysis System/*Sistem Perencanaan, Penganggaran, Pemantauan, Evaluasi, dan Analisis Kemiskinan Terpadu*). The application, which was developed by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) together with KOMPAK and the World Bank, has features that are used in the planning and budgeting process of development programs. With the SEPAKAT application, local governments can analyse poverty down to the micro-level, as well as evaluate poverty problems in an integrated and accurate manner. “KOMPAK introduces and provides SEPAKAT training for Regional Apparatus Organisations or OPDs (*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah*),” explained Didin Nasruddin, Head of Government and Socio-Cultural Affairs of the Pekalongan Development Planning Agency. “We study how SEPAKAT works to find problems and determine priorities, as well as find suitable poverty alleviation solutions in our area.”

For more than two years, several indicators show that *Laboratorium Kemiskinan's* innovation has reduced poverty in the three target villages. For example, the number of impoverished households went down from 1,425 to 1,120. The ‘lab’ has reduced poverty levels in several other indicators as well, including reducing the number of RTLHs from 348 to 86.

Laboratorium Kemiskinan's progress also led the Pekalongan District in winning a Top 45 Public Service Innovation Award in 2020 from the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform. “In 2021, we will expand *Laboratorium Kemiskinan* to six villages, with

programs including job training and provision of work aid, RTLH improvement, latrines, provision of clean water, services for children who do not go to school and services for individuals with disabilities,” explained Nasruddin.

The Minimum Service Standards (MSS)

The minimum service standards, established in 2006 by MoHA, contain 65 targets for the quality of basic health, education, and other basic services that districts should achieve, such as immunisation coverage or school enrolment benchmarks. MSS are a longer-term objective for KOMPAK and the Government of Indonesia.

While COVID-19 caused some delays in the achievement of the MSS, KOMPAK made progress in advancing the implementation of the standards:

1. Facilitating a series of discussions between MoHA and BAPPENAS to argue the case for MSS-based regional planning and budgeting policies.
2. Preparing guidelines for the Integration of MSS in Regional Planning and Budgeting Documents. Importantly, these guidelines have been approved by MoHA for use by local governments.
3. Preparing guidelines, in consultation with MoHA and BAPPENAS, for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MSS by local governments.
4. Providing technical assistance to several KOMPAK-assisted districts to calculate budget requirements for meeting MSS (Central Java, East Java, Papua, Papua Barat, South Sulawesi and Aceh).

KOMPAK continues to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs, BAPPENAS, and district governments to integrate the MSS in district workplans (RKPD). This has been institutionalised through a Ministry of Home Affairs regulation, and districts will now report against the MSS indicators as part of the Local Government Implementation Report (LPPD). Twenty KOMPAK-assisted districts have integrated the MSS in 2021 planning and budgeting documents, as well as in proposals for the preparation of the Special Allocation Fund 2021.

Province	District	SEPAKAT		
		SEPAKAT available	Used by district (# of documents)	Usefulness rating
Aceh	West Aceh	●	● 1	● Useful
	Bener Meriah	●	●	●
	Bireuen	●	● 2	● Very Useful
Central Java	Brebes	●	●	●
	Pekalongan	●	● 5	● Very Useful
	Pemalang	●	●	●
East Java	Bondowoso	●	● 2	● Neutral
	Lumajang	●	●	●
	Pacitan	●	● 3	● Neutral
	Trenggalek	●	● 6	● Very Useful
West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Bima	●	●	●
	East Lombok	●	●	●
	North Lombok	●	● 3	● Very Useful
	Sumbawa	●	● 6	● Useful
South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	●	● 1	● Very Useful
	Pangkajene and Islands	●	● 1	● Very Useful
Papua	Asmat	●	●	●
	Boven Digoel	●	●	●
	Jayapura	●	●	●
	Nabire	●	●	●
Papua Barat	Fakfak	●	●	●
	Manokwari Selatan	●	●	●
	Sorong	●	●	●
Number of districts		10	7	4.4

● Yes ● No

Source: KOMPAK District Survey, December 2019.

1.2 Improve capacity of provincial and district governments to access and use central government (DAK *fisik* and *non-fisik*, and DID) funding to support service delivery and institutionalisation of KOMPAK models

Throughout 2020, KOMPAK focused its efforts in this space on two broad areas:

Policy advice, through advice to MoF to improve the design and allocation formulas for the Special Allocation Fund (DAK *fisik* and DAK *non-fisik*) and the Regional Incentive Fund (DID or *Dana Insentif Daerah*).

Capacity building, through technical assistance to local governments to improve their understanding of the policy and develop better proposals.

Policy advice

KOMPAK provided advice to the Ministry of Finance to review indicators and allocation formulas for the Special Allocation Fund (DAK *fisik* and DAK *non-fisik*) and the DID. KOMPAK also provided advice on monitoring the effectiveness of these funds. Specifically, KOMPAK:

- Provided policy input on the allocation formula for DAK *fisik* (Fiscal Year or FY2021 and 2022) and reformulation of DID (FY2021) in respond to COVID-19. KOMPAK's inputs have been reflected in State Budget Law No. 9 of 2020 for APBN FY-2021. In addition, KOMPAK's inputs have been used as recommendation for Minister of Finance Regulation No. 87 of 2020 on 16 July 2020 on additional DID FY-2020 which included proposed indicators for COVID-19 response and recovery. Furthermore, KOMPAK's advocacy also resulted in additional IDR 5 trillion allocation of DID for COVID-19.
- Developed a monitoring and evaluation instrument for DAK *fisik* to be implemented alongside the implementation of KRISNA.
- Provided advice to the MoF and Ministry of Health on the costing of DAK *non-fisik* BOK (Health Operational Cost). As a result, the Ministry of Health used our documentation as one of the references for the BOK FY-2021 allocation.

KOMPAK will continue to assist in evaluating the policy and indicators for DID to inform the design for 2021 and ensure it is relevant for the COVID-19 recovery.

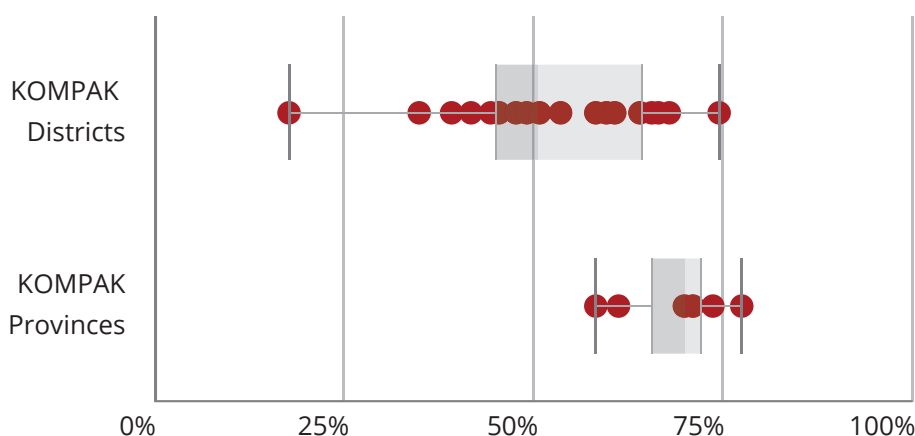
Capacity building

KOMPAK work in 2020 showcases efforts to socialise policies – in terms of coordinating the development of policies between relevant ministries and agencies, getting feedback from sub-national governments, and providing training and support in the implementation of the new policies.

KOMPAK provided technical assistance to local governments to improve their understanding of the DAK and DID policy and guidance, and to develop better proposals for the funds. Throughout 2020 KOMPAK delivered training to all KOMPAK provincial and district governments. The training was designed to help provincial and district governments adapt 2021 DAK *fisik* proposals and DAK *non-fisik* health and education allocations and indicators for the COVID-19 recovery. As a result, all KOMPAK-supported provinces and districts (seven provinces and 24 districts) have a better understanding of DAK policies, and have submitted DAK *fisik* proposals for education and health through KRISNA.

Based on FY-2021 DAK *fisik* data, KOMPAK districts and provinces (63%) allocated more funds for all education and health services than the national average (60%). The highest allocation was in Pacitan (75%), while the lowest was in Fakfak (18%). Despite the good average result, 15 out of 24 KOMPAK-assisted districts and one out of seven provinces received DAK *fisik* allocations that were lower than the national average on health and education.

Percentage DAK *fisik* allocated to health and education by districts and provinces



Source: Ministry of Finance, DAK *fisik* allocation, 2021.

As a result of some of the capacity building initiatives, KOMPAK-assisted districts and provinces have better understanding of Regional Incentive Fund (DID). Throughout 2020, KOMPAK-assisted districts and provinces monitored DID indicators regularly, and submitted their DID utilization adjustment in response to COVID-19. The rate of DID funding improved over 2020 with five provinces and all of their districts (Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi) receiving DID FY-2021 – in 2020, Bener Meriah, Brebes, and Pangkep did not receive DID.

An example of KOMPAK's successful capacity-building engagement was the development of two booklets of frequently asked questions (FAQ). The FAQ booklets helped district governments to more effectively use central government (DAK *non-fisik*) funding to support elementary and secondary schools, early childhood education, and non-formal education services to adapt to online and remote learning approaches. The booklets were developed jointly with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education and Culture, and they are available for use by all districts in Indonesia – published on the Ministry of Education and Culture website. KOMPAK facilitated webinars with government partners to promote the materials.

1.3 Strengthen Papua, Papua Barat, and Aceh provincial and district government capacity to implement *Otsus* policy

Papua and Papua Barat are two of the most disadvantaged provinces in Indonesia. The combination of poor health services, low quality data, and vulnerable indigenous and rural populations highlight the need for a well-planned response to COVID-19, and also the need for longer-term assistance to promote development in the region.

KOMPAK's key supports for *Otsus* in Papua and Papua Barat include:

- Study Review of Implementation of *Otsus* Papua and Papua Barat and policy recommendation of draft revision of Law No.21 of 2001 on *Otsus*. The results have been used as inputs in critical discussions throughout 2020 on the future of *Otsus* policy. These include parliamentary hearing and inter-ministerial discussions with BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, and the Government of Papua and Papua Barat on continuation of *Otsus* in Papua and Papua Barat. As a result, the Government and the parliament have agreed to include revision of *Otsus* Law as one of the national legislative programs for 2021.

- KOMPAK also provides support to MoF in conducting costing simulations for the education, health, and infrastructure sectors for Papua and Papua Barat. The results have been used by MoF as inputs to estimate funding needs in relevant sections in the draft revision of Law No. 21 of 2001 (*Otsus* Law).
- Related to accountability and reporting of *Otsus* funds, KOMPAK supported the Ministry of Home Affairs and provincial governments to revise the budget nomenclature for *Otsus*. The revision is to ensure alignment with other regulations and enable *Otsus* Funds to be used for social assistance.

Papua Province

In Papua, KOMPAK conducted an analysis of the socio-economic and health situation, examining how COVID-19 has impacted poverty, fiscal capacity, economic activity and health and education. This analysis was used to inform Papua's COVID-19 Response Plan and Budget for 2020-2021, and associated district plans.

Further, in partnership with MAHKOTA, KOMPAK developed option papers on social protection in Papua Province as a response to COVID-19. These assisted the provincial government to expand social assistance programs – in particular cash assistance – to support those most affected by the pandemic and resulting economic downturn.

Papua Barat Province

In Papua Barat, KOMPAK contributed to the design of the *Otsus*-funded PROSPPEK program (*Program Strategis Pembangunan Peningkatan Kampung*). PROSPPEK's aim is to expand existing KOMPAK models, such as sub-district and village information systems (SAIK+), integration of planning between villages and service units, and empowerment of village cadres, to all villages in Papua Barat Province. In response to COVID-19, KOMPAK supported local governments to reallocate PROSPPEK funds, with a focus on health, food security, and social assistance activities. In 2020, Papua Barat Provincial Government allocated more than IDR 300 billion of *Otsus* funds for PROSPPEK activities, and continued by allocating more than IDR 400 billion in 2021.

Additionally, KOMPAK is providing assistance to the Provincial Government of Papua Barat to design a grants program to benefit children and the elderly in Papua Barat. This social protection program for indigenous Papuans is an expansion of PROSPPEK, which builds on the SAIK+ system that contains disaggregated population data on indigenous Papuans (OAP) and non-OAP. Data collection for SAIK+ is supported by special instruments and carried out at the village level. KOMPAK facilitated data collection training of village cadres in 121 villages, and SAIK+ operational training was delivered to 97 villages. In addition, participatory data verification through village meetings was used as a strategic mechanism to ensure prioritisation for the groups of people who are most in need to receive social assistance benefits.

BANGGA Papua

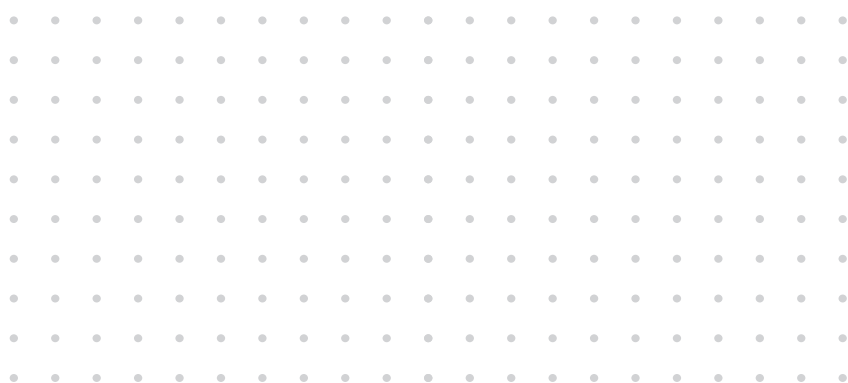
BANGGA Papua is a local-specific social protection program providing grants to caregivers of children in three remote districts in Papua Province. The pilot started in 2019 with support of MAHKOTA and KOMPAK. However, in 2020 BANGGA Papua was de-funded by the provincial government due to competing priorities to host and fund the national sports competition in Papua. However, in part because of the advocacy from KOMPAK and MAHKOTA, the provincial government has indicated that it will fund BANGGA Papua again in the next annual budgeting cycle 2021.

While the program was not able to distribute cash grant assistance in 2020 as planned, KOMPAK continued to provide technical assistance to the district and provincial Joint Secretariats (*Sekber*) on the development and implementation of the BANGGA Papua Communications Strategy. This involved:

- The development of guidelines on the use of the BANGGA Papua website and social media presence.
- Local communication strategies to promote messages on health and nutrition.
- COVID-19-appropriate messaging to promote social distancing, and health and hygiene behaviours.

In June 2020, KOMPAK and MAHKOTA completed a process evaluation of BANGGA Papua. This examined the effectiveness of business processes; deviations from (and appropriateness of) the original program design; and how beneficiary households and local communities are experiencing the program. The evaluation highlighted multiple lessons that are being used to inform BANGGA Papua technical guidelines and replication of the program. The main lessons relevant to KOMPAK's mandates on institutional strengthening and communications include:

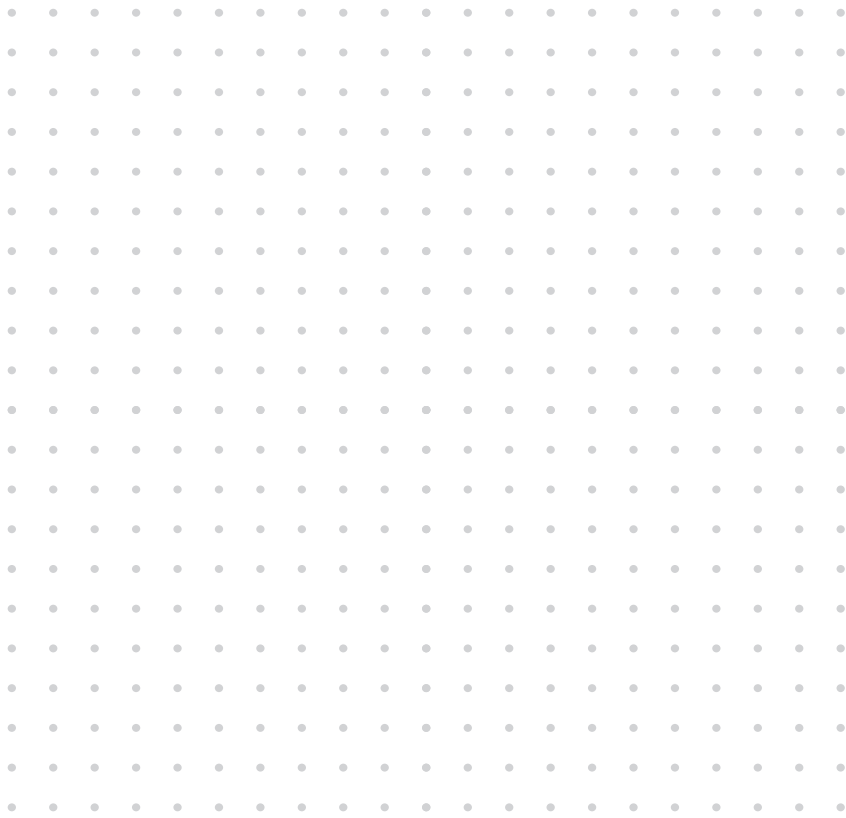
- BANGGA Papua is an effective social protection mechanism to deliver cash transfers to remote beneficiaries within the Papuan context.
- The structure of the Joint Secretariats overseeing the delivery of the program have functioned relatively well with development partner support. However, ensuring ongoing political and financial commitment at the provincial and district level will be key to the program's success.
- Communications are particularly critical within the Papuan context because of remoteness and low levels of literacy. Targeted and tailored efforts are required to ensure beneficiaries and local governments are aware of the program and understand its goals. Engagement with community leaders – such as church leaders and health workers – to share socialisation messages have proven effective.
- Based on further GESI analysis undertaken by KOMPAK, BANGGA Papua also showed potential to address some fundamental GESI issues in the Papuan patriarchal and communal context, by giving women power over financial resources and decision-making. This is detailed further in the GESI section of this report.



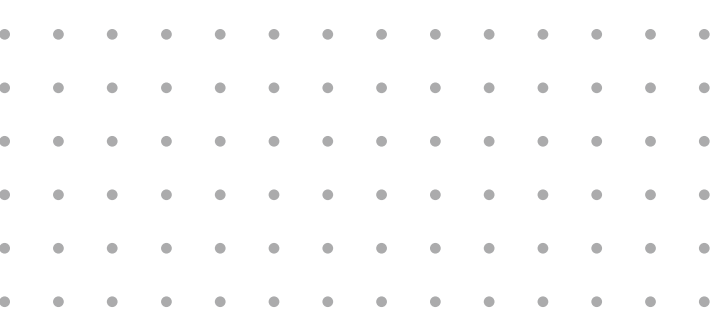
1.4 Develop and support institutionalisation of performance-based incentive funding models for villages to strengthen service delivery

The Ministry of Finance is moving forward with the national roll-out of a village performance-based incentive that rewards villages based on financial management, basic services delivery, and community welfare indicators. The MoF has budgeted 3% of the Village Funds (*Dana Desa*) for this incentive, which is awarded to the best-performing villages in each district. KOMPAK's ongoing pilots in six districts (Bima, Bantaeng, Sumbawa, West Aceh, Bener Meriah, and Lumajang), as well as support to East Java for an adaptation of this pilot (Provincial Financial Support – Village Incentive, BK – *Insentif Desa*), are providing valuable learning and inputs for the national roll-out. For example, based on the experiences in the pilot locations, KOMPAK developed guidelines on performance assessment and rating, which have been incorporated in the Regulation No. 222 of 2020. Moreover, KOMPAK studied the impact of the pilot on village behaviours and delivery of basic services, and results were used to inform the reformulation of the Village Funds formula for FY-2021.

While first payments were scheduled to be made in 2021, reallocation of funds for the COVID-19 response has led to delays. KOMPAK will continue monitor the effectiveness of this model in its pilot areas.







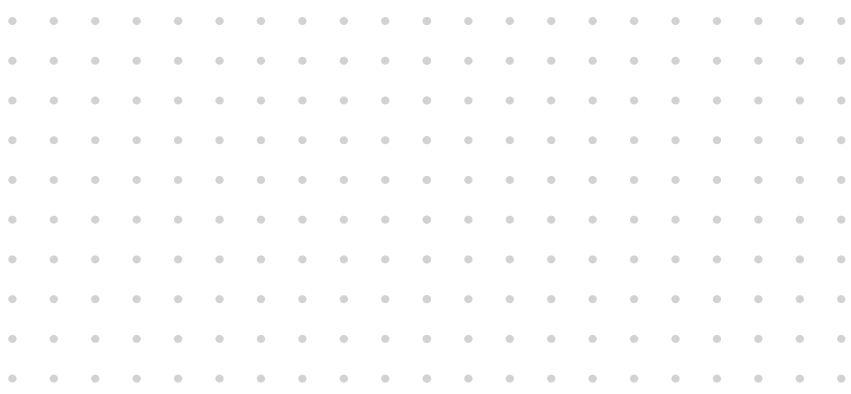
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

— Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

COVID-19 Priority: Strengthen the role and capacity of CRVS facilitators to support data collection for vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 pandemic.

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

KOMPAK piloted a village-based civil registration model, whereby CRVS facilitators identify and assist local residents to obtain relevant documents, such as birth certificates. The facilitator model has been vital in response to COVID-19, helping to target and deliver social protection programs and improving village information systems datasets. As a result, more vulnerable people are identified and able to access services. By December 2020, 55% of villages had at least one CRVS facilitator trained to identify vulnerable individuals, and 33% of villages offered online civil registration services.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

For the last five years, KOMPAK supported the government to strengthen its civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems at all levels, including villages, so that legal identity documents and population data can be generated in a timely and accurate manner. While in the previous National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the goal of birth certificate coverage was 85%, the government now aims for universal coverage by 2024.

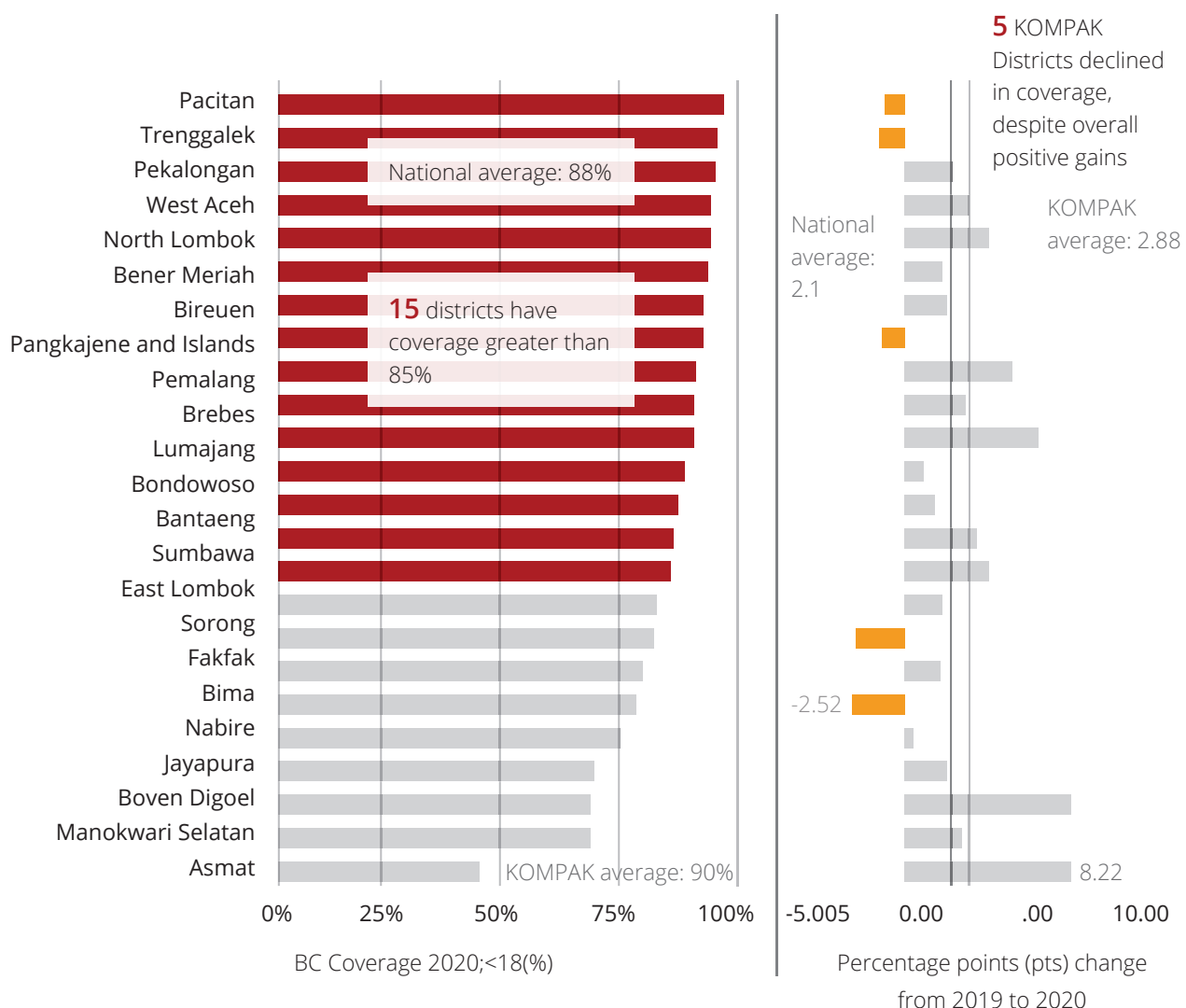
Having accurate population data is integral to KOMPAK's efforts to improve the quality of planning and resource allocations for basic services. More specifically, KOMPAK's CRVS flagship activity focuses on: (1) reducing disparities in accessing legal identity; (2) simplifying processes to obtain legal identity; (3) integrating CRVS process in relevant sectors; (4) clarifying mechanisms to budget for CRVS services; and (5) improving the availability and interoperability of population and vital statistics data.

There has been a positive trend in civil registration coverage in KOMPAK districts. A recent study conducted by PUSKAPA in 10 KOMPAK-assisted districts assessed changes in civil registration coverage from 2015 to 2019, and showed an increase in birth certificate coverage from 64% to 74%, with similar increases for other civil registration documents. On average, this almost doubled the proportion of birth certificate ownership among under-fives in some areas. Other markers for marriage certificates and national ID cards (KTP) also showed notable progress. The study indicated that KOMPAK-supported approaches, including village-based facilitators, have made it easier for citizens to obtain legal documents. Changes in the capacity of local civil registration offices in obtaining disaggregated data on birth registration were also observed. Almost all offices could produce data by age group, which was not the case in the previous study in 2015.

The study concluded that the village CRVS facilitator model used by KOMPAK had contributed to increasing coverage. Improvements in village capacity to deliver civil registration services led to more civil registrations and eliminated legal impediments to accessing services.

Similar to the results from PUSKAPA, the annual SUSENAS Survey in 2020 shows that KOMPAK districts have, overall, performed better than the national average, achieving a 2.88 percentage point increase compared with the national average of 2.10 points from 2019 to 2020.

The underperforming regions are mostly in Papua and Papua Barat, which, despite already very low birth certificate coverage, failed to achieve any notable increase, except for Asmat and Kaimana Districts. KOMPAK had limited engagement in CRVS activities in Papua and Papua Barat during this period, but will increase activity and support in the 2021 workplan.



Source: National Economic and Social Survey (SUSENAS) 2020.

In 24 districts across seven provinces, KOMPAK has worked with local governments to expand CRVS services through village CRVS facilitators. These facilitators – staff of the village office or community volunteers – help villagers to collate supporting documents, process applications at the district Civil Registry Office, and deliver the issued documents to them. This door-to-door service is fully-funded by village budgets, and is provided at no cost or negligible cost to the villager. The village CRVS facilitator model is particularly useful for areas with limited CRVS resources, areas with low coverage, and remote areas with high numbers of poor and vulnerable people.

The administration cost for obtaining a birth certificate (for public)

% villages (n=484)	East Java	South Sulawesi	Central Java	NTB	Aceh	Papua	Papua Barat	Grand Total
No cost	100%	94%	100%	100%	82%	2%	12%	70%
Less than IDR 50,000		6%			4%		1%	2%
More than IDR 51,000					10%		1%	2%
No village CRVS services					3%	98%	86%	27%

Source of data: KOMPAK Village Survey 2020.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, KOMPAK’s work in the CRVS has become even more essential. In response to the pandemic, and in an attempt to mitigate its impacts on poor and vulnerable groups, the government has expanded social assistance schemes and introduced a new village cash transfer program (*BLT-Dana Desa*). All COVID-19 social assistance programs use the Integrated Data for Social Welfare dataset (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial/DTKS*). However, the existing DTKS has exclusion and inclusion errors. Importantly, the DTKS does not include individuals who became poor and vulnerable as a result COVID-19.

KOMPAK’s work in civil registration of vulnerable groups and improved linkages with village and district information systems helps to improve the targeting and timeliness of social assistance. The village CRVS facilitator model provides the means to identify and register vulnerable individuals for social assistance. It is a critical tool in raising the accuracy of datasets on vulnerable individuals, particularly the DTKS.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 1.03 million

Total program expenditure between January and June 2020 (out of AUD 1.27 million annual budget).



81%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



89%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



96%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	RISK/ CHALLENGE
National	Conduct analysis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRVS situation on and related to COVID-19. • CRVS risks and mitigation strategies related to COVID-19 for children and vulnerable populations. 	Completed	●
	Provide technical assistance to BAPPENAS to review, draft, or provide technical inputs to CRVS-related policy documents for the COVID-19 response. ¹¹	Completed	●
Sub-national	Provide technical assistance to district CRVS offices (<i>Dukcapil</i>) to coordinate data collection on poor and vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19.	Completed (outside Papua) More-than-half completed (Papua)	●
	Provide technical assistance to village governments to update their data on poor and vulnerable groups. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of village information system data. • Beneficiary list for social assistance programs published and signed by village council (BPD). This activity was jointly managed by the SID flagship. 	Completed (outside Papua and South Sulawesi) More-than-half completed (Papua)	●
	Provide training to village CRVS facilitators on how to identify and collect data on vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19.	Completed (outside Papua and Papua Barat) More-than-half completed (Papua)	●

11 This includes regulations, protocols, and guidelines.

2.1 Increase coverage, capacity, local financing, and inter-connectivity of village and *kecamatan*-based CRVS approaches

KOMPAK and PUSKAPA are assisting local governments to expand registration of vulnerable groups. While COVID-19 and social distancing restrictions pose challenges, the increase in the number of vulnerable groups – due to health and economic hardship – make these efforts even more vital. Importantly, there is evidence of replication, with nine non-KOMPAK districts adopting the model.

KOMPAK and PUSKAPA have been providing technical assistance to district and village governments on:

- Developing district guidelines for administering CRVS services during the pandemic.
- Developing online civil registration services.
- Training CRVS facilitators and local government officials on vulnerability and how to identify and register these individuals.
- Integrating and cross-checking datasets for village information systems (SID), civil registration (SIAK), and social protection programs (DTKS).

All villages in 25 KOMPAK-supported sub-districts outside Papua and Papua Barat are implementing the village-based CRVS facilitator model, while those in Papua and Papua Barat are in the early stages of implementation. The KOMPAK Village Survey also showed that almost all KOMPAK-supported villages outside Papua and Papua Barat have the village CRVS facilitator or village official as the point of contact to provide village CRVS services.

Who provides civil registration services at the village?

(n=484)	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	South Sulawesi	Papua	Papua Barat	Grand Total
Village CRVS facilitator	66%	36%	49%	4%	88%			30%
Village official (they have other duties)	30%	64%	51%	96%	12%	2%	14%	44%
CRVS services are provided outside village	4%					98%	86%	27%

Support the institutionalisation of the village-based CRVS services model

KOMPAK is supporting the Government of Indonesia to improve and institutionalise village-based CRVS systems at the national and local levels. KOMPAK and PUSKAPA developed guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for village-based CRVS services (*Pedoman Teknis Layanan Adminduk Berbasis Kewenangan Desa/LABKD*). The guidelines contain training materials on delivering village-based CRVS services, and provide an overview for local governments on how to link civil registration services and allocate funding using the Village Funds.

The LABKD model is most useful for districts with limited civil registration resources and outreach services, low coverage of civil registration, many remote villages, and/or high levels of poverty and vulnerable individuals.

Strengthen the role and capacity of CRVS facilitators to support data collection for vulnerable people affected by COVID-19

Alongside the advocacy for a more inclusive definition of vulnerability, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA have trained CRVS facilitators to implement this new definition. Throughout 2020, training was delivered in West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, East Java, Aceh, and Central Java, with a total of 486 participants (75% male and 25% female). In an effort to standardise the training delivery, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA developed guidelines and standard operating procedures to train CRVS facilitators in identifying and collecting data.

Integrated data ensures no residents are left out

The list of social assistance recipients that have not been validated often leads to the exclusion of eligible residents in Ambulu Village, Bondowoso District, East Java. Village officials, the Bondowoso District Government, and KOMPAK collaborated to conduct verification, validation, and matching of population data with data from central government assistance. Now, the distribution of government assistance and development plans has become more inclusive and targeted, thanks to accurate data connected to various demographic data.

When COVID-19 reached the area where Satriya lived in Bondowoso District, East Java, she needed help accessing social assistance that she didn't even know she was entitled to.

Satriya's family depended on a small basket weaving business run by her grandson to support his wife, two children, and Satriya. When the price of fish baskets, which previously could have reached IDR 20,000 per basket, dropped to IDR 10,000 per basket at the start of the pandemic, this wasn't enough to support all of them.

Satriya's family is entitled to receive cash assistance and food assistance. However, they did not have the necessary KTP to be registered as beneficiaries. Hearing this, the CRVS facilitator in Ambulu Village, Didik Pranoto met with Satriya. Initially, Satriya was reluctant to apply for a KTP. "Why have a KTP? I am old and don't need a KTP," she said when she was repeatedly visited by Didik and Ambulu Village officials.

Didik Pranoto succeeded in convincing Satriya and managed her civil registration documents, so that Satriya could be included in the list of recipients of Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*). Satriya was able to receive assistance from the government at the age of 83. "Why (can) I get it?" she exclaimed in disbelief when Didik announced that she was a recipient of assistance.

Satriya is one of 121 families who received Village Fund BLT in Ambulu Village in 2020, amounting to IDR 600,000 for the first three months, and IDR 300,000 for the next six months. This assistance is made possible by the interconnection of SAID data (Village Administration and Information System), civil registration data from the Department of Population and Civil Registration (*Dinas Dukcapil*) of Bondowoso District, and Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). DTKS is the reference list of beneficiaries from the central government.

KOMPAK Village Survey results (December 2020)

To better understand the reach of civil registration services, KOMPAK completed a survey of all accessible villages in its locations (98% out of all KOMPAK-supported villages). The survey showed that villages in provinces outside Papua and Papua Barat were clearly better prepared to deliver civil registration services during COVID-19. These are also the areas that received the most support, in the form of technical assistance and training, from KOMPAK and PUSKAPA.

The findings show the majority of villages outside Papua and Papua Barat had established protocols for the delivery of civil registration services during COVID-19.¹² These villages were almost universally implementing health protocols to ensure the safe delivery of civil registration services when face-to-face contact was needed. There has also been a movement towards delivering civil registration services online – with two provinces (East Java and Central Java) reporting more than 50% coverage.

Civil registration and legal identity services

(% villages indicating 'yes')	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	Papua	Papua Barat	South Sulawesi	Grand Total
Protocols/SOPs/civil registry guidelines updated for COVID-19	70%	85%	100%	60%	40%	31%	100%	69%
Training provided to CRVS facilitators on vulnerability and impact of COVID-19	100%	97%	82%	47%	3%	6%	88%	60%
Online civil registration services available	30%	85%	71%	29%	4%	1%	29%	36%
For face-to-face civil registration services, COVID-19 health precautions are used (e.g. masks, social distancing)	100%	100%	100%	99%	68%	59%	100%	89%
Data available on number of deaths	43%	97%	100%	81%	63%	24%	100%	73%

The data showed that civil registration services in villages continued at about 80% of the rate prior to the pandemic. This was in line with KOMPAK targets. Between July and December 2020, each village issued 36 birth certificates (compared with 46 in the July to December 2019 period). This was in line with KOMPAK's targets/expectations of slowing down of services due to the pandemic. The focus on vulnerability appears to have increased services for people with disabilities (PWD). Services increased 8% from 98 villages in 2019 to 123 villages that have at least one person with disability supported with civil registration services over the same time period.

12 Progress in Papua and Papua Barat is low compared with other provinces, because KOMPAK support for CRVS in Papua and Papua Barat was only started in 2020. Some of activities were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited delivery modality. Hence the pilot on CRVS will be continued in 2021. No significant intervention, (except through BANGGA Papua) have been made before 2020 for CRVS in both Papuan provinces.

Civil registration services facilitated by village governments

Province	Birth certificates issued		Family cards issued		Village with PWD assisted on CRVS
	Average per village	Total	Average per village	Total	#
Aceh	22	2,111	26	2,449	16
Central Java	35	1,153	83	2,755	11
East Java	38	3,586	96	9,079	35
West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	53	5,214	90	8,771	46
Papua	68	68	0	0	0
Papua Barat	2	21	0	5	1
South Sulawesi	30	518	51	872	11
Grand Total	36	12,671	49	23,931	120

2.2 Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration, particularly with service units (e.g. clinics, hospitals, schools) to accelerate CRVS coverage

PUSKAPA research has demonstrated that, while birth certificate coverage is improving, many young children still lack key documents, indicating that registration is not happening at birth. The lack of key documents is more acute for children under 5 years of age. Lack of registration of children is commonly linked to unregistered married couples, who are less likely to register births. These groups also tended to be predominantly poorer and more vulnerable.

Low registration levels affect the accuracy of population datasets and often result in 'hidden' populations of vulnerable and transient groups. In consequence, government programs may be designed based on outdated or incomplete information.

KOMPAK's work to improve linkages and coordination between schools and health facilities with villages, sub-districts, and the District Civil Registration Office (*Dukcapil*) primarily benefits children and has flow-on benefits for family members. Throughout 2020, at the sub-national level, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA have provided technical support to:

- Develop guidelines and a monitoring and evaluation instrument on mobilising university students to support CRVS services in West Nusa Tenggara (collaboration of local university with *Disdukcapil* North Lombok). This is a follow-up of KOMPAK's phased-out pilot, *Universitas Membangun Desa* (UMD), which aimed to use the university community outreach program (*Kuliah Kerja Nyata/KKN*) to better support village development needs.¹³
- Strengthen mechanisms for schools to identify students without KTP and accelerate legal identity ownership among schoolchildren, as part of the cooperation agreement between *Disdukcapil* and *Dinas Pendidikan* Jayapura.
- Increase budget allocations for cross-sectoral collaboration on CRVS for local/district governments in West Nusa Tenggara Province.
- Enact district head (*Bupati*) regulations on the acceleration of CRVS services in four districts in West Nusa Tenggara. The regulations contain rules for cross-sectoral collaboration in data collection and population data verification of vulnerable groups.

¹³ For more information on UMD, please refer to KOMPAK Evaluation of UMD Report (2020) (<https://www.kompak.or.id/id/download/2020/389evaluasi-pelaksanaan-model-universitas-membangun-des-umd.pdf>).

Muni'ah and migrants who finally received social assistance

Many residents of Tengah Village, Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara, come from immigrant families. Old ID cards that were not replaced after migration made it difficult for them to apply for social assistance.

The small 24 square metre house has no dividing walls. A cloth divides the kitchen, bedroom and living room. Windows are perforated planks; the floor rough cement. Here, in Tengah Village, Sumbawa District, Muni'ah (45) lives with her husband and four children. Her husband, Hasanuddin (43), cultivates the family's rain-fed rice fields. His small income means they are trapped in a constant debt cycle.

Muni'ah wondered why her family did not receive government assistance – her neighbours, with fewer children, received business capital and medical assistance.

Before 2018, obtaining resident documents entailed visits to Sumbawa Besar, 52 kilometers from Tengah Village. In 2018, the Sumbawa District issued legislation allowing the Village Civil Registration Officer (PPKD) to issue ID documents. Residents no longer needed to travel to obtain legal documents. With KOMPAK's assistance, CRVS Working Groups were formed, and CRVS facilitators now visit residents who do not have legal documents, targeting those who live in remote hamlets and people with disabilities. Facilitators collect data, inform communities about the importance of population documents, and gather information required to obtain legal documents.

"Mrs. Lenny visited our house and asked if we had ID and family cards. She explained that these were necessary if we wanted government assistance," said Muni'ah. Muni'ah and Hasanuddin needed one day to complete the requirements for processing population documents. Three days later, PPKD received information that the family card changes, ID card, and birth certificates for Muni'ah's four children had been printed and were ready to be collected.

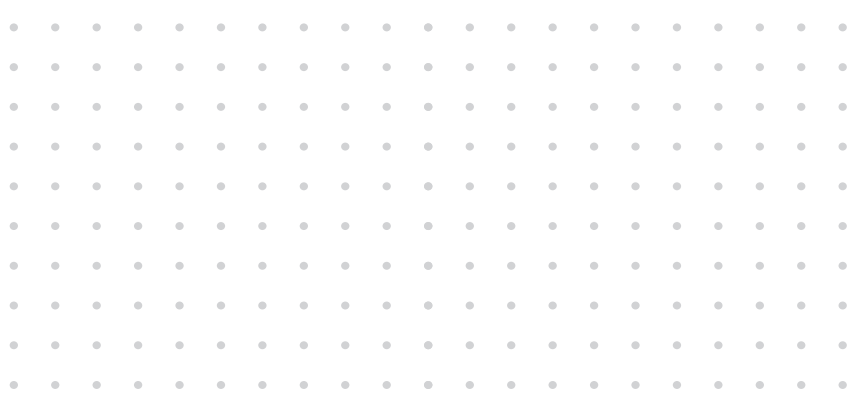
Shortly after, Muni'ah's family was listed as an underprivileged family. In 2019, they received assistance to improve their house from the Public Housing and Settlement Area Service (PRKP). They also received education assistance, health services and insurance (BPJS), as well as *Non-Cash Food Assistance* (BPNT). In addition, Muni'ah received *BLT-Dana Desa* of IDR 300,000 per month for six months.

Based on the KOMPAK Village Survey in December 2020, only half of KOMPAK-supported sub-districts (22 out of 41) reported taking an active coordination role for CRVS with health or education service units. West Nusa Tenggara contains most of the sub-districts that implemented coordination with both health and education service units.

Sub-districts (with *Dukcapil* support) coordinated any outreach services to service units (health and education) to increase birth certificate coverage in the past six months

(n=41)	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	Papua	Papua Barat	South Sulawesi	Grand Total
Yes, with health and education unit		33%	25%	67%		13%	50%	20%
Yes, with health unit (Puskesmas, Posyandu)	67%		50%	11%		13%	50%	27%
Yes, with education unit (ECED, schools)				11%	13%			3%
No	33%	67%	25%	11%	88%	75%		43%

To verify the impact of these activities, KOMPAK completed the Phase 2 of a CRVS study. The study confirmed that KOMPAK-supported programs fostered cross-sectoral collaboration between BAPPEDA, DPMD, village, sub-district, *Disdukcapil*, and health, education, and social protection programs.



2.3 Develop and incorporate policy recommendations to strengthen CRVS services for vulnerable groups (including for minority groups, people with disabilities and people affected by emergencies)

Legal identity coverage continues to be hampered by bureaucratic challenges. However, the pandemic, while challenging the system, has also provided an opportunity to enact rapid and long-lasting changes.

Improve evidence and policies to make government social protection programs more inclusive and responsive to the impact of COVID-19

PUSKAPA and KOMPAK have advocated to the Government of Indonesia to adapt their definition of vulnerability. PUSKAPA and KOMPAK believe that a CRVS system that counts everyone (inclusive), and manages population data effectively (accountable), is an enabler for improving basic service delivery and data-driven allocation of resources.

This position is informed by two main papers: a PUSKAPA study on the categories of vulnerability, and a policy paper examining the impact of COVID-19 on children and vulnerable individuals.

While the government has been receptive to the changes and recommendations from KOMPAK, PUSKAPA, and other partners, further assistance is needed at the national and sub-national level to translate these into programs and policies.

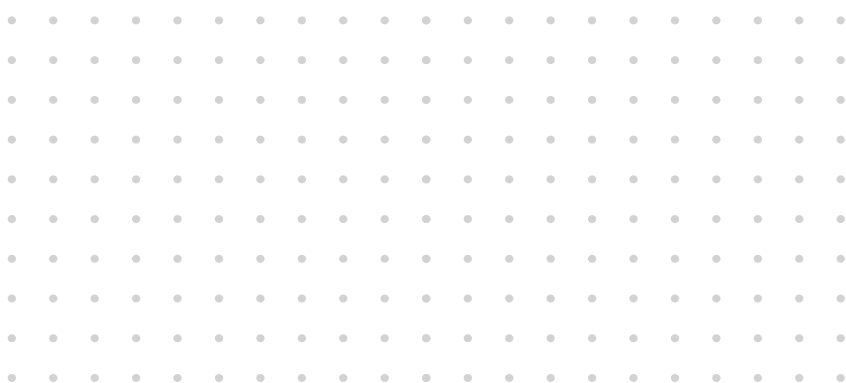
Additionally, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA completed a CRVS COVID-19 situation analysis that assessed risks and mitigation strategies for vulnerable groups. This analysis aimed to describe the situation of the 15 provinces with the highest COVID-19 cases in Indonesia in May 2020. This piece analysed CRVS risks and mitigation strategies for 43 vulnerable groups during the pandemic. This analysis will be used in discussions with the soon-to-be launched National CRVS Secretariat.

Strengthen policies on the provision of CRVS services in emergencies

KOMPAK's experience in supporting CRVS services after the 2018 earthquake in Lombok provided valuable lessons for the COVID-19 response. For example, in emergency situations, discretion to simplify the process and requirements for legal identity is possible through local (district) regulations. Unforeseen expenses to revive the CRVS services can be funded through the local budgets. Moreover, it is critical to involve civil registry stakeholders in any data collection activities to identify target beneficiaries, because ultimately the eligibility to access social assistance is contingent upon having a National Identity Number.

In 2020, KOMPAK completed a study on emergency preparedness and response for civil registration services. The study will inform discussions with the National CRVS Secretariat. The study outlines recommendations related to:

- The establishment of civil registration facilities and resources during and after an emergency.
- The registration of disaster victims.
- Interconnectivity of CRVS data and social assistance programs in post-disaster settings.

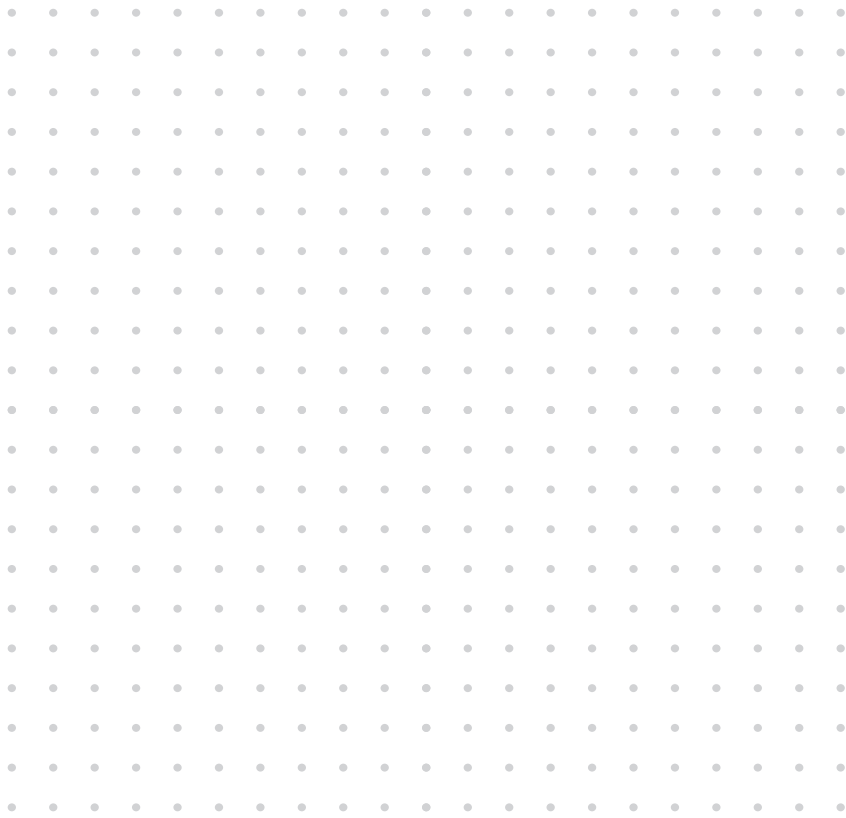


Initiatives to strengthen CRVS services for women and vulnerable groups

In 2020, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA developed guidelines and SOPs for the implementation of LABKD. The guidelines contain a train-the-trainer manual and a practical handout for CRVS facilitators. Meanwhile, the SOPs contain standards for recruitment of village registrars, and provide information on updating population data, village registration business processes, coordination between village registrars and *Disdukcapil*, and identification of vulnerable groups.

Additionally, a monitoring and evaluation tool has also been developed for Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, and East Java. The national guideline on the village-based CRVS model (*Pedoman Layanan Adminduk Berbasis Kewenangan Desa*) is currently under final review by BAPPENAS before further dissemination.

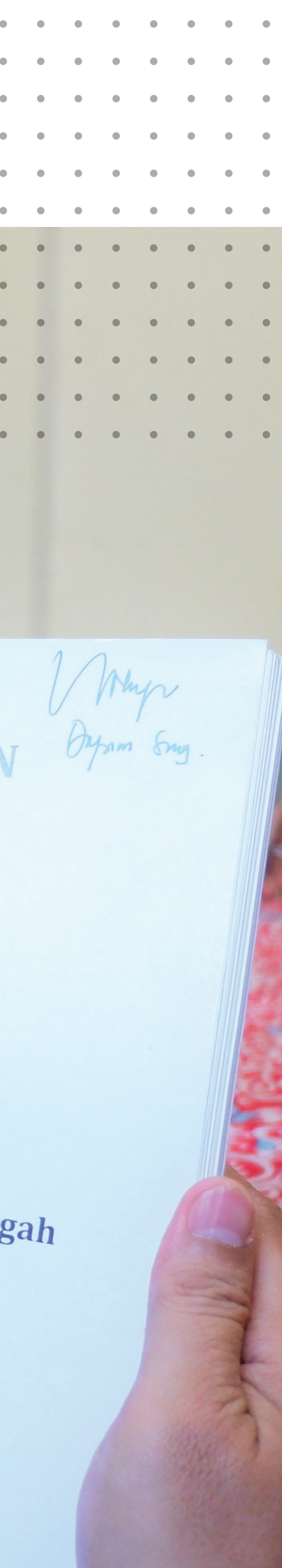
KOMPAK and PUSKAPA are also adapting these guidelines for the Ministry of Villages, to expand village-based CRVS services under the MoV's Village Sustainable Development Goals platform.





BAHAN BACAAN

Pelatihan PTPD
Sebagai Fasilitator PbMAD
di Kabupaten
Lokasi KOMPAK Provinsi Jawa Tengah



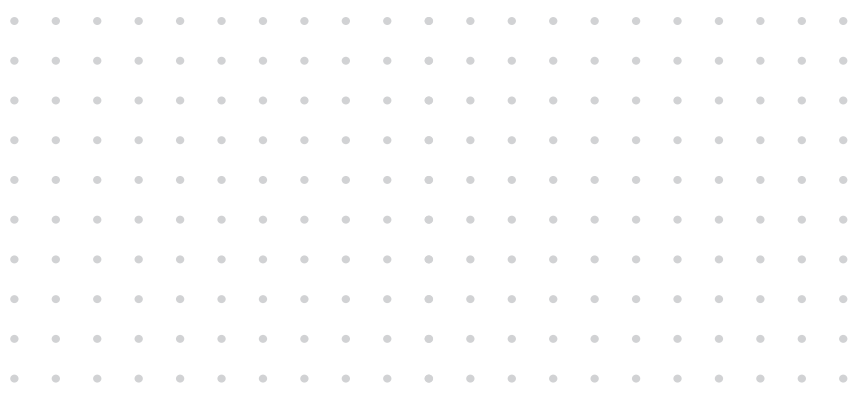
Kecamatan and Village Strengthening

***Kecamatan* and Village Strengthening**

COVID-19 Priority: Strengthen the role and capacity of sub-district and village stakeholders to revise and use the village budget (*APB Desa*) for handling COVID-19.

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

KOMPAK provided technical support and training to village and sub-district governments to revise their village budgets (*APB Desa*) for COVID-19 response. By December 2020, 100% of KOMPAK-assisted villages had revised their budgets, particularly to allocate funding for the response and prevention of COVID-19, and for social protection programs (including cash assistance for those most affected). KOMPAK also supported village government responses to COVID-19 through village governance facilitators (PTPD), while continuing work to improve coordination between villages and service units (such as clinics and schools) in Papua and Papua Barat.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

The village budget (*APB Desa*) is one of the most important fiscal instruments in Indonesia. Since the inception in 2014 of the Village Law, Indonesian villages have seen their budget increased more than fourfold – from approximately IDR 356 million (~AUD 35,600) to IDR 1,518 million (~AUD 151,000) per village per year.

With these increased resources, analysis by KOMPAK and the World Bank shows that Indonesian villages have increased investments in health and education. While spending for general government affairs, public works, and spatial planning (including housing and settlements), still dominate the overall expenditure, budget allocations for education, health and local economic development have been increasing. In fact, village expenditure on health and education more than doubled since 2015 – from 2.5% to 5.5% and from 1.7% to 3.6% respectively.

However, many villages are overburdened with the increased responsibilities that come with a larger budget allocation. Limited staff capacity, complicated or inadequate planning and budgeting systems, and multiple authorities issuing regulations are some of the challenges that villages face.

The need to respond rapidly to the COVID-19 pandemic has amplified some of these burdens. For example, the Ministry of Villages' decree to enable village governments to use Village Funds for cash transfers, particularly *BLT-Dana Desa*, cash-for-work, health promotion, and COVID-19 control measures added complexity to an already crowded regulatory environment.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, KOMPAK has leveraged its existing work on *kecamatan* and village strengthening (KVS) to assist village governments to respond to COVID-19. KOMPAK has adapted its PTPD model – where the sub-district provides technical support to villages – to support village governments in budgeting, planning, and implementing their COVID-19 response. KOMPAK's focus in supporting village governments throughout the pandemic has contributed to the increase in funding available for the response and helped target funding to support vulnerable groups most affected by the pandemic.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 1.7 million

Total program expenditure between January and June 2020 (out of AUD 1.39 million annual budget).



123%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



92%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



99%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	RISK/ CHALLENGE
National	Provide technical assistance to Ministry of Home Affairs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and issue policy on revision of village budgets (<i>APB Desa</i>) in response to COVID-19. • Develop guidelines for heads of sub-districts (<i>Camat</i>) to monitor and respond to COVID-19 response. • Develop guidelines for PTPD facilitators to revise <i>APB Desa</i> and facilitate cash transfers to vulnerable groups from Village Funds. 	Completed	●
Sub-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise village budgets (<i>APB Desa</i>). • Facilitate cash transfers to vulnerable groups from Village Funds. • Improve transparency and accountability (publishing budget changes online, cash transfer beneficiaries, establishing oversight or complaint mechanisms). • Conduct joint planning with health facilities (in Papua and Papua Barat only). 	Completed (outside Papua Barat) More-than-half completed (Papua Barat)	●

Support village governments to establish COVID-19 Task Forces and oversee the response

A strong majority of 95% of village governments in KOMPAK-assisted locations had set up COVID-19 Task Forces by June 2020. These Task Forces help village governments oversee the local pandemic response – including identifying beneficiaries for cash transfer or cash-for-work programs, and promoting health and social distancing measures. All of the villages without a COVID-19 Task Force were located in Asmat (11) and Fakfak (3) in the Papua region; however, the actual number could be considerably higher, as 52 of 146 villages in Papua and Papua Barat were inaccessible to KOMPAK surveyors.

Almost all Task Forces had members from the village government, village council, and community. While KOMPAK did not collect data on gender, more than 75% of Task Forces did include a village midwife and/or a family welfare (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/PKK*) member, indicating participation of women.

Only about a third of villages were coordinating their COVID-19 responses between villages or with other agencies. South Sulawesi reported the best levels of coordination, while West Nusa Tenggara and Papua reported the worst. In West Nusa Tenggara, however, villages reported strong assistance from sub-district governments (PTPD), which would also assist in inter-village coordination.

The pandemic in Papua: How good governance is helping Sabron Sari Village combat COVID-19

The first positive case of COVID-19 in Papua province occurred in late March 2020 in Sabron Sari Village, Sentani Barat District, Papua. “Our residents had just returned from Umrah and when tested, they were positive for coronavirus,” recalled Marwan Hashim, Sabron Sari Village Head.

In response, Marwan gathered information and checked the regulations to fund outreach activities, procurement and spraying of disinfectants, and to establish a village COVID-19 Taskforce. “At that time, there was no district head circular, meaning there were no official instructions at all. But we couldn’t afford to wait since it was a race against time,” he said.

During this period, KOMPAK provided support to village governments across four districts in Papua Province. Support included helping village governments establish COVID-19 Task Forces – and producing guidelines with the Papua Provincial Government for village heads, communities, and village COVID-19 Task Forces. This gave them the tools to revise budgets, expand social protection programs, and target the public health response.

Over the past few years, KOMPAK has been developing the capacity of local governments in Papua Province through training and technical assistance on planning and budgeting, setting up and implementing village information systems, and strengthening the sub-district government to serve as a technical resource for villages. These initiatives enabled village governments to move quickly in response to the pandemic. According to Marwan, his village

government was quick to launch Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*) for beneficiary families affected by COVID-19. The village had accurate and complete records of poor and vulnerable individuals and households stored in the village information system (SIO Papua). This enabled the government to verify beneficiaries and distribute the funds. “We are now ready to distribute the third tranche of the *BLT-Dana Desa* to 146 families,” said Marwan.

KOMPAK has also supported the Papua Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) to prepare a COVID-19 Response Action Plan, with ongoing support to local governments by analysing the latest pandemic conditions. Pak Andry, the Head of the Centre for Development Data and Analysis for BAPPEDA explained “Every two weeks we conduct evaluations on the COVID-19 situation and response. Based on this, we develop policy strategies, seek agreement for governor circulars, and plan for their implementation by districts and villages. KOMPAK plays a crucial role in all this work.”

Strengthen the role and capacity of village governments to revise village budgets and workplans and deliver Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT- Dana Desa*)

With KOMPAK’s technical support, village governments revised their planning and budget documents (*APB Desa*) for the COVID-19 response. KOMPAK developed and socialised guidelines and provided capacity building activities to sub-district and district agencies. KOMPAK worked to adapt and strengthen mechanisms available to villages to administer social assistance, such as the COVID-19 Task Force, CRVS facilitators, women’s groups and village information systems. Additionally, KOMPAK delivered training and mentoring to PTPD facilitators to deliver technical guidance needed by villages in revising *APB Desa*, collecting data, verifying *BLT-Dana Desa* recipients, and handling their response to COVID-19.

The distribution of cash transfers was a new activity for many villages. Prior to COVID-19, cash transfers using the *APB Desa* were not permitted due to concerns it would duplicate or overlap with other social assistance programs. As a result, villages needed clear guidelines, and KOMPAK provided support to effectively administer this new approach to social assistance. In particular, KOMPAK focused on supporting the implementation of newly mandated checks and balances to prevent duplication, inefficiencies, or fraud.

Development of COVID-19 guidelines for village governments

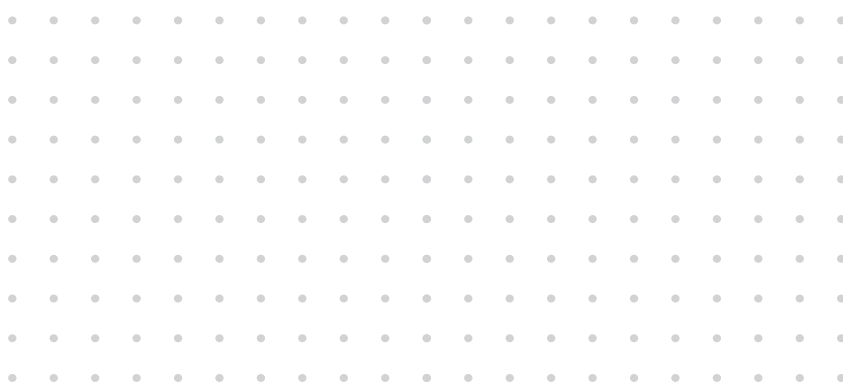
KOMPAK supported the development of guidelines to assist villages to revise their *APB Desa* and to administer the cash transfers (*BLT-Dana Desa*). This was a collaboration with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Villages, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Finance, and drew on expertise from KOMPAK’s other flagships (these guidelines are profiled in other sections of this report).

The guidelines were distributed to all districts, sub-districts and villages in KOMPAK-assisted locations, and became a reference for all 75,000 villages in Indonesia. KOMPAK followed up the distribution of these guidelines with training for sub-district and village officials in KOMPAK-assisted districts.

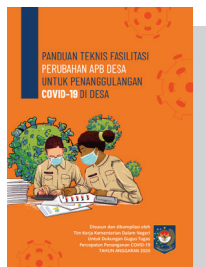
Village budget and workplan revisions based on the KOMPAK Village Survey

Based on the KOMPAK Village Survey, all KOMPAK-assisted villages had revised their *APB Desa* by December 2020 (484 villages surveyed).

Almost all villages had allocated funding for direct cash assistance, handling and prevention of COVID-19, and socialisation of messages. About three-quarters of villages also allocated funding for citizen data collection, which is likely due to the need to update data for social assistance programs. Funding for cash-for-work and non-cash assistance – such as food distribution – was less common.



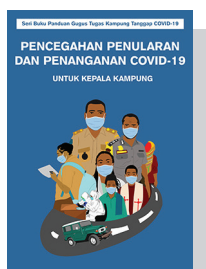
Publications: *Kecamatan* and Village Strengthening (KVS)



Technical Guideline on Facilitation of Village Budget Reallocation for COVID-19 Handling and Preparedness

This guideline (and associated tools) aims to help village governments to reallocate village budgets for COVID-19 pandemic handling and preparedness. It is also to be used by other government agencies to provide technical support to village governments, particularly village governance facilitators (PTPD) at the sub-districts.

Published: **July 2020**



Guidebook on Prevention and Responses to COVID-19 for Village Heads in Papua

This book provides guidelines for village heads in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces to empower communities on prevention and response to COVID-19.

Published: **June 2020**



Guidebook on Prevention and Responses to COVID-19 for Community in Papua

This book provides information on response to COVID-19 and how communities in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces can prevent the virus spread/transmission.

Published: **June 2020**



Handbook on Prevention and Responses to COVID-19 for Village Task Force

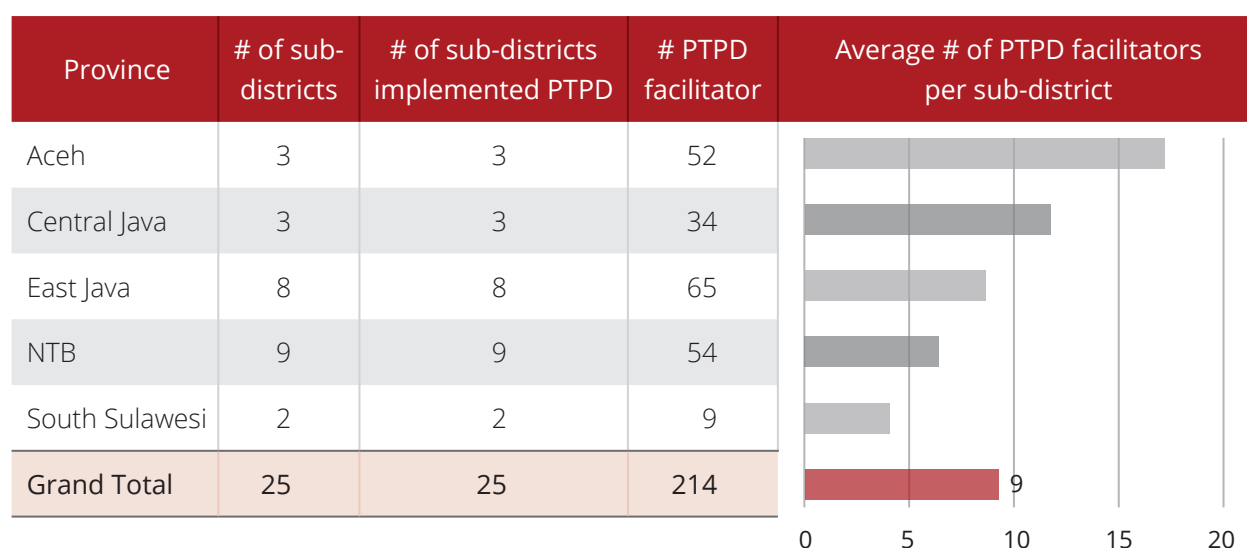
The handbook lists the regulation, administration, and guidelines for the prevention and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic at village level in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces.

Published: **June 2020**

3.1 Increase coverage and support institutionalisation of *kecamatan* and village governance model (PTPD and PbMAD)

In 2017, the Ministry of Home Affairs launched the National Strategy on Strengthening the Capacity of Village Governments (*Penguatan Kapasitas Aparatur Desa/PKAD*). This strategy introduces the village-government capacity-building facilitators (*Pembina Teknis Pemerintahan Desa/PTPD*), and village independent-learning models (*Pembelajaran Mandiri Aparatur Desa/PbMAD*). Since their inception, KOMPAK has been a primary partner in the development and implementation of PTPD and PbMAD.

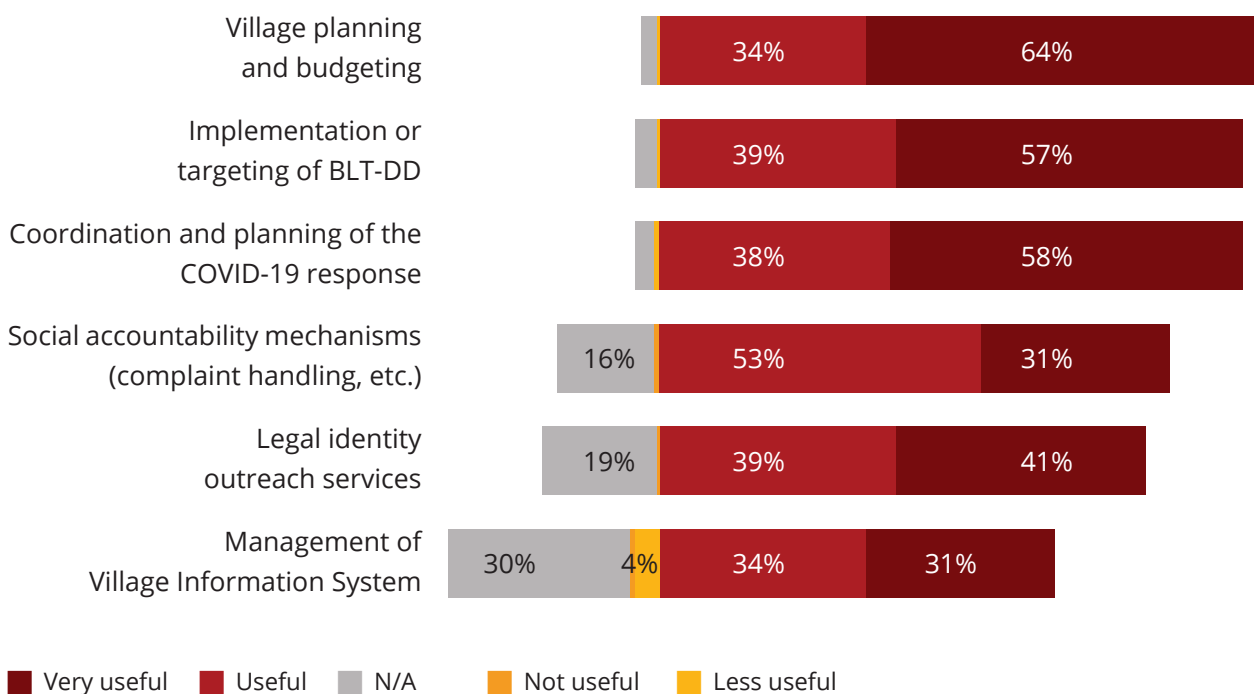
Coverage of PTPD staffing at KOMPAK-assisted sub-districts (outside Papua and Papua Barat)



As part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian villages faced increased responsibilities to address and mitigate the impacts of the pandemic at the village and community levels. In this environment, many village governments required skilled human resources and assistance to deliver supports to most affected members of the community, while complying with overlapping national policies, including on planning, budgeting, and reporting. Prior to the pandemic, KOMPAK had been making efforts for sub-districts to provide effective support to villages, through (among others) the PTPD and PbMAD models. When villages were mandated to deliver COVID-19 response activities, these mechanisms for sub-district support have become even more useful to provide technical assistance to villages.

KOMPAK’s assessment has shown the PTPD and PbMAD model is effective in helping village governments prepare for and respond to the pandemic. KOMPAK survey in December 2020 found that almost all KOMPAK-assisted villages outside Papua and Papua Barat found PTPD facilitators assistance useful or very useful, especially for helping village governments with planning and budgeting (98%), implementation or targeting of social assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*) (96%), and coordination and planning of the COVID-19 response (96%).

How helpful did you [village governments] find the services provided by the sub-district and PTPD facilitators for: % village responses (n = 345 villages)



Throughout 2020, KOMPAK had planned for the increased coverage and institutionalization of PTPD and PbMAD activities at the national level, through inputs into the Government Strengthening and Village Development Program (*Program Penguatan Pemerintahan dan Pembangunan Desa/P3PD*), a national program to develop the capacity of village apparatus funded by the World Bank. Gol plans to implement P3PD in 100 districts – and 10 to 15 sub-districts in each district – in its first year, meaning a rapid expansion of the PTPD and PbMAD models. KOMPAK contributed design inputs, program guidelines, stakeholder mapping, and conducted knowledge transfer sessions with MoHA.

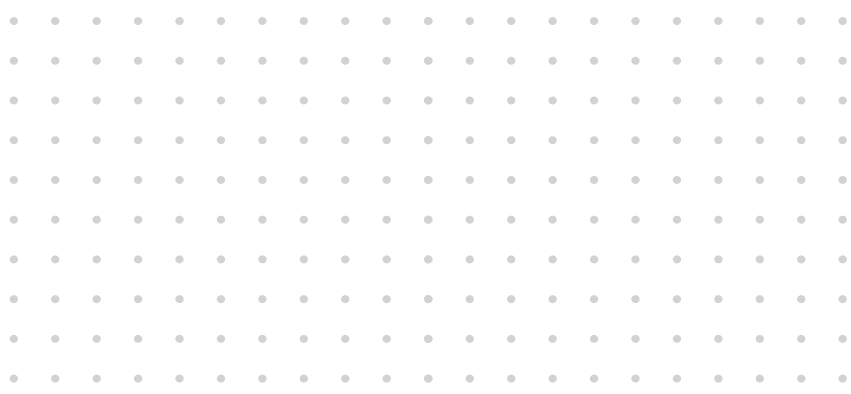
P3PD will implement important aspects of the PTPD and PbMAD approaches, and ensure they are rolled out in a consistent manner. P3PD will help to institutionalise the PTPD facilitator and PbMAD models, and standardise and strengthen village and *kecamatan* information systems and financial management reporting. Due to COVID-19, the roll-out of this program was delayed, but it is expected to be scaled up significantly in 2021 and 2022.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK supported regional governments in issuing regulations on the formation of PTPD and PbMAD. Additionally, capacity building activities for PTPD have begun for sectoral strengthening in villages; for example, LABKD (Village-based CRVS Services) training activities for PTPD in Aceh.

Coverage, replication and institutionalisation of PTPD model

Province	District	# of sub-districts	# of sub-districts implement PPTD	% of sub-districts implement PPTD
Aceh	West Aceh	12	4	33%
	Bener Meriah	10	6	60%
	Bireuen	17	17	100%
Central Java	Brebes	17	1	6%
	Pekalongan	19	1	5%
	Pemalang	14	14	100%
East Java	Bondowoso	23	23	100%
	Lumajang	21	2	10%
	Pacitan	12	8	67%
	Trenggalek	14	4	29%
West Nusa Tenggara	Bima	18	18	100%
	East Lombok	21	21	100%
	North Lombok	5	5	100%
	Sumbawa	24	24	100%
South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	8	3	38%
	Pangkajene and Islands	13	1	8%
Grand Total		248	152	60%

Note: No information available for district budget in Bantaeng and Pangkep.



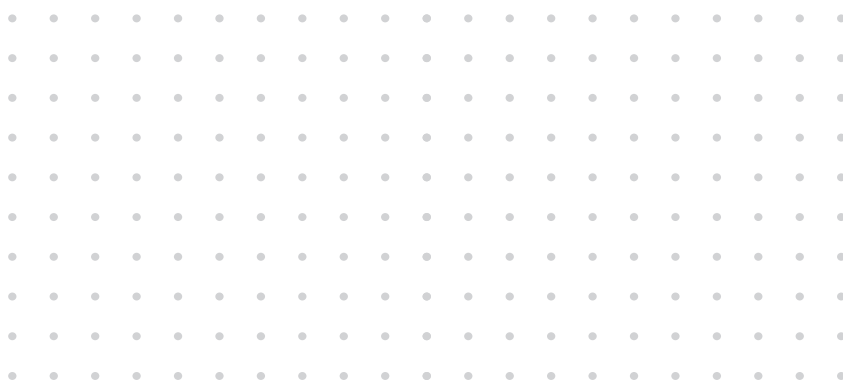
Total district budget (APBD) for 2020 (in billion IDR)	% allocation to sub-district	Does the district have	
		Policy/regulation for delegation of authorities from District Head and Sub-District Head	Budget allocation for <i>Kecamatan</i>
1,389.81	2%	●	●
1,041.74	2%	●	●
2,048.09	0%	●	●
3,220.78	2%	●	●
2,256.23	3%	●	●
2,782.37	3%	●	●
2,079.28	3%	●	●
2,235.11	2%	●	●
1,671.46	2%	●	●
1,951.64	3%	●	●
1,592.79	3%	●	●
3,130.00	2%	●	●
904.73	2%	●	●
1,667.33	4%	●	●
		●	●
		●	●
27,971	2%	16	15

According to the KOMPAK Village Survey in December 2020, out of 248 sub-districts (assisted and not assisted) in KOMPAK-supported districts outside Papua and Papua Barat, 61% or 152 sub-districts have implemented PTPD, with 100% coverage in West Nusa Tenggara.

3.2 Strengthen *kecamatan* coordinating and mentoring roles in supporting service delivery to villages (particularly in Papua/Papua Barat)

Alongside Indonesia’s decentralisation, sub-districts could potentially play a greater role in supporting village development and coordinating delivery of basic services. This requires enhanced capacity of sub-districts for planning, budgeting, and application of national policies, as well as clear authority and guidance, and adequate funding allocations to carry out these functions. In KOMPAK-assisted locations, 93% of sub-districts have conducted coordination meetings with service units in the past year, although the frequency of the meetings varied, with around half of sub-districts conducting 2–6 coordination meetings per year.

In 2019, KOMPAK and BAPPENAS supported the design of the DMMD (*Distrik Membangun, Membangun Distrik*) pilot in Jayapura District in Papua. DMMD is adapted from KOMPAK’s PTPD model, and aimed to strengthen sub-districts to oversee basic service delivery, the empowerment of indigenous peoples, entrepreneurship, and regional growth. It demonstrates a concrete approach to accelerate development in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces, as stipulated in Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2020 on Acceleration of Welfare Development in Papua and Papua Barat. To support the implementation of the DMMD pilot in 2020, KOMPAK conducted training activities in 13 sub-districts in Jayapura.



3.3. Strengthen village capacity in inclusive planning and budgeting for service delivery

Participatory planning and budgeting, widely accommodated by the village development planning (*Musrenbang*) process, is a platform intended to provide a space for the public to participate in the development process. However, the process can be too formal, subject to elite and particular male capture, and has limited opportunities for substantial participation. This can result in dissatisfying outcomes that are less responsive to actual community needs and aspirations, and discourage community participation in future.

In response to those limitations of the *Musrenbang* process, the Inclusive *Musrenbang* (*Musyawahah Khusus*) approach promoted by KOMPAK is a special and separate consultation activity carried out before the regular *Musrenbang*. It enables women and vulnerable groups – especially the poor, children, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups – to voice their aspirations and develop proposals for the government. It was shown that 75% of KOMPAK-assisted villages outside Papua region implemented *Musyawahah Khusus* in 2020, with the biggest coverage in South Sulawesi (88%) and West Nusa Tenggara (86%).

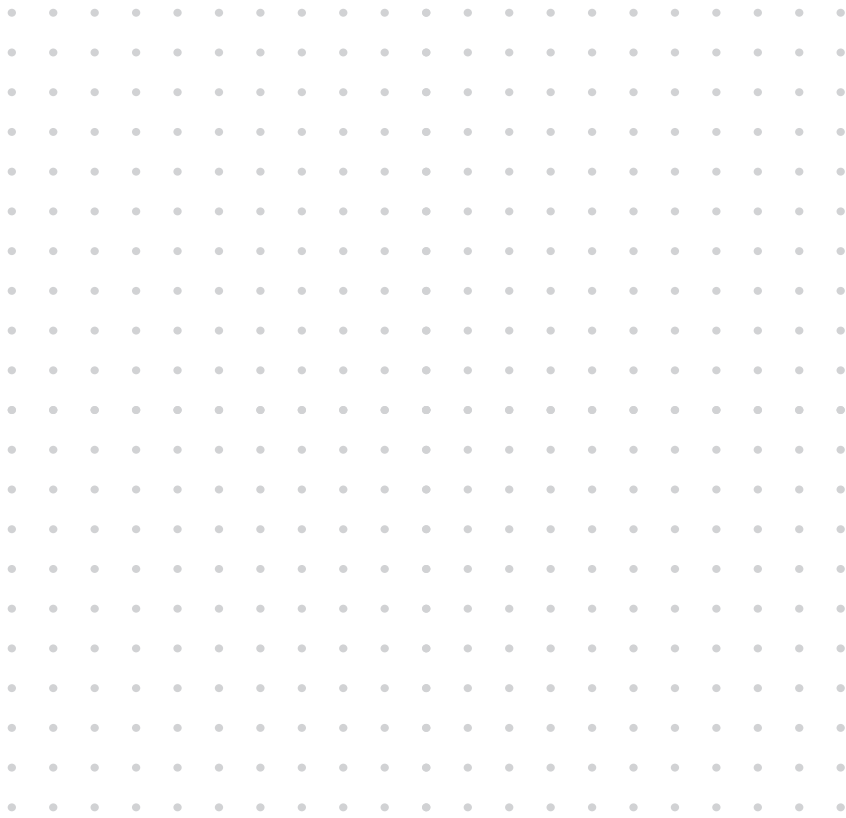
Inclusive *Musrenbang* coverage in KOMPAK assisted villages

(n=345)	Yes, facilitated by BPD	Yes, facilitated by BPD and village apparatus	Yes, facilitated by village apparatus (Head of Village)	Not implemented
Aceh	20%	32%	14%	33%
Central Java	9%	9%	18%	64%
East Java	12%	55%	15%	19%
NTB	13%	26%	47%	14%
South Sulawesi	18%	59%	12%	12%
Grand Total	14%	36%	21%	28%

During the pandemic, community participation forums became increasingly important to ensure transparency and accountability in pandemic response activities, particularly in determining eligible recipients for *BLT-Dana Desa*. To support this, KOMPAK focused on strengthening the oversight by village councils (BPD), through the delivery of guidelines, training, and social accountability mechanisms. Topics of discussion in village meetings included stipulating revised *APB Desa*, and determining and verifying data on eligible beneficiaries for social assistance. The forums were also used to resolve citizen complaints, especially related to the Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*). This support is discussed in more detail in the Social Accountability section of this report.

A 2020 KOMPAK evaluation showed that while the *Musyawah Khusus* model has proven successful in increasing participation among target groups, further reforms are needed. This includes efforts to identify and reach out to vulnerable groups outside of immediate community circles, greater involvement of local community-based organisations (particularly disabled people's organisations and similar), and improvements in tracking and reporting back on the proposals from the process, to ensure local governments are held accountable and participants can see that their inputs have been considered and, where appropriate, actioned.

Additionally, for the longer-term objectives, KOMPAK has supported activities to strengthen village capacity in inclusive planning and to institutionalise mechanisms for managing community aspirations through BPD, with specific focus on the aspirations of women and people with disabilities.







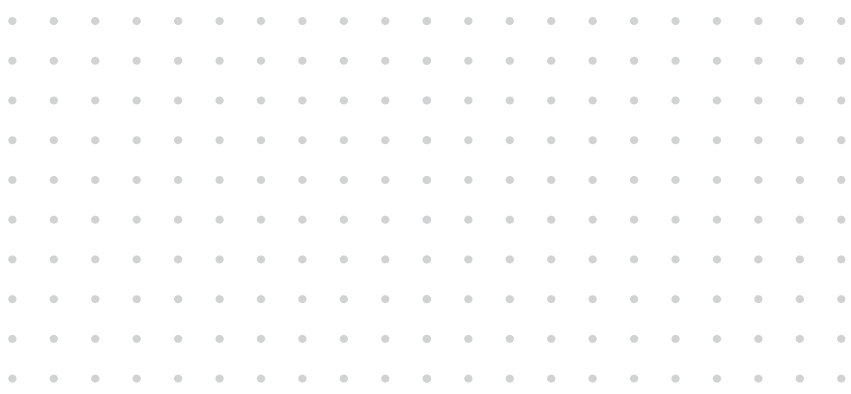
Village Information System

Village Information System

COVID-19 Priority: Improve the collection and use of data on vulnerable groups in village information systems to enable more targeted COVID-19 response activities.

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

KOMPAK provided support to the national and local (village and district) governments to establish and strengthen the use of village information systems for village planning and budgeting, targeting of poverty and social assistance programs, as well as to support program monitoring and reporting. These systems are proven to be an essential tool in documenting beneficiaries for social assistance programs during the pandemic. By December 2020, two out of three villages indicated they had mechanisms in place to verify data on vulnerable groups. KOMPAK has also piloted use of village data to verify and validate the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS), used for social protection programs.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Village Law directs all villages to establish a village information system (*Sistem Informasi Desa* or SID). While the law is not explicit about the content of village information systems, KOMPAK has used this opportunity to assist villages to design and implement SIDs to provide accurate data for planning and budgeting, to target programs and services (health, education, and CRVS), and to support monitoring and reporting. Most KOMPAK-assisted villages – 90% in December 2020 – have an electronic village information system (online or offline), with the other villages maintaining paper-based records.

These village information systems have proven to be important tools in the response to COVID-19. They enable village governments to quickly and accurately identify potential beneficiaries for *BLT-Dana*

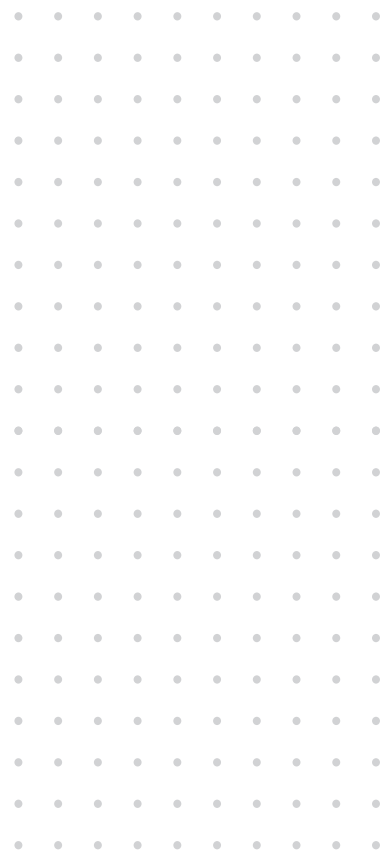
Desa – including people who are not yet enrolled for social assistance, people living in poverty or who have recently lost their jobs, female-headed households, people with disabilities, and the elderly. All levels of government need accurate data to be able to coordinate the delivery of social assistance, health, and economic recovery programs.

The lack of implementing regulations on Village Information Systems has led to multiple interpretations and definitions by local governments for who must implement an SID. As a result there is no uniformity in the types of data collected from villages. This might become a missed opportunity to create a valuable village-level dataset to facilitate decision-making at the national level.

Type of village information systems in KOMPAK-assisted villages and districts

Province	District	Village total	Yes, online	Yes, offline
Aceh	West Aceh	27	100%	0%
	Bener Meriah	35	100%	8%
	Bireuen	36	81%	8%
Central Java	Brebes	12	100%	0%
	Pekalongan	9	100%	0%
	Pemalang	12	8%	92%
East Java	Bondowoso	28	100%	0%
	Lumajang	20	95%	5%
	Pacitan	27	89%	11%
	Trenggalek	20	100%	0%
West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Bima	29	55%	41%
	East Lombok	40	78%	23%
	North Lombok	13	85%	8%
	Sumbawa	20	5%	95%
Papua	Asmat	20	5%	60%
	Boven Digoel	5	40%	40%
	Jayapura	19	63%	37%
	Nabire	10	30%	60%
Papua Barat	Fakfak	13	100%	0%
	Kaimana	15	7%	0%
	Manokwari Selatan	34	91%	9%
	Sorong	23	0%	57%
South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	10	10%	30%
	Pangkajene and Islands	7	29%	14%
Grand Total		484	61%	25%

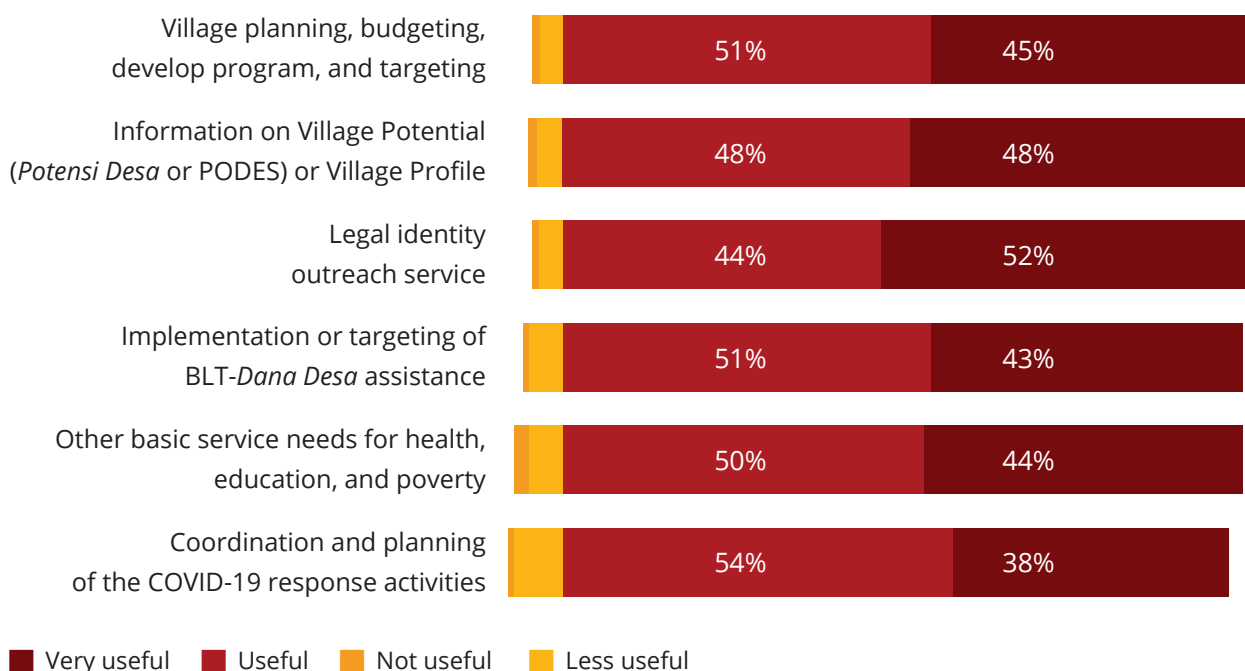
Manual, paper-based system used	No SID	What model of Village Information System is used in villages
0%	0%	PRODESKEL, SIG Kominsa Aceh (SIGAP)
0%	0%	Sistem Informasi Desa Bener Meriah
3%	8%	SIG Kominsa Aceh (SIGAP)
0%	0%	PRODESKEL
0%	0%	PRODESKEL, SIDEKA
0%	0%	PRODESKEL
0%	0%	SAID
0%	0%	Combine Resource Institution (CRI)
0%	0%	Combine Resource Institution (CRI)
0%	0%	PRODESKEL, CRI
0%	3%	OPEN SID
0%	0%	PRODESKEL, OPEN SID
8%	0%	Combine Resource Institution (CRI)
0%	0%	OPEN SID
20%	15%	SAIK/SAID Papua
20%	0%	SAIK/SAID Papua
0%	0%	SAIK/SAID Papua
10%	0%	SAIK/SAID Papua
0%	0%	SAIK/SAID Papua
93%	0%	Manual/Paper Based
0%	0%	SAIK/SAID Papua
22%	22%	SAIK/SAID Papua
60%	0%	SIADEK, Manual/Paper Based
57%	0%	SIADEK, Manual/Paper Based
8%	2%	



KOMPAK's assistance goal in this area is for villages to have up-to-date datasets on vulnerable groups, enabling more people to receive social assistance to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. This data will also, in turn, allow village governments to more accurately plan their responses.

How useful is the village information system (or equivalent)?

% village responses (n=376)



Using SID as a source for social assistance data has been challenging. The government's main data system on social protection programs¹⁴ is the DTKS, maintained by the Ministry of Social Affairs. According to the 2020 Indonesia Public Expenditure Review, 'In the past decade, the Government of Indonesia has made an important effort to develop a platform to target poor and vulnerable populations. The development of the unified database (*Basis Data Terpadu*/BDT), in 2011, currently known as the integrated social welfare database (DTKS), was the first major initiative to develop a single database of around 24 million poor and vulnerable households for use by multiple programs.' The user interface for the DTKS is known as *Sistem Informasi*

¹⁴ World Bank (2020). Indonesia Public Expenditure Review. P198. Accessed at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/publication/indonesia-public-expenditure-review>

Kesejahteraan Sosial – Next Generation (SIKS-NG). DTKS aims to record all individuals in the bottom 40% for income and/or those receiving social assistance. Local governments are able to use and verify the DTKS dataset, but changes can only be made by the ministry or through the ministry's online application for villages (SIKS-Droid).

Village information systems aim to provide more accurate data – verified, validated, and updated at the village level. SIDs also store information on *BLT-Dana Desa* recipients, but villages can provide this information for entry into the DTKS, so that recipients may be eligible for other (or future) social protection programs. There is not yet a direct link between village information systems and the DTKS, although in some areas (such as Bondowoso, Bireun, Aceh, Bantaeng and South Sulawesi) there has been an attempt to share data from DTKS and the CRVS information system into SIDs to support local governments to implement poverty reduction programs. These pilots have yielded valuable lessons and models to help government standardise and expand the use of SID to improve poverty and population data.



PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 0.96 million

Total program expenditure between January and June 2020 (out of AUD 0.93 million annual budget).



103%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



75%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



93%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	RISK/ CHALLENGE
National	Develop guidelines with BAPPENAS on data collection for village information systems, related to poor and vulnerable population.	Completed	●
Sub-national	Provide training and technical assistance to village governments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade village information systems to enable storage of vulnerable population datasets. • Update village datasets for vulnerable groups (and newly vulnerable, such as migrants and unemployed). • Collect and report on COVID-specific data, including through remote data collection approaches (online forms/application). 	Completed (outside Aceh, Papua and Papua Barat) More-than-half completed (outside Aceh, Papua and Papua Barat)	●

Improve the collection and use of data on vulnerable groups in village information systems to enable more targeted COVID-19 response activities

A strong majority of 95% of village governments in KOMPAK-assisted locations had set up COVID-19 Task Forces by June of 2020. These Task Forces help village governments oversee the local pandemic response – including identifying beneficiaries for cash transfer or cash-for-work programs, and promoting health and social distancing measures. All of the villages without a COVID-19 Task Force were located in Asmat (11) and Fakfak (3) in the Papua region; however, the actual number could be considerably higher, as 52 of 146 villages in Papua and Papua Barat were inaccessible to KOMPAK surveyors.

KOMPAK provided technical assistance on data collection and analysis, so that districts and villages could update data for the DTKS. Local governments are using DTKS data to register and monitor beneficiaries for social assistance and other COVID-19 response programs.

Updates are conducted at villages through the village information system and associated outreach activities (for example, as by CRVS facilitators and COVID-19 Task Force members) to identify and register vulnerable groups. This has enabled more accurate and complete targeting of social assistance programs, particularly *BLT-Dana Desa* and cash-for-work. It also helps to prevent duplication of social assistance as the village information systems record data on who is receiving assistance and from which program.

While historically there has been no leading ministry for village information systems, BAPPENAS is now taking a leadership role on SIDs through piloting of the *Digital Monografi Desa* (DMD) initiative.

The DMD pilot is a strategic opportunity, where the government is adopting KOMPAK's SID practices into a national initiative. It is a major step towards acknowledging the role of villages in generating and updating poverty data. The aim of DMD is for all villages to have functioning SIDs that are used to update the DTKS.

Recognising that some villages already have different systems in place, and others do not have any, BAPPENAS with KOMPAK support developed a prototype called *SEPAKAT Desa* for those villages that still do not have a functioning SID. KOMPAK assisted BAPPENAS with the overall design of the DMD pilot, as well as operational guidelines and training materials, using the experiences and lessons of the SID pilots in KOMPAK locations.

National and local guidance, and training for local governments

At the national level, KOMPAK provided technical inputs for the development of a handbook on *BLT-Dana Desa* data collection (*Buku Saku Panduan Pendataan BLT-Dana Desa*). This provides a tool for villages across Indonesia and outlines strategies for how to identify and collect data on vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19. The handbook, published in June 2020, was produced following consultation with seven ministries.

KOMPAK has facilitated training for 486 local government officials (25% women) – including from villages, sub-districts, and districts – to socialise the new guidance. KOMPAK also held webinars to encourage dialogue and socialisation of policies between ministry partners and local governments.

KOMPAK supports local governments to produce various regulations and policies to institutionalise the practice and use of SID systems. Training-of-trainers capacity building activities were provided to provincial and district staff. In Aceh, this involved village facilitators employed by the Ministry of Villages to ensure the availability of assistance for district and village governments in the future use of SID.

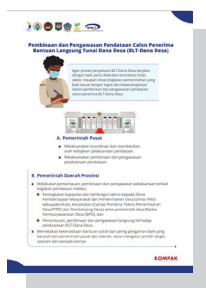
Guidelines and policies developed with KOMPAK assistance



Guidebook on Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*)

This guideline consolidates regulations that become the legal basis for the implementation of the *BLT-Dana Desa*, to help villages understand the technical steps in compiling prospective beneficiaries, following applicable regulations.

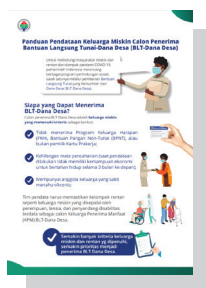
Published: **June 2020**



Guideline on Mentoring and Supervision of Data Collection of Potential Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*) Beneficiaries – Flyer

This flyer is designed to assist the central and regional governments in mentoring and supervising the data collection of prospective *BLT-Dana Desa* beneficiaries.

Published: **July 2020**



Guideline on Data Collection of Village Fund Cash Assistance (*BLT-Dana Desa*) Beneficiaries – Flyer

This flyer is designed as the summary of the full version of the Guideline on Village Fund Cash Assistance. The flyer can be used as a short reference on implementation of *BLT-Dana Desa*, to help villages understand the technical steps in compiling prospective beneficiaries, following applicable regulations.

Published: **July 2020**

Local government efforts to update data on vulnerable groups

Since 2018, KOMPAK has provided continuous support to district governments to use village information systems to help verify and update DTKS datasets. This has been accelerated during COVID-19, due to the greater demand for accurate data verified by village governments and communities. KOMPAK has assisted district governments to use validated data to update the DTKS and the Population Administration Information System (*Sistem Informasi Administrasi Kependudukan*/SIAK) databases.

To assess the effectiveness of KOMPAK's assistance, KOMPAK surveyed village governments to determine whether they were actively updating data on vulnerable groups for the COVID-19 response. In South Sulawesi, Central Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara, there was almost universal compliance in updating DTKS data on vulnerable groups (ranging from 96% to 100% of villages). In Aceh, about half of villages in KOMPAK-assisted locations (55%) reported updating data. Compliance was lowest in Papua and Papua Barat, with only 22% and 12% respectively of villages updating the data.

Does the village verify and validate data on vulnerable groups for the poverty database?

Province	Village	% Updated DTKS	# household data updated to SIKS-NG
Aceh	98	55%	2,950
Central Java	33	100%	24,779
East Java	95	100%	40,307
West Nusa Tenggara	102	96%	50,511
Papua	54	22%	2,254
Papua Barat	85	12%	226
South Sulawesi	17	100%	6,049
TOTAL	484	69%	127,076

Acknowledging the importance of integrated data systems to improve accuracy and reliability of data for planning and budgeting purposes, including for social assistance targeting, KOMPAK has also supported pilots to integrate/link data systems with the potential to create a more accurate local picture to target social assistance to vulnerable populations who need it most. In 2020, KOMPAK assisted the governments of Pekalongan and Bantaeng districts to link/integrate data systems based on experience with the Bondowoso SAID model.¹⁵ KOMPAK produced an institutional framework for cross-sectoral collaboration (including preparation of relevant local regulations, such as *Kajen Satu Data* in Pekalongan), identified types of data and datasets to be linked, and initiated data matching of SIAK and DTKS in Bantaeng District, which will be verified by villages in the district at a later stage.

Village information systems help to improve the quality of basic services for the poor and vulnerable

“What’s the use? I’m old. I have no need for an identity card,” said Rumi (92), a resident of Ambulu Village in Bondowoso District, East Java. For people her age, having an identity card was the least of priorities.

This changed in April 2020, when the village government needed accurate data for its response to COVID-19. This included identifying and registering eligible recipients for village-based cash assistance, known as *BLT-Dana Desa*. Rumi was listed as a recipient.

“When we matched the data collected against the civil registration data on the village information system, we found four residents with no legal identity documents, including Ms. Rumi,” explained Didik, Head of Village Social Welfare.

In the end, Rumi and three other elderly residents were supported to obtain legal identity documents to qualify for *BLT-Dana Desa*. By July 2020, Rumi and 113 other poor and vulnerable families impacted by the pandemic each received AUD 60 per month to support them to meet their basic needs.

15 The Bondowoso model is a more integrated data system. Through one system, the village and sub-district governments, and BAPPENAS can access information from a single source; villages can generate reports and use data for planning and budgeting. The system includes CRVS data and allows for CRVS services to be provided online. Bondowoso is expanding the system with infant health and pregnancies data where due-dates and expected delivery dates can be used to allocate resources (ambulances, hospital beds). KOMPAK is working on similar systems in Pacitan and Lumajang (East Java), Pekalongan (Central Java) Bantaeng (South Sulawesi) and Jayapura (Papua).

Accessing civil registration services in Ambulu Village is now even easier. In December 2019, the village government launched an online civil registration service integrated with the village information system (*Sistem Administrasi dan Informasi Desa/SAID*). With the online service, residents can simply send the required documents to the village office for processing.

“Legal identity documents, such as family cards and birth certificates, can now be printed at the village office,” said Didik, who is also a Village Civil Registration Facilitator. “We’re currently in the process of issuing family cards to the last four families. Within a week, we expect all 2,362 Ambulu Village residents will have their own legal identity document.”

KOMPAK has been providing support to the Bondowoso District Government in the development and implementation of SAID. SAID is an information system operated by village governments and connected to enable the district and sub-district governments access to the data. SAID stores data on residents and households, village finances and development activities, and Village Council (BPD) and civil society activities. Currently, all 209 villages in Bondowoso District are using SAID.

SAID has enabled civil registration data to be synchronised with the Ministry of Social Welfare’s integrated poverty database (DTKS). Didik noted that this has made it easier and faster to identify and register people. “We discovered that 40 out of 114 *BLT-Dana Desa* recipients had not been registered in DTKS. We later updated DTKS through SAID to help them receive longer-term assistance,” he continued.

Support implementation of the village COVID-19 application issued by the Ministry of Villages

In May 2020, the Ministry of Villages launched the Villages Against COVID-19 Application (*Aplikasi Desa Melawan COVID-19*). This application serves as a data collection and tracking tool for villages to monitor health data, job losses, poverty levels, and social assistance on a weekly and monthly basis. It helps to show trends, pinpoint outbreaks, and inform community responses.

KOMPAK and the World Bank provided inputs in the development of the application. Since launching, KOMPAK has trained 286 officials (16% female) from over 250 villages in five provinces to use the application.

According to KOMPAK's Village Survey, one in three (33%) villages reported using the application for updating data. This was highest in West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi, but still not universal. The lowest uptake was in the Papua region, with only a small minority of villages (<8%) using the application.

Increase coverage and support institutionalisation of local government information systems in Papua and Papua Barat

While Papua and Papua Barat lag behind the other provinces KOMPAK supports, they have also made considerable progress. When KOMPAK initially began working in the region there were no village information systems – today, 106 of the 139 villages in KOMPAK-assisted locations are actively using these systems for planning, budgeting and to manage service delivery for example, to identify and register beneficiaries for social assistance in response to COVID-19.

KOMPAK has been providing assistance to improve the existing systems in Papua (*Sistem Informasi Orang Papua/SIO Papua*) and Papua Barat (*Sistem Administrasi dan Informasi Kampung Plus/SAIK+*). These two systems are modifications and improvements on the existing SAIK, using the latest IT systems and tailored for local government requirements. KOMPAK prepared these two systems with the goal that they be replicated and sustained.

SAIK+ has become the backbone of the PROSPPEK program design to be implemented by the Papua Barat Provincial Government in all 1,742 villages in Papua Barat.¹⁶ SIO Papua is in the initial stage of replication by the Papua Provincial Government.

In 2020, KOMPAK supported the institutionalisation of SIO Papua and SAIK+ through training-of-trainers capacity building, and through direct assistance in data collection. In Papua Barat, since the replication of SAIK+ to cover all villages is facilitated by the provincial government, KOMPAK focused on training 19 SAIK+ trainers from related agencies at province level to train village apparatus and cadres in non-KOMPAK piloted districts while continuing its support in four piloted districts in 2021. In 2020, 6,964 households from 13 villages in Papua Barat recorded inputs into SAIK+. In Papua, 41 villages have started to collect data for 6,318 families, and 29 villages have entered into SIO Papua.

¹⁶ Please refer to PFM section of this report on *Otsus* for details on PROSPPEK implementation and KOMPAK's supports in this field.

KOMPAK has also promoted the linking of district SAIK datasets with national databases for population and social protection beneficiaries (such as SIAK and DTKS). The Manokwari Selatan District Government has made good progress in 2020, with 34 villages using their village information systems to link with the DTKS and SIAK databases. These linked datasets provide more accurate data for social assistance program beneficiary targeting and a model for other districts.

Keeping development moving amidst the pandemic

The Government of Indonesia is scaling up social assistance for poor and vulnerable communities affected by COVID-19. A key mechanism for the delivery of this assistance is through Village Fund Cash Assistance, also known as *BLT-Dana Desa*.

To ensure social assistance reaches the right recipients, the government needs reliable and credible data of local populations. In South Manokwari District, the government relies on the Village Administration and Information System (SAIK) to verify and validate the *BLT-Dana Desa* beneficiaries data.

SAIK is a web-based information system that contains population, social, and economic information of every household in every village. The system was developed in 2017 by the Provincial Governments of Papua and Papua Barat with support from KOMPAK and its implementing partner, the BaKTI Foundation. This system can operate offline, so that it can be used in remote areas not equipped with sufficient telecommunications infrastructure.

The government uses SAIK data as the basis for planning and budgeting. This helps to align village development plans with community needs and to reach the right target beneficiaries. At present, about 100 villages in Papua and Papua Barat are using SAIK in their planning and budgeting process.

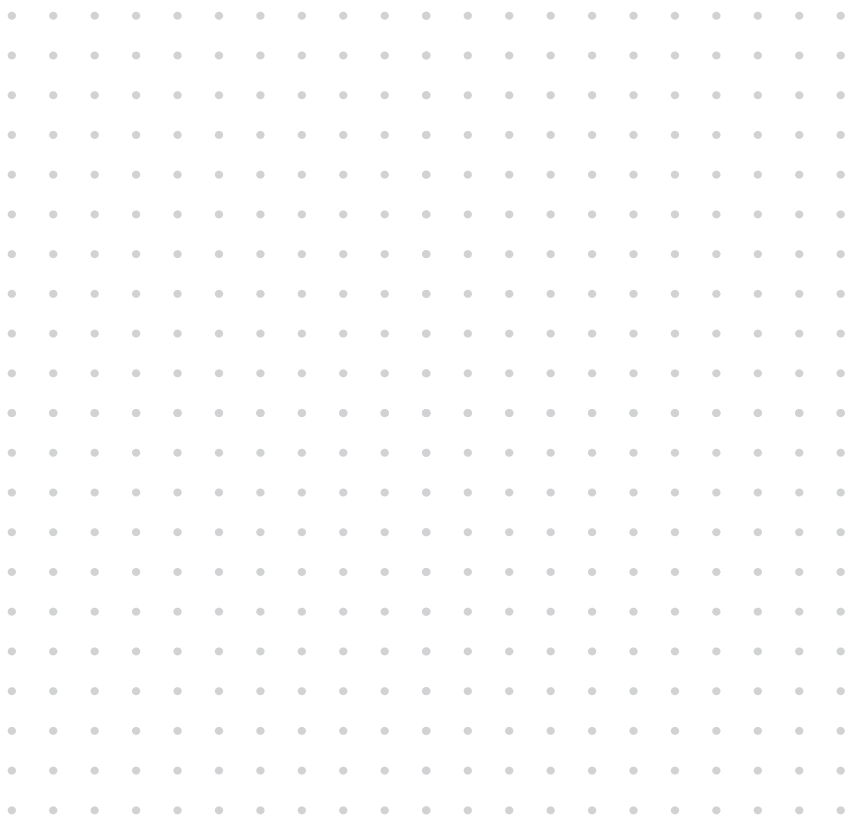
When the national government launched the COVID-19 social safety net policy in April 2020, the South Manokwari District Government, in partnership with KOMPAK and the BaKTI Foundation, was able to leverage data from SAIK to identify and verify social assistance recipients.

“We use SAIK data in validation of social assistance data because all data in SAIK was input by village cadres. They are villagers who certainly know more about the real conditions of the area,” explained the Regional Secretary of South Manokwari District, Hengky Tewu.

Hengky added that SAIK has a complete data profile on population, asset ownership and welfare conditions for all villagers. This information helps identify poor and vulnerable families most likely to be affected by COVID-19.

SAIK contributed to the achievement of 100% distribution of *BLT-Dana Desa* in South Manokwari district. "When it comes to validating COVID-19 social assistance data, we only use SAIK. This is data we can trust," said Ransiki Sub-district Head, Bernard Mandacan.

The success of South Manokwari in the distribution of *BLT-Dana Desa* received appreciation from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. According to the Ministry's Secretary-General, Anwar Sanusi, the distribution of *BLT-Dana Desa* in South Manokwari District is among the best in Papua Barat Province.







Social Accountability

— Social Accountability

COVID-19 Priority: Improve community awareness of COVID-19 and oversight from village councils and communities on budget plans and implementation of response activities.

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

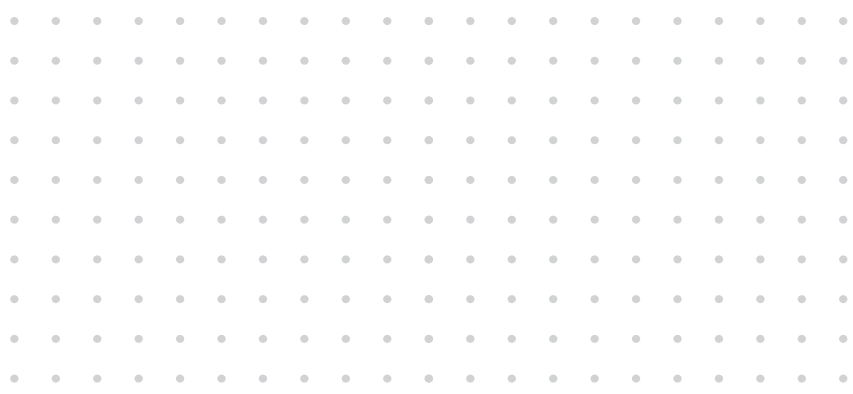
KOMPAK supported village governments to strengthen oversight and community participation in the COVID-19 response. By June 2020, 95% of villages had established a COVID-19 Task Force, with almost all having village council members participating. Over 95% of villages had held a Special *Musdes* (village forum) to confirm beneficiaries for social assistance, and 86% had published a publicly available list of beneficiaries.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups are often excluded from participation in village planning and accountability mechanisms; as a result, issues relevant for these sectors of the community are often ignored. Conversely, research has found that when communities and minorities are included in village decision-making processes, funds are more likely to be spent on activities that meet community needs.¹⁷

The COVID-19 pandemic is disproportionately affecting the health, social well-being and livelihoods of women and vulnerable groups. A rapid assessment of people with disabilities and other

¹⁷ World Bank and KOMPAK (2019). *Village Law Policy Note: Putting Communities at the Centre of Village Law Implementation*.



vulnerable groups supported by KOMPAK found that the pandemic has adversely affected the income of employed people with disabilities (766 respondents). A full 100% of people with multiple disabilities, those in the informal sector, and seniors, reported loss of income, while 93% of those with a limited education background reported lost incomes. Another study by LD FEB UI and UNESCO (2020) found that women are overrepresented in the informal sector – the sector with the biggest economic hit from the pandemic. Compounding these losses, the pandemic has also impacted women’s participation in the workforce, creating additional carer and childcare duties for women.

The pandemic also presents a major challenge for village governments to ensure the participation of community members and vulnerable groups. Social distancing and travel restrictions are already limiting the ability of villages to hold annual planning forums (*Musrenbang*), and have made it even more challenging to hold special forums for women and vulnerable groups (*Musyawahar Khusus*) who may have additional accessibility or health issues. Prior to COVID-19, overall participation rates in village planning forums were low at about 16%, with participation mostly by higher-income men.¹⁸

Throughout the pandemic, village governments have used Village Funds to deliver cash transfers (particularly *BLT-Dana Desa*), distribute health information, and monitor the response to COVID-19. To effectively meet these demands, KOMPAK is promoting community-driven approaches that put citizens at the centre of supporting village governments to deliver these services, and setting up the systems to hold governments accountable.

For the past five years, KOMPAK has been working with village governments to test and expand social accountability mechanisms. This includes efforts to strengthen the skills, role, and representation of village councils (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD*), and improve transparency and feedback mechanisms for community members. These pre-pandemic proven strategies are even more essential now to ensure a robust and accountable response. Effective social accountability systems, combined with strong village governments, information systems and civil registration, are critical for ensuring vulnerable groups are provided with the services they need.

18 World Bank (2018). *Baseline Findings from the Sentinel Villages Study*.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 0.73 million

Total program expenditure between January and June 2020 (out of AUD 0.47 million annual budget).



156%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



99%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



94%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	RISK/ CHALLENGE
National	Develop guidelines with Ministry of Villages (or Ministry of Home Affairs) for village councils (BPD) to oversee village budget-funded projects responding to COVID-19 in the village.	Completed	●
Sub-national	Provide technical assistance to village and BPD officials and community members to oversee village budget-funded projects responding to COVID-19, including using guidelines and complaint handling mechanisms.	Completed (outside South Sulawesi) More-than-half completed (South Sulawesi)	●
	Support PEKKA networks (women's groups and <i>Paradigta</i> Alumni) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute information and prevention materials to community members for COVID-19 response. • Support village governments to distribute social assistance (such as cash grants) and to improve accuracy of social assistance data as part of the COVID-19 response Hand sanitiser, masks, information pamphlets, staple foods (dependent on location and needs) 	Completed	●
	Provide support to sub-district and village governments to distribute communications materials on COVID-19 awareness and response in Papua and Papua Barat.	Completed	●

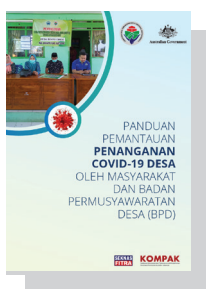
Improve oversight and accountability of village governments by village council and communities on budgets, plans and implementation of response activities

Development of guidelines to support village councils and community engagement

KOMPAK assisted the Ministry of Villages to develop two guidelines. These documents give village councils and communities the tools to monitor and provide oversight of village-funded projects in responding to COVID-19. The guidelines draw from the lessons KOMPAK has developed through piloting social accountability mechanisms with its partners, SEKNAS FITRA and PEKKA.

Additionally, to expand community empowerment practices through the use of social accountability tools, KOMPAK, together with SEKNAS FITRA, the World Bank, and the Ministry of Villages, developed a social accountability component into the design of P3PD. The component builds on KOMPAK's social accountability work and uses the Guidelines for Facilitation of Social Accountability in Villages, which were developed by KOMPAK and the Ministry of Villages.

Guidelines and policies developed with KOMPAK assistance



Guidebook for Monitoring the Response to COVID-19 in the Village by the Community and Village Council

The guidebook contains information, instructions, procedures, and steps that can be used as a reference by the community and village councils to monitor the local response to COVID-19. It covers from the village planning, activity implementation, and budget reporting processes.

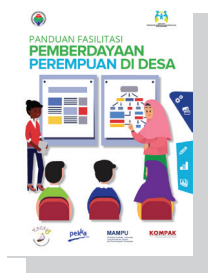
Published: 2020



Handbook on Transparency and Accountability of Village Budget Realisation

This handbook provides a guideline for village governments and village councils in realising the principles of transparency and accountability for village financial management. It outlines best practices on upward and downward accountability for village governments and councils, including reporting and engagement mechanisms to the district government (and above), between the village apparatus and council, and to the community.

Published: **2020**



Guidelines for Facilitating Women's Empowerment in Villages (in partnership with MAMPU and the Ministry for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA))

KOMPAK, PEKKA, MAMPU, and *KAPAL Perempuan* have collaborated intensively with the MoV and Ministry of Women and Child Empowerment to produce the 'Guideline for Facilitating Women's Empowerment' in Villages, which supports districts and sub-districts in facilitating women's empowerment through policies, programs, and activities, and village governments to strengthen women's roles in village development.

Published: **2020**

Involvement of village councils and community members in COVID-19 response

KOMPAK's survey of village governments showed strong oversight from village councils and communities in the COVID-19 response. More than 90% of villages reported the village council was actively involved in monitoring the delivery of social assistance (96%), participated in the *Musdes Khusus* (95%), and provided input to revising the village budget (92%).

The survey also tracked community members' involvement in supporting COVID-19 activities, particularly in the *Musdes Khusus* (92%), and in distributing social assistance (89%). While Central

Java reported lower involvement of communities in village budget development, we believe this is due to the relative size of villages, with many over 3,000 households, meaning more of the community engagement activities are undertaken at lower levels (such as neighbourhoods and hamlets).

Is the village council (BPD) involved in any of the following activities related to COVID-19 in the village?

(% villages indicating 'yes')	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	Papua	Papua Barat	South Sulawesi	Grand Total
Monitors the process of delivering social assistances.	100%	97%	98%	100%	83%	91%	100%	96%
Involved in Special <i>Musdes</i> .	100%	97%	100%	100%	75%	89%	100%	94%
Providing input related to changes in the village budget (<i>APB Desa</i>).	100%	91%	99%	100%	68%	80%	100%	91%
Manages complaints and aspirations from the public.	74%	64%	76%	37%	48%	9%	94%	57%

Is the community involved in any of the following activities related to COVID-19 in the village?

(% villages indicating 'yes')	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	Papua	Papua Barat	South Sulawesi	Grand Total
Involved in Special <i>Musdes</i> .	100%	94%	99%	100%	73%	72%	100%	91%
Begins the process of carrying out social assistance distribution.	91%	55%	95%	97%	80%	89%	88%	85%
Provides input on changes to the village budget (<i>APB Desa</i>) to the Village Head or Village Council.	78%	36%	81%	62%	65%	65%	88%	68%

Musyawarah Desa Khusus (Musdes Khusus): Strengthening community engagement in selection and verification of recipients for social assistance

KOMPAK successfully advocated to village governments to conduct *Musyawarah Desa Khusus (Musdes Khusus)* forums to engage communities, including the vulnerable and disadvantaged, when they revised their *APB Desa* for COVID-19. In these forums, the community was able to give inputs on the COVID-19 response, and identify recipients for *BLT-Dana Desa*.

KOMPAK's Village Survey found that almost all village governments held at least one *Musdes Khusus* (95%). In Papua and Papua Barat, over three-quarters of villages reported conducting *Musdes Khusus* to identify recipients for social assistance.

Villages have become more transparent in publishing *BLT-Dana Desa* recipient data for at least two reasons: (1) To ensure that those who need it most are enrolled (and using the community to verify and validate the data); and (2) To reduce conflict between residents, as everyone is able to see and give feedback on the list of recipients. There were 85% of village governments in the five KOMPAK-assisted provinces outside the Papua region that reported they made cash transfer recipients lists publicly available on billboards, websites, or similar. In Papua and Papua Barat just over 50% of villages reported making their list public.

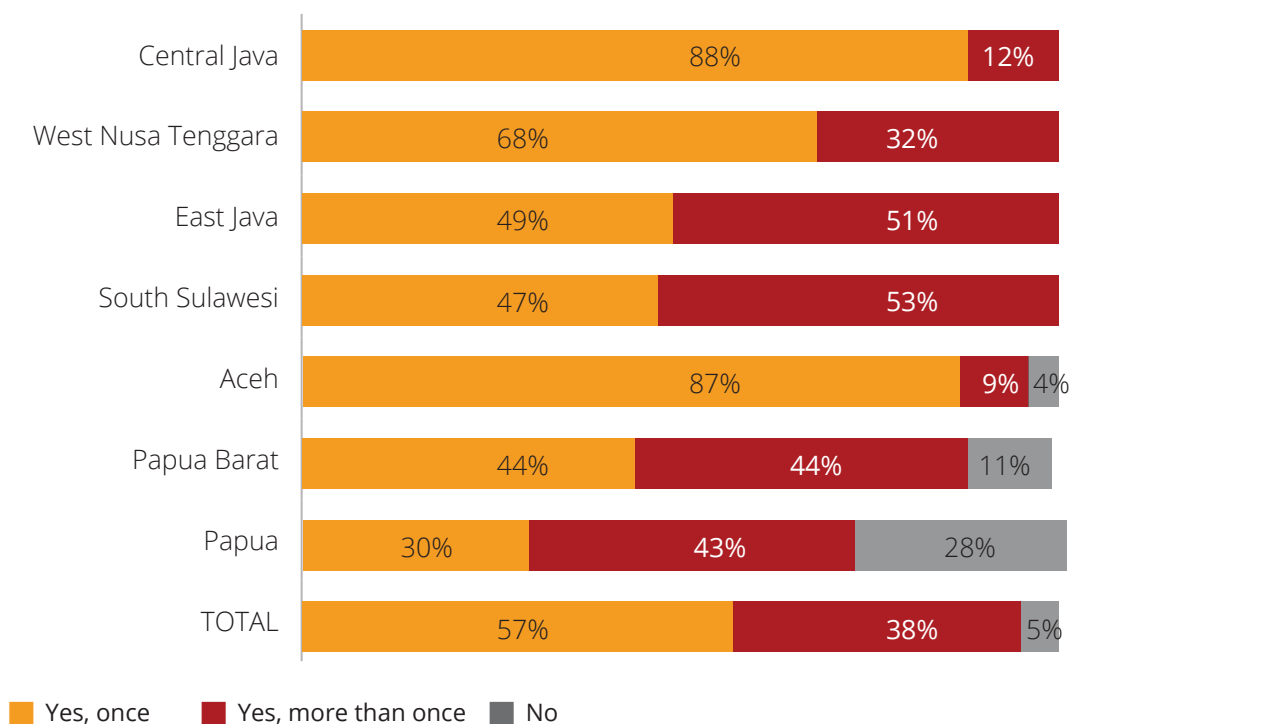
Did the villagers receive any information related to COVID-19 and the village government's response?

(% villages indicating 'yes')	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	Papua	Papua Barat	South Sulawesi	Grand Total
Verbally by village officials.	100%	94%	100%	99%	60%	61%	100%	88%
Print communication media (brochure, billboards, posters).	91%	88%	100%	95%	60%	41%	100%	82%
Other communication media (village website, radio, television).	22%	88%	58%	33%	38%	19%	0%	37%
None – did not receive COVID-19 messages specific for village.	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	6%	0%	4%

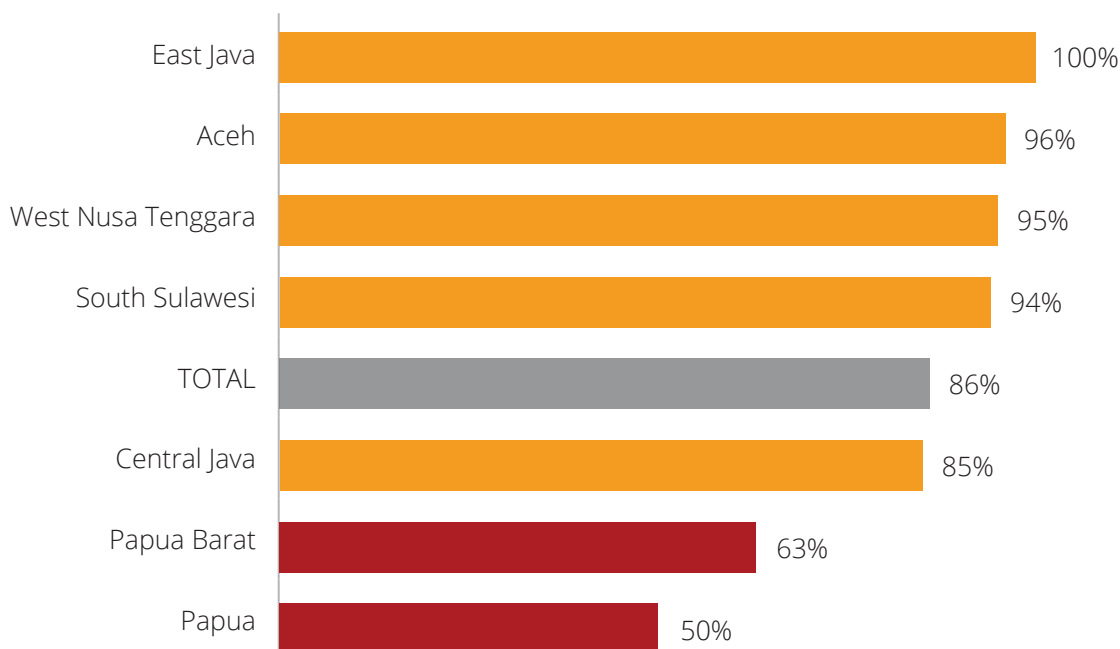
However, ensuring the inclusivity of *Musdes Khusus* has been a challenge during the pandemic. Reports from the field indicate that many of the *Musdes Khusus* were not as inclusive as community forums, such as the *Musrenbang* or the *Musywarah Khusus* (also known as *Musrenbang Inklusif*, *Musdes*, or *Musrena*). Due to the health protocols and social distancing, many villages only invited village leaders, leading to lower representation of women and vulnerable groups.

While KOMPAK and partners explored the option of online *Musdes* in an effort to ensure more inclusive participation in village forums, this option was not widely feasible due to low technology capacity (such as access to computers and fast internet), and minimal skills within the community in using online meeting applications.

Did the village conduct a Special *Musdes* to determine the list of recipients for social assistance?



**Does the village publish a publicly available list of recipients for social assistance?
(e.g. website, billboard, WhatsApp message, or other media)**



Inclusive *Musrenbang*/*Musyawarah Khusus*: Strengthen inclusiveness of village planning forums

KOMPAK and the Ministry of Villages are piloting a model where vulnerable members of the community are identified and supported to discuss and agree on their priorities before the regular *Musrenbang* process. This aims to improve inclusiveness in village planning and budgeting and is known as the *Musyawarah Khusus*. The model is being piloted in eight districts in Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, and Central Java. KOMPAK worked with these district and provincial governments to develop guidelines for the *Musyawarah Khusus* model, which other districts will be able to adopt.

Assessment of the *Musyawarah Khusus* model

An assessment of the model in West Nusa Tenggara and East Java identified areas where KOMPAK can strengthen the model before replication. The main recommendations included:

- There should be village apparatus or people from local offices assisting in the process of categorising proposals from the *Musyawarah Khusus* and whether should be budgeted or executed by villages/districts. To improve quality of engagement from vulnerable groups (including children), the *Musyawarah Khusus* guideline and facilitation training module should include several tips/methods for facilitators on how to engage the vulnerable groups in the discussion and document inputs from all groups equally. On occasion, district forums were conducted in more formal and ceremonial ways, which limited the discussions and inputs of vulnerable groups.
- Whenever possible, civil society organisations should be involved in *Musyawarah Khusus*. Involvement of civil society organisations was found to increase the representation of various types of vulnerable groups, and to enrich the discussions since they have better understanding of issues related to various vulnerabilities.

Adapt village budget school (*Sekar Desa*) and community feedback mechanisms (*Posko Aspirasi*) for COVID-19 response.

In a direct response to COVID-19, KOMPAK and its partner SEKNAS FITRA, supported village councils, communities, and village governments in 33 villages across 11 districts to leverage and adapt the village budget school (*Sekar Desa*) and community feedback mechanisms (*Posko Aspirasi*) models to:

- Revise their *APB Desa*.
- Collect data on recipients for *BLT-Dana Desa*.
- Conduct a *Musdes Khusus* to verify recipients for *BLT-Dana Desa*.
- Support the village council and community to monitor the distribution of *BLT-Dana Desa*.
- Support the village council to adapt and oversee the community feedback model, particularly for issues related to *BLT-Dana Desa*.

The lessons learned from these models – while only implemented on a small scale – have been replicated in other locations. KOMPAK and SEKNAS FITRA have, for example, successfully advocated to the Ministry of Villages to integrate components of the *Sekar Desa* and *Posko Aspirasi*

models into the P3PD program, thus contributing to wider adoption to at least 100 districts and further sustainability of the model.

In another example, KOMPAK is piloting institutionalization of the *Sekar Desa* model using PTPD facilitators. Pilots consisted of training-of-trainer capacity building sessions where SEKNAS FITRA staff trained PTPD facilitators, district officials, and BPD association members. In West Aceh, Brebes, and Bima, efforts are made to institutionalise the *Sekar Desa* and *Posko Aspirasi* models through regional regulations and BPD capacity building budgets.

Community feedback mechanisms in KOMPAK-supported villages

There is evidence that community feedback mechanisms are becoming more common across KOMPAK villages. While not directly linked to the pilots conducted by SEKNAS FITRA, KOMPAK has been advocating for community feedback mechanisms in villages, particularly through PTPD facilitators. The KOMPAK survey showed that almost all villages used village meetings (81%), or went through a women's group (52%), where community members could relay complaints or suggestions for the COVID-19 response or other matters.

Are any of the following complaint handling mechanisms in place?

% villages responding 'Yes' (n=484)	South Sulawesi	East Java	NTB	Central Java	Aceh	Papua	Papua Barat	Grand Total
Community meeting (<i>Musdus/Musdes</i>)	100%	96%	79%	94%	99%	31%	71%	81%
Women's group	76%	64%	60%	58%	68%	9%	32%	52%
WhatsApp number to text recommendations/feedback	59%	54%	55%	45%	16%	66%	1%	34%
Suggestion box in public place	41%	40%	22%	52%	13%	2%		24%
<i>Posko Aspirasi</i> BPD	71%	25%	25%	58%	17%		1%	28%

% villages responding 'Yes' (n=484)	South Sulawesi	East Java	NTB	Central Java	Aceh	Papua	Papua Barat	Grand Total
KLIK-PEKKA		9%	10%	24%	11%			8%

Leverage women's groups to support distribution of health information and supplies

In partnership with PEKKA, KOMPAK has supported women groups (*Serikat* PEKKA) in villages across 15 districts and six provinces to disseminate COVID-19 related health information, and assist COVID-19 Task Forces.

Serikat PEKKA, started in KOMPAK locations in April 2019, now have about 4,000 members, including 1,244 women who joined in the first half of 2020. KOMPAK and PEKKA have been able to leverage these groups to support village COVID-19 Task Forces. Their activities have included distributing information and materials on COVID-19 prevention to community members, delivering cash transfers, and improving the accuracy of social assistance data as part of the COVID-19 response, particularly in the identification of vulnerable individuals.

In 2020, PEKKA conducted 48 one-day community events in 46 villages (KLIK-PEKKA) to identify and address issues of community members. These events – run by the PEKKA women's group members— were attended by more than 11,000 people. By June 2020, KLIK-PEKKA led to about 3,000 complaints and recommendations (65% from women) being submitted to village governments. The women's groups provided support to the village councils to analyse these submissions and to advocate for the changes proposed. Recommendations highlighted the need for civil registration assistance to qualify for the government's social health insurance (BPJS).

Number and location of villages supported by KOMPAK and partners

	KOMPAK locations	Non-KOMPAK locations	Total
SEKNAS FITRA	27	6	33

	KOMPAK locations	Non-KOMPAK locations	Total
PEKKA	51	3	54
KOMPAK only	418	0	418
Total	496	9	505

Paradigta Academy: Institutionalise and phase out of model

While KOMPAK phased out support to the *Paradigta* Academy in July 2020, the program will continue to be implemented by PEKKA, with funding from local governments.

The academy has proven successful in increasing the number of women involved in village government affairs, through its training and mentorship approach. According to PEKKA, *Paradigta* alumni are becoming increasingly involved in supporting village governments and their local communities. There are now 3,467 alumni across 25 districts (including nine outside KOMPAK-targeted areas). By mid-2020, 79 alumni were members of village councils, 60 were working for the village government, and a further 985 were active volunteers supporting women's groups and other village development activities.

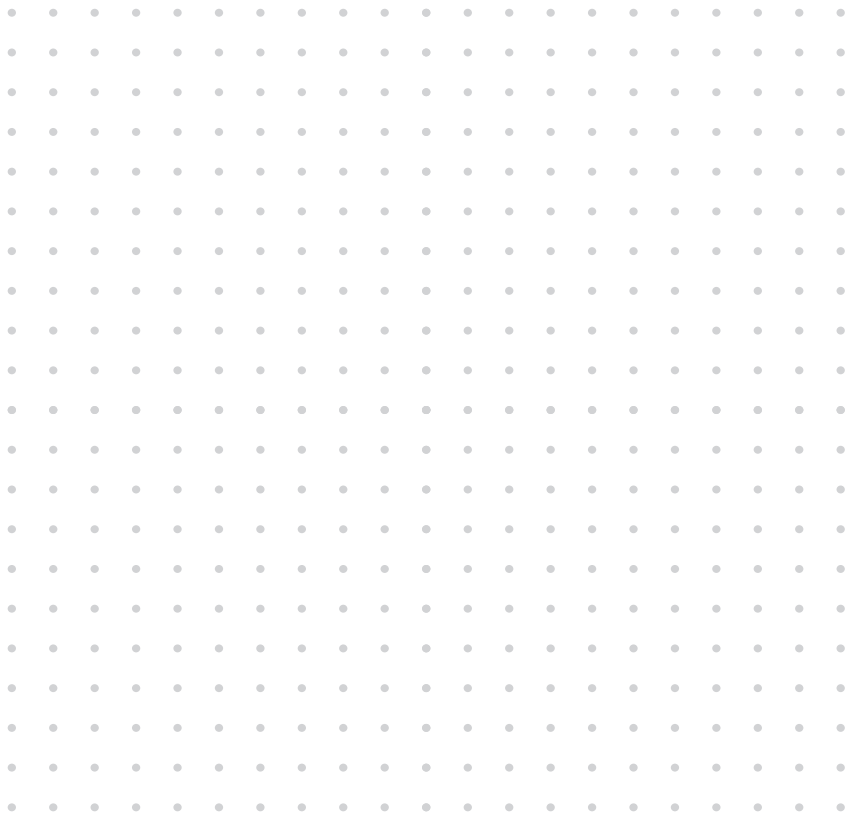
For the longer-term sustainability of the program, PEKKA submitted a concept note to the Ministry of Home Affairs proposing that the *Paradigta* Academy be institutionalised under the Family Welfare Guidance Program (*Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/ PKK*). The outcome of this is still pending. The World Bank has agreed to continue funding this initiative, with KOMPAK providing design input.

KOMPAK will publish an evaluation of the *Paradigta* Academy model in 2021, outlining lessons learned and recommendations for the national government. The model of *Paradigta* Academy in organising women's groups has been adopted in guidelines on women's empowerment issued by the Ministry of Villages and Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

Sepeda Keren: Support pivoting model for COVID-19

The *Sepeda Keren* program is an initiative of the Trenggalek District Government, which was initially supported by KOMPAK, PEDULI, and MAMPU, and modelled on the *Paradigta Academy*. The program provides in-depth training on village governance for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and people with disabilities, so they can better participate in and access village planning and budgeting processes.

The Trenggalek District Government initially allocated about IDR 500 million to implement the *Sepeda Keren* program. The program is fully managed and funded by the district government and local civil society organisation (CSO) partners. The Trenggalek local government is committed to continuing *Sepeda Keren* after KOMPAK support ceases. However, due to COVID-19, the budget for the program has been reduced and the model is being redesigned. This involves greater focus on the capacity and collaboration between local CSOs and the district government to mobilise local volunteers for data collection on poor and marginalised groups, especially those most affected by COVID-19.





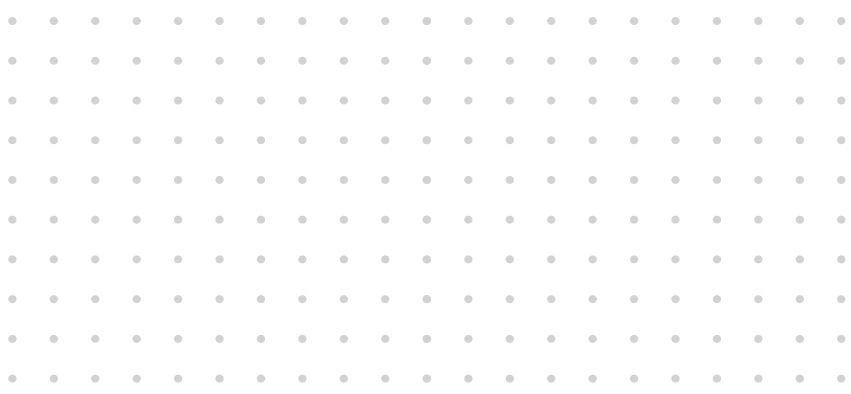


Local Economic Development

— Local Economic Development

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

KOMPAK piloted Market Linkages models for 11 business groups across seven districts. The pilot aims to strengthen village-owned enterprises (*BUMDES*), cooperatives, and women's groups to increase their productivity and profitability, by linking them with markets. During 2020, KOMPAK focused on strengthening the *BUMDES* to function as a buffer for economic resilience of rural communities, through its role in the distribution of food assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. While the effectiveness of this support is still being reviewed, during the tumultuous year of 2020 all businesses supported by KOMPAK managed to remain open.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

Enhancing the livelihoods of poor and near-poor households is critical to Indonesia's poverty reduction efforts. In rural Indonesia, most of the poor and near-poor are self-employed in either agriculture or micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), or both. Improving the productivity of MSMEs is critical to improving the livelihoods of the poor – a core area of KOMPAK's work to support local economic development.

Micro, small, and medium enterprises were hit hard by COVID-19. Comprising over 90% of Indonesian firms, they form the backbone of local economies and provide livelihoods to millions of households.

The pandemic-driven economic downturn Indonesia experienced in 2020 has pushed millions more individuals into poverty. Women and vulnerable groups have been the worst affected. Since the pandemic began in March 2020, it is estimated that around 50% of MSMEs have experienced difficulties in business and have had to close their businesses. On the other hand, the pandemic has also created around 2.6 to 3.7 million new unemployed, some of whom are estimated to switch to trying to start new businesses. Most of these new businesses have not been registered with the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, related agencies in the local government, banking, or any community of MSME participants and activists.¹⁹

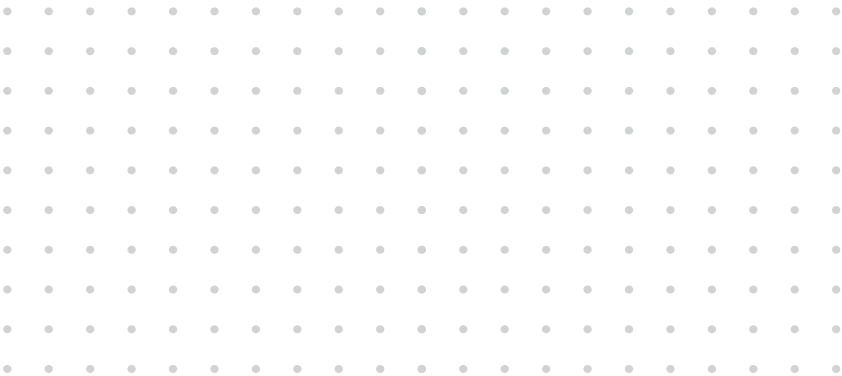
In response, the Government of Indonesia has prioritised economic recovery as one its top political objectives and allocated IDR 123.46 trillion in the 2020 state budget for small businesses as part of the COVID-19 relief package.

¹⁹ BAPPENAS (December 2020). *Policy Analysis to Mitigate the Impact of COVID-19 – for the MSMEs (Analisis Kebijakan Penanggulangan Dampak COVID-19 – Bagi UMKM)*.

Among the newly introduced policies are tax incentives, loan restructuring, and a loan interest subsidy and guarantee program, as well as recovery assistance for micro-businesses. This provides an opportunity for KOMPAK, in partnership with BAPPENAS, to optimise the market linkages model, and assess the most effective approaches to create jobs and profit for MSMEs at the village level.

The market linkages model, developed by BAPPENAS and piloted by KOMPAK, supports local MSMEs, such as cooperatives, village-owned enterprises, and women’s business groups, to identify and harness business opportunities that benefit women and the poor. This enables members of MSMEs to pool resources and sell in larger quantities and at a higher level on the value chain (such as processing and packaging raw materials) to local and national buyers.

In 2020, KOMPAK’s market linkages pilot continued as part of the COVID-19 economic recovery. As the recovery effort continues, there will be a greater focus on village-owned enterprises as a means to strengthen economic resilience at the village level, and create jobs and economic opportunities for community members. KOMPAK continues to support BAPPENAS to promote the market linkages model, which is part of the government’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020–2024).



PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



AUD 0.25 million

Total program expenditure between January and June 2020 (out of AUD 0.47 million annual budget).



86%

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2020 Annual Workplan.



79%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



93%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	STATUS	RISK/ CHALLENGE
National	Dissemination of <i>BUMDES</i> good practices as economic resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic.	On Hold	●
	Provide technical assistance to BAPPENAS to conduct study on GoI policy impact of COVID-19 on MSMEs.	Completed	●
	Study to provide policy recommendations for MSMEs support during the pandemic.	Completed	●
Sub-national	Provide online training on ecommerce to small and micro enterprise owners and district government officials (North Lombok, Pematang, Bantaeng, Pekalongan, and West Aceh).	Completed	●
	Provide technical assistance and training to district governments to promote <i>BUMDES</i> as an economic resilience alternative during the COVID-19 pandemic (Trenggalek, Sumbawa, and Pematang).	Completed	●

Pilot market linkage models and assess performance

Financial performance of business groups

The Market Linkages model has been piloted since early-2019 with mixed results. Of the 11 business groups supported, two did not report financial records for 2020 due to no activities. For the nine groups that did submit financial records for the January to December 2020 period, seven reported a profit and two reported a loss. The highest-earning group reported a profit of IDR 445 million (AUD 42,380), with the others at less than IDR 60 million (AUD 6,300) on average. Accounting for revenues and flow-on benefits to farmers and other beneficiaries, the average revenue per business group was IDR 144.6 million (AUD 15,156). While these remain modest profits, there has been a year-on-year increase of 420% (from average IDR 14,507,528/AUD 1,315 in four business groups, to average IDR 60,988,331/AUD 5,530 in nine business groups).

Low revenues and profits are partially explained by the early stage of the pilots, as investments are being made in equipment, training is delivered, demand and marketplace needs are understood, and business networks are established. However, throughout the year, KOMPAK observed that the economic downturn from COVID-19 impacted the market linkages pilots in these ways:

- Reduced demand and sales opportunities, especially in the coffee, coconut bristle, and tourism sectors.
- Financial support to *BUMDES*-based MSMEs was reduced due to a budget shift to support social assistance.
- Travel restrictions prevented the effective dissemination of technical assistance to MSMEs.

These factors may prevent the supported business groups from increasing profits in the near future. However, it is worth noting that despite the economic downturn all of the KOMPAK-assisted business groups remain open for business.

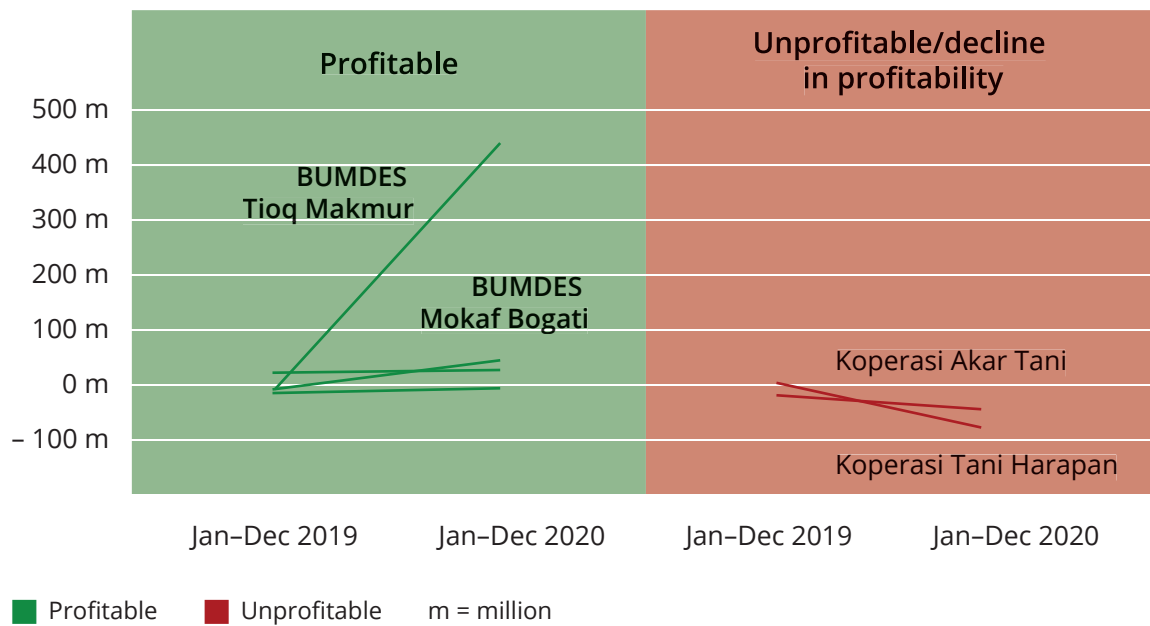
To assist business groups in continuing their operations during 2020, KOMPAK:

- Assisted business groups to access financing from various private and public sources.
- Provided technical inputs to maintain and improve the business, including the production of premium tea products and trialling virtual tours for village tourism.
- Facilitated sales using online marketplace in cooperation with Shopee.

The pilots are strongly supported by BAPPENAS, and village and district governments, indicating that these governments see significant potential in this model. Over the past 12 months, 10 out of the 11 business groups have received co-investments from the village government or a third party (such as private sector partner). This has led to a total of IDR 8.078 billion (AUD 769,381).

KOMPAK has not yet measured the financial impact of the pilots on members of the business groups or other non-direct beneficiaries, such as farmers. KOMPAK developed a tool to measure this and other impacts on these groups, but data collection has been postponed due to COVID-19.

Most business groups increased in profit over the past year, and one group exceeded IDR 60 million (AUD 6,300).



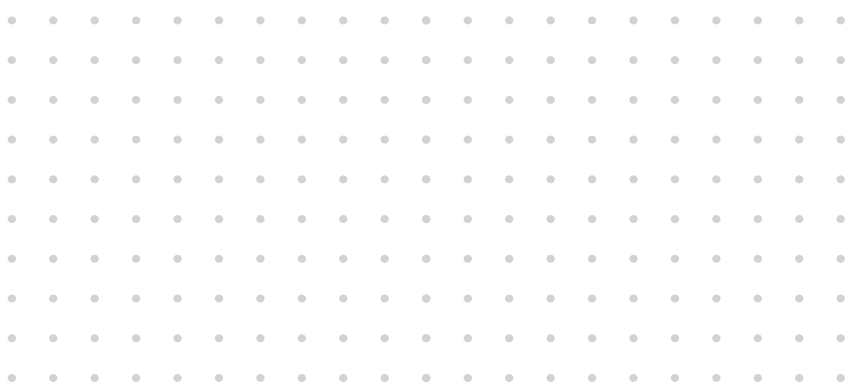
Summary and financial performance of business groups

Effectiveness of business groups for core functions

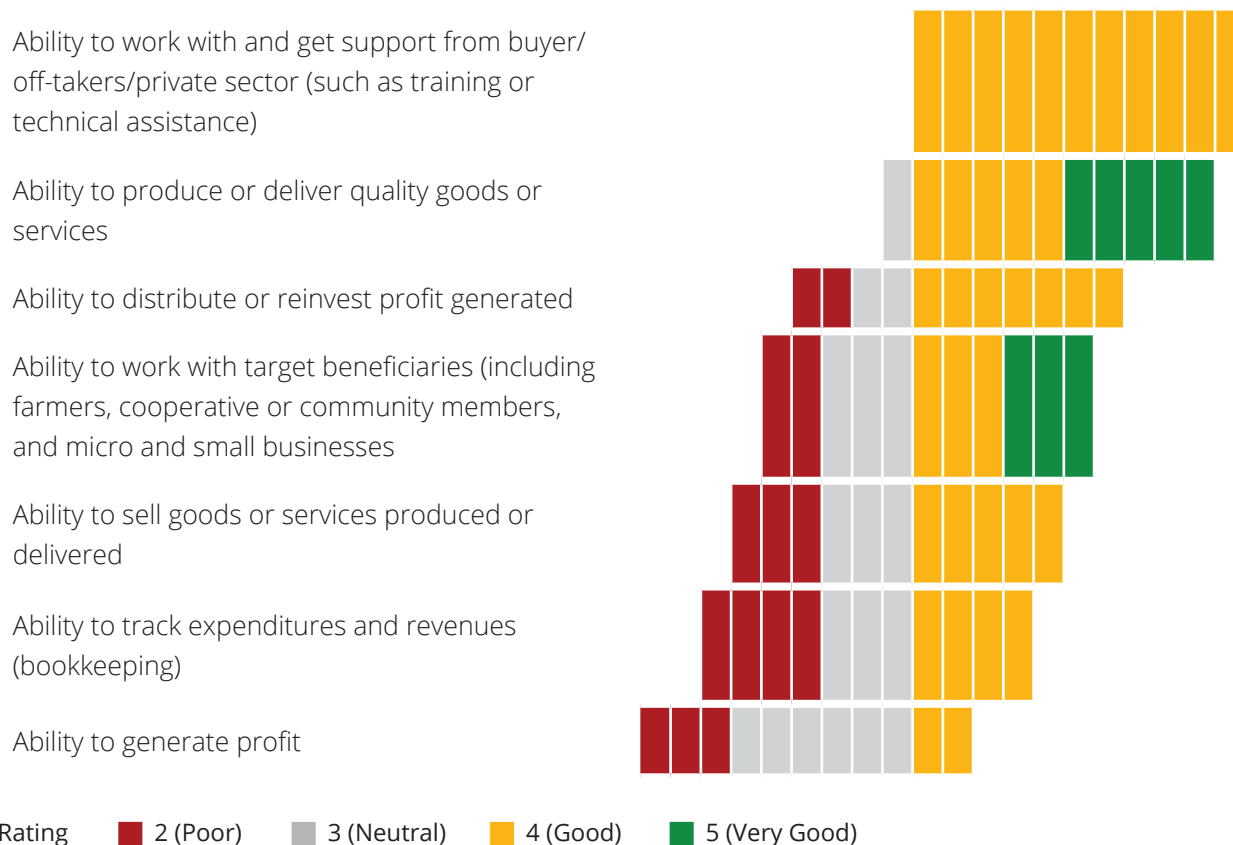
District	Name of MSME	Commodity	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit/Loss
West Aceh	UKM Arlamba	Water hyacinth handicraft	143,125,000	103,706,522	39,418,478
Bantaeng	Koperasi Akar Tani	Coffee	90,000,000	116,850,000	-26,850,000
	BUMDES Layar Terkembang	Seaweed processing			
North Lombok	Pokdarwis Bayan	Village tourism	43,285,000	36,850,000	6,435,000
	Pokdarwis Genggelang	Village tourism	695,000,000	250,000,000	445,000,000
Pacitan	BUMDES Mokaf Bogati	Modified cassava flour	210,000,000	156,000,000	54,000,000
Pekalongan	Koperasi Berdikari Makmur	Green tea	25,437,000	16,570,500	8,866,500

District	Name of MSME	Commodity	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit/Loss
Pemalang	BUMDESMA Belik	Agro-tourism	65,000,000	46,250,000	18,750,000
	Koperasi Tani Harapan	Coffee	24,475,000	81,200,000	-56,725,000
Trenggalek	BUMDESMA Sari Bumi	Rhizome chips	136,000,000	76,000,000	60,000,000
	BUMDES Banjar	Coconut husk processing			
Grand Total			1,432,322,000	883,427,022	548,894,978

Beyond financial performance, KOMPAK surveyed 11 business groups in June 2020 to assess how effectively they performed in areas they received assistance. Results were mixed. Business groups reported a strong ability to get support from buyers and other private sector agencies. This is also reflected in field reports, with training activities and partnerships beginning to be established. However, two of the functions that business groups assessed as worst performance were also two of the most important categories: bookkeeping and the ability to generate a profit. More than two thirds of the business groups expressed either a neutral or poor rating for these core functions.



How effectively did the business group function for the following categories



Type of workers benefiting from market linkages pilots

A list of examples of types of workers is provided below, with payment approach, estimated number of workers, and monthly salaries. Given the diversity of models and types of beneficiaries, it has been challenging to develop a standardised accurate way to capture the number of beneficiaries and flow-on effects (such as increased incomes) from the market linkages pilots.

During the initial selection of leading commodities, KOMPAK sought to prioritise sectors that involve poor and disadvantaged people the most. Accordingly, the market linkage pilots have engaged poor people and women, either as direct or indirect beneficiaries. To maximise the benefits to these groups, KOMPAK regularly adjusts the individual plans to generate bigger opportunities for poor people and women. In a recent example, one of the business groups trading ginger and ginger products experienced increased demand, which required an additional 20 additional hectares of plantation. Through negotiations with the business group, KOMPAK ensured that 30% of newly planted areas were managed by poor farmers in the community.

KOMPAK planned a more comprehensive evaluation to account for beneficiaries and flow-on effects in 2020, but this has been postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19.

Examples of workers benefiting from market linkages pilots

District	Type and description of work	Type of working and payment arrangements	# of workers	Estimated per person monthly earnings (IDR)
Aceh	Handicraft makers who collect raw water hyacinth, process it, and weave baskets and other goods	Paid per goods made or delivered (such as kg or # of items)	67	1,200,000
Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara	Lodge owners providing accommodation for visitors	Paid per night visitor	25	400,000
	Performers conduct traditional performances	Paid per each performance for visitors	80	1,000,000
	Tour guides accompanying visitors to villages	Paid per tour they lead	12	3,600,000
East Java	Processing of cassava into <i>mocaf bogati</i> flour	Paid for time worked (such as per day or per hour)	5	1,200,000
	Processing coconut fibre into derivative products (such as Cocobristel)	Paid for time worked (such as per day or per hour)	5	900,000
South Sulawesi	Farmers to grow and dry coffee beans	Paid per kilogram processed and sold	10	312,500

Expand collaboration with the private sector and government

The market linkages model has been successful in providing training and networking opportunities between larger businesses and village-level MSME owners and government officials. KOMPAK helped facilitate 22 events, with 1,875 people (49% female) participating.

These events included online marketing training for about 30 MSMEs from West Aceh and North Lombok in June 2020. The training was facilitated by Shopee, an e-commerce platform,

and the Ministry of Villages. The training aimed to provide MSMEs with tools to access markets beyond local buyers. KOMPAK also facilitated workshops to support MSMEs (including *BUMDES*) to access alternative finance through crowdfunding. These workshops were a collaboration between KOMPAK, Ministry of Villages, and crowdfunding companies, including IGrow, Tani Fund, and Santara.

In the initial stages of the pandemic, KOMPAK supported *BUMDES* from Trenggalek, Pematang and Sumbawa, to become distribution agents of non-cash social assistance in the local government program, while procuring goods from local MSMEs. KOMPAK also supported the Ministry of Villages to draft a guideline to assist *BUMDES* to become distribution agents of non-cash social assistance in Ministry of Social Affairs' non-cash social assistance program. This initiative was postponed due to the recent pivot to stop non-cash social assistance.

Support institutionalisation of the Market Linkages model

KOMPAK is now focusing on further strengthening the market linkages model and promoting its institutionalisation at both the national and local levels. At the national level, BAPPENAS is a strong champion of the approach. They have incorporated it into the government's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020–2024), and introduced the model to the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Villages. The Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises has included key elements of the market linkages approach into the National Strategy on the Development of MSMEs, which is being rolled out in 2021. The elements adopted from KOMPAK's pilot include coordination mechanisms, incentives for private sector development, and use of government grants to promote business innovation.

Other efforts to disseminate and institutionalise the market linkages model include:

- Market linkages guidelines have been completed and tested by intended primary users. Although the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the training on these guidelines, KOMPAK used them as a reference to assist some districts in replicating the market linkages model.
- KOMPAK conducted a rapid assessment on key gaps on SME Financing and webinars on P2P lending and crowdfunding. A thorough understanding of financing options is critical to reduce reliance of SMEs on grants.

- In 2020, in an effort to assess replicability of the model, KOMPAK supported BAPPENAS to conduct a survey with more than 2500 MSMEs. The survey focused on assessing how the government can improve policies to accelerate the development of MSMEs during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. KOMPAK is using the outcome recommendations of the survey to further improve the market linkages model.

Going forward, for the model to be more successful, KOMPAK will seek to:

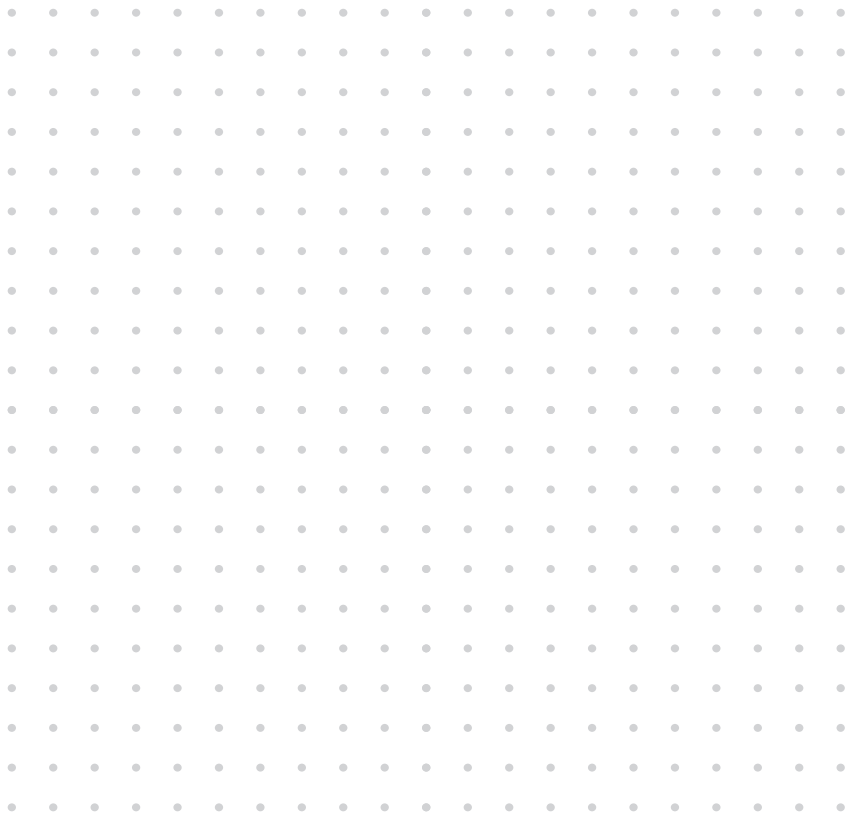
- Improve profitability: The foundation for a local economic development activity is that it leads to the creation of jobs and improves people's incomes. KOMPAK needs to examine the model and its value for money. There needs to be an analysis of how to increase revenues and profits, and whether some approaches work better than others.
- Greater focus on vulnerable groups and women: There is only limited evidence the market linkages model provides greater income-generating opportunities for women and vulnerable groups. In every category that KOMPAK collected data, there was a majority of men (staff = 43% female; beneficiaries = 45% female). KOMPAK's data collection may undercount some female participation (such as women undertaking processing at home, while men sell to the *BUMDES*), but this pilot will need to better demonstrate the benefits for women and vulnerable groups for it to be more widely adopted by local governments.
- Greater standardisation and replicability of the model: The model has proven successful in some locations, such as village tourism in North Lombok. However, replicating this success can be challenging. To replicate models, KOMPAK needs to elaborate lessons and key ingredients of success that can be applied in other villages with similar business opportunities (such as tourism or agriculture).
- Strengthen evidence on the effectiveness of the approach: A rigorous evaluation and strong monitoring system is needed to assist decision-makers to better understand how effective the model is and under what circumstances it works best. KOMPAK has developed new approaches for monitoring – some which are detailed earlier – but there remain gaps in being able to capture and assess flow-on benefits for secondary beneficiaries, such as farmers.

Early examples of replication

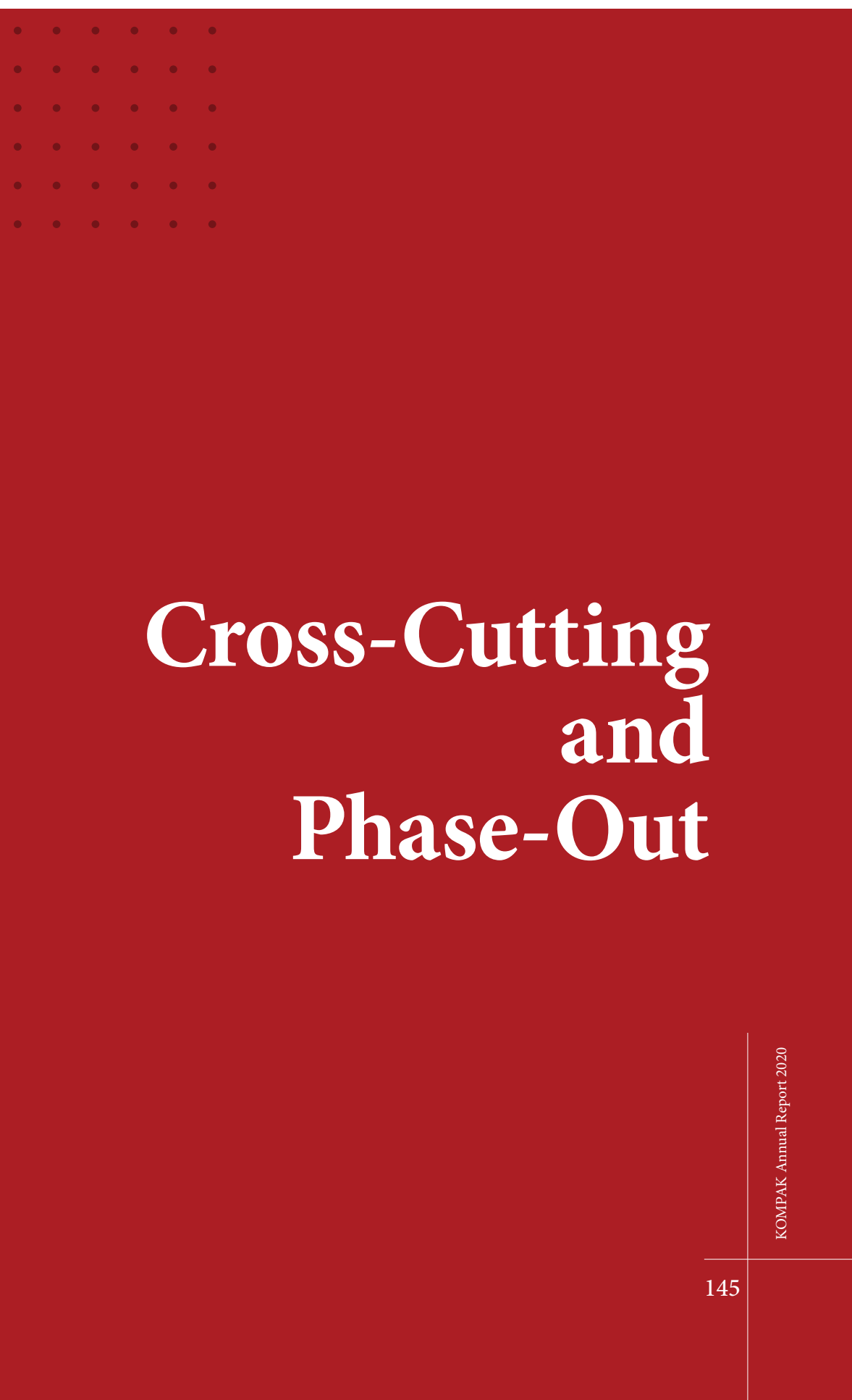
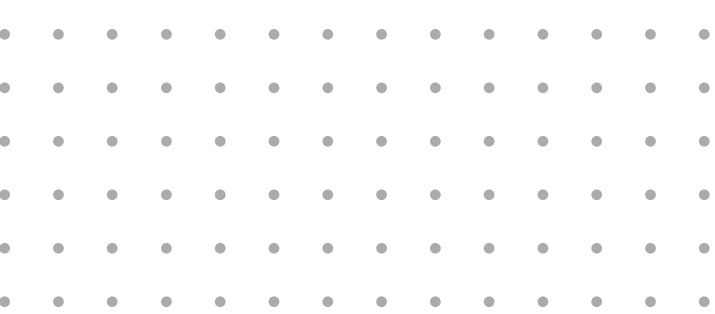
Encouragingly, the West Aceh, Trenggalek, and Pacitan District Governments have replicated the market linkages model beyond the initially-supported commodities.

The East Java Provincial Government adopted the market linkages model as part of their 15-year-old Anti-Poverty Program (APP). KOMPAK supported the East Java Provincial Government to prepare the necessary guidelines and manuals. The redesigned APP will be piloted in five districts in 2022.

The Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs has also shown interest in replicating the market linkages model as part of the National Strategy for SME development. KOMPAK has assisted the ministry in selecting locations and commodities, and developing guidelines and manuals to pilot the approach in 2022.







Cross-Cutting and Phase-Out

Cross-Cutting and Phase-Out

COVID-19 Priority: Explore digital solutions to measure and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



95%

Activities in revised 2020 Annual Workplan have been completed.



94%

Completed activities are classified as meet or above expectations.

Note: Completion stages refer to the original 2020 annual workplan, where KOMPAK identified activities aimed in institutionalising our most effective models and influencing policy change.

CROSS-CUTTING INNOVATIONS

Trenggalek District Government: Strengthen integration and analytics of social protection data (*Bansos 360*)

From late 2019, KOMPAK began working with the Trenggalek District Government to improve the use of digital technologies to help solve challenges it faced. When the pandemic hit, KOMPAK and the Trenggalek District Government identified an urgent need to cross-check data on social assistance recipients.

KOMPAK set out to develop a system that could help the district government to answer whether:

- Social assistance is targeting the right households and individuals.
- The current planning approach and resourcing for social assistance needs is appropriate.
- The population data in the integrated social welfare data (DTKS) is accurate.

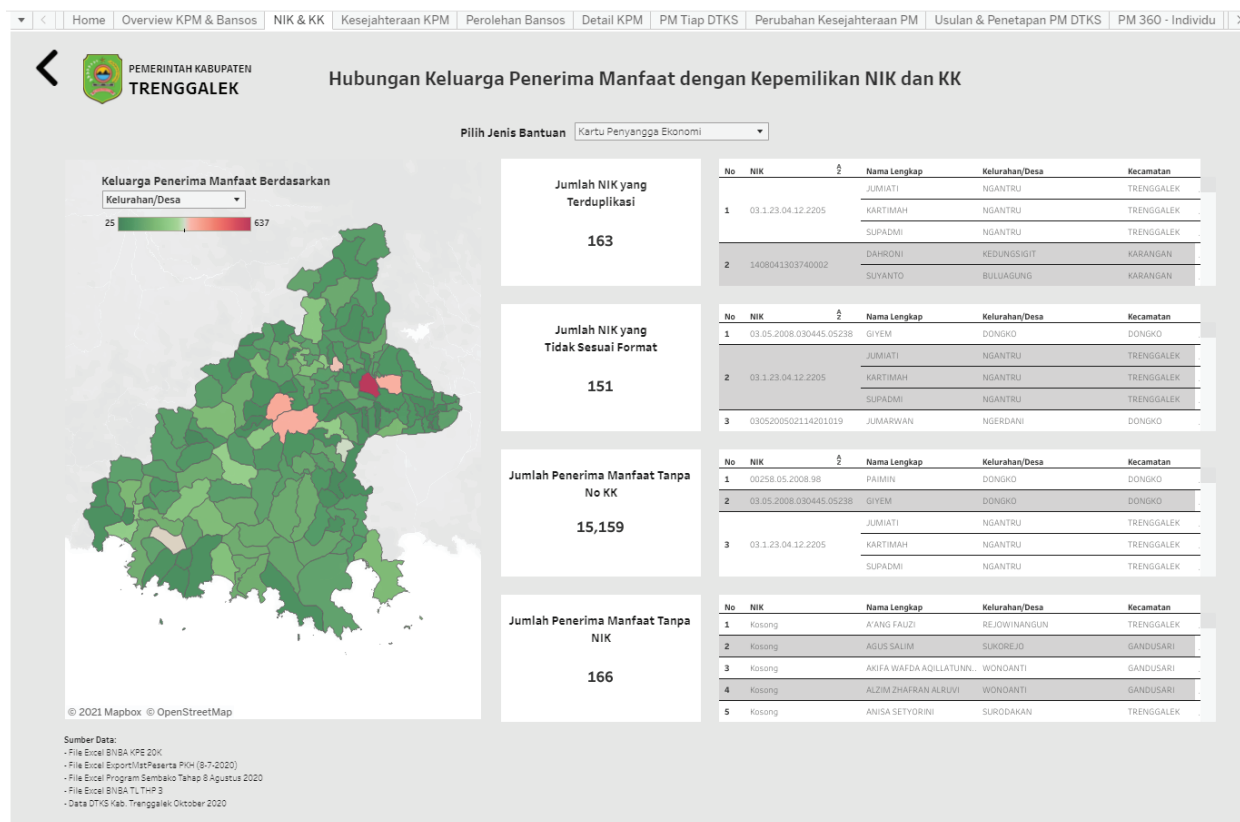
To achieve this, KOMPAK developed a data pipeline that joins eight datasets from national and local governments, using individuals' national identity number (*Nomor Induk Kependudukan/NIK*) as the unique identifier. This enables analysis of individual records and prevents duplication. However, data matching was challenging, because of incomplete NIK data in the datasets and the lack of standardised data protocols, making it difficult to align the fields between datasets.

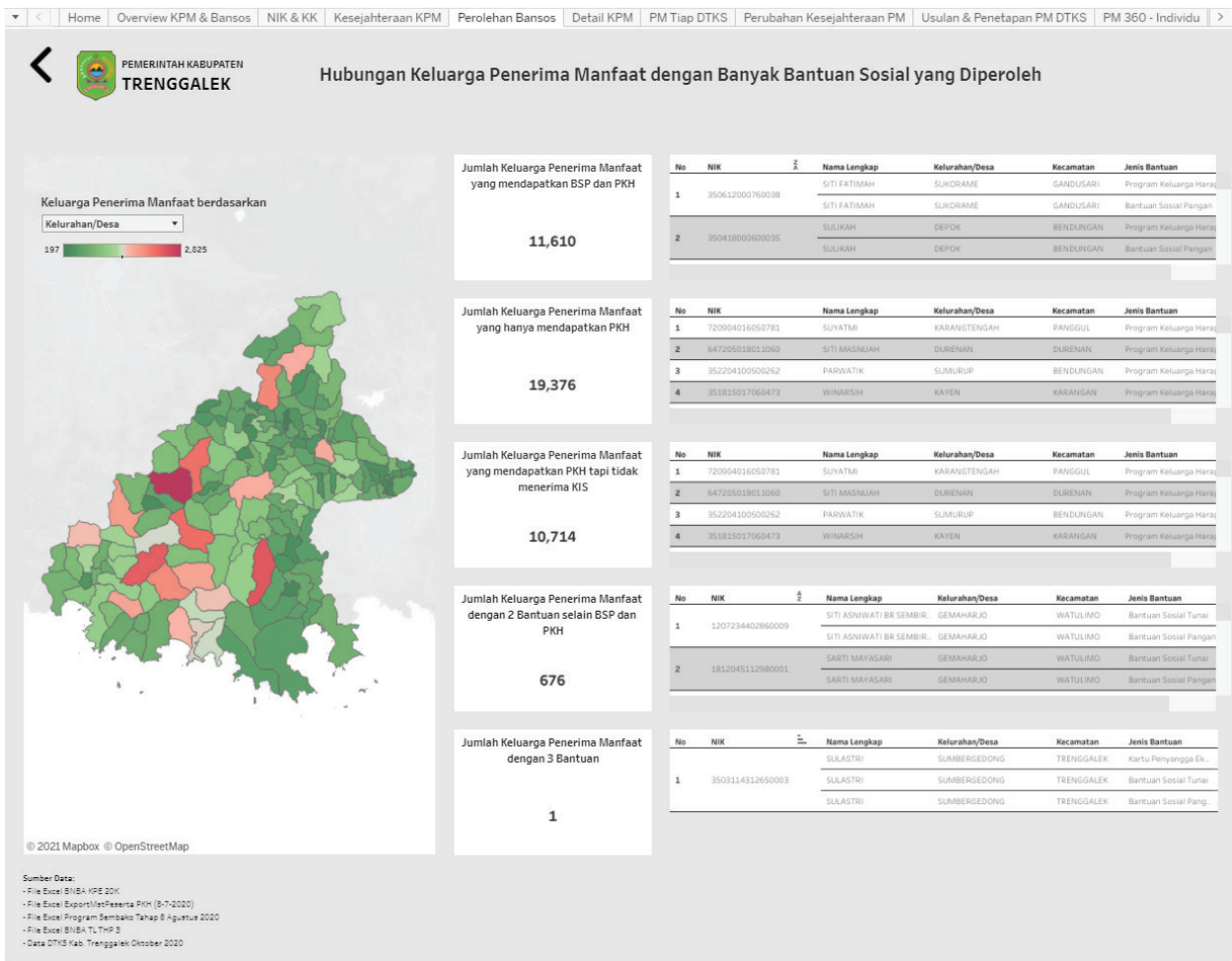
Based on this data pipeline, KOMPAK and the Trenggalek District Government designed dashboards and supporting systems – called the *Bansos 360* – to generate analysis that responds to the above questions.

	Acquire Data	Analyse Data	Act Upon Data
Objectives	Obtain complete, up-to-date data from every touchpoint of the social assistance stakeholder	Obtain information and insights from all the data held	Make decisions, formulate policies, and implement data-driven programs
Stage 1	Initiate the Ecosystem		
Stage 2	Develop the Ecosystem		
Stage 3	Open the Ecosystem		

Bansos 360 provides data visualisation dashboards to Trenggalek decision-makers and has proven useful in helping local governments distribute social assistance more effectively. It is now operational, but need to be migrated to the district government's communication and information office (*Diskominfo*) ecosystems. During 2020 KOMPAK delivered the following *Bansos 360* outputs:

- Five *Bansos 360* data visualisation dashboards developed to help the Trenggalek Social Office team in identifying incomplete, inaccurate existing social assistance data, as well as to plan future social assistance programs and target beneficiaries.
- Data visualisation and data engineering training provided to the Trenggalek Communication and Information Office to access the full potential of the *Bansos 360* platform.
- Data collected from various sources in Trenggalek District to inform the development of later stages of *Bansos 360* in 2021.
- Roadmap and Blueprint developed for all stages of *Bansos 360* to assist further development of the platform.





Screenshot of two of the *Bansos 360* dashboards

Mobile application and dashboard: Support health services for pregnant women

Since March 2019, KOMPAK has been piloting two mobile applications in three districts to monitor pregnant women, new mothers, and their newborns. The *Aplikasi Bidan* (Midwives App) for *Pemantauan Wilayah Setempat Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak* (Maternal Child Health Surveillance or PWS KIA) was developed by SEHATI, a private health technology company. It is being trialled in 13 local clinics in Bener Meriah (Aceh), and 10 local clinics across Pangkajene and Islands/Pangkep (South Sulawesi).

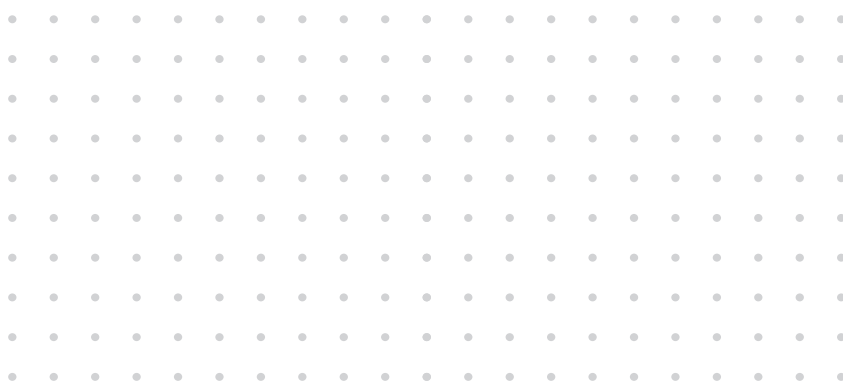
Another application – *Sistem Informasi Ibu dan Bayi* (Information System for Mothers and Babies or SiBuBa) – developed by the Bondowoso District Government in East Java is also being piloted.

The applications are tablet-based, enabling electronic data entry, automated analysis through dashboards and prompts, and a digitised and searchable copy of the maternal and child health handbook. They enable the identification of high-risk pregnancies, provide prompts for follow-up and referrals, and the ability to generate more accurate and automated reports for health centres and the district health office, to support planning and outreach initiatives.

By June 2020, there were 375 midwives using the application and 483 pregnant women registered. By the end of 2020, those numbers rose to 419 midwives and 697 pregnant mothers. In Aceh and South Sulawesi, KOMPAK and SEHATI provided training-of-trainers to the district government and health offices to enable them to independently manage the application and datasets. There was also a series of training-of-trainers on using the application to relay guidelines on COVID-19 preventions and to monitor infections among pregnant women.

KOMPAK plans to complete an independent evaluation of the pilots in early 2021. This will assess how effective the applications have been in improving health services for pregnant women and the sustainability of the model. The Pangkep District Government, as at March 2021, has budgeted IDR 350 million for continuing this program and scheduled training for 26 other midwives from 13 *Puskesmas*.

As part of the pilot, KOMPAK conducted a survey to assess the perceived importance and satisfaction with the Midwives App and PWS KIA dashboard. Respondents included 77 midwives and 26 officers appointed to operate the dashboard. Across respondent categories, and in both districts, over 70% of respondents considered these applications and dashboard important or very important. Similarly, over 75% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the applications and dashboard.



PHASE-OUT

As part of the transition to the flagship approach, KOMPAK has been phasing out activities outside this framework. This includes health and education-specific interventions, the UMD program, and support being provided through PEKKA for GESI-specific interventions (such as *Paradigta Academy*).

Support innovations for remote area health and education services (Pangkep district, South Sulawesi)

In the education area, KOMPAK is phasing out its direct support for health and education services to the Pangkep District Government in South Sulawesi. For the past two years, KOMPAK has been assisting the district government to pilot remote schooling for children working at sea (known as Boat Class or *Kelas Perahu*). The model has proven useful during the pandemic, with the district government expanding the approach to four island-based sub-districts and from 42 to 123 schools. KOMPAK and INOVASI provided assistance on the development of guidelines and remote learning materials, and to set up extra pay incentives for teachers who assist Boat Class students.

As a result of our advocacy, the local government allocated incentives to teachers to assist students going to sea, greatly increasing the sustainability of the program beyond KOMPAK. In 2020, IDR 250 million from the APBD budget was successfully allocated to fund 60 Boat Class teachers, where in the previous year the budget allocation had not specifically stated its allocation for Boat Class. The local government is continuing this funding for Boat Class teachers in its 2021 budget.

In the health area, in the same district of Pangkep, KOMPAK had been supporting a model called *Perahu Sehat Pulau Bahagia* (PSBB) to improve quality and reach of health services to island communities. Building on the results of a rapid assessment in December 2019, KOMPAK supported the development of new guidelines for boat-based health services and helped secure additional funding from the district government. In 2020, KOMPAK worked with the local government to update these guidelines with measures to reduce risks of inter-island transmission of COVID-19. In addition, KOMPAK continued to advocate for the sustainability of the model. KOMPAK facilitated Memoranda of Understanding between the Puskesmas and six

villages to increase the frequency of outreach services from once a year to four times a year for each of the 16 islands that are served by the *Puskesmas*. Moreover, the villages committed funding from their village budget to support these services. The PSPB model also incorporates inclusion approaches, whereby with KOMPAK's technical assistance the local *Puskesmas* collects gender and disability disaggregated data. This has led to an increase in outreach for vulnerable groups.

For longer-term sustainability, Pangkep District Government is expanding the PSBB model at the district level. They have also included the program in the District's Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). They have allocated to cover wider cooperation between *Puskesmas* and villages. PSBB services will be expanded to include clinical services.

Universitas Membangun Desa: Promote better linkages between universities and local governments

Students at over 3,000 Indonesian universities usually undertake community service projects as part of their undergraduate studies, which are known as *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* (KKN). The *Universitas Membangun Desa* (UMD), initiated by KOMPAK in partnership with the Ministry of Villages, aims to mobilise the *KKN* program to support village development. It aligns with the higher education institutions' mandates on community development through *KKN* and the Village Law.²⁰ KOMPAK has piloted the UMD model since 2016, commonly known as UMD-Thematic *KKN* program (sector focused).

An evaluation of UMD was completed in 2019 by KOMPAK. This identified three main outcomes of the pilot: firstly, as an effective mechanism of facilitating collaboration between higher-level education institutions and village governments; secondly, greater relevance of the *KKN* program to village needs; and, thirdly, evidence of adoption and expansion of the model to non-pilot locations. In June 2020, there were over 300 villages participating in the UMD-Thematic *KKN* program.

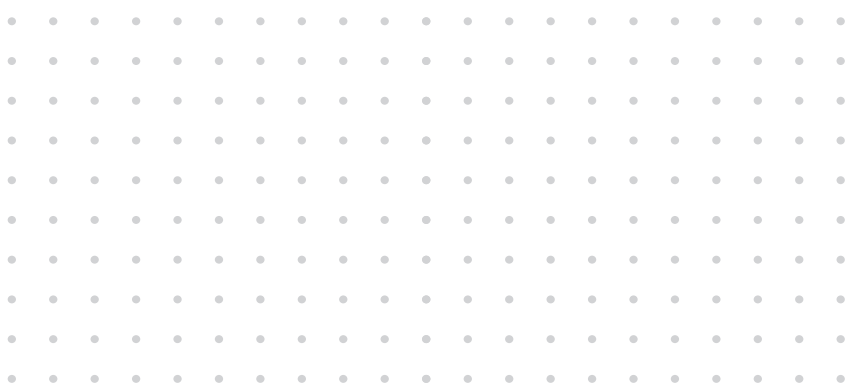
The evaluation also identified areas to improve coordination, buy-in, and sustainability of the model. Further efforts are needed to better identify and harness the strengths of the academic

²⁰ One of Three Pillars of Higher Education Institutions (*Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi*) based on Law No.12 /12 of 2003 and Law No. 12 of 2012.

and student community and to assist village governments to strategically use these resources. To help bridge this gap, Inspirasi UMD+ (<https://inspirasi-umd.id>) was developed. This is an online platform, managed by the Ministry of Villages, where village governments can request support and outline their requirements. On the supply side, students and academics can then match their skills and availability with these needs. The platform has proven resilient during the pandemic, with some services – such as software development – now able to be delivered online.

As part of KOMPAK's phase-out activities in 2020, on the following outcomes can be reported:

- Managing the Digital Platform, KOMPAK initiated the learning forum: Webinar *Untuk Desa* (WUD), and has completed 12 sessions in 2020, since its first forum in June 2020. Sessions have engaged 1,121 participants throughout the year, contributing to the implementation of online UMD–KKN adopted by several universities under the guidance of Ministry of Religious Affairs; and 224 users have been accommodated in the platform, including eight companies and start-ups as partners in the platform. KOMPAK will continue the Webinar *Untuk Desa* series in 2021.
- By the end of 2020, 24 universities have adopted the model, involving more than 13,000 students in more than 500 villages.
- West Nusa Tenggara Province has endorsed the UMD–KKN model to be implemented in collaboration with *Disdukcapil*, engaging nine universities in four KOMPAK-assisted districts. Technical Guidelines for Thematic UMD–KKN Civil Registration Services are freely available for any higher education institution who wishes to adopt the model.
- Pangkep District, supported by a *Bupati* decree in 2019, continues to implement the model, engaging 14 universities, and has established one new unit in the government structure to ensure the implementation of the model.
- Aceh has also adopted the collaboration model, establishing a consortium of higher education institutions to optimise *SEPAKAT* when designing the community development program.







Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

— Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

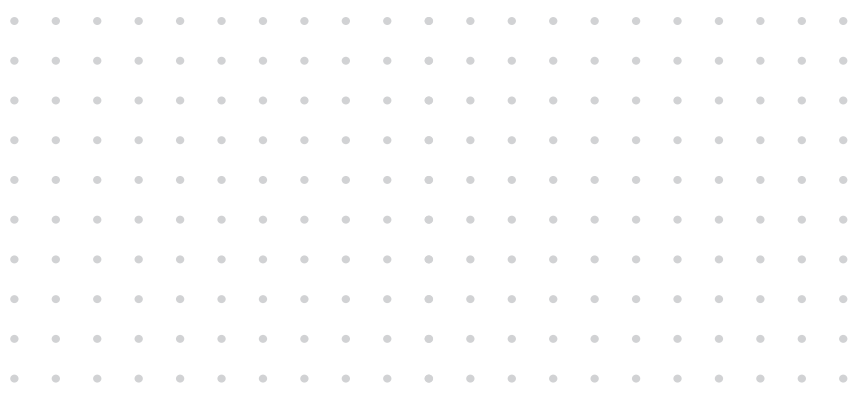
Throughout 2020, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has put at risk the gains made on gender equality and social inclusion. Research by KOMPAK and partners highlights how the pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities, disproportionately affecting women, the elderly, children, people living in poverty, migrant workers, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.²¹

Evidence shows that these groups are facing increased hardships. Livelihoods and access to services have been seriously disrupted, with vulnerable groups experiencing large declines in incomes. Social and travel restrictions also limit the ability of these groups to participate more fully in local government planning and response efforts.

In response, KOMPAK is strengthening evidence and policy resources on vulnerability and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) dynamics, and supporting the Government of Indonesia to adopt policies and programs that more effectively address barriers to inclusion and opportunities for participation in the COVID-19 response.

In 2020, as part of our transition to the flagship approach, KOMPAK phased out GESI-specific activities and made the strategic decision to integrate gender equality and social inclusion perspectives at

21 BAPPENAS, PUSKAPA, UNICEF, and KOMPAK (2020). *Racing Against Time: A Policy Paper on the Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 – Impacts on Children and Vulnerable Individuals*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS of the Republic of Indonesia; DPO Network for Inclusive COVID-19-Response (2020). *Those Who Move and Those Who are Exposed to Pandemic Period: Voice of Disability from Indonesia. Rapid Assessment Report on the Impact of COVID-19 – for People with Disabilities*, Jakarta; PEKKA (2020). *COVID-19 – Social Assistance Program Monitoring Report*.



all levels and stages of policies, programs, and projects. Through a mainstreaming approach, KOMPAK can better advocate GESI issues as an integral part of the flagship activities at the national and sub-national levels, especially by directly engaging CSOs and disabled people's organisation (DPO) partners and communities. Importantly, all of KOMPAK's phased-out GESI-specific activities have been adopted by local governments or continued by CSOs.

In 2020, as a critical step in our mainstreaming work, KOMPAK introduced GESI tagging in the internal management information system (MIS). This enabled a more systematic approach to provide GESI-related technical inputs across all flagship activities. In 2020, KOMPAK conducted 923 activities, with 196 out of them reporting GESI-mainstreaming measures. In 2021, KOMPAK will focus on capturing disability-disaggregated data from all flagships.

Strengthen evidence and policy resources on gender, vulnerability, and people with disabilities

In 2020, KOMPAK and partners conducted four major research projects that directly analyse the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable groups.²² The aim of these projects is to support the government's response to COVID-19 by providing the government with evidence-based recommendations that can inform national and local policies and priorities.

Surveys on the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people with disabilities

KOMPAK supported a rapid assessment on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people with disabilities (PWD). The online survey was conducted collaboratively with the Inclusive COVID-19

22 Ibid

Response DPO Network (*Jaringan DPO Respon COVID-19 Inklusif*) – a network of 34 Disabled People’s Organisations – MAHKOTA, PEDULI, AIPJ2, and other international development agencies. The survey collected information from over 1,500 respondents across 32 provinces.

The study found that COVID-19 has significantly adversely affected the income of PWD. Six in seven (86%) of PWD surveyed reported a decline in income since the pandemic started. Those working in the informal sector have been hit particularly hard, with reductions in income from 50% to 80%. In the formal sector, incomes had declined 20%. Those with occupations that rely on direct interaction with customers (e.g. massage therapists or hairdressers) suffered the largest declines in income, while a small proportion (<2%) – mostly tailors – have seen incomes improve due to orders for personal protective equipment, such as cloth masks and medical gowns. The study also found that certain groups have suffered the biggest drops in income. This includes people over 60 years old, those with no or little formal education, and those with multiple disabilities.

KOMPAK and MAHKOTA have followed up this survey with a more detailed qualitative study in seven provinces to provide more context and depth. Preliminary findings confirm that PWDs have suffered substantial losses in economic opportunities due to COVID-19, and also face additional challenges in accessing medications and healthcare. Women in households with family members who have disability have also been directly affected, due to their dual role as caregivers, causing a loss in economic opportunities.

The study also found that coverage for assistance has increased significantly compared with the early stage of the pandemic, including the Village Fund Cash Assistance (known as *BLT-Dana Desa*), which allows communities to cover residents in need who are missing out on national social protection response schemes, providing much-needed assistance to people with disabilities. The study also highlighted the need for measures to ensure data quality standards on registering people with disabilities.

Based on the results of both these studies, KOMPAK developed a policy brief in collaboration with MAHKOTA. KOMPAK’s focus in this brief is squarely on health impacts, education, gender dynamics, and the response of village governments in assisting people with disabilities through social assistance programs (particularly *BLT-Dana Desa*). The report will be published in 2021.

Survey to understand the impact of COVID-19 on women and vulnerable groups

In June 2020, PEKKA with support from KOMPAK, MAMPU, and Women's Voice and Leadership (WVL-GAC) conducted a survey of over 6,000 households in 17 provinces. The survey provided insights on the impact of the pandemic on women and vulnerable groups, the accuracy of existing social protection datasets, and the challenges of inclusive village consultation processes given social distancing restrictions.

Survey participants' characteristics illustrate some of the intersectionality of vulnerability that communities often deal with.

Vulnerability	Percentage of respondents
Female-headed household	20.13%
Highest level of education elementary level/ <i>Sekolah Dasar</i>	50.03%
Informal sector workers	87.7%
Family members with disabilities	4.35%
Elderly family members live in the household	18.15%

The key takeaway was that community-based approaches to data collection and service delivery are critical to effective distribution of social assistance and should be included in national policy. This includes involving the community in the monitoring and distribution of *BLT-Dana Desa*, implementing outreach programs in villages to identify and register vulnerable groups, using village information systems to document these groups and their vulnerabilities, and verification and validation of DTKS data at the community level.

The main challenges identified include:

- Accuracy of data on vulnerable groups. Inaccuracies on marriage status and legal identity can cause duplications or exclusion from programs. Community-based data collection and management has proven the most effective means of verification and validation of existing datasets, such as for DTKS and civil registration.

- Women and marginalised groups are still excluded from many village consultation processes. Some of the causes include inadequate enforcement/regulation, inappropriate timing of the consultation, and over-representation by elite groups. This requires clear guidelines and training for village officials, as well as mechanisms to monitor and enforce or incentivise inclusiveness.
- Affirmative programs for women and marginalised groups need to be further strengthened to respond to specific needs of each group; for example, sexual and reproductive health services for women, support to caregivers (predominantly mothers) to oversee online schooling of their children, and other services, particularly during the pandemic, for groups, such as people with disabilities, the elderly and children.

The findings and recommendations were advocated through a webinar titled, 'Feminisation of Poverty and the Effectiveness of Social Assistance in responding to COVID-19 Pandemic'. The Minister of Villages was keynote speaker and more than 1,200 ministry representatives, local government officials, and community members attended.

Policy paper on responding to and preventing COVID-19 impacts on children and vulnerable individuals

BAPPENAS – with assistance from PUSKAPA, UNICEF, and KOMPAK – published a policy paper that outlines the key groups most vulnerable to COVID-19, recommendations for future response efforts, and estimates of the number of vulnerable individuals – using modified definitions – that should be targeted for social assistance.

The main point from the policy paper is that vulnerability to COVID-19 is not solely defined by poverty. The pandemic can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, while newly vulnerable groups are emerging. Hence, social assistance and other COVID-19 response measures should not only target poor individuals and households, but take into account an expanded and more dynamic measure of vulnerability.²³

²³ Please refer to the CRVS section of this report for further details.

Research paper on gender equality and social inclusion aspects of the BANGGA Papua Program

KOMPAK collaborates with MAHKOTA providing support to Papua Province Government in the development and implementation of BANGGA Papua (*Bangun Generasi dan Keluarga Papua Sejahtera*, or Building the Welfare of Papuan Generations and Families). BANGGA Papua is a universal child grant program initiated by the Papua Provincial Government, using the Special Autonomy (*Otonomi Khusus* or *Otsus*) Fund. In July 2020, there were 23,000 mothers and female guardians receiving benefits for 32,000 children. Beyond the program's objectives – to increase the nutritional intake of indigenous Papuan children, stimulate the micro economy from village to district level, and reduce poverty in target areas – the program has a strong gender equality and social inclusion focus by targeting women and children of indigenous Papuans as main beneficiaries.

KOMPAK conducted a study (due to be published in 2021) of the BANGGA Papua program from a gender equality and social inclusion perspective. The study was informed by a combination of primary and secondary data sources, including interviews and focus group discussions undertaken across the three pilot districts in March 2020. The report and its recommendations complement the BANGGA Papua Process Evaluation published in late 2020.

Overall, the study concluded that the initial design of the BANGGA Papua program and the program's objectives are in line with GESI values and principles. Cash transfers to women – based on their feedback – is giving them greater control over the use of these funds and is leading to improvements in children's health and nutrition.

The research showed that the BANGGA Papua program is demonstrating positive early indications of change, but also some unintended impacts. It will be important for the provincial government and development partners to closely monitor these changes, both positive and negative, and adjust the program and messaging accordingly. There needs to be an honest assessment of the risks of the program and an understanding of the potential negative impacts that can occur from continuing, scaling up or down, or changing the program design. The program has enormous potential, but for this to be realised it must be continually reviewed and improved. Refer to the PFM section of this report for further details on KOMPAK's assistance.

Recommendations from various studies mentioned above have been used to support advocacy for a more inclusive COVID-19 response by national and local governments. For example, in line with the findings of the KOMPAK-funded PUSKAPA study on the definition of vulnerability (*Perluasan Makna Kerentanan*), KOMPAK advocated for the inclusion of vulnerable groups, heads of female-headed households, people with disabilities, and the elderly, as well as people with no legal documents as key target groups for the local governments' social protection programs. The proposed criteria on vulnerable groups were adopted in district regulations related to the government's response to COVID-19.

Some key highlights of KOMPAK's advocacy and outreach activities include:

- In November 2020 KOMPAK contributed good practices and lessons learned on inclusive basic services in *Temu Inklusi* – a bi-annual national forum on disability issues in Indonesia. Local government champions in three KOMPAK-assisted districts presented their local innovations in mainstreaming disability-inclusive principles into CRVS services in Aceh, the education system in Pekalongan, Central Java, and the local development decision-making process in Trenggalek, East Java. Some significant improvements that resulted from these approaches. For example, the number of inclusive schools increased from seven to 20 for elementary level, and from three to 20 junior high level, through the *Gerakan Kudu Sekolah* Program in Pekalongan. A total of 323 out-of-school children with disabilities were identified and given the opportunity to attend school.
- KOMPAK together with DPOs and other development agencies developed a policy brief on planning school services for people with disabilities as part of the Grand Strategy of People with Disabilities (*Rencana Induk Penyandang Disabilitas/RIPD*) with DPOs and other development agencies' participants of *Temu Inklusi*.



Implement programs to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, and social inclusion

KOMPAK has provided assistance to improve the inclusiveness of basic service delivery and social assistance. This is through cross-cutting investments in village information systems and civil registration, community participation and social accountability mechanisms, and women's empowerment initiatives.

Data collection

KOMPAK has been working with village and district governments to improve the collection and use of data on vulnerable groups to enable more targeted COVID-19 response activities. This has been achieved through strengthening the role and capacity of CRVS facilitators, who have been used to actively identify and assist women and vulnerable individuals to obtain relevant documents, such as birth certificates. This model has proven vital in the response to COVID-19, in complementing social protection programs and improving datasets for village information systems. These information systems are becoming an essential tool in identifying beneficiaries for social protection programs and in verifying and validating data in the DTKS.

Community participation

Effective representation of women and vulnerable groups in planning and implementing the COVID-19 response is a high priority for KOMPAK. Evidence across sectors demonstrates that policies that do not consult women or include them in decision-making are simply less effective, and can even do harm.²⁴

KOMPAK has been a strong advocate to the government to strengthen community participation and accountability mechanisms, particularly for vulnerable groups. This has included the development and piloting of models, such as pre-planning forums for women and vulnerable groups (*Inclusive Musrenbang/Musyawah Khusus*), community feedback mechanisms (*Posko Aspirasi*), and social assistance programs (BANGGA Papua). These models have also proven useful in the COVID-19 response, providing an existing framework to engage women and vulnerable groups.²⁵

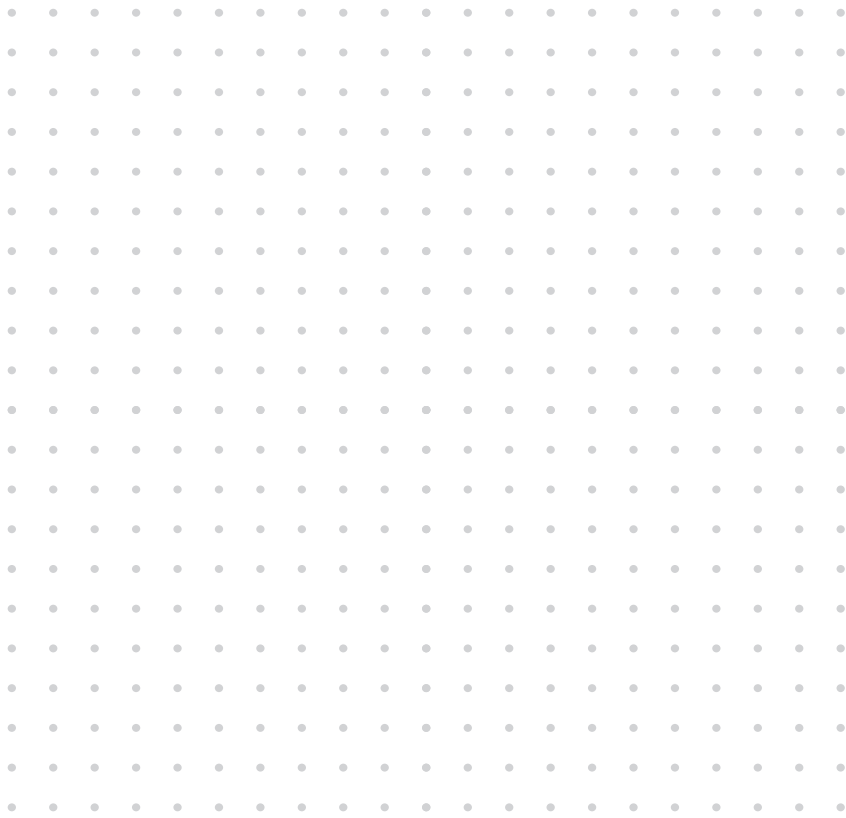
24 See (<https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>)

25 Please also refer to Social Accountability section of this report for details.

In early 2020, KOMPAK completed GESI assessments on two of these models: Inclusive *Musrenbang* and BANGGA Papua (outlined earlier).

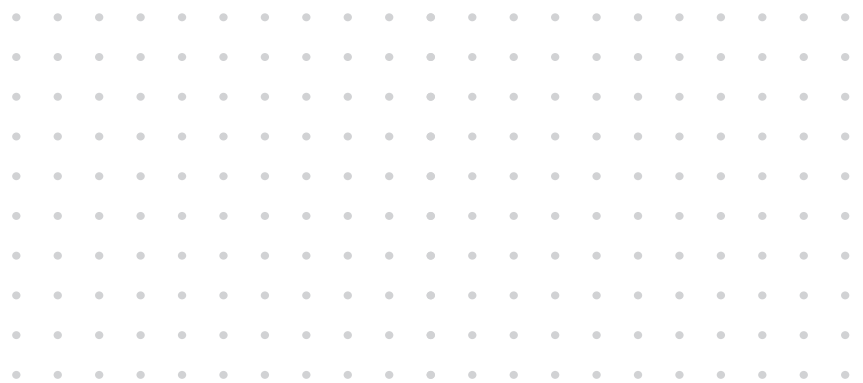
Inclusive *Musrenbang* was found to provide an opportunity for women and vulnerable groups to participate in the *Musrenbang* process, and increase their ability to achieve positive outcomes for their communities, such as increased budget allocations targeted at women and vulnerable groups. This is encouraging, given how that 75% of KOMPAK-assisted villages surveyed in December 2020 (outside of Papua) have adopted the model.

However, the assessment also found that the model can be strengthened with improvements to the overall guidelines and methodology of engaging vulnerable groups. The GESI team noted that these forums were usually overly formal at the village and sub-district levels with too many speeches, or too festive at the district level. This meant that there was not enough time allocated to seeking the views of vulnerable groups. Clarifying roles during the meetings, improving training for facilitators, improving identification through village information systems, and improving representation from villages and other levels of government will assist in improving the outcomes of these forums.



— Research

As KOMPAK approaches its final year before closing in June 2022, there is an increasing need to capture results and evidence to demonstrate the effectiveness of models piloted and technical assistance provided. This will provide KOMPAK and partners with evidence to inform development planning and sustainability, advocate for scaling and replication, and to assist in the handover of programs to government partners. The following is a list of major research and evaluation studies, in addition to ongoing technical assistance and analytical support being provided by KOMPAK.



List of major research and evaluation studies

Finalised or published in 2020²⁶

Responding to COVID-19

COVID-19 Impact on People with Disabilities in Indonesia

Objectives: To understand how COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects people with disabilities in numerous aspects, including social, economic, education, and potential contribution of PWD.

Main method: Quantitative.

Coverage: 1,683 respondents with disabilities from 32 provinces.

Analysis on the Impact of COVID-19 on ECED

Objectives: To produce an analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic impacts on *Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini* (PAUD) or Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED), and how the government policy responds to the ongoing situation.

Main method: Quantitative and Qualitative.

Coverage: Three districts (Brebes, Pematang, and Sumbawa).

Analysis of National Policy on COVID-19 Impacts on SMEs

Objectives: Measuring the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SMEs in Indonesia and identifying specific government policy alternatives to respond.

Main method: Quantitative and Qualitative.

Coverage: Across Indonesia.

²⁶ May not yet published for public, yet the analysis is final and limited dissemination is conducted.

General

Analysis of the 2019 APB Desa in KOMPAK Locations

Objectives: (1) Analyse village expenditure in KOMPAK-targeted locations to assess whether there is increased budget allocation for basic services (education and health); and (2) Explore factors that influence and incentivise shifts in spending at the village level.

Main method: Quantitative analysis of village budget and related district regulations.

Coverage: All KOMPAK-assisted villages.

Evaluation of UMD Initiative in Aceh, East Java, and South Sulawesi

Objectives: Address questions on whether KOMPAK's UMD model: (1) has been effective in connecting universities and students with villages and development projects; and (2) is an efficient approach to solve development problems.

Main method: Qualitative through the desk review of project documents, in-depth interviews, and value-for-money analysis.

Coverage: All UMD pilot universities, with selected case studies.

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Study of Financing Needs Profiling: Supply and Demand Gaps

Objectives: To identify the unserved segment of the MSEs and formulate the possible source of financing for those type of businesses.

Main method: Qualitative.

Coverage: Three districts in Central Java and East Java and one district in Yogyakarta.

General

Feasibility Study on Piloting Blockchain and Other Technology to Support BANGGA Papua

Objectives: To identify the feasibility of implementing blockchain or other technology that can support BANGGA Papua program to be delivered in an easier, faster, and more affordable manner.

Main method: Qualitative.

Coverage: Asmat District, Papua.

CRVS Mid-line Study

Objectives: (1) Assess CRVS-related changes between 2015 and 2019 and whether these changes were aligned with the desired outcomes; (2) Examine the contribution, if any, of KOMPAK-supported interventions or activities to those changes; (3) Investigate the state of and linkages between health, education, and social protection aspects and CRVS; and (4) Explore opportunities and challenges related to health and education services strengthening, as well as village strengthening, budget transparency, and social accountability in supporting CRVS.

Main method: Quantitative, with additional qualitative modules to understand the process and roles of KOMPAK/partners.

Coverage: Five provinces, 10 districts.

CRVS in Post-Disaster Situation

Objectives: (1) Collect information related to the post-disaster CRVS service recovery process; (2) Collect information on the use of population data in the post-disaster recovery process; (3) Develop a concept for CRVS services in a disaster preparedness strategy, disaster risk reduction, and emergency response mechanisms involving various stakeholders at the district, province, and national levels.

Main method: Qualitative.

Coverage: North Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara) and Sigi (Central Sulawesi).

General

CRVS for Marginalised Group

Objectives: (1) Identify the definitions and characteristics of vulnerable groups to CRVS services; (2) Review the policies of related line ministries with potential to reach out to the vulnerable groups; (3) Identify good practices for specific services that have been implemented in several locations; (4) Provide policy recommendations for more inclusive CRVS services.

Main method: Qualitative.

Coverage: Across Indonesia.

Budget Constraint Analysis

Objectives: (1) To provide analysis of regional financial performance in several areas of KOMPAK partner districts; (2) To provide efficiency and effectiveness analysis and describe the performance of SKPD/OPD services in several sectors (education, health, administration services, and local economic development); and (3) To provide examples of simple methodology for local governments/regional stakeholders in conducting similar analysis.

Main method: Quantitative, expenditure review to measure effectiveness and efficiency (using LAKIP and EKPPD).

Coverage: All KOMPAK-assisted districts.

Paradigta Academy Women's Leadership Training (PEKKA) Analysis

Objectives: To document the *Paradigta Academy* model as a women's empowerment model.

Main method: Qualitative through desk review of project documents and regulations, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.

Coverage: Brebes (Central Java) and East and North Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara).

KOMPAK Situation Analysis (for internal)

Objectives: (1) To provide a socio-economic background where KOMPAK operates using various sources of secondary data including SUSENAS and PODES; and (2) To provide the ground for strengthening the intervention based on the most current snapshot of KOMPAK locations.

Main method: Quantitative.

Coverage: All KOMPAK-assisted locations.

The covered topics in 2020:

1. Regional Transfer and Village Funds in 2021
2. Indonesia Recorded a Spike in Poverty amid Pandemic
3. Indonesia Advances as an Upper-Middle Income Country
4. KOMPAK BPD (Village Council) Profile
5. 2020–2024 Underdeveloped Regions
6. KOMPAK CRVS Status 2019
7. Disability in KOMPAK Location – 2019
8. Poverty and Inequality – September 2019
9. Indonesia 2020 Population Census.

KOMPAK's total expenditure from January to December 2020 was AUD 15.59 million (excluding management fee), of which 44% was directed to activity costs, 49% for personnel costs, and 7% for operations.

KOMPAK's expenditure during 2020 marked a decrease compared with 2019. It was observed for all expenditure categories – Personnel Cost (AUD 7.55 million in 2020 and AUD 8.1 million in 2019); Operations Cost (AUD 1.12 million in 2020 and AUD 2.3 million in 2019); and Activity Cost (AUD 6.92 million in 2020 and AUD 10.1 million in 2019). This is mainly due to COVID-19 related restrictions, which impacted on KOMPAK activities for three-quarters of the year. Since March 2020, KOMPAK moved to work-from-home arrangements, and the majority of its activities were delivered virtually. As the impact of COVID-19 restrictions was higher on Activity Costs and Operations Costs, this resulted in a major decrease in their allocation while the ratio of Personnel Costs appears to have increased (even though it was lower in actual value).

Sub-national expenditure was 41% of total expenditure (excluding management fee). National costs are higher for personnel, due to cross-cutting, phase-out and other support (Executive and Performance Team), including technical experts engaged providing technical support to sub-national and central government partners, but based in Jakarta.

The largest sub-national investment – 20% of total expenditure – is in Papua (AUD 3.15 million), predominantly through the LANDASAN Program and partner BaKTI.

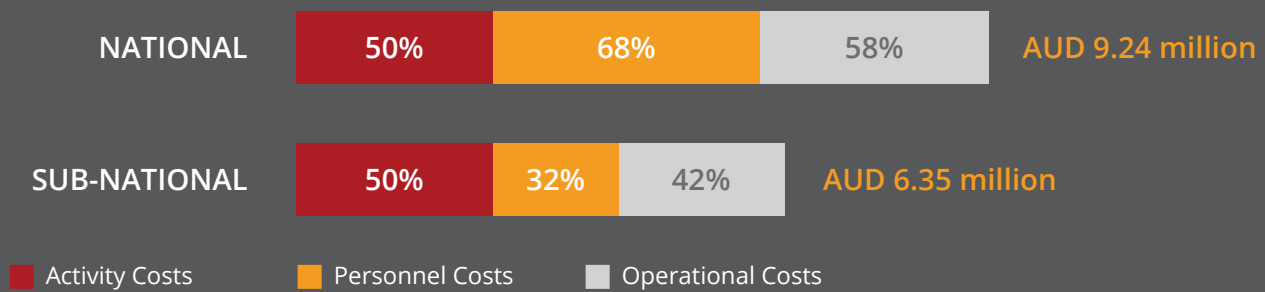
The other provinces ranged from AUD 0.49 million to AUD 0.79 million for the year.

Of the activity costs (AUD 6.92 million), most expenditure was for the flagships (83%), with the remainder for cross-cutting or non-flagship activities and program support.

Total expenditures **AUD 15,591,428**

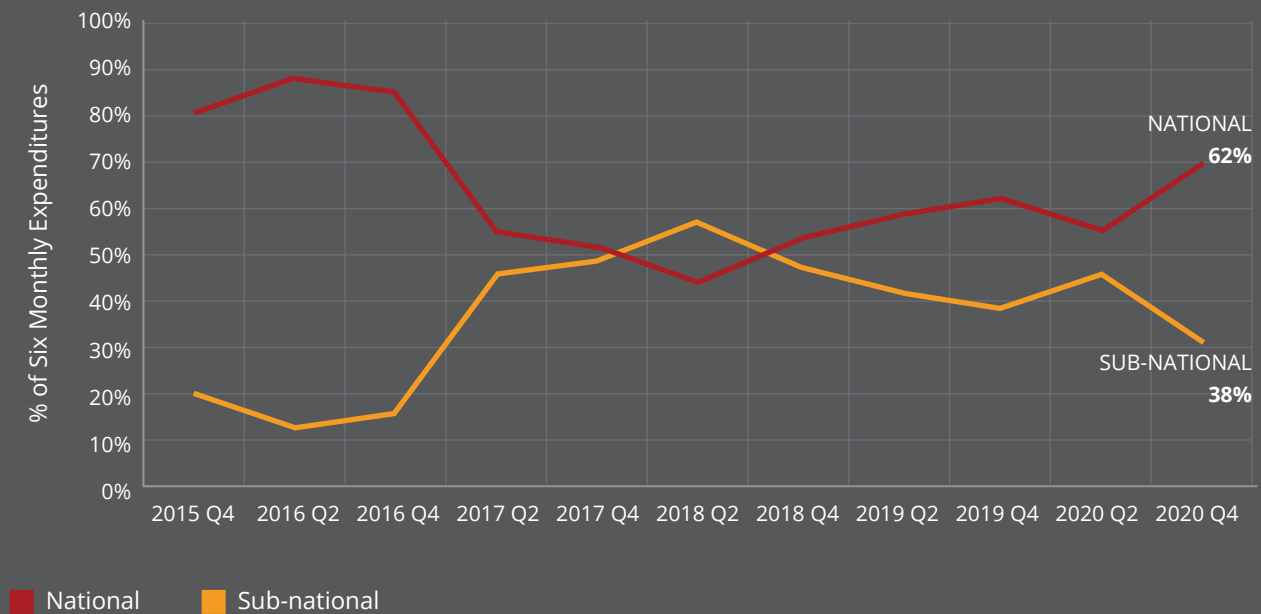
National and sub-national expenditures

January-December 2020 Total = AUD 15.59 million



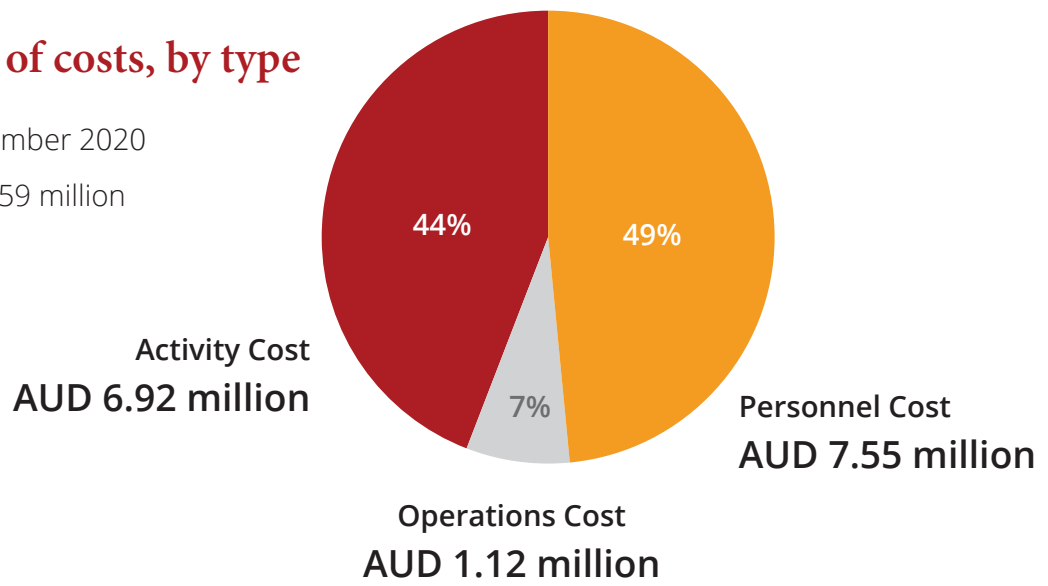
Percentage of national and sub-national expenditure

2015–2020



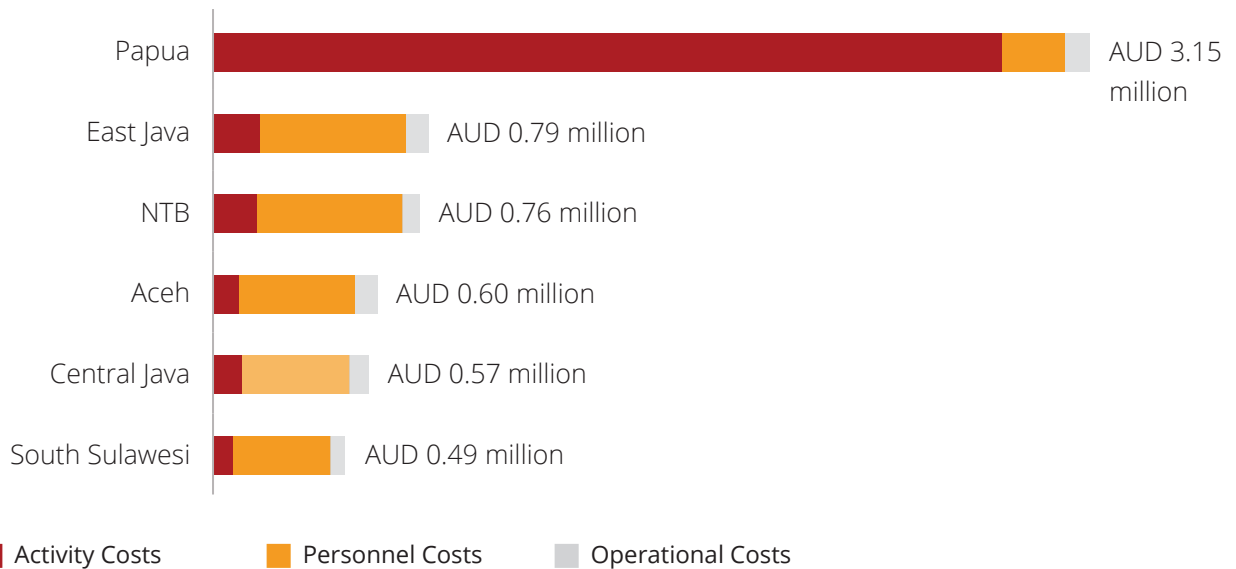
Percentage of costs, by type

January to December 2020
 Total = AUD 15.59 million



Total sub-national expenditures

January to December 2020 Total = AUD 6.35 million



Total activity costs by flagship




January to December 2020 Total = AUD 6.92 million

Flagships	Budget (AUD)	Actual Expenditure (AUD)	% expenditure
Public financial management	1,177,991.91	1,042,657.21	89%
Civil registration and vital statistics	1,271,634.76	1,034,069.51	81%
<i>Kecamatan</i> and village strengthening	1,392,759.66	1,706,590.15	123%
Village information systems	935,121.62	965,871.84	103%
Social accountability	471,431.64	735,780.91	156%
Local economic development	298,728.65	256,891.70	86%
Cross-cutting (GESI and digital innovation)	243,226.19	193,534.35	80%
Phase-out	143,667.27	82,012.38	57%
Other (governance, research, performance and analytics, communications, carry forward 2019)	1,120,267.01	897,533.65	80%
Total	7,054,828.71	6,914,941.70	98%

Total activity costs – national and sub-national

Regions	Budget (AUD)	Actual Expenditure (AUD)	% expenditure
National	3,279,404.42	3,450,724.05	105%
Aceh	271,112.51	99,543.21	37%
Central Java	329,737.32	107,762.45	33%
East Java	414,561.61	182,429.19	44%
Papua and Papua Barat	2,169,044.39	2,828,496.85	130%
South Sulawesi	266,672.89	79,712.55	30%
West Nusa Tenggara	324,295.57	166,273.40	51%
Total	7,054,828.71	6,914,941.70	98%

Annex 1. List of KOMPAK Indicators 2020 (Regular Workplan)

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
1. PFM tools and analysis				
1.1. Strengthen provincial and district government capacity to use PFM tools and analytics for planning and budgeting (SEPAKAT, Constraints Analysis, MSS).				
1	% of KOMPAK districts integrate MSS into medium-term development plan, annual workplan, and allocate funds to MSS achievement.	100%	 87% (20 districts).	
2	% of KOMPAK districts reporting annually against MSS health and education monitoring framework.	100% (beyond 2020)	 13% (3 out of 24 KOMPAK-supported districts, West Aceh, Pekalongan, Brebes have reported against 2019 MSS health and education monitoring framework/ monitoring and evaluation instrument).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other notes: All KOMPAK-supported districts outside Papua and Papua Barat (16 districts) have reported the implementation of 2019 MSS health and education. Meanwhile in Papua region, Jayapura and Kaimana Districts reported the implementation of MSS health and education (2 out of 8 districts).
3	# of KOMPAK districts that use PFM tools for district planning and budgeting.	No target	 10 districts	

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
4	Average district score on usefulness of PFM tools to support planning and budgeting.	>4	● 4.4	
5	Examples of how districts are using PFM tools for planning and budgeting.	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the RPJMD in Bantaeng and Pangkep Districts used the results of the SEPAKAT analysis, especially on the general description of regional conditions. The results of the SEPAKAT analysis are used for the planning of poverty alleviation programs in Pacitan, Bondowoso, and Trenggalek.
1.2. Improve capacity of provincial and district governments to access and use central government (DAK physical and non-physical, and DID) funding to support service delivery and institutionalisation of KOMPAK models.				
6	% of DAK physical proposals submitted through KRISNA approved.	No target	●	100% KOMPAK-supported provinces and districts (all 7 provinces and 24 districts have submitted DAK physical proposals for education and health sector through KRISNA and already get allocation for FY-2021).
7	% value of DAK physical allocated to basic health and education services.	> National Average	●	60% coverage at national level in FY-2020. 63% coverage in KOMPAK location (province and district) in FY-2020.
8	% and value of KOMPAK districts outside Papua region receive Regional Incentive Funds (DID).	YoY increase	●	FY-2020: 58% (14 districts). FY-2021: 67% (16 districts, all KOMPAK-supported districts outside Papua region).
9	% of KOMPAK districts that completed MSS costing analysis and used results to allocate DAK non-physical.	No target	●	43% (10 districts).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
1.3. Strengthen Papua, Papua Barat, and Aceh provincial and district government capacity to implement <i>Otsus</i> policy.				
10	List of policy support and recommendations provided (and actioned, if any) from <i>Otsus</i> evaluations implemented by provincial governments.	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical input has been used for Revision of Law No. 21 of 2001 on <i>Otsus</i> Papua and Papua Barat by MoF, MoHA and BAPPENAS. Technical input in costing for education, health and infrastructure sector of <i>Otsus</i> fund Papua and Papua Barat for draft of revision of the law on <i>Otsus</i> with MoF.
11	List of policy support and recommendations provided (and actioned, if any) on delivery system for the child grant program in Papua in the following areas: payments, registration, communications, and governance.	No target	●	Meetings were held with MAHKOTA and DFAT to advocate for payments to beneficiaries in 2020. Results: MAHKOTA went to Papua to lobby the provincial government; letters from the three <i>Bupati</i> of the three pilot districts, and a letter from Deputy Head of Mission, DFAT, were sent to Papua Governor. However, no payment made to beneficiaries, since budgeting priorities were on financing sporting facilities for the National Sport Week (PON) event.
12	% of all districts in Aceh develop <i>Otsus</i> Funds Action Plan and have integrated into e-planning and budgeting (SIPD).	100% (13)	●	The activities that support this indicator's target will be conducted in 2021.

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
1.4 Develop and support institutionalisation of performance-based incentive funding models for villages to strengthen service delivery (DINDA).				
13	List of policy support and recommendations provided (and actioned, if any) on performance-based incentives in <i>Dana Desa</i> formula.	No target	●	<p>KOMPAK recommendation from two Policy Briefs on Impact of Village Funds from KOMPAK has been incorporated into the revision of the formula for <i>Dana Desa</i> 2021 that is stipulated in Regulation No. 222 of 2020 and APBN Law No. 9 of 2020. The revision to increase the formula and performance allocation and to decrease basic and affirmative allocation gradually from 2020 formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Basic Allocation: Performance Allocation: Affirmation Allocation: Formula Allocation = 69% : 1,5% : 1,5% : 28%. • 2021 Basic Allocation: Performance Allocation: Affirmation Allocation: Formula Allocation = 65% : 3% : 1% : 31%.
14	# of districts that implement performance-based incentive model (e.g. DINDA) for villages.	No target	●	7 districts (West Aceh, Trenggalek, Bener Meriah, Lumajang, Sumbawa, Bima, Bantaeng).
2. Inclusive and Accountable CRVS				
2.1. Increase coverage, capacity, local financing, and inter-connectivity of village and <i>kecamatan</i> -based CRVS approaches.				
15	% birth certificate coverage by age group.	85% per district (for <18 years old) 77% (for <18 years old in poor household)	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2019: 87% (<18 years old); 78% (<18 years old, poor). • Year 2020: 90% (<18 years old); 92% (<18 years old, poor).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
16	% of KOMPAK villages have with a dedicated Village CRVS Facilitator or village official who provides CRVS services.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 92% (245 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat). Year 2020: 100% (267 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
17	Average # of people in KOMPAK villages supported to obtain birth certificates.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 70 per village, outside Papua and Papua Barat. Year 2020: 37 per village, outside Papua and Papua Barat.
2.2. Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration, particularly with service units (e.g. clinics, hospitals, schools) to accelerate CRVS coverage.				
18	% of villages that provided at least one legal identity document to a person with a disability in past six months.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 37% (98 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat). Year 2020: 45% (119 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
19	% of sub-districts (with <i>Dukcapil</i> support) provided outreach services to service units (health and education facilities) to increase birth certificate coverage in the past six months.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 68% (17 sub-districts). Year 2020: 76% (19 sub-districts).
2.3 Develop and incorporate policy recommendations to strengthen CRVS services for vulnerable groups.				
20	List of policy inputs and recommendations provided on national guidelines to improve village CRVS services (and government actions, if any).	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At national level, together with flagship SID, KOMPAK provided input for Panduan <i>BLT-Dana Desa</i>. At national level, national guidelines and series of standard operating procedures to implement village-based CRVS services have been developed. The national guideline is currently being reviewed by BAPPENAS.

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
21	National guideline on civil registration services for vulnerable groups published and disseminated by the Government of Indonesia.	Regulation published and disseminated.	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National guidelines and series of wstandard operating procedures to implement village-based CRVS services have been developed. The national guideline is currently being reviewed by BAPPENAS. In response to COVID-19 pandemic, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA have developed SOPs on CRVS services for poor and vulnerable groups during the pandemic. This SOP has been used to train CRVS facilitators in Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, and East Java. During the reporting period, the initial draft guideline of CRVS outreach to poor and vulnerable groups has been produced and is currently under further development internally.

3. *Kecamatan* and village strengthening

3.1. Increase coverage and support institutionalisation of *kecamatan* and village governance model (PTPD and PbMAD).

22	% of all sub-districts in KOMPAK districts implementing PTPD model.	100%	●	47% (177 of 373 sub-districts in district-wide, outside Papua and Papua Barat).
23	# of districts outside KOMPAK districts that are replicating PTPD model with KOMPAK support.	No target	●	3 districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumenep (East Java) Barru (South Sulawesi) Gayo Luwes (Aceh).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
24	Average village score on effectiveness of PTPD/ <i>kecamatan</i> providing technical assistance to village government.	> 4.0 out of 5	● 4.38	
25	% of villages receive or have accessed technical assistance from PTPD facilitators in past six months.	80%	● 92%	(337 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
26	List of policies supported and recommendations provided to strengthen institutionalisation of PTPD model (and government actions from these, if any).	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Java: (1) Bupati of Pemalang Decree No. 140/532 of 2020 on the formation of the village government supervision and mentoring team in Pemalang District; and (2) Bupati of Brebes Decree No.700/594 of 2020 on the formation of the village government supervision and mentoring team in Brebes District. • Aceh: (1) Bupati of Bireuen Regulation No. 14 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidance for Village Government in Bireuen District; and (2) Bupati of West Aceh Regulation No. 32 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidance for Village Government in West Aceh District. • East Java: (1) Bupati regulation No. 20 of 2020 concerning Capacity Building of the Bondowoso Village government apparatus; and (2) Bupati Regulation No. 77 of 2020 concerning Capacity Building of the Pacitan Village Government apparatus.

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
3.2. Strengthen kecamatan coordinating and mentoring roles in supporting service delivery to villages.				
27	% of districts with regulations on delegating authority to <i>Camat</i> and budget allocated to sub-districts.	100%	●	74% (17 districts).
28	% of sub-districts facilitating at least one coordination meeting with village governments and service units in past six months.	100%	●	83% (34 sub-districts).
3.3. Strengthen village capacity in inclusive planning and budgeting for service delivery.				
29	% of village budgets allocated to basic services.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017: Education (1.5%), Health (3.1%). • 2019: Education (3.6%), Health (5.5%).
30	% of village governments submitted <i>APB Desa</i> on-time.	100%	●	14% (66 villages).
31	% of villages implementing inclusive <i>Musdes/ Musrenbangdes</i> model (specific village development planning meeting for women and/or vulnerable groups) in the last planning cycle.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2019: 55% (148 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat). • Year 2020: 75% (258 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
32	Examples of activities proposed in <i>Musrenbangdes</i> to address women and PWD's needs in basic service delivery that were incorporated into final plans and/or implemented.	No target	●	Proposed activities from PWD during a special <i>musyawarah</i> for vulnerable groups in Jetak Pacitan Village in 2019 to provide visual aids, wheelchairs, crutches, hearing aids and special teachers for children with autism are included in the 2020 Village Workplan (<i>RKP Desa</i>).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
3.4. Support joint-planning and collaboration between districts, <i>kecamatan</i> s, villages and service units (eg. clinics, schools) in delivering services.				
33	% of villages in Papua/Papua Barat implemented the joint-planning and collaboration mechanism between villages and service units.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 0%. Year 2020: 9% (12 out of 139 villages in Papua and Papua Barat).
4. Village information systems				
4.1. Increase coverage and support institutionalisation of village information systems.				
34	% of villages with an operational village information system (SID or other model).	60%	●	90% (435 villages).
35	# of districts with regulation and budget allocation for village information system using KOMPAK model.	20	●	12 districts.
36	% of all sub-districts in KOMPAK districts implementing SID.	No target	●	52% (194 sub-districts).
37	% of villages with funding allocated for SID and/or SID Operator.	No target	●	74% (356 villages).
4.2. Improve use of SID/SAIK by villages for planning, budgeting, reporting, and other activities.				
38	% of village governments used data from SID during last planning cycle.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 52% (216 villages). Year 2020: 80% (325 villages).
39	% of village governments used data from SID to identify and provide services to people without legal identity documents.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 65% (271 villages). Year 2020: 76% (311 villages).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
40	% of villages with SID that have data on people with disabilities, out-of-school children, children enrolled in early childhood education, civil registration documents, people living in poverty.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019: 20% (82 villages). Year 2020: 36% (146 villages).
41	Examples of how village governments are using SID.	No target	●	<p>SID utilisation among 435 (90% of total surveyed) villages using online and offline SID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% of villages use SID to develop village profile (PODES). 81% of villages use SID to support basic services, such as processing poverty letter (SKTM) or education assistance (<i>Kartu Indonesia Pintar</i>). 80% of villages use SID to support civil registration outreach services. 79% of villages use SID for planning and implementation of COVID-19 response. 82% of villages use SID for <i>BLT-Dana Desa</i> targeting. 87% of villages use SID for village planning and budgeting.
4.3 Integrate village information systems with other sub-national information systems (including SIAK).				
42	% of sub-districts report that villages have access to at least two other sub-national systems.	No target	●	88% (36 sub-districts).
43	% of sub-districts with only one model of SID being used by villages.	No target	●	83% (34 sub-districts).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
4.4. Develop and pilot <i>kecamatan</i> and district dashboard systems.				
44	% of districts using SID datasets for civil registration data validation and targeting.	No target	●	35% (8 districts).
45	Examples of how local governments are using the dashboards and datasets.	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Lombok District Government used SID for social assistance (<i>Bansos</i>) targeting, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. SID data controls the accuracy of social assistance recipients and avoids providing assistance to more than one person per household. Trenggalek District Government used SID for supporting civil registration services and verification and validation of poverty data.
5. Social accountability				
5.1. Strengthen village councils and community empowerment through feedback mechanisms, budget literacy, and other social accountability mechanisms.				
46	% of village councils (BPD) with at least one person trained on budget literacy (<i>Sekar Desa</i>).	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% (210 KOMPAK-supported villages, outside Papua and Papua Barat). 92% (49 SEKNAS FITRA-supported villages in KOMPAK-supported sub-districts).
47	Examples of how budget literacy training has contributed to better planning and budgeting outcomes.	No target	●	<p>At Nipa Nipa Village, Bantaeng District, after the BPD trained on <i>Sekar Desa</i>, they conducted the <i>Posko Aspirasi</i> where the village people could tell their complaints and aspirations related to village government services.</p> <p>The results of the <i>Posko Aspirasi</i> were compiled and followed by a settlement meeting with 80% of the results of the aspirations included in the 2020 village priority workplan (<i>RKP Desa Prioritas</i>).</p>

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
48	% of villages implemented community feedback mechanisms.	No target	●	345 villages (100%) outside Papua and Papua Barat.
49	Examples of community feedback mechanisms being incorporated into village plans and budgets.	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bonto Jai Village Government in Bantaeng District (South Sulawesi) has allocated IDR 5,000,000 in the 2020 village budget for the PWD, including wheelchairs, after the BPD receiving suggestions from PWD during the aspirations week. Wanatirta Village Government in Brebes District (Central Java) has allocated IDR 15,000,000 in its village budget for supporting the vulnerable and poor students, so they could continue study and not drop out from school. The proposal to support the students came from the complaint of the Village Education Forum through the Community Based Development Information System (SIPBM) data.
50	% of villages publish village budgets for public access.	No target	●	99.9% (344 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
51	% of villages who hold a village meeting on reporting or accountability (<i>Musdes Pertanggungjawaban</i>).	No target	●	97% (335 villages outside Papua and Papua Barat).
52	List of policies and programs sponsored or advocated by women or vulnerable groups.	No target	●	The advocacy efforts of PEKKA members have led village governments in 13 villages, 4 districts, and 3 provinces (East Java, Aceh, and West Nusa Tenggara) to issue decrees (SK) related to women's group involvement in development village meetings (<i>Musrenbangdes</i>).

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
5.2. Strengthen national policy and guidance for social accountability and inclusion in Village Law implementation.				
53	List of policies supported and recommendations provided to strengthen social accountability (and government actions from these, if any).	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoV regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities, especially Article 84, which regulates Social Accountability and the form of its implementation, which contains articles on the Complaints Post and Citizen Journalism. MoHA regulation No. 73 of 2020 concerning Supervision of Village Financial Management, in particular articles 20–25, which regulate supervision by BPD and the community as a form of social accountability.
6. Market linkages				
6.1. Finalise implementation and documentation of market linkages pilots.				
54	# of MSEs using market linkage approach.	12	●	11
55	Average profit per MSE.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019 (4 MSEs): IDR 14,507,528. Year 2020 (9 MSEs): IDR 60,988,331. <p>Note: 2 MSEs did not produce goods/ services in 2020, due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
56	Average revenue per MSE.	Year-on-Year increase	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2019 (4 MSEs): IDR 123,370,750. Year 2020 (9 MSEs): IDR 159,146,889. <p>Note: 2 MSEs did not produce goods/ services in 2020, due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

KPI ref #	Indicator	Target	Result	Achievement
57	% of MSEs supported that are profitable.	80%	●	Profitable in 2020: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UKM Arlamba in West Aceh 2. <i>Pokdarwis</i> Bayan in North Lombok 3. <i>Pokdarwis</i> Gelang-Gelang in North Lombok 4. <i>BUMDES</i> Mokaf Bogati in Pacitan 5. <i>Koperasi Berdikari Makmur</i> in Pemalang 6. <i>BUMDESMA</i> Sari Bumi in Trenggalek 7. <i>Pokdarwis</i> Mahardika Sikasur. % profitable: 7/9 = 78%.
58	% change in profit from previous year.	>5%	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2019 (4 MSEs): IDR 14,507,528. • Year 2020 (9 MSEs): IDR 60,988,331. Change in profit : 420%.

6.2. Develop national guidelines and support institutionalisation of market linkages models/approaches (including alternative financing through social impact investment).

59	List of improvements to guidelines, training, and connectivity platforms provided to strengthen market linkages for micro and small enterprises (and government actions, if any).	No target	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Linkages guideline developed by BAPPENAS and KOMPAK has been published and disseminated. • Training on e-commerce for SME owners and district government officials for 1,875 participants (49% of participants are women).
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Note: Percentage calculation of indicator achievements (regular workplan) are based on the latest KOMPAK Village Survey in December 2020 in KOMPAK-supported locations. Responses received from 484 villages, 41 sub-districts, and 23 districts.

Annex 2. List of KOMPAK Indicators 2020 (COVID-19 Workplan)

No	Indicator	Related Flagship	Target	Result	Achievement
1	Number of guidelines reviewed and updated with KOMPAK assistance in response to COVID-19.	All flagships	6 guidelines	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical guidelines for PTPD/ sub-district to facilitate the revision of the village budget. • Handbook of <i>BLT-Dana Desa</i> Data Collection. • Handbook of Transparency and Accountability of Village Budget Realisation. • Guidelines for Monitoring COVID-19 Handling by BPD and the Community. • Guidelines for the Role of Village-Owned Enterprises as Agent for Distribution of Economic Buffer Cards in Trenggalek District.
2	Number of policy inputs in response to COVID-19.	PFM, KVS	4 policies	●	<p>6 policies completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoHA Regulation No. 40 of 2020 concerning RKPD. • State Budget Law for Fiscal Year 2021. • Papua Province Action Plan. • Minister of Home Affairs Instructions No. 3 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 responses in the village through the village budget. • Government policy recommendations in COVID-19 response for MSMEs.

No	Indicator	Related Flagship	Target	Result	Achievement
3	Number of participants taking part in KOMPAK supported knowledge/training in response to COVID-19.	All flagships	1,800 participants	●	Total 5,951 training participants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January to June 2020: 5,493 training participants. July to December 2020: 458 training participants.
4	Number of districts with revised district budget (APBD) in response to COVID-19.	PFM	24 districts	●	24 districts.
5	Number of districts with RKPD developed in response to COVID-19.	PFM	24 districts	●	16 districts (all district outside Papua and Papua Barat).
6	Percentage of villages with revised village budget in response to COVID-19.	KVS	80%	●	96% (346 villages).
7	Examples of budget utilisation at village level in response to COVID-19.	KVS	Narrative	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct cash assistance (100% of villages). Handling and preventing of COVID-19 (95% of villages). COVID-19 socialization (88% of villages). Citizens' data collection (79% of villages). Village cash intensive works (<i>Padat Karya Tunai Desa</i>) (45%). Non-cash direct assistance, food assistance (30%).
8	Percentage of villages with updated data on vulnerable groups (including data on OAP) affected by COVID-19.	SID	80%	●	99% (360 villages).

No	Indicator	Related Flagship	Target	Result	Achievement
9	Number of districts used unified data (DTKS) as a basis for distribution of social safety net program at village level.	SID	75% districts	●	100% (24 districts).
10	Average number of people in villages supported to obtain Birth Certificates and Family Card in the last six months as a result of updating data on poor and vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19.	CRVS	23 people	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 people (Birth Certificate). • 39 people (Family Card).
11	Number of villages overseen <i>APB Desa</i> -funded COVID-19 projects by BPD and community.	SA	20 villages	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 319 KOMPAK-supported villages • 19 SEKNAS FITRA-supported villages in KOMPAK-supported sub-districts.
12	Number of villages published data on the beneficiaries of social safety net in public spaces.	SA	20 villages	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 313 KOMPAK-supported villages. • 23 SEKNAS FITRA-supported villages in KOMPAK-supported sub-districts.
13	Number of villages conduct special community meetings (<i>Musdes Khusus</i>) to consolidate data on the beneficiaries of social safety net.	SA	20 villages	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 345 KOMPAK-supported villages. • 25 SEKNAS FITRA-supported villages in KOMPAK-supported sub-districts.

No	Indicator	Related Flagship	Target	Result	Achievement
14	Number of villages received information and prevention materials for the COVID-19 response through PEKKA networks.	All flagships	200 villages	●	352 KOMPAK-supported villages.
15	Number of studies conducted on impact of COVID-19 with KOMPAK assistance.	KVS, PFM, SID, CRVS, LED	6 Studies	●	<p>Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis on APBD to support MoHA and MoF. • COVID-19 Impact on persons with disabilities in Indonesia. • Analysis of national policy on COVID-19 impacts on SMEs. • Conduct analysis on the CRVS situation on children and vulnerable populations during COVID-19 pandemic. • Analysis on the impact of COVID-19 to ECED. • UMD Policy Paper. <p>Not yet completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis on <i>APB Desa</i> to support MoHA (<i>Bina Pemdes</i>) and MoV. <p>Drop/cancelled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Mobility Data Analysis for COVID-19 Impact.

Note: Percentage calculation of indicator achievements (COVID-19 Workplan) are based on the KOMPAK COVID-19 Village Survey in June 2020 in KOMPAK-supported locations. Responses received from 364 villages.



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