

# KOMPAK

## PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY TO JUNE 2021





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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As KOMPAK heads into the final year before finishing in June 2022, the program remains committed to assisting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in delivering its COVID-19 response, while redoubling efforts on institutionalisation and sustainability. These longer-term goals were necessarily put on hold in 2020 to adjust activities and resources to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

KOMPAK's final Annual Work Plan (AWP) is designed to facilitate the program's Sustainability Plan 2019–2022. Under the AWP, efforts to institutionalise and replicate KOMPAK's models into national and sub-national governments' development strategies and plans depend on creating the right conditions for sustainability. This means ensuring that capable people – in government, communities, and civil society organisations – have adequate resources and a clear regulatory framework.

To guide KOMPAK's institutionalisation and replication plans, targets and results indicators are regularly monitored within the context of the program's end-of-facility outcomes (EOFOs) and intermediate outcomes (IOs).

Despite the pivot made in 2020 to assist the Government of Indonesia with the COVID-19 pandemic response, KOMPAK made progress towards achieving its targets in the first half of 2021. As endorsed by the Steering Committee, KOMPAK's final AWP for January 2021 to June 2022 focuses on embedding the most successful models and approaches into government systems, while continuing some support to government related to COVID-19 response. At the time of writing, 54% of planned activities have been implemented with an expenditure of 49% of the planned budget (AUD 7.0 million), and only a handful of activities are considered at high risk of not being completed as planned (4% of total activities).

Further, out of 35 indicators measured in the June 2021 village survey, KOMPAK is on target to achieve 18 indicators. For example, 75% of villages have a dedicated village facilitator for civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) or a village official who provides CRVS services. Also, 83% of villages receive or have accessed technical assistance from sub-districts and Village Governance Facilitators (PTPDs) in the last six months, and 90% of villages have an operational Village Information System (SID or other model). For the remaining 17 indicators, KOMPAK's Program Performance Review carried out in June–July 2021 indicated that achievement of most of these targets by the end of the year is still on track.

All of this work is underpinned by KOMPAK's commitment to gender equality and social inclusion (GEDSI). In 2021, GEDSI mainstreaming has been central to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting in all outcome areas. GEDSI mainstreaming entails bringing the perceptions, experience, knowledge



and interests of women and men, vulnerable people, people with disabilities (PWD), and other marginalised groups into policy-making, planning, and decision-making. The activities of each flagship area have been complemented by a GEDSI lens through GEDSI-specific research and evaluations, inputs from staff and consultants from diverse backgrounds, and gender and disability disaggregated data.

Some key progress examples of GEDSI mainstreaming include: in April 2021, KOMPAK and MAHKOTA disseminated a GEDSI analysis of the BANGGA Papua program – an unconditional cash transfer program funded through Otsus funds that targets Papuan boys and girls up to four years old – highlighting important lessons for the design of inclusive social protection programs. Through the use of gender and disability disaggregated data, KOMPAK supported local government in Pekalongan District to better identify patterns of school absenteeism and better target resources through the KUDU *Sekolah* application, which helps local governments identify and approach out-of-school children, including children with disabilities. KOMPAK assisted BAPPENAS to develop policies and mechanisms that operationalise special meetings (*Musyawaharah Khusus*) and thematic forums for more inclusive planning and budgeting, especially at district, sub-district, and village levels, building on lessons learned from KOMPAK locations.

## KOMPAK END-OF-FACILITY OUTCOMES AND FLAGSHIPS

KOMPAK's strategic framework consists of end-of-facility and intermediate outcomes (EOFOs/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 Work Plan) 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.

FIGURE 1. KOMPAK'S END OF FACILITY OUTCOMES AND INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

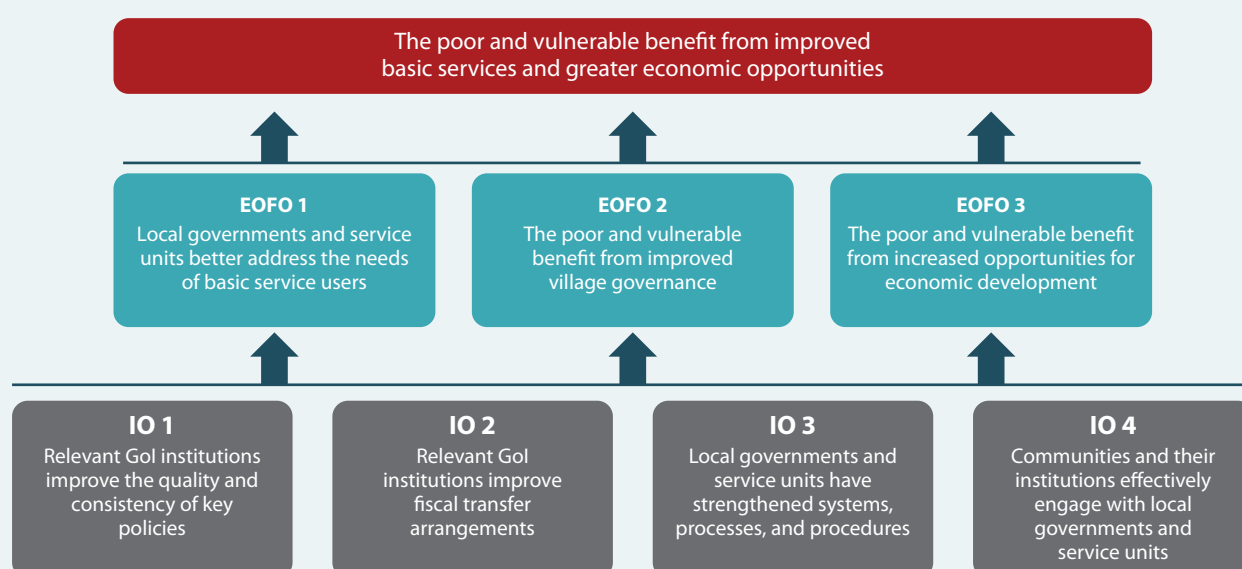


FIGURE 2. **KOMPAK FLAGSHIPS**

## END-OF-FACILITY OUTCOMES

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

KOMPAK's overarching approach of collaborative governance to improve basic services has progressed well at the national and sub-national levels. Examples of this approach and how it contributes to EOFO 1 can be found in the activities related to Public Financial Management, CRVS, and health and education governance.

The Public Financial Management activities at the national level, support the crafting, implementation, and refinement of policies and procedures related to results-based planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation of fiscal transfers. KOMPAK has been particularly successful at advocating for the use of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) as a key factor considered by various fiscal transfer allocation formulas, such as for the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), and for the Regional Incentive Fund (DID). The central government, through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), is adopting lessons from KOMPAK's pilot on village performance incentives into a national policy to integrate performance-based funds allocation into the Village Fund formula. In fact, KOMPAK's

approach to promote better financial management and service delivery among villages through performance-based incentives has been acknowledged as a success with DINDA (*Dana Insentif Desa*) – the first pilot in Bima District – having won a TOP45 Public Service Innovation Award (SINOVIK) in 2021.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK's capacity-building support to regional and village governments empowers them to use data and analytical tools (such as SEPAKAT and budget constraints analysis) as a basis for planning and budgeting. Data availability and use also allows for cross-sectoral and cross-government collaboration to design and implement innovative programs to improve service delivery and fulfilment of MSS.

KOMPAK' support of the national and sub-national governments in improving management and governance of special allocation funds (*Dana Otsus*) in Aceh, Papua, and Papua Barat, contributes to better addressing the needs of service users, including Indigenous Papuans. At the national level, KOMPAK's policy and technical assistance contributed to the revision of the Special Autonomy Law for Papua and Papua Barat, especially on governance and financial management of the Otsus funds. At the sub-national level, both the Papua and Papua Barat Provincial Governments are scaling up pilot activities previously supported by KOMPAK with their own funding – such as strengthening and collaborative planning for village information systems.

Through the CRVS, health and education governance activities, KOMPAK continues to push for innovative approaches to make health, education and CRVS services more accessible to communities, including through crosssectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration that involves village and sub-district actors. The CRVS systems strengthening activities, including outreach services at the village level, have contributed to improved legal identity coverage in the KOMPAK-supported districts. Two KOMPAK-supported models for out-of-school children – the KUDU *Sekolah* program in Pekalongan District, Central Java, and the *Kelas Perahu* (Boat Class) in Pangkajene and Islands (Pangkep) District, South Sulawesi – also won the TOP45 SINOVIK award in 2021. In both cases, KOMPAK supports strengthening of governance for education and health services through better and more inclusive planning, budgeting, and coordination across level of governments and across sectors.

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

KOMPAK continues to support the implementation of the Village Law, especially at the local level, through improving the quality of guidance to villages, data, and processes that are critical to inform village-level decisions on resource allocations and services. Wherever possible, KOMPAK has sought complementarity and synergies between 'supply-side' activities targeted to sub-district and village governments and 'demand-side' activities that engage communities, including marginalised groups. Moreover, KOMPAK's experience in piloting innovative models for health, education, and civil registration, showed that service provision required more than solving technical issues, such as availability of service providers and materials. The ability to coordinate responses and programs across sectors and levels of government, namely the district, sub-district, and village levels, is critical to ensure efficient and effective service delivery.

KOMPAK-supported pilots established clear roles for sub-districts in coordinating planning and budgeting between district governments, service providers, and village governments. Examples of this can be found in the Happy Island Healthy Boat (*Perahu Sehat Pulau Bahagia*, PSPB) program in Pangkep, which aims to improve the quality and availability of health services in island communities, and also SIBUBA in Bondowoso, East Java, an application for midwives to have real-time data on high-risk pregnancies linked with district and village information systems to ensure coordinated support. One major takeaway is that sub-districts can play a critical role in facilitating thematic coordination meetings, where problems in service delivery are discussed, and using data and solutions agreed with multiple stakeholders.

In this reporting period, KOMPAK continued to work with national and sub-national governments to institutionalise village capacity support platforms, village information systems, and social accountability mechanisms. The KOMPAK-supported Village Governance Facilitator (PTPD) model has proved effective, and the government is now scaling up the model to 350 districts with World Bank support.

The Village Information System pilot continues to yield important lessons and viable models for both central and local governments to expand village information systems, with some provinces such as Aceh, Papua, and Papua Barat, putting in place an integrated system for the whole province.

As for Social Accountability, although the scope of the pilot is very limited, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Ministry of Villages, MoV) and some local governments are already incorporating KOMPAK's approaches to promote village budget literacy and complaints handling into national guidelines and local plans and budgets, respectively.

At the national level, KOMPAK, together with Ministry of Villages and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), have produced a range of policies and guidelines to support replication and institutionalisation, including on integrated village apparatus training, sub-district strengthening, role of village councils, and social accountability. Meanwhile, at the local level, KOMPAK has continued to help the provincial and district governments prepare the necessary regulatory framework, budget allocation, and human resources to continue carrying out the programs after KOMPAK. It is worthy to note that the Papua Barat Province is taking a holistic approach to adopt the key elements of KOMPAK's *Kecamatan* and Village Strengthening Flagship, including capacity strengthening of sub-district and village capacities, harmonised planning and budgeting, sub-district and village information systems, and empowerment of village cadres into a province-wide program called PROSPPEK that is financed with its own Otsus funds.

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

Most of the people who are poor and near-poor in rural areas of Indonesia are self-employed in either agriculture or micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Improving the productivity of MSMEs is key to improving livelihoods and incomes. Recently, the COVID-19 pandemic pushed millions more Indonesians into poverty, with women and vulnerable groups being worst affected.

KOMPAK's market linkages pilot, designed and developed together with BAPPENAS, works with 10 local MSMEs, including cooperatives, village-owned enterprises (*BUMDes/BUMDesMa*) and women's business groups, to test the most effective approaches in creating jobs and profits for small business groups at the village level. The market linkages pilot also offers potential for innovative village governments to work with the private sector (off-takers) to promote MSMEs in their jurisdictions.

Despite the limited reach of the market linkages pilot, as of June 2021, more than 1,000 women and vulnerable groups have participated or benefited from the pilots implemented by KOMPAK in seven districts. Furthermore, the majority of members of the 10 business groups supported intensively by KOMPAK agreed that they have benefited from increased income since joining the groups.

As KOMPAK works to collect more evidence on results of the market linkages pilots, the efforts to replicate and institutionalise the approach continue both at the national and sub-national levels. KOMPAK and BAPPENAS have approached the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and the Ministry of Social Affairs, to use the market linkages approach in their major MSMEs and local economic development support programs.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK has advocated for the appropriate regulatory framework, budget, and human resource supports from the local government, while securing commitments from the private sector to provide capacity support and financing options for business groups.

## NOTES ON RESULTS REPORTING

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

### Village and District Surveys

In June 2021, KOMPAK conducted a survey of villages and districts in all targeted locations. The surveys were collected by KOMPAK Monitoring and Evaluation Officers together with data collectors, by calling or visiting target locations and collecting data using structured questionnaires. The surveys aimed to collect information on the status of a specific issues, with regard to whether or not KOMPAK had an impact. The surveys provide information for KOMPAK to better target and assess progress.

TABLE 1. **RESPONSE RATE OF KOMPAK SURVEY**

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

*Note: Data not collected from 12 villages in Bireuen (3), Fakfak (2), and Kaimana (7) due to connection access and weather conditions.*

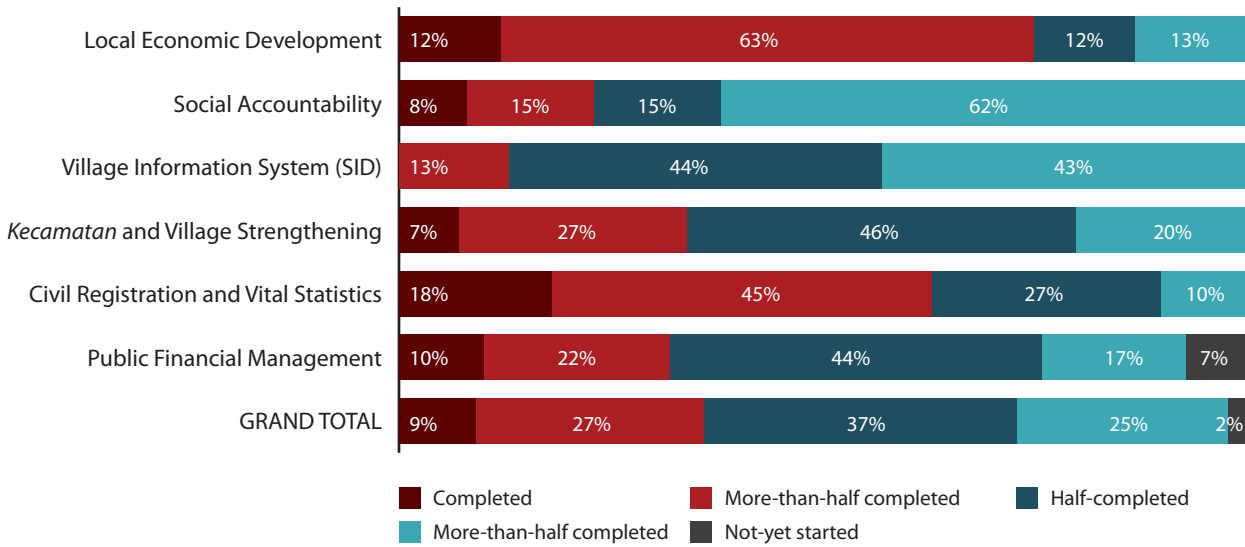
### Program Performance Review

KOMPAK completed a Program Performance Review in June–July 2021 with all flagship and provincial teams. These reviews provided an opportunity for teams to assess progress against the Annual Work Plan, identify risks, discuss future priorities, and also discuss strategy for replication and sustainability.

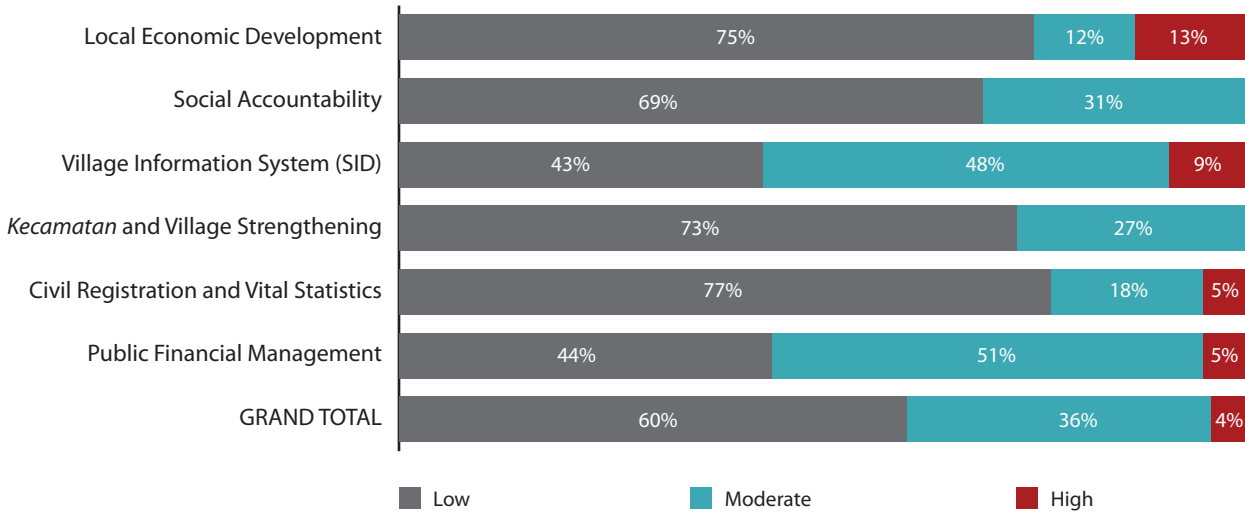
The KOMPAK Final Annual Work Plan 2021–2022 has 137 activities, each linked to a flagship and region (either a province or central). For each activity, teams rated progress (Completed/More-than-half completed/Half completed/Less-than-half completed/Not yet started), and Risk (Low/Medium/High). A summary of this information for KOMPAK overall appears in the diagrams below:

FIGURE 3. STATUS OF ACTIVITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT AS PER JUNE 2021

Completion Rate of Annual Workplan 2021/22 Activities (n=137)



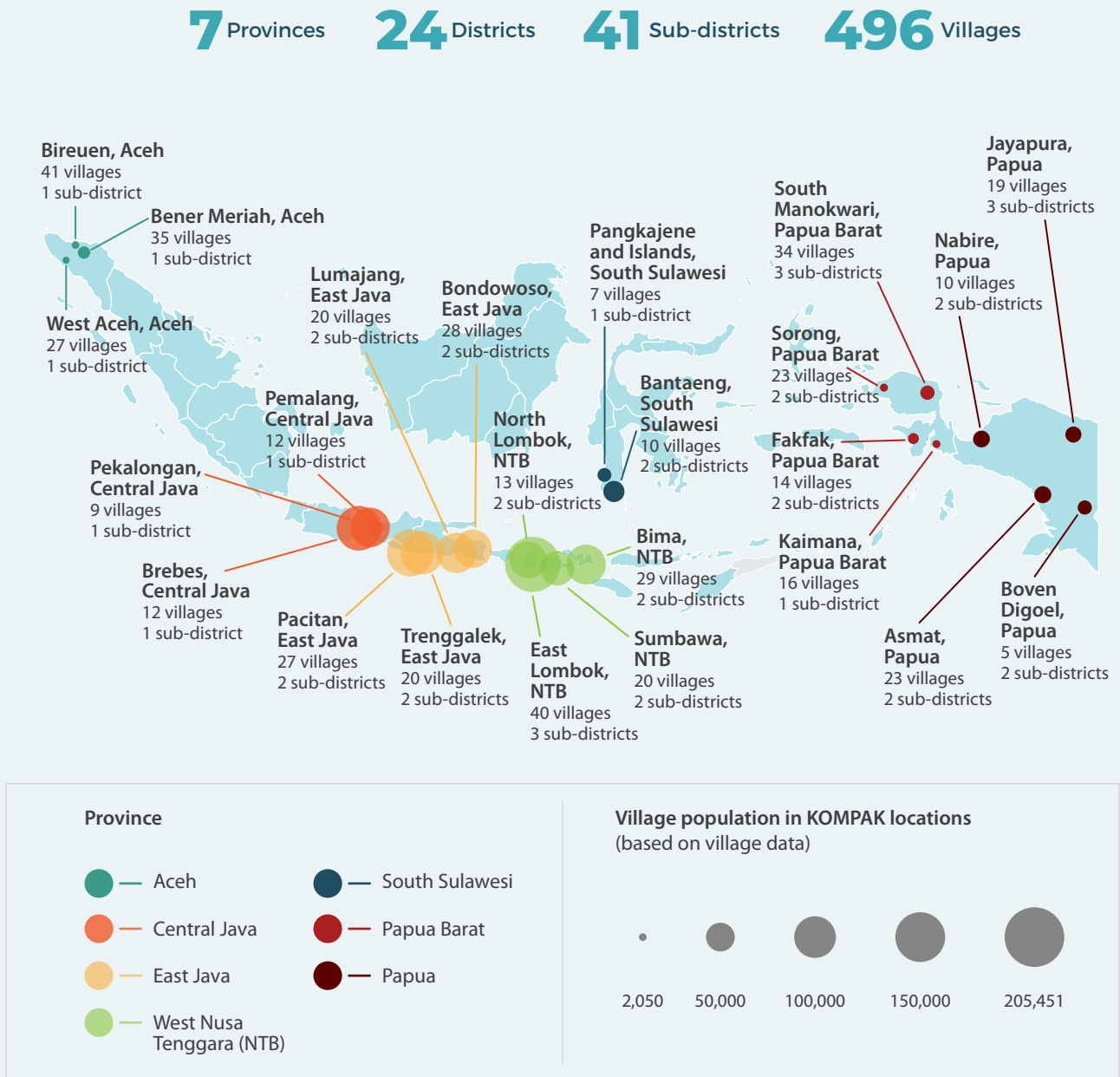
Risk Assessment of Annual Workplan 2021/22 Activities (n=137)





## OPERATING CONTEXT

FIGURE 4. KOMPAK-SUPPORTED LOCATIONS



KOMPAS’s overarching aim in 2021 is to work towards achieving the program’s EOFOs and the sustainability of KOMPAS’s models, while continuing to support the Government of Indonesia’s COVID-19 response.

This section details some of the program-wide issues that continue to affect KOMPAS’s ability to deliver results as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, this section sets out KOMPAS’s sustainability framework – which acts as a set of targets to optimise chances of embedding KOMPAS’s models and deepening KOMPAS’s impact – and provides details on KOMPAS’s collaboration with other partners.

## COVID-19 related issues that remain relevant for KOMPAK's continued support

As KOMPAK shifts its focus, the program needs to effectively advocate and lobby stakeholders for the institutionalisation and replication of models and pilots.

However, the whole program is facing challenges, mainly due to restrictions to face-to-face events and the reallocation of Gol budget due to COVID-19. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has slowed down KOMPAK's progress in replication and institutionalisation. The inability to travel and conduct face-to-face events hampers KOMPAK's effectiveness in advocating for specific models, and providing mentoring and technical support. Gol resources for implementing replication and institutionalisation plans have also been impacted by a general pivot to respond to the pandemic.

More specifically, KOMPAK has found that virtual technical assistance is less accepted and less effective. This poses challenges when facilitating discussions between central government and provincial governments; for example, on sensitive issues such as Otsus. To address this, KOMPAK uses hybrid models whenever possible and involves existing local stakeholders, such as village development facilitators, non-government organisations (NGOs), and civil society organisations (CSOs), to help deliver training and technical assistance.

KOMPAK's ability to monitor and evaluate its activities has also been impacted. Data gathering methods are mostly limited to virtual options and fieldwork is impossible where researchers do not already live in the study areas. As a response, KOMPAK has adapted data collection methods, using hybrid approaches where possible, and using KOMPAK's sub-national staff and local researchers to deliver the 2021–2022 research agenda.<sup>1</sup>

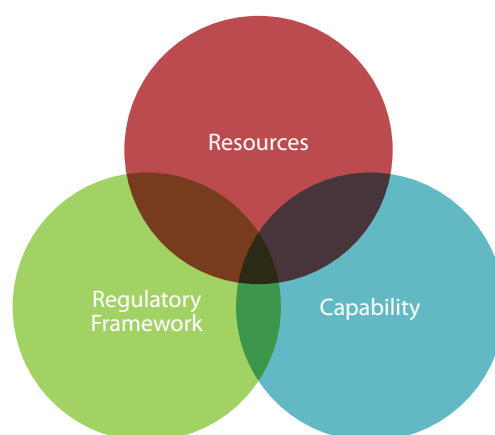
Generally, KOMPAK has implemented governance structures around COVID-19 safety protocols that dictate how and when program staff and consultants are able to travel to the field to conduct face-to-face events and research, to minimise the risks to beneficiaries and KOMPAK staff.

## KOMPAK's approach to sustainability

Despite the challenges posed by the current operating environment, KOMPAK's approach to sustainability involves embedding KOMPAK activities within KOMPAK locations, through three key components:

1. Promoting a supporting regulatory framework – this includes distilling lessons learned through the implementation of pilots and models into materials that can inform the drafting of regulations and guidance, and at times providing support in drafting these regulations for local government consideration.

FIGURE 5. **KOMPAK'S APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY**



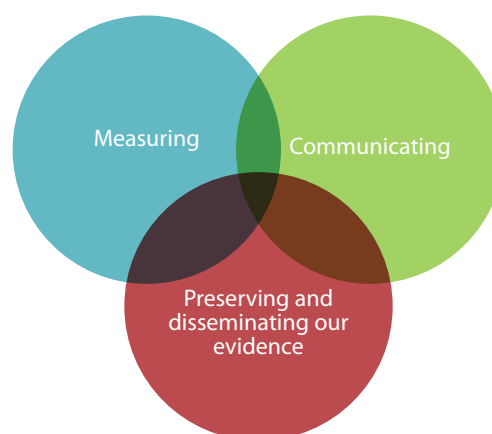
<sup>1</sup> Initially, KOMPAK planned to re-scope quantitative data collection for the Papua Evaluation should the pandemic situation get worse; however, this did not happen when the situation improved in Q3 2021.

2. Advocacy and support for planning adequate resourcing and budgetary allocations – this includes providing evidence to identify levels of human and fiscal resourcing and to devise efficient and effective ways to allocate funds when these become available.
3. Adequate capacity – KOMPAK delivers knowledge transfer activities to national and sub-national government, as well as to non-state actors such as communities and civil society organisations.

Separately, KOMPAK intentionally works to deepen the impact of program activities through the strategies shown in the diagram below:

- Measuring activity outcomes and outputs. KOMPAK has a comprehensive research and evaluation agenda that covers six flagships. This includes 25 ongoing studies to be completed by March 2022 – nine of these are cross-flagship studies. These studies are designed to assess to what extent KOMPAK's activities have achieved the intended objectives and outcomes, as well as to document KOMPAK's value-add and the socioeconomic factors affecting KOMPAK's work. A detailed research and evaluation agenda with research progress information as of June 2021 can be found in KOMPAK's research registry in Annex 2.

FIGURE 6. **KOMPAK'S STRATEGIES FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**



- Communicating the lessons learned from the implementation of KOMPAK's models. This is done through producing various communication and knowledge management products, such as best-practice videos, how-to guides, and change stories, and sharing lessons in various events such as webinars, and *Forum Inspirasi*. These products and knowledge-sharing events support the program's advocacy efforts to promote institutionalisation and replication of KOMPAK's models. A summary of KOMPAK's communication strategy can be found in Annex 3.
- Ensuring lessons learned are disseminated and accessible beyond the life of the program. This will be done through disseminating and storing KOMPAK's lessons and key documents in a knowledge centre platform (web-based) to be managed by BAPPENAS after closure of the program.

## Partner collaboration

KOMPAK does not implement its activities alone. The program relies on strong partnerships and networks with national and sub-national governments, implementing partners, other Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (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.

TABLE 2. LIST OF KOMPAK IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
PUSKAPA UI	Provision of support in design and implementation of CRVS activities at national and sub-national levels.
SEKNAS FITRA	Provision of support in design and implementation of social accountability activities at national and sub-national levels, including village budget literacy ( <i>Sekar Desa</i> ), community feedback mechanism ( <i>Posko Aspirasi</i> ), and gender-responsive village development. Advocated for cross-sectoral system/data integration and oversee the implementation of village data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Yayasan BaKTI	Provision of support in CRVS, education and health services improvement, and community engagement in local services delivery in Papua and Papua Barat (LANDASAN, PROSPPEK and PERLINSOS Program).
KEMITRAAN	Technical support to improve central government roles in strengthening village development.
SMERU	Provision of support in the Evaluation of Strengthening Social Accountability in the Village, covering 40 villages (20 KOMPAK-supported villages and 20 comparison villages) in five provinces.
AKATIGA	Provision of support in the Evaluation of KOMPAK Models in Tanah Papua, covering 60 villages (30 KOMPAK-supported and 30 comparison villages) in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces.

TABLE 3. LIST OF DFAT PARTNERS AND AREAS OF COLLABORATION

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed SEPAKAT sustainability strategy for the national and local governments.</li> <li>Developed the Learning Management System (LMS) to support the implementation of Integrated PKAD.</li> <li>Designed program of the National Program for District Strengthening in Minimum Service Standard Fulfilment.</li> <li>Institutionalised the PTPD, PbMAD, and social accountability models through the Government Strengthening and Village Development Program (<i>Program Penguatan Pemerintahan dan Pembangunan Desa, P3PD</i>) – including introduction of SEPAKAT Desa platform.</li> </ul>
TNP2K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the LANDASAN Program in Papua and Papua Barat.</li> <li>Supported the use of SEPAKAT for the drafting of the Poverty Reduction Planning Document (SPKD) in Central Java and East Java.</li> <li>Developed policy recommendations for strengthening the capacity of BUMDes as social and economic institutions in the village, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to foster adoption of market linkages approach into key economic development and recovery strategy.</li> </ul>
MAHKOTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented and disseminated the study on Impact of COVID-19 towards Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia.</li> <li>Implemented a workshop of BANGGA Papua GEDSI analysis, titled: BANGGA Papua, Empowered Prosperous Women.</li> <li>Together with BAPPENAS, advocated revision of the Social Entrepreneurship Program design to prioritise the market system and collaboration with other parties, both government and non-government.</li> <li>Improved the quality of the social assistance program approach and design in Papua (identification of beneficiaries using population administration data, verification process of <i>Dukcapil</i>, and expanding the benefits package to include civil registration and issuance of legal identity documents).</li> </ul>
INOVASI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged interoperability between SIAK, DAPODIK, and EMIS, while prioritising personal data protection at central and provincial levels.</li> </ul>

AGENCY	AREA OF COLLABORATION
PEDULI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented and disseminated the study on Impact of COVID-19 towards Person with Disabilities in Indonesia.</li> <li>In Trenggalek, East Java Province, supported the implementation of SEPEDA KEREN (<i>Sekolah Perempuan Disabilitas Anak dan Kelompok Rentan Lainnya</i>).</li> </ul>
AIPJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented and disseminated the study on Impact of COVID-19 towards Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia.</li> </ul>
SIAP SIAGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented the Study of Regional Government Capacity in Supporting the COVID-19 Pandemic Response and Recovery Strategies.</li> <li>In East Java, supported the utilisation of SID/SIKAB for integrated disaster data management.</li> </ul>
SMERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In East Java, supported the development of regional poverty reduction plans (RPKD).</li> </ul>
UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Together with PUSKAPA and UNICEF, provided technical inputs for BAPPENAS in implementing Presidential Regulation No. 62/2019 on CRVS National Strategy related to SEKNAS AKPSH.</li> <li>In Papua, UNICEF supported the strengthening of the education program under PROSPPEK program.</li> </ul>
Disabled People's Organization Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation on study on Impact of COVID-19 towards Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia.</li> </ul>
Other Institution (local NGOs, universities, private sector organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fifteen Civil Society Working Groups (local NGOs) in supporting the implementation of village SDGs.</li> <li>Collaborated with Open Government Indonesia (OGI) in implementing the Social Accountability program in KOMPAK-supported locations (20 local NGOs).</li> <li>Collaboration with FORMASI in implementation of a Workshop on Reflection on the Role of <i>Selapanan</i> in Promoting Inclusive Planning and Budgeting.</li> <li>In East Java, together with PUPUK Surabaya supported the replication of the Local Economic Development program.</li> <li>In West Aceh, Aceh Province, collaborated with STAIN Teungku Di Rundeng Meulaboh on Thematic KKN in supporting the implementation of SIGAP.</li> <li>In East Java, together with JPIP and Airlangga University supported the establishment of Rumah Inovasi.</li> <li>In West Aceh, together with SEKNAS FITRA, working with Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, prepared an academic paper to inform the draft Regulation on Village Councils.</li> </ul>





# PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



# PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

In this six-month period, public financial management (PFM) work was focused on securing local government budgets for KOMPAK-supported models for the next financial year 2022 (FY22).<sup>2</sup> This required technical assistance to cost the models and integrate them into provincial and district annual plans and budgets. This work is vital for the sustainability of KOMPAK's approaches beyond the end of the program in June 2022.

At the national level, the period witnessed the dissemination of important guidelines on integrating Minimum Service Standards into regional planning and budgeting, as well as monitoring and evaluating their implementation. With KOMPAK's support, MoHA issued Regulation No. 17/2021 enforcing MSS in local government annual plans as a nationwide requirement. KOMPAK's technical assistance also led to important changes in Special Allocation Fund (DAK) policies, making DAK more results-focused and providing the central government with the necessary framework and tools to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of DAK spending.

KOMPAK assisted the Papua Barat Provincial Government to design, fund, and implement Otsus-specific Programs for Village Development (PROSPPEK) and Social Protection (PERLINSOS). Policy analysis and technical assistance were provided to MoF, MoHA, and BAPPENAS to inform critical deliberations on the extension of the Otsus Fund, and future strategies to promote the effectiveness and transparency of Otsus Fund management.

At the sub-national level, one of KOMPAK's models for incentivising villages to improve basic services has been acknowledged as an innovative model nationally, with the DINDA model (Bima) winning the TOP45 Innovative Public Services Award (SINOVIK). KOMPAK also started to transfer capacity to train and use various analytical tools (such as SEPAKAT, and MSS costing and constraint analysis) to national and local governments through training-of-trainers, technical guidelines, and the development of knowledge resource centres.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

Local governments are responsible for budgeting and delivering basic services in Indonesia. This decentralised approach allows local governments to make choices on how to spend public money to match local needs for basic services, such as health, education, and legal identity. Around one-third of Indonesia's national budget is spent locally (worth about AUD 79.5 billion in 2021). However, the capacity of local governments to manage and spend their budgets effectively varies widely. Over the past five years, KOMPAK has been supporting both central and local governments to improve the allocation, distribution, and use of regional funds. At the national level,

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<sup>2</sup> The Indonesian financial year equates with the calendar year of January to December.

this involves technical assistance to improve specific fiscal transfer policies (namely, the Special Allocation Fund [DAK], the Regional Incentive Fund [DID], Village Funds [Dana Desa], and the Special Autonomy Fund [Otsus]). At the sub-national level, KOMPAK supports local governments to integrate Minimum Services Standards, poverty analysis, and performance-based funding models to better use these funds for improving access to, and the quality of, basic services.

To better understand the impact of KOMPAK's support thus far, KOMPAK conducted a study on 'District Development Outcomes and PFM Tools' (KOMPAK, forthcoming).<sup>3</sup> Preliminary results from the study indicate that, over time, there has been an improvement in public financial management performance across KOMPAK-supported districts compared with peer districts. The study found an increase in budget credibility score between the periods of 2013–2015 and 2016–2018. The number of districts with an 'A' score (the highest score) increased from 13 to 17 districts (out of the 24 districts in the study), with no districts scoring 'D' (the lowest score).<sup>4</sup>

Continuing this progress, in the first half of 2021, KOMPAK increasingly focused on how to drive local government performance, particularly through improvements in the monitoring of DAK for health and education and the integration of Minimum Services Standards into local plans and budgets. Meanwhile, capacity strengthening has remained a strong focus of KOMPAK's sub-national-level activities on PFM, whereby KOMPAK assists local governments to better use the available tools to improve the quality of local plans and budgets. These tools include poverty analysis and planning software (known as SEPAKAT), district-level spending analysis, and MSS monitoring and evaluation guidance. In addition, in the PFM portfolio, KOMPAK has made significant efforts this year to secure local government funding to sustain KOMPAK's models and approaches beyond the end of the program in June 2022.

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 1.2m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 2.5 million annual budget)



**50%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**52%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**5%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

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

An important part of KOMPAK's efforts to improve the PFM capacity of local governments has been to understand the challenges that they face. In 2021, KOMPAK completed a study in 15 districts that looked into the local budgets and identified nine major constraints to better spending for basic services. MoF and KOMPAK disseminated the findings and recommendations to Regional Agencies for Planning and Development (Bappeda) and officials

<sup>3</sup> The study aimed to: (i) identify the achieved outcomes of KOMPAK-supported districts after five years through socioeconomic and PFM indicators; (ii) to compare the progress between KOMPAK and non-KOMPAK-supported districts; and (iii) to analyse/map out strategic roles of KOMPAK-supported PFM tools in supporting district governments to achieve better outcomes.

<sup>4</sup> To analyse the budget reliability, the study uses a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework, measured through the aggregate expenditure output. Districts with actual aggregate spending of between 95% and 105% of total budgeted and approved aggregate spending in at least two of the last three years receive an 'A' score. A higher deviation between actual spending and budget results in a lower score.

from the Office for Management of Regional Revenue, Finance and Assets (BPKAD) from 22 KOMPAK-supported districts. The recommendations point to actions and improvements that can be implemented by both central and local governments.

Activities in the first half of 2021 aimed at KOMPAK-supported districts being able to: (i) effectively use poverty analysis tools for planning and budgeting; (ii) improve the quality of their budgets and expenditure reporting; and, ultimately, (iii) increase their investments in early childhood education and development (ECED) and maternal and child health (MCH). This involved making some improvements in the tools themselves, as well as raising the capacity of local governments to use them.

SEPAKAT is a poverty analysis tool for local governments to identify gaps in achieving poverty reduction and develop budgets to address these gaps.<sup>5</sup> Since 2017, KOMPAK has supported BAPPENAS in rolling out SEPAKAT across the regions. At present, in the KOMPAK locations, six provinces and 17 districts are using SEPAKAT. In addition, five provinces and 168 districts/municipalities outside of the KOMPAK locations are also using the tools.

As of June 2021, 12 out of 16 KOMPAK-supported districts outside Papua and Papua Barat that use SEPAKAT gave a satisfaction rating of 4.2 out of 5. In addition, 86% of district governments increased their use of SEPAKAT from 2019–2020 to 2021. During KOMPAK's mid-year performance review, information was collected on how the Regional Agencies for Planning and Development (Bappeda) used SEPAKAT in the first half of 2021:

- In Lombok Utara, throughout the development of the mid-term development plan (RPJMD), Bappeda used SEPAKAT to identify challenges and opportunities for poverty reduction strategies and to choose interventions with higher success potential.
- In Bener Meriah, Bappeda used SEPAKAT to generate four data-based poverty reduction program planning options.
- In Pematang, Bappeda used SEPAKAT to describe the general district conditions and poverty determinants in the most recent Regional Poverty Reduction plan (RPKD).
- In Pacitan, Bappeda used SEPAKAT to develop a poverty programs implementation report (LP2KD) and Regional Poverty Reduction programs.
- In Bondowoso, Bappeda used SEPAKAT to analyse poverty distribution and create a poverty map.

In 2021, KOMPAK has focused on further strengthening the use and institutionalisation of SEPAKAT. Together with the World Bank, KOMPAK developed a sustainability strategy for SEPAKAT. BAPPENAS now has a dedicated staff to provide technical assistance to local governments and conduct data analysis, data cleaning, and data updating. With support from KOMPAK, the SEPAKAT application itself has been updated with data from the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS), Integrated Social Welfare Data (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, DTKS), the National Workforce Survey (*Sakernas*), and village resources data (*Podes*). A village-level platform called SEPAKAT Desa has also been added to the application.

<sup>5</sup> Integrated Poverty Planning, Budgeting, Analysis and Evaluation System (Sistem Perencanaan, Penganggaran, Analisis dan Evaluasi Kemiskinan Terpadu).

Another critical policy tool to promote performance and quality spending of local governments is the MSS for basic services. In 2021, KOMPAK's technical assistance on MSS has contributed to these national guidelines being finalised and issued:

- Guidelines for MSS Integration into Regional Planning and Budgeting Documents.
- Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation of MSS Implementation.
- MoHA Regulation No. 17/2021 on the Guidelines for 2022 Regional Planning (RKPD).

MoHA Regulation No. 17/2021 marks an important achievement, because it mandates all local governments to apply the MSS in developing their annual budgets for FY22. This builds on KOMPAK's earlier work with MoHA to introduce this requirement in the previous MoHA regulation for the 2021 annual budget (MoHA Regulation No. 40/2020). Prior to this, the use of MSS for developing local plans and budgets was merely a suggestion, and not mandated by any government regulation.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK delivered technical assistance to provincial governments to enable them to use these various tools for their annual and medium-term plans and budgets. KOMPAK's support led to the development of critical planning documents in Trenggalek, Pangkep, Pekalongan, North Lombok, and Sumbawa Districts, and in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces. Specifically, in Central Java and East Java, KOMPAK, together with the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*, or TNP2K) and MoHA, helped local governments to develop a more evidence-based poverty reduction planning document, using the resulting analysis from SEPAKAT on the root causes and proposed interventions to accelerate poverty reduction. In relation to MSS, KOMPAK provided specific support and mentoring to local governments in Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and South Sulawesi to strengthen their ability to plan and budget for MSS, as well as to track and monitor the achievement of MSS.

As a result of KOMPAK's technical assistance, the June 2021 KOMPAK village survey showed that 56% of KOMPAK-supported districts (nine of 16 districts outside Papua and Papua Barat) had increased allocation for MCH and ECED from 2020 to 2021. The total budget for MCH increased by 22.4% (from about IDR 59.4 billion in 2020 to IDR 72.7 billion in 2021), while for ECED the budget increased by over 434% (from roughly IDR 61.4 billion in 2020 to just over IDR 266.7 billion in 2021).

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

KOMPAK's technical assistance in this area of work aimed to support local governments in securing funding for the COVID-19 pandemic response, for sustaining KOMPAK models, and more broadly for priority sectors that have been the focus of KOMPAK, including health, education, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), and local economic development (LED).

KOMPAK's goal is to improve district governments' access to, and use of, the Special Allocation Fund (DAK *fisik* and *non-fisik*), and the Regional Incentive Fund (*Dana Insentif Daerah*, DID) in two ways. First, KOMPAK helps MoF design better allocation formulas and more effective ways to monitor the use of these funds and their contribution to better development outcomes. Second, KOMPAK helps provincial and district governments to prepare stronger proposals when applying for DAK and DID funding, so that the funds can then be used to support the continuation of KOMPAK activities and models.



For the COVID-19 pandemic response, in KOMPAK-supported locations, all 24 districts included a COVID-19 response in their 2021 annual budgets. KOMPAK also successfully advocated to local governments to provide funding for KOMPAK's models, with 79% of district governments in KOMPAK-supported areas allocating funding for KOMPAK models, with the total value of about IDR 1.1 billion, nearly 10 times more than KOMPAK's own investment of IDR 105.2 million.<sup>6</sup>

The Special Allocation Fund (DAK *fisik* and DAK *non-fisik*) and the Regional Incentive Fund (DID) are important sources for local governments to fund basic services, including health and education. At the national level, KOMPAK is helping MoF to find better ways to monitor the use of these funds and to assess whether they have contributed to better development outcomes. At the sub-national level, KOMPAK provides technical assistance to provincial and district governments, so they can prepare stronger proposals to qualify for funding and then make use of this funding to continue KOMPAK's activities and models.

Specifically related to DAK *fisik*, KOMPAK's technical support led to two important developments in national policy. First, based on analysis undertaken by KOMPAK, MoF adopted outcome-level indicators in its DAK monitoring and evaluation tools, with an emphasis on education, health, and basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, and housing). Second, KOMPAK modelled a methodology on costing DAK health expenditures based on rigorous evidence, which can also be applied to other sectors such as education and infrastructure. These are critical improvements towards a more results-based approach for allocating and aligning DAK to targeted development outcomes. The government now has a standardised methodology and tools for costing and planning DAK, and for assessing how spending leads to development outcomes. BAPPENAS and MoF are now using this framework to evaluate DAK allocations for 2021 and improve DAK policy for 2022.

Meanwhile, for DAK *non-fisik*, KOMPAK disseminated the results of a study that analysed how DAK *non-fisik* Health Operational Assistance (*Biaya Operasional Kesehatan*, BOK) was used to fill gaps in health services costs. This study helped the MoF and MoH to adjust the allocation for DAK *non-fisik* BOK to be more accurate, based on needs and past performance. For the education sector, KOMPAK's technical assistance resulted in policy recommendations for MoF, BAPPENAS, and Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) on the feasibility of providing direct transfers to ECED centres using of two forms of DAK *non-fisik*, namely Operational Costs of Early Childhood Education (BOP PAUD), and the Operational Costs of Equivalency Education (BOP *Kesetaraan*). These important changes to DAK *fisik* and DAK *non-fisik* policies were endorsed through Presidential Regulation No. 123/2020 on DAK *Fisik* Technical Guidelines and the MoH Decree No. 123/2020 on DAK *Non-Fisik* Technical Guidelines, respectively. Both of these regulations are being implemented in FY21.

KOMPAK's support on costing of DAK *fisik* and DAK *non-fisik* for the health sector was selected by DFAT as one of five examples of significant policy changes that best showcased Australia's contribution to the Government of Indonesia's policies, both in responding to COVID-19 priorities, as well as addressing longer-term development challenges.

As for DID, KOMPAK supported MoF to conduct an evaluation of FY21 DID indicators following the COVID-19 pandemic, and make adjustments in these indicators, assessments, and allocations for DID policy in F22. At the sub-national level, KOMPAK helped provincial and district governments to prepare better quality proposals for DAK *fisik* in all 24 districts and seven provinces. Moreover, KOMPAK's technical assistance in Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi led to all five provinces obtaining DID funds for FY21, for priority needs in education, health, and economic recovery. For example, Bener Meriah, Sumbawa, Pekalongan, and Pemalang Districts were allocated funds for ECED, particularly to improve the quality of learning for students

<sup>6</sup> For FY19, FY20, and FY21.



and teachers. All districts also supported the digitalisation of education services as a necessary response to the pandemic. In Pangkep, DID FY21 funds were allocated to support KOMPAK's '*Kelas Perahu*' model in the education sector and its mobile health services model called '*Pulau Sehat, Pulau Bahagia*' in the health sector.

### 1.3 Strengthen Papua, Papua Barat, and Aceh Provincial and District Governments' capacity to implement Otsus policy

On Special Autonomy (*Otonomi Khusus*, Otsus) policy, KOMPAK sought opportunities to improve the governance and financing of Otsus in Aceh, Papua, and Papua Barat, so that these provinces can achieve better development outcomes. This involves analysis and inputs to the regulatory framework at the national level, particularly the Special Autonomy Law for Papua. At the local level, KOMPAK works closely with the provincial governments in Papua, Papua Barat, and Aceh to improve the management and use of Otsus funding, including for locally-led initiatives to reduce poverty.

Building on analysis and advocacy from the previous year, in 2021 KOMPAK continued to advocate to the central government for the continuation of Otsus in Papua, considering the significant development gaps in the province. KOMPAK developed policy analysis, and costing and funding strategies to inform the GoI's deliberations on the extension of the Otsus Law for Papua. KOMPAK's analysis was used by senior decision-makers in MoF, MoHA, BAPPENAS, and the provincial governments. KOMPAK is well placed to facilitate policy coordination related to Otsus in Papua, given its long-running relations with these major stakeholders. Specific support was given to MoF in drafting a Government Regulation on Otsus Fund Management. KOMPAK is also helping MoHA to develop a communications strategy for Papua and Papua Barat as a means to enhance openness and transparency in managing Otsus funds in the two provinces. At the same time, KOMPAK also provided technical assistance to BAPPENAS to evaluate the implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 9/2020 on the Acceleration of Papua and Papua Barat Development Welfare.

In Papua Barat Province, KOMPAK assisted the provincial government to propose new nomenclature for Otsus-funded activities, which allows the local government to plan and budget for Otsus-specific activities based on local needs. With this new nomenclature, the Papua Barat Provincial Government is now able to use Otsus funding for a locally-specific social protection program. KOMPAK continues to strengthen the capacity of the provincial government, especially Bappeda, in reviewing the implementation of Otsus and designing Otsus-specific programs, such as PROSPPEK to improve village development and PERLINSOS to provide social assistance to Indigenous Papuans.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, for Aceh Province, KOMPAK provided inputs to revise the Master Plan for the Utilisation of Aceh's Otsus Fund 2008–2027, providing options for programs and activities to improve the effectiveness of Otsus funding in Aceh for the remaining period from 2022 to 2027.

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

KOMPAK's work to incentivise performance in delivering basic services extends to village governments. In the first half of 2021, KOMPAK continued piloting village performance incentive models in six districts, including Bima District (DINDA), Sumbawa (DiDES), Bantaeng (DiDES), Lumajang (DiDES), West Aceh (DIRATA), and Bener Meriah (DEPIK). The overall aim is to strengthen the institutional capacities and mechanisms for local governments to implement these models, with district-level guidelines that were developed for this purpose.

<sup>7</sup> PROSPPEK is a grant program to Papua Barat villages to fund community-identified development projects; PERLINSOS is a social protection program that targets children under six and elderly people in Papua Barat.

Documentation of lessons learned has been completed in selected pilot locations. The DINDA pilot in Bima is the most advanced and, in July 2021, the Bima District Government was awarded the TOP45 Innovative Public Services in the Competition for Innovative Public Services (SINOVIK) based on the success and results of DINDA.<sup>8</sup>

KOMPAK's pilots on village performance incentives have yielded valuable insights and learning for the central government, particularly MoF, which has now been applying a performance-based allocation (*Alokasi Kinerja*) to *Dana Desa* since 2019. This year, KOMPAK supported MoF to finalise the village performance rating guidelines and the calculation of village performance allocations for FY22. In developing these guidelines, KOMPAK advocates for the adoption of critical aspects of the KOMPAK pilots, such as: (i) determining village performance indicators based on district-level targets, and village capacities and authorities; (ii) performance monitoring and rating by district and sub-district governments; and (iii) using the results not only to reward high-performing villages but also to provide extra support to under-performing villages.

## KEY CHALLENGES

While pandemic constraints and remote working are affecting the whole KOMPAK program, there are some specific impacts to the PFM portfolio. For example, the Otsus-related work is concentrated in Papua and Papua Barat, where there is a strong cultural preference for face-to-face interactions, and information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure is poor. Hence, the virtual technical assistance is relatively less acceptable and less effective compared with other regions. This also poses challenges when facilitating discussions between central government and provincial governments on sensitive issues such as Otsus. To address this, KOMPAK uses hybrid models whenever possible and involves existing local stakeholders such as village development facilitators and NGOs/CSOs to help deliver training and technical assistance.

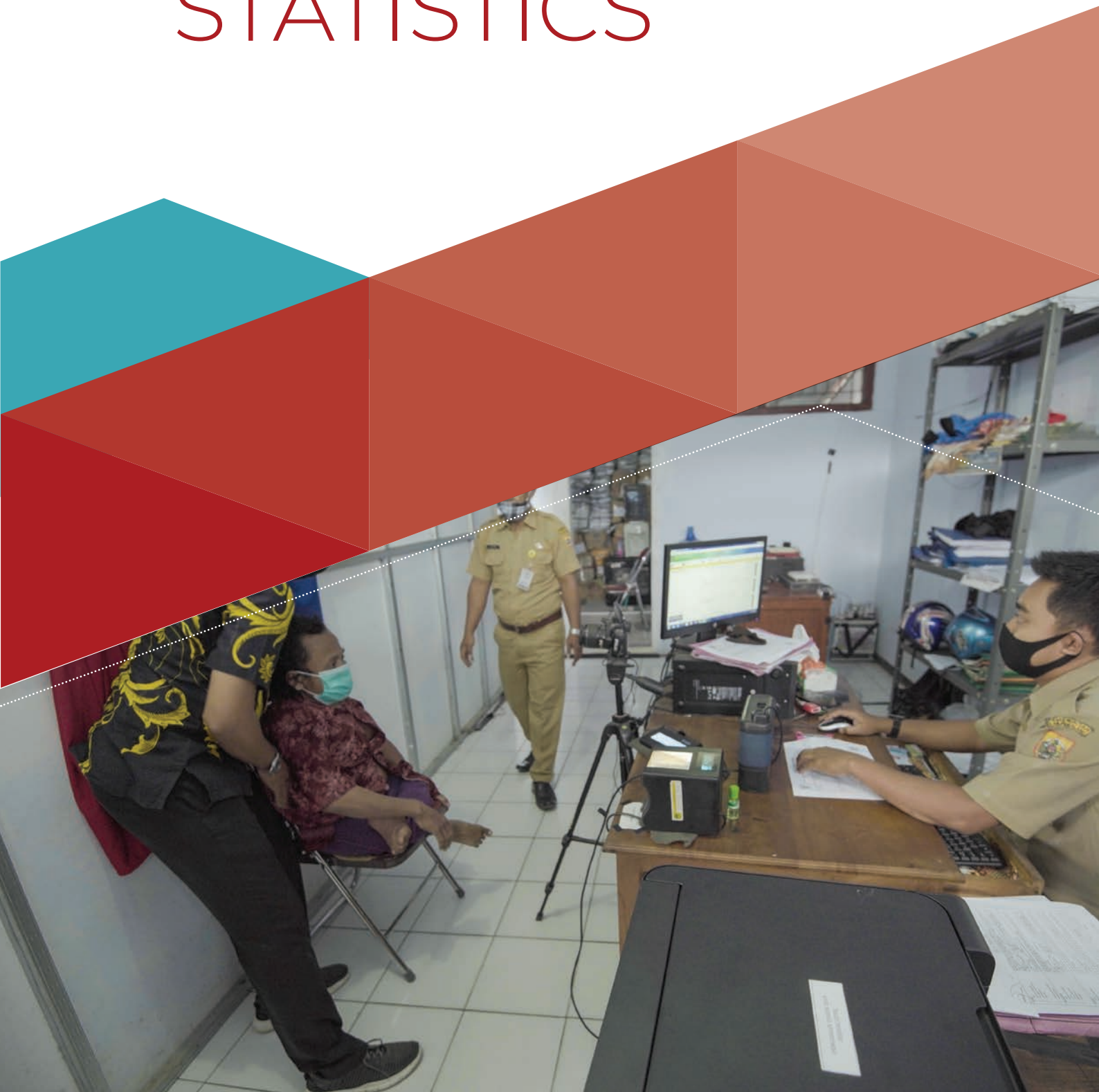
Another challenge has been the reallocation of local government budgets to support the COVID-19 response. With shifting priorities and constrained resources, it becomes more difficult for local governments to secure funding to implement KOMPAK's models. This, in turn, impacts on KOMPAK's efforts to institutionalise and sustain these models within the government's system and budgets.

Limitations in the availability and quality of budget data remain a critical challenge for KOMPAK's PFM work. Lack of updated data, standard indicators, and methodologies hampers local governments' capacity to use data as a basis for planning, monitoring, and evaluating budgets. In addition, although systems and tools are already available, such as the local government information system or SIPD, the awareness and capacities to use them vary widely. KOMPAK will continue to address these challenges through SEPAKAT and PFM-related technical assistance to MoF, MoHA, and local governments.

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<sup>8</sup> See <https://bimakab.go.id/news/265-inovasi-dinda-raih-predikat-terpuji-pada-top-45-kompetisi-inovasi-nasional>.

# CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS



# CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

As part of KOMPAK's institutionalisation and replication strategy for civil registration and vital statistics, at the national level, the National Secretariat for CRVS is now fully functioning. KOMPAK provided technical assistance on the governing system, and human resources management, and also provided inputs for the National Secretariat's work plan. In addition, KOMPAK supported the launch of the National CRVS Strategy Working Groups that are comprised of the 14 line ministries and also responsible for overseeing national efforts on CRVS acceleration. Together with BAPPENAS and PUSKAPA, KOMPAK disseminated the 'Study on Strong Institutions, Resilient Communities: An Assessment of the Basic Services Governance and Program Outcomes in CRVS, Education, and Health in KOMPAK Areas', which provides the evidence for the working groups and the basis for their work plans.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK continues to advocate and support for further adoption of the village-based CRVS facilitators model (LABKD), with 75% of KOMPAK-supported villages now having at least one village CRVS facilitator.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

The availability of accurate, complete, and timely vital statistics data helps policy makers to improve program planning and resource allocation, and verify and validate access to services, civil and political rights, and legal obligations, and determine policy direction. Therefore, over the past five years, one of KOMPAK's most important areas of activity has been in supporting the Gol in strengthening Indonesia's CRVS system at all levels, including down to the village level, so that legal identity documents and population data can be generated in a timely and accurate manner. In the previous National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015–2019, the goal of birth certificate coverage had been 85%, while in the current RPJMN 2020–2024, the Gol now aims to achieve universal coverage by 2024. The latest data from SUSENAS shows national birth certificate coverage for all ages of 88.1% in 2020.

An integral and crucial part of KOMPAK's effort to improve the quality of planning and resource allocations for basic services involves having access to accurate population data. In addition, the ownership of legal identity has been identified as one of the critical requirements for communities to access basic services and/or social assistance.<sup>9</sup> More specifically, KOMPAK's CRVS flagship activity focuses on: (i) reducing disparities in accessing

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<sup>9</sup> Law No. 24/2013 on the revision of Law No. 23/2006 on Civil Registration, article 58 (4).

legal identity; (ii) simplifying processes to obtain legal identity; (iii) integrating CRVS processes in relevant sectors; (iv) clarifying mechanisms to budget for CRVS services; and (v) improving the availability and interoperability of population and vital statistics data.

Despite KOMPAK's limited scale, KOMPAK-supported districts and villages have shown a consistent improving trend in civil registration coverage. Analysis of SUSENAS data shows that all KOMPAK-supported districts outside of Papua had more than 80% of coverage for birth certificate ownership for those aged below 18. In addition, 19 out of 24 KOMPAK-supported districts have registered an increase in birth certificate coverage for under-18 from 2019 to 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has provided another critical lesson on the importance of having accurate population data, as well as the urgency of having interoperability of various data sources across line ministries and levels of government. KOMPAK's work to improve population data – through effective civil registration of vulnerable groups and improved interoperability with village and district information systems – has helped to improve the targeting and timeliness of village cash transfers (BLT-Dana Desa), one of the main COVID-19 social assistance programs.<sup>10</sup> It is a critical tool in expanding and improving the accuracy of datasets on vulnerable individuals, particularly the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 1.2m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 1.7 million annual budget)



**69%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**68%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**5%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

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

After a successful pilot in Aceh in 2018, KOMPAK has worked with local governments to expand CRVS services through the use of village CRVS facilitators, paid either by local or village governments using their own budget. Village-based civil registry services (*Layanan Admuduk Berbasis Kewenangan Desa*, LABKD) aim to make obtaining civil registration documents quicker, cheaper, and easier than a citizen doing it themselves. These facilitators can be staff of the village office or supported by community volunteers. They help villagers to gather and organise their supporting documents, process their applications at the district Civil Registry Office, and then deliver the issued documents to them.

KOMPAK continued to increase CRVS coverage in KOMPAK-supported villages in the period to June 2021. KOMPAK villages registered an increase in the number of people supported to obtain birth certificates and family cards (Figure 7).

<sup>10</sup> See KOMPAK 2020 Annual Report and KOMPAK 2020 Six-Monthly Progress Report.



**BOX 1. USING LEGAL IDENTITY DOCUMENTS TO ACCESS EDUCATION SERVICES**

Annur Aksal (3) was denied entry to the Early Childhood Education and Development centre (PAUD) as he did not have a birth certificate or a Child Identity Card (Kartu Identitas Anak, KIA).

‘We only accept children who have a birth certificate and KIA, as we need the data for the Education Master Data (Dapodik) of the Ministry of Education,’ explained Yuli Suryani, a teacher from the PAUD Gesit Insani in Muer Village, West Nusa Tenggara.

As of 2017, less than 50% of children aged 0–18 years in Muer Village had birth certificates. According to the Muer Village Civil Registration Working Group, people are reluctant to register to obtain legal identity documents, as the distance between their village and the district capital is quite far. In addition, villagers often fail to fully understanding the importance of legal identity documents.

Previously, registration for legal identity documents could only be done at the District Population and Civil Registration Office (*Dinas Dukcapil*). From Muer Village, villagers faced a two-hour return trip at a cost of IDR 120,000. While obtaining the legal identity document is free of charge, the cost of transportation and investment in time was prohibitive for many.

‘Lots of children in Muer Village were unable to attend PAUD or other education programs, so [we] have now started to assist residents to obtain birth certificates and KIA for their children,’ explained Yuli.

In response, KOMPAK assisted the Sumbawa District Government to issue a District Regulation on Acceleration of Birth Certificate Ownership through Education, Health, Integrated Service System, and Villages/Urban Villages.

KOMPAK, together with Dinas Dukcapil, facilitated training for Village Registration Officers (PPKD), and the Village Civil Registration Working Group (*Pokja Adminduk*) on the requirements and mechanisms for managing population documents, as well as the importance of population documents for the community.

As a result of these changes, the Village Civil Registration Working Group facilitates the issuance of birth certificates and KIA registration for all PAUD students, ensuring that parents do not need to travel to a central office to obtain the documents. The new system also ensures that parents have a complete set of legal identity documents.

**FIGURE 7. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE SUPPORTED TO OBTAIN CIVIL REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS FROM 2020 TO 2021**



TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL REGISTRATION SERVICES IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED LOCATIONS IN 2021

*Civil registration services facilitated by village governments in KOMPAK-supported locations*

Province	Birth certificates issued		Family cards issued Total		Village with PWD assisted on CRVS
	Average per village	Total	Average per village	Total	#
Aceh	10	1011	10	976	21
Central Java	45	1484	67	2226	8
East Java	36	3448	97	9236	40
West Nusa Tenggara	63	6281	84	8365	32
Papua	10	82	27	216	2
Papua Barat	107	854	2	13	2
South Sulawesi	35	592	50	851	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13752</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21883</b>	<b>115</b>

Data source: KOMPAK Survey June 2021

There were 75% of KOMPAK-supported villages provided with civil registration services at the village level (LABKD model), using dedicated village facilitators or village officials.

FIGURE 8. TREND OF CRVS FACILITATORS OR VILLAGE OFFICIALS WHO PROVIDED CRVS SERVICES IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED LOCATIONS FROM 2019 TO 2021

## CRVS Facilitator in KOMPAK Supported Villages



TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL REGISTRATION SERVICES AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED LOCATIONS IN 2021

*Who provides civil registration services at village levels (n=483)*

Type of crvs facilitator	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	South Sulawesi	Papua Barat	Papua	Grand Total
Village CRVS facilitator	77%	15%	3%	12%	24%	10%	14%	24%
Village official appointed as CRVS facilitators	23%	85%	97%	86%	76%	1%		51%
CRVS services are provided outside the village				2%		89%	86%	25%



KOMPAK has continued to push for the replication and expansion of village-based CRVS services (LABKD) across most of its provinces. By the end of June 2021, a total of 16 districts had replicated the LABKD approach, and 44% of villages in 24 districts had replicated the model as well. For non-KOMPAK-supported districts, 10 districts had replicated or expressed an interest in replicating the KOMPAK model in this reporting period, namely Central Aceh, Gayo Lues, East Aceh, Barru, Maros, Wajo, Dompu, West Lombok, Central Lombok, and West Sumbawa.

### Regulations and guidelines:

- In Aceh, a regulation for LABKD replication was enacted at the provincial level through Governor Decree No. 58/2020 on Village-based CRVS Services. This regulation was socialised to all districts and municipalities across Aceh. The program provided five sets of guidelines to streamline the efforts for village-based CRVS services (LABKD) adoption across Aceh, including: (i) technical guidelines for village-based CRVS facilitator (*Petugas Registrasi Gampong*, PRG) formulation; (ii) monitoring and evaluation guidelines for PRG; (iii) training-of-trainer guidelines for PRG; (iv) facilitation guidelines for CRVS services for PRG; and (v) a pocketbook containing essential information for day-to-day tasks of PRG.
- In South Sulawesi, following the dissemination of LABKD at the provincial level in December 2020, the provincial government agreed to adopt various LABKD materials for use by non-KOMPAK districts, including: (i) technical guidelines on LABKD; (ii) a pocketbook for CRVS facilitators (*Koordukcapil*); (iii) standard operating procedures (SOP) for LABKD; and (iv) training materials for LABKD.
- In Papua and Papua Barat, Central Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara the replication was done at the district level. Districts that have issued regulations are Nabire, Sorong, Jayapura, South Manokwari, Brebes, Pekalongan, Pacitan, Bondowoso, Lumajang, East Lombok, and North Lombok.

**Capacity support:** KOMPAK supported training of village CRVS facilitators, as well as training-of-trainers for provincial and district officials.

- At the provincial level, KOMPAK and PUSKAPA-trained provincial trainers in South Sulawesi (15 officials from the Provincial DMD, Dukcapil and Bappeda) and NTB (11 officials from the Provincial DPMD *Dukcapil* and Bappeda).
- At the district level, training of master trainers was conducted in South Manokwari, Jayapura, Bima, Sumbawa, East Lombok, North Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok, West Sumbawa, and Dompu.

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

The National Secretariat for CRVS is now fully functioning. This achievement comes from continuous KOMPAK support following the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 62/2019 on the National Strategy for Acceleration of Civil Registration for Development of Vital Statistics (*Strategi Nasional Percepatan Administrasi Kependudukan untuk Pengembangan Statistik Hayati*, Stranas APKSH). The main objectives of this National Strategy are to: (i) accelerate continuous, universal, and inclusive population registration, civil registration, and the development of vital statistics; (ii) realise complete and up-to-date population document ownership for all residents and Indonesian citizens abroad; and (iii) provide accurate, comprehensive, and timely vital statistics.

During the reporting period, the program provided technical assistance to equip the National Secretariat with its governing system, and human resources management. It also provided inputs in the development of a work plan and support for the launch of the National CRVS Strategy Working Group, with the issuance of a Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning concerning the Establishment of the National CRVS Strategy Working Group in June 2021. This event marked the culmination of 2.5 years of work, and showed stronger commitment from various ministries to achieve the National Strategy's targets, while also becoming vehicles for the further institutionalisation and replication of proven KOMPAK models in the CRVS portfolio. The National Secretariat will also support the Gol to consolidate efforts across 14 line ministries to achieve the SDG target 16.9 to provide legal identity for all people, including birth registration, by 2030. A Presidential Regulation also supports the Gol's commitment to meet the universal civil registration target set out in the Regional Action Framework and Regional Strategy Plan 2015–2024.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK continues to provide support to districts and sub-districts to strengthen the role of sub-districts to support service units, village governments, and the district government, to accelerate civil registration and referral services, particularly for newborns, mothers, and children. As of mid-2021, 51% of sub-districts (with *Disdukcapil* support) had provided outreach services to service units (health facilities and schools) over the past six months (Figure 9).

FIGURE 9. **PERCENTAGE OF SUB-DISTRICT COORDINATED OUTREACH SERVICES TO SERVICE UNITS FROM 2019 TO 2021**

# of sub-districts (with *Disdukcapil* support) coordinated outreach service to service units (n=41)



Given the importance of interoperability across data systems, as evidenced in the implementation of BLT-*Dana Desa* during the COVID-19 pandemic, KOMPAK also supported using village information systems (SID) for targeting CRVS services to the poor and vulnerable. By mid-2021, 336 out of 484 KOMPAK-supported villages reported using data from SID to support civil registration outreach services (this is an increase from 271 villages in 2020). KOMPAK is continuing to test and identify ways to link SID with SIAK to improve CRVS outreach and services in KOMPAK-supported areas such as Bondowoso, Bantaeng, and Pacitan. More information on this can be found in the SID section of this report.

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

**Dissemination of the findings of a study on Population Administration and Basic Services.** This study was conducted by BAPPENAS, with support from KOMPAK and PUSKAPA, and disseminated in June 2021. The study identified challenges, opportunities, and obstacles that need to be addressed to increase the ownership of population documents. It identified progress already made by the Gol and work remaining to be done to produce inclusive CRVS services and accurate vital statistics. The findings of the study are expected to serve as a point of reference for the Gol in realising its National CRVS Strategy. Going forward, the findings are also expected to provide further inputs into a joint program of the National CRVS Strategy Working Group, local governments, and CSOs.

**Publication of a policy note on data utilisation and data interconnectivity for the interoperability and sharing of best practices on data utilisation and data interconnectivity in KOMPAK priority areas.** KOMPAK mapped seven areas that initiated population data-sharing mechanisms on the progress of vital statistics data, including: (i) Pacitan (SIKAB); (ii) Bantaeng (SIADK); (iii) Bondowoso (SAID); (iv) Pekalongan (KAJEN *Satu Data*); (v) Papua Barat (SAIK); (vi) Papua (SIO Papua); and (vii) Pekalongan (KUDU *Sekolah*).

**Availability of draft guidelines to identify vulnerable groups to support CRVS services outreach for vulnerable individuals, including during the pandemic and in the post-COVID-19 recovery phase.** As a follow-up of the study on vulnerability in CRVS, these draft guidelines aim to serve as a practical tool to enable the universal, inclusive, and continuous provision of CRVS services for vulnerable groups. The study has also collected best practices to reach vulnerable groups from local governments and CSOs. The study mapped 12 categories of vulnerable groups, where vulnerability is structured into three layers, including: (i) vulnerability due to limited access; (ii) vulnerability due to unresponsive systems and services; and (iii) vulnerability due to identity discrimination.

## KEY CHALLENGES

Implementation challenges, especially on monitoring and evaluation, are affecting the institutionalisation of the LABKD model. KOMPAK has begun to support the government to establish monitoring and reporting systems for LABKD, to ensure the accountability of village governments – the model’s resource provider – and to assess the effectiveness of village-based CRVS facilitators’ performance. Piloting of monitoring and reporting systems is ongoing in Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, and Central Java. This will provide the evidence needed to support further replication of the LABKD model outside KOMPAK-supported areas.

# KECAMATAN AND VILLAGE STRENGTHENING



# KECAMATAN AND VILLAGE STRENGTHENING

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

To support the institutionalisation of KOMPAK's key models for *kecamatan* and village strengthening, KOMPAK supported MoHA in the drafting of a regulation to guide the strengthening of village government capacity in a more integrated way. The MoHA Regulation on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Integrated Village Apparatus Capacity Improvement (Integrated PKAD) will become the legal umbrella for the subsequent implementation of Integrated PKAD across the regions. A key focus here is strengthening the role of sub-districts (*kecamatan*) through KOMPAK's Village Governance Facilitator (PTPD) model. In addition, training-of-trainers (ToT) and village council (BPD) training modules have been prepared by KOMPAK in partnership with the Directorate General of Village Government Affairs (in MoHA). At the sub-national level, KOMPAK has advocated for district governments to issue regional regulations on the establishment of PTPD in all sub-districts within a district, and to provide a budget from APBD to support their implementation.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

Today, one of the most important fiscal instruments in Indonesia is the village budget (*anggaran desa*, commonly known as *Dana Desa*). This has revolutionised the flow of funds to all of Indonesia's more than 75,000 villages, resulting in a fourfold increase in annual village budgets in the past seven years, from roughly IDR 356 million per village (about AUD 35,600) in 2014, to about IDR 1,518 million (about AUD 151,000) today.

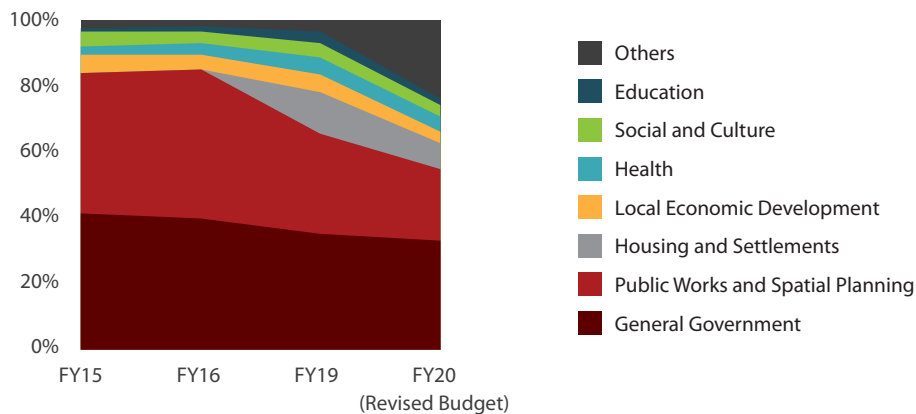
Not surprisingly, this has also changed the spending patterns of village governments. In an analysis of village spending undertaken by KOMPAK in collaboration with the World Bank on expenditures since 2016, it was found that while spending for general government, public works, and land use planning (including housing and settlements) still dominates, the budget allocations for basic services such as education, health, and LED have been steadily increasing. For example, total village expenditure on health has more than doubled since 2015, from just 2.5% to 5.5% currently. Likewise, education spending has increased from 1.7% in 2015 to 3.6% today.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the increase in allocations for education and health stagnated in FY20. Village spending for education fell to 2.4% (of total village spending) from 3.6% (in FY19). Meanwhile, the allocation of village outlays for health decreased to 5% from 5.5% (in FY19). Spending on cash transfers (BLT-*Dana Desa*) put additional pressure on village budgets, requiring villages to make adjustments to their budgets.



FIGURE 10. **VILLAGE EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED VILLAGES**

Trend of village expenditure by function in KOMPAK supported-village (% of total expenditure)



Village governments use their budgets to fund health, education, social protection, and economic recovery programs, among others. The challenge that many village governments face is that they are overburdened with increasing budgets and sets of responsibilities, limited staff capacity, complicated or inadequate planning and budgeting systems, and multiple ministries and regional governments issuing guidance. These issues have all been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, with the Ministry of Villages issuing a decree to enable village governments to use village funds for cash assistance, particularly BLT-*Dana Desa*, cash-for-work, health promotion, and pandemic control measures.

KOMPAK is well placed to support village governments to cope with these demands, and it has been able to leverage its existing work on *kecamatan* and village strengthening (KVS) to assist village governments to better respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. KOMPAK has adapted its Village Governance Facilitator (PTPD) model – where the sub-district provides technical support to villages – to support village governments with budgeting, planning, and implementing their various pandemic responses. The aim of KOMPAK in supporting village governments throughout the pandemic is to increase the funding available for the COVID-19 response and ensure that this funding is better targeted to support vulnerable groups, which have fared worst in the pandemic.

Throughout 2021, KOMPAK's focus is also to institutionalise and replicate the PTPD model, together with the Village Apparatus Independent Learning (PbMAD) model. These models are key components of MoHA's Integrated Village Apparatus Capacity Improvement (Integrated PKAD) plan. KOMPAK also continues to support strengthening of the role of sub-districts in coordinating basic services planning and provision between service units and villages. With the national roll-out of the Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery Program (P3PD), together with its collaboration with the World Bank and the GoI, KOMPAK has an opportunity to scale up its KVS models and apply the lessons learned from the model pilots.

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 1.6m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 2.6 million annual budget)



**61%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**55%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**0%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

### 3.1 Increase coverage and support the institutionalisation of sub-district and village governance models (PTPD and PbMAD)

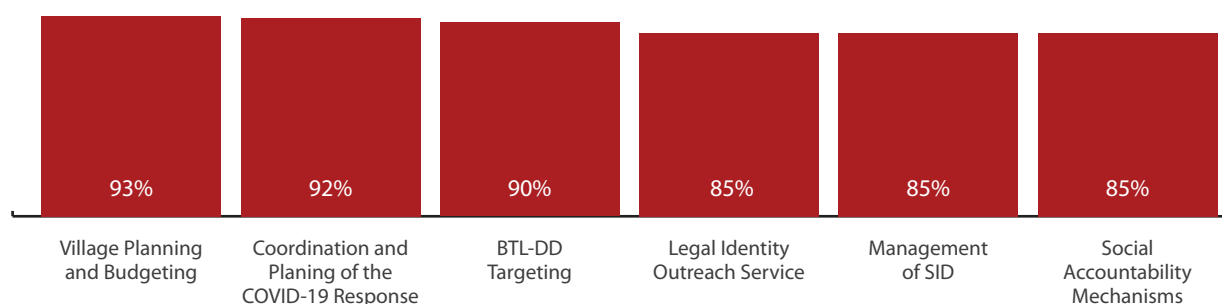
#### Coverage

Under the KVS Flagship, KOMPAK has been striving for sub-districts to play a lead role in providing technical support to villages and in coordinating basic services, particularly health, education, and civil registration. Sub-districts have no formal annual plans, program budgets, or legal authority to oversee basic services, unless this mandate is delegated through a district government decree, limiting the leadership role that they can play in coordinating villages and service delivery units. A key component of KOMPAK’s KVS strategy has been establishing two important models, namely the Village Governance Facilitator (*Pembina Teknis Pemerintahan Desa*, PTPD) model and the Village Apparatus Independent Learning (*Pembelajaran Mandiri Aparatur Desa*, PbMAD) model. These two models are based in the sub-districts and are part of the National Strategy on Strengthening the Capacity of Local Governments (*Peningkatan Kapasitas Aparat Desa Terpadu*, Integrated PKAD), issued by MoHA.

As of June 2021, all KOMPAK-supported sub-districts outside of Papua and Papua Barat (25 sub-districts) had implemented PTPD, while only one sub-district was yet to implement PbMAD. A total of 206 PTPD facilitators work in these 25 sub-districts, 23% of whom are women. The sub-districts reported they had provided facilitation for village government on various topics, with village planning and budgeting, coordination and planning for the COVID-19 response, and BLT-*Dana Desa* implementation/targeting as some of the key topics discussed (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11. PERCENTAGE OF FACILITATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS/PTPD TO VILLAGES

#### Facilitation sub-district/PTPD to villages





A study entitled 'The Role of the Sub-district in Strengthening Village Government through the PTPD Model' (hereafter referred to as 'the PTPD review' [KOMPAK, forthcoming]), found that PTPDs in KOMPAK-supported locations received additional technical guidance (*bimtek*) or training material/modules on gender equality and social inclusion, on learning facilitation at the village level, and on basic services and village budget schools (*Sekar Desa* for BPDs). Meanwhile, PTPDs in non-KOMPAK study locations did not receive additional *bimtek* aside from the main PTPD training.

The KOMPAK-supported *bimtek* enriched the capacity of PTPDs to ensure that good governance occurs in villages. For example, they ensure the RPJM *Desa* is developed based on the *Musrenbang Desa*, the RKP *Desa* is developed by village governments and not by 'consultants', and non-infrastructure budget for basic services (health and education) is allocated, as well as affirmative budget for women's groups. As a result, sub-districts have increased their intensity and role in facilitating village planning, monitoring, and providing advice and technical guidance to village governments. The PTPD review shows that PTPDs in research locations are more focused on assisting with administrative issues in village planning and budgeting to ensure that reports are completed on time. The facilitators themselves believe that the model has increased their confidence in exercising their roles in *binwas desa*.

At the village level, 83% of all KOMPAK-supported villages claimed they had received technical support from their sub-districts in the past six months. When asked to rate the usefulness of this support, village governments gave an average score of 4.5 (out of maximum 5), with the highest score given for support in village planning and budgeting (4.7).

FIGURE 12. AVERAGE SCORE OUT OF 5 FROM VILLAGES FOR PTPD EFFECTIVENESS (FROM 484 VILLAGES), AND % OF VILLAGES WITH PTPD/SUB-DISTRICT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

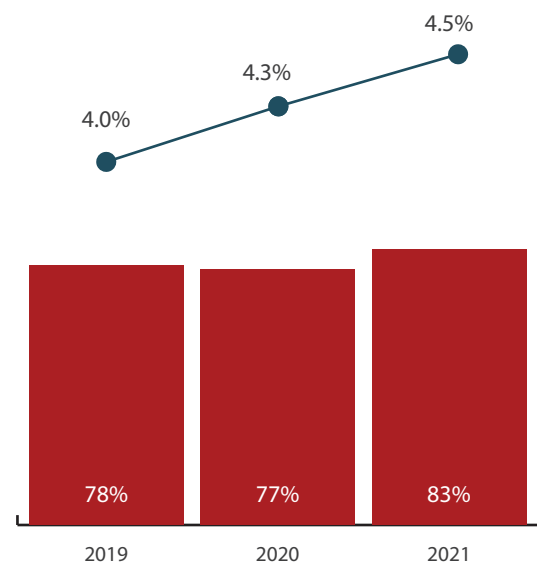
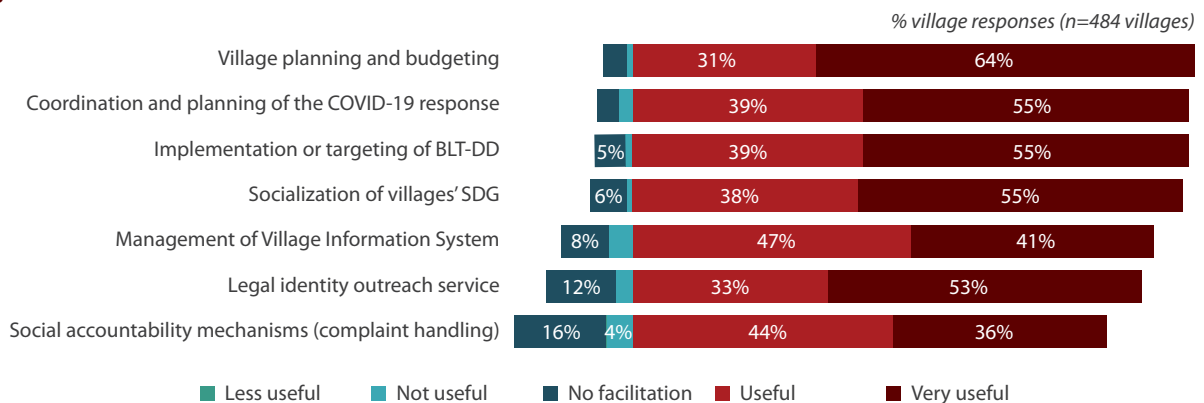


FIGURE 13. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SUB-DISTRICTS/PTPD IN 2021

How helpful did you (village governments) find the services provided by the sub-district and PTPD facilitators for:



The formal appointment of facilitators as PTPDs boosts their confidence. Meanwhile, village governments valued the PTPDs' facilitation to understand different regulations, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Village governments requested sub-districts to disseminate and clarify COVID-19 social assistance programs from different ministries, not only for themselves, but also to reduce scepticism among their communities.

For the PbMAD model, 81% of villages outside Papua and Papua Barat (280 out of 347 villages) reported having implemented the independent learning model, mostly through face-to-face learning with sub-district facilitators (including PTPD facilitators). Topics covered varied, with the two most popular topics being village financial management and village planning and budgeting.

This independent learning model provided a more user-friendly environment for the village apparatus to raise questions. The PTPD review (KOMPAK, forthcoming) found that in the three out of five sub-districts, PbMAD activities took place where the PTPD model had already been implemented, but then was later discontinued. This may be a result of limited understanding and capacity of PTPD facilitators in facilitating the PbMAD process.

FIGURE 14. **PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES IMPLEMENTING PbMAD FROM 2019 TO 2021**



TABLE 6. **DISTRIBUTION OF KOMPAK-SUPPORTED VILLAGES IMPLEMENTING PbMAD IN 2021**

*Number of KOMPAK villages implemented PbMAD/self-learning materials with support from sub-district (n=346)*

Province	District	# of Village	# of Village Implemented	Method		
				Face to Face Facilitation	Virtual Facilitation	Without Facilitation
Aceh	West Aceh	27	16	14	1	1
	Bener Meriah	35	28	30	2	
	Bireuen	38	17	17	1	
Central Java	Brebes	12	7	8	4	3
	Pekalongan	9	5	4	3	5
	Pemalang	11	12	11		11
East Java	Bondowoso	28	28	28	13	27
	Lumajang	20	16	15	5	2
	Pacitan	27	27	26	4	10
	Trenggalek	20	18	14	3	11
NTB	Bima	29	28	26		
	East Lombok	40	40	40	1	40
	North Lombok	13	13	12	4	5
	Sumbawa	20	17	15		15
South Sulawesi	Bantaeng	10	5	7	2	1
	Pangkajene and Island	7	3	1	2	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>346</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>131</b>

Note: Village may have more than one method

## Institutionalisation

Since 2020, KOMPAK has supported MoHA and the World Bank to institutionalise the PTPD and PbMAD models through the Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery Program (Program Penguatan Pemerintahan dan Pembangunan Desa, P3PD) – a USD 300 million project to develop village government capacity in 350 of Indonesia’s 416 districts. KOMPAK is hoping to leverage P3PD, together with MoHA regulations, to institutionalise its KVS activities at the national level. The KOMPAK team also provided capacity building and knowledge transfer to the P3PD secretariat team, which will take over as the technical implementation team in June 2022.

In addition to P3PD, in the period to June 2021, at the national level KOMPAK supported MoHA to draft regulations and guidance for the implementation of Integrated PKAD, a major achievement in attempts to institutionalise the PTPD and PbMAD models. KOMPAK provided technical support in drafting the MoHA Regulation on Capacity Building for Integrated PKAD and in finalising the MoHA Regulation on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Integrated PKAD. These guidelines will become the legal umbrella for the subsequent implementation of Integrated PKAD across the regions, particularly regarding the role of sub-districts through the PTPD model. Training-of-trainers and village council (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa, BPD) training modules were also prepared by KOMPAK in partnership with the MoHA Directorate General of Village Government Affairs and finalised in June 2021. To strengthen the implementation of the Integrated PKAD, KOMPAK also supported the drafting of the Village Financial Management Operational Technical Guidelines, crucial for villages governments to ensure good governance and sound financial administration.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK advocated district governments to issue regional regulations on the establishment of PTPD in all sub-districts within a district, and to provide budget from APBD to support implementation. As of June 2021, nearly all KOMPAK-supported districts (23 out of 24) had regulations that delegate authority from the district to sub-districts, and 67% (16 out of 24) had allocated budget for their implementation. For Integrated PKAD, from all of the KOMPAK-supported districts outside of Papua and Papua Barat (16 districts), 12 had reported issuing the relevant regulation, while nine had also budgeted for the implementation.

Activities to increase the scope and institutionalisation of the PTPD and PbMAD models at the sub-national level were also conducted outside KOMPAK locations, for example in Gayo Luwes (Aceh), Sumenep (East Java), and West Lombok (NTB).

FIGURE 15. **PERCENTAGE OF SUB-DISTRICTS IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED DISTRICTS IMPLEMENTING THE PTPD MODEL FROM 2019 TO 2021**

Sub-districts in KOMPAK districts implementing PTPD model (347 sub-districts)

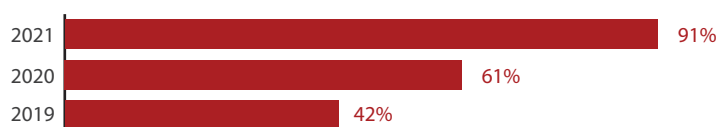
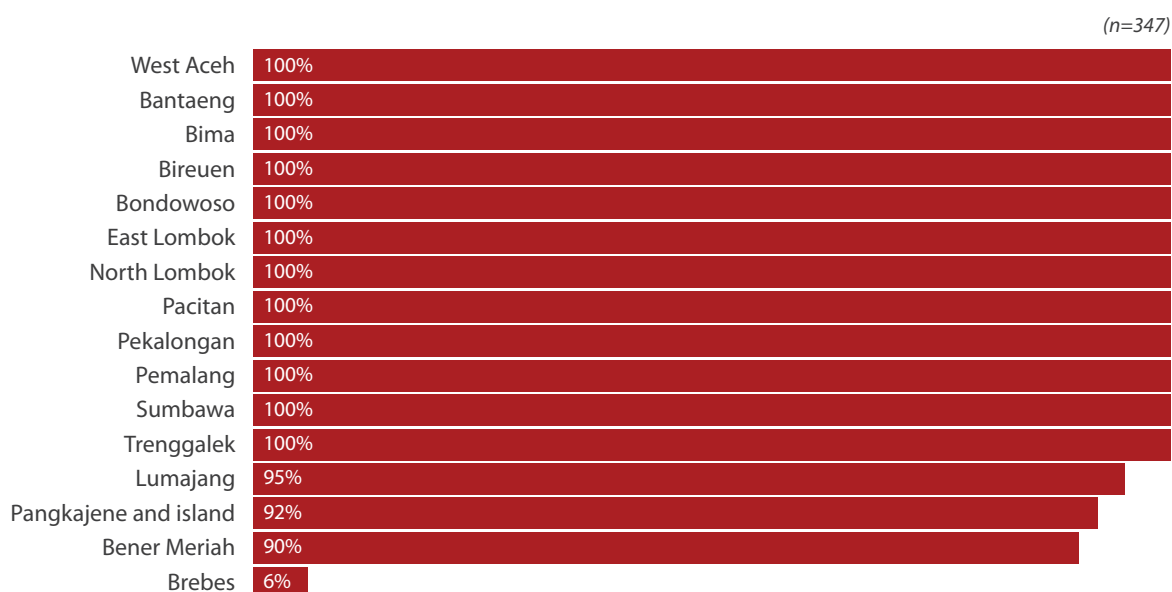


FIGURE 16. DISTRIBUTION OF SUB-DISTRICTS IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED DISTRICTS IMPLEMENTING THE PTPD MODEL IN 2021



The establishment of the PTPD and PbMAD models outside KOMPAK sub-districts was followed up with training and mentoring activities.

For Papua and Papua Barat, the KVS approach is piloted through the *Distrik Membangun, Membangun Distrik* (DMMD) model. Institutionalisation of the DMMD model is currently being conducted through KOMPAK's collaboration with the Training Planning Centre (*Pusbindiklatren*) at BAPPENAS and the Directorate General of Regional Administration Development (in MoHA). Training was given in 13 sub-districts in Jayapura District, Papua. Through this training, a sub-district master plan was compiled for a five-year period, which focused on sub-districts as the centres for basic services, community empowerment, data centres, information and knowledge, centres for innovation and entrepreneurship, centres for natural resources and environmental management, and centres for district/city economic growth. This support will lead to the replication of the DMMD model across all districts in Papua and Papua Barat. Once the DMMD trial in Jayapura District is complete, this should accelerate development of Papua and Papua Barat in accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2020 regarding the Acceleration of Welfare Development in the Papua and Papua Barat Provinces. Through this presidential instruction, MoHA is mandated to implement the DMMD model in both provinces.

### 3.2 Strengthen sub-district coordinating and mentoring roles in supporting service delivery to villages

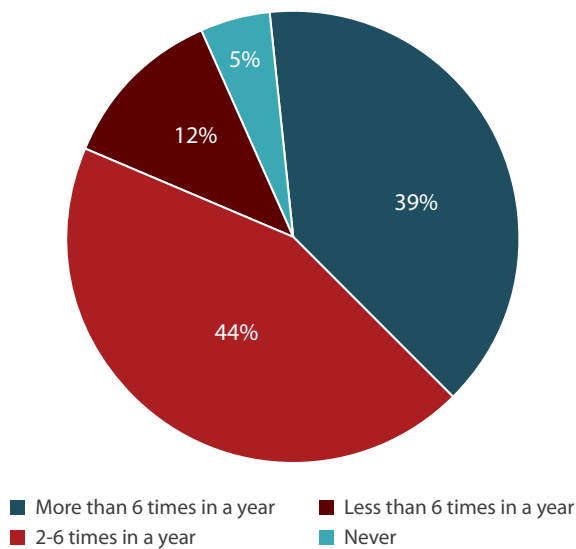
The main role of the PTPD model is to facilitate village governance processes as stipulated in the Village Law. Actively taking part in vertical and horizontal coordination is thus part of the facilitator's role.<sup>11</sup> Vertical coordination is done with villages, Technical Service Units (*Unit Pelayanan Teknis*, UPT) and the district apparatus, while horizontal coordination is done through meetings at the sub-district level (*rakorcam*), which are usually held once a month. The PTPD review found that these coordination activities have increased significantly. The sub-district cross-sector meeting forum has increasingly become a common event for the UPT to push for village funding of sectoral issues. PTPD also encourages village governments to allocate budget for activities related to education and health in this forum.

<sup>11</sup> See the PTPD Technical Guidelines, as summarised in the PTPD review (KOMPAK, forthcoming).

As of June 2021, in terms of coordinating joint planning with villages and UPT to improve services in health, education, and CRVS, only five sub-districts reported that they had not done either of the joint planning. Of the 36 sub-districts that conducted joint planning, 76% already had an action plan or follow-up document to implement the joint planning results.

FIGURE 18. **FREQUENCY OF SUB-DISTRICTS FACILITATING COORDINATION MEETINGS IN 2021**

Frequency of sub-districts facilitating coordination meeting with villages and service unit (n=41)



services by both sub-districts and villages. This activity aimed to develop thematic cross-sector meeting guidelines, which have proven useful in several locations, and then to pilot the guidelines in KOMPAK-supported sub-districts. The pilot of the Thematic Coordination Meeting Guidelines was run in early 2021, following a delay in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Another interesting lesson learned for joint planning between villages and service units was also found in South Sulawesi, where in North Liukang Tupabbiring Sub-district, Pangkep District, South Sulawesi, the Sabutung Health Centre collaborated with the villages in the sub-district to implement the Happy Island Healthy Boat (*Perahu Sehat Pulau Bahagia*, PSPB) program to bring mobile public health services closer to those living on the islands.

In the KVS activities in both Papua and Papua Barat, KOMPAK has tried to promote the role of sub-districts in facilitating synergies between the villages and service units and village monitoring. Underpinning these efforts is the need to strengthen village data as the basis of all planning and budgeting. In Papua, through the DMMD model, KOMPAK also instituted a synergy model for village planning and data collection by integrating the Village Planning and Data Collection System (*Sistem Informasi dan Administrasi Kampung*, SAIK++) into SIO/SIMFOI, the existing Village Information System in Jayapura District. Meanwhile, in Papua Barat, KOMPAK is supporting the provincial government to design a regional program called PROSPPEK that integrates village administration and information systems (SAIK++) with other village capacity strengthening activities. KOMPAK provided support for the program design process, implementation plans, and capacity building to local governments.

FIGURE 17. **PERCENTAGE OF JOINT PLANNING WITH VILLAGES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Trend of joint planning with villages and service providers (n=41)



For the institutionalisation and replication of sub-district strengthening in the context of coordinating the fulfilment of basic services, at the national level, KOMPAK supported the design of the National Program for Sub-district Strengthening for the Fulfilment of MSS, in collaboration with BAPPENAS and the Directorate General BAK (*Bina Administrasi Kewilayahan* or Regional Administration) in MoHA. As part of this program, KOMPAK provided technical support to draft the General Guidelines for Strengthening Sub-districts for MSS Compliance (PK-SPM). As at June 2021, the final draft of the General Guidelines had been completed, while the Implementing Guidelines are still being prepared. Success will depend on the national roll-out of the delegation of authority (from districts) and performance evaluations to sub-districts.

At the sub-national level, sub-district strengthening activities to coordinate basic service fulfilment in villages were undertaken by strengthening cross-sectoral thematic coordination meetings that support

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

Activities to strengthen inclusive village planning and budgeting capacity to support the fulfilment of basic service delivery in villages were also supported by KOMPAK. Previously this has meant support in drafting and revising local regulations on village development planning to better focus on participatory and inclusive planning, and drafting inclusive deliberation guidelines at every level. In the period to June 2021, KOMPAK supported the revision of the Head of District Regulations and Guidelines for Inclusive *Musyawarah* Deliberation at the national level – in MoHA Regulation No.114/2014 and Ministry of Villages (MoV) Regulation No.21/2020 – and regionally in Bima and Sumbawa in NTB.

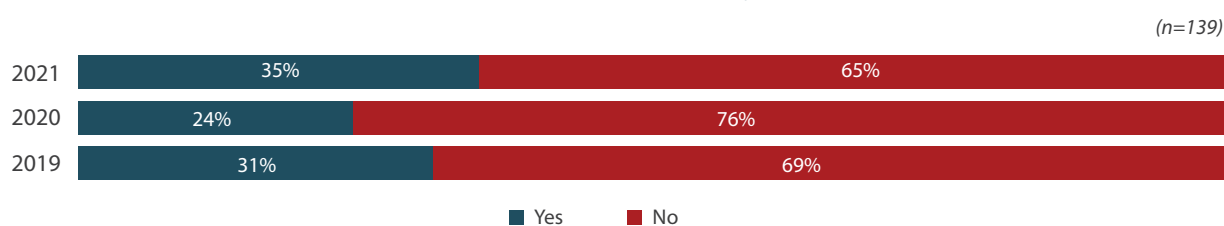
Other activities to strengthen village capacity in inclusive planning relate to the Social Accountability Flagship, specifically to institutionalise community aspirations management by the village councils (BPDs), including the aspirations of women and people with disabilities. These activities included supporting the Ministry of Villages, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, to develop guidelines for mother-friendly and child-friendly villages. As at June 2021, these guidelines were being finalised. In Trenggalek, East Java, the approach to inclusive development is through the Sepeda Keren (*Sekolah Perempuan Disabilitas Anak dan Kelompok Rentan Lainnya*) model, which is a capacity development training program for women, people with disabilities, children and other vulnerable groups, while in Aceh, there is a Special Meeting for Women, called the Council of Women’s Action Program (*Musyawarah Rencana Aksi Kaum*, or Musrena).

### 3.4 Support joint planning and collaboration between districts, sub-districts, villages and service units (e.g. clinics, schools) in delivering services (LANDASAN)

KOMPAK helped to institutionalise joint planning and collaboration between districts, sub-districts, villages, and service units, to deliver basic services (the LANDASAN model) in Jayapura, Papua, by strengthening the DMMD model. LANDASAN aims to ensure that villages and districts have accurate population, social, and economic data on their communities, so that the data can help determine village planning and budgeting priorities. The LANDASAN model focuses on the integration of planning and data collection for SAIK++/SIO Papua. KOMPAK provided support to regional governments to prepare regional regulations (*Perda*) for district strengthening. Planning synergies were institutionalised by strengthening the role of district facilitation and cross-sectoral collaboration.

The LANDASAN model promotes synergy of services and/or development planning between sectors and villages. In addition to synergies in planning programs and activities, sub-districts also carry out monitoring and supervision of villages in a more focused manner, especially on issues that have been agreed upon in thematic coordination meetings at the sub-district level.

FIGURE 19. PLANNING SYNERGIES IN PAPUA AND PAPUA BARAT, JANUARY TO JUNE 2021



In the first semester of 2021, 31% of village governments conducted joint planning meetings with service units in Papua and Papua Barat (for the education and health sectors, but not with CRVS). There were 654 participants (22% female) for joint planning training from 43 villages in Papua and Papua Barat.

Guidelines for joint planning activities between village governments, elementary schools (*sekolah dasar*, SD) and community health centres (*Puskesmas*), were first prepared and tested in six pilot villages in 2020, with each village completing annual and long-term plans for their *Puskesmas* and SD. For *Puskesmas* planning, this required a Proposed Activity Plan (*Rencana Usulan Kegiatan*, RUK). The RUK were integrated with village and SD planning, and resulted in the completion of planning programs for four of the pilot *Puskesmas*. For SD planning, School Work Plans (*Rencana Kerja Sekolah*, RKS) and Annual Work Plans (*Rencana Kerja Tahunan*, RKT) were integrated with village and *Puskesmas* planning, and resulted in SD completing planning programs in five pilot locations. In the period to June 2021, 12 pilot village governments carried out joint planning and produced annual and long-term plans in line with the planning of their *Puskesmas* and SD. Likewise, service units (SD and *Puskesmas*) in these 12 pilot villages also had planning documents that were in line with village government planning.

### *Key challenges*

First, changing policies and priorities of government partners adversely affected the process of institutionalisation and replication. For example, completion of the MoHA Regulation on Procedures for Delegating Part of the Head of District's Authority to the Sub-district/Head of the Sub-district was delayed while awaiting derivative regulations from the Omnibus Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation.

Second, changing or rotating officials was a continuous challenge, especially when newly-appointed officials did not receive socialisation or training to bring them up to speed. The PTPD review found that training was not always given to newly-appointed sub-district staff who are part of the PTPD team, due to reasons such as limited budget or unclear authority over who should provide the training. Changes in leadership (sub-district in this case) also affecting the continuation of the PbMAD model, for example in Pekalongan, Central Java. Changes in leadership and officials also had an impact on policy substance. For example, due to changes in officials in MoHA Directorate General for Village Government (*Ditjen Bina Pemdes*), the Integrated PKAD Implementation Guidelines experienced significant adjustments during back-and-forth discussions.





# VILLAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS



# VILLAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

At the national level, KOMPAK is leveraging the lessons learned from its Village Information System (*Sistem Informasi Desa, SID*) pilots to inform a new BAPPENAS-led initiative on Digital Village Monography (*Digitalisasi Monografi Desa/Kelurahan* or DMD/K). KOMPAK sees that DMD/K could be significant as a potential means to institutionalise learning from KOMPAK's SID pilot on a broader scale. DMD/K is designed to use village data to improve the poverty database and expand it into a comprehensive social registry covering the entire population. KOMPAK supported the development of plans, guidelines, and tools to roll out DMD/K, including a platform called *SEPAKAT Desa*.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK continues to push for institutionalisation and replication of SID through the enactment of relevant regulations, the allocation of budget and human resources, and capacity enhancements for district, sub-district, and village officials in operating SID. KOMPAK's efforts to promote the use of SID to improve services were rewarded when the KUDU Sekolah Program in Pekalongan, Central Java, won the TOP45 Innovative Public Services Award in July 2021.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

According to the Village Law, all villages across Indonesia are required to establish a Village Information System (*Sistem Informasi Desa, SID*). In the absence of explicit regulations and guidelines on what village information systems should contain, systems in KOMPAK-supported areas are designed to provide insights on the population profile and its trends, high-poverty areas and groups, and the status of village development.

More importantly, KOMPAK seeks to improve how village governments make use of their SIDs and the data they contain to provide more up-to-date population data, and generate better plans and budgets, enabling more accurate targeting of services and resources, and more efficient administrative processes. At present, 90% of KOMPAK-supported villages have electronic (offline and online) village information systems, while the remaining villages maintain paper-based records. Also, 68% of villages are using SID for planning and budgeting, and 74% have data on vulnerable groups in their SIDs. KOMPAK-supported villages have found SID to be most useful for developing the village profile and targeting health, education, legal identity services, and poverty programs.

Throughout its experience in supporting SID since 2016, KOMPAK has identified a number of important lessons learned. First and foremost, villages have a critical role in providing accurate and up-to-date data on the population. In the KOMPAK-supported locations, village governments use SID to verify, validate, and update other datasets, such as the national-level poverty database (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial, DTKS*) and

administrative data for health and education. SIDs have proven to be especially useful during the COVID-19 pandemic, because they enable village governments to quickly and accurately identify beneficiaries for cash transfers (through BLT-Dana Desa).<sup>12</sup> KOMPAK's assistance aims to ensure that villages have more up-to-date datasets on vulnerable groups, enabling eligible individuals and households to receive social assistance benefits.

Another valuable lesson has been the importance of connecting data and/or sharing data between villages and related sectors, which enables the cross-checking and validation of population data used for planning basic services, social assistance, and other poverty reduction activities. With verified data from the villages, technical agencies can more accurately identify and target individuals and households that lack access to these services. Moreover, they can gain resource effectiveness and efficiencies by reducing mis-targeting that is caused by inaccurate data. In Bondowoso, for example, the Village Information System (*Sistem Administrasi dan Informasi Desa*, SAID) is linked to other data systems at the district level, including health and education, and can be cross-checked with the national poverty database, DTKS. This has helped the district and village governments to better plan the activities and resources under their umbrella poverty program (*Program Tape Manis*). SAID data is also used to update the data system for maternal and child health services, called SIBUBA. Meanwhile, in Pekalongan, SID is linked to an education program application (*KUDU Sekolah*), which enables schools to verify data for out-of-school children with the population data already available at SID, and to detect and then follow up on out-of-school children in a timely way.<sup>13</sup>

In 2021, at the national level, KOMPAK has been working closely with BAPPENAS to adopt these lessons learned into a national initiative called *Digital Monografi Desa/Kelurahan* (DMD/K), which aims to build a comprehensive social registry based on village-level data. This registry would cover the whole population, not only the poorest 40%, and provide an integrated dataset to harmonise poverty reduction efforts across different parts of government. This is a strategic opportunity for KOMPAK, whereby the government is adopting KOMPAK's SID practices into a national initiative. It is also seen as a major step forward for the government to acknowledge the role of villages in generating and updating poverty data.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK has continued efforts to increase coverage and institutionalisation of SIDs in the KOMPAK-supported locations. The overarching aim is to put in place the necessary capacities, resources, and regulatory framework for district and village governments to maintain the functioning and use of SIDs at scale. Complementary to KOMPAK's policy advocacy and technical assistance on SID is some ongoing research to document KOMPAK's experiences on managing and using SID, as well as assessing the effectiveness and sustainability of our approaches.

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 1.1m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 2.0 million annual budget)



**55%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**42%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**9%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

<sup>12</sup> KOMPAK's 2020 Six-Monthly Progress Report and Annual Report discusses this issue in more detail.

<sup>13</sup> KOMPAK's 2020 Six-Monthly Progress Report and Annual Report discusses this issue in more detail.

## 4.1 Increase coverage and support for the institutionalisation of village information systems

In the first half of 2021, KOMPAK focused on enhancing the availability and use of SID systems in the KOMPAK-supported locations and putting in place the necessary support systems to ensure their sustainability. Rather than prescribing a specific system to be installed in all its locations, KOMPAK's technical assistance focuses on the core data and functions that SIDs should have, and the institutional arrangements for communities, villages, and local governments to collect, update, and use the data effectively.

Institutionalisation of SID requires three key elements: (i) capacity, referring to the ability of local officials to collect data, maintain datasets, and analyse data from SID and other datasets for planning, budgeting, program design, and other core activities; (ii) resources, referring to the allocation of funds and personnel to run and maintain the SID systems; and (iii) regulation and guidelines, referring to national and local regulations and guidelines that provide a reference and standards for data collection and analysis.

KOMPAK's village survey of June 2021 shows that 90% of KOMPAK-supported villages (438 out of 484 villages) already have SID, either electronic or manual. Among the 438 villages with an online SID, most already have established operators, guidelines, and budgets to support institutionalisation (Table 7). Moreover, 75% of these villages are monitored routinely by the sub-districts and districts.

**TABLE 7. AVAILABILITY OF SID AND SUPPORTING SYSTEMS (OPERATORS, GUIDELINES, AND BUDGET) IN KOMPAK-SUPPORTED LOCATIONS IN 2021**

### *KOMPAK villages with existing SID systems and its outputs*

Province	Village Numbers with SID Online in KOMPAK Locations	Trained Operators	Written SID Guideline is Available	Budget Allocated for System and Operator	Monitored Routinely by Sub-districts and Districts
Aceh	77	68%	66%	49%	40%
Central Java	33	97%	85%	97%	91%
East Java	95	100%	94%	97%	77%
NTB	102	100%	68%	92%	91%
South Sulawesi	12	65%	35%	59%	71%
Papua Barat	67	83%	81%	84%	84%
Papua	52	88%	77%	84%	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>75%</b>

### *Capacity*

To ensure the continued availability of SID trainers post-KOMPAK after June 2022, KOMPAK has been ramping up the facilitation of training-of-trainers since January 2021. This entails training master trainers at the provincial level, and training technical staff at the district and sub-district levels, and operators in the villages. As of June 2021, 88% of KOMPAK villages with an online SID already had trained operators, with 76% of those villages also already equipped with written SID guidelines (Table 7).

For sustainability reasons, KOMPAK targets such capacity-building activities on those who are already working within the local government bureaucracy. Particularly for SID, it is critical to leverage existing networks that span across all villages, such as the village facilitators who run the national Program for Development and



Empowerment of Village Communities (*Program Pembangunan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*, P3MD) under the Ministry of Villages.

Aceh, Papua, and Papua Barat Provinces are scaling up SID to all villages in each province. In these three provinces, KOMPAK delivered training to 279 trainers at the provincial and district levels, including P3MD technical staff and facilitators, and to 1,854 SID operators and cadres from sub-district and village offices. It is hoped that these trained P3MD technical staff and facilitators in provincial and district governments will provide follow-up mentoring to the trained sub-district and village staff and SID operators. Capacity-building roadmaps, curricula, and training modules are in the pipeline to be delivered later this year.

Another strategic entry point for capacity development on SID is the network of Village Governance Facilitators (PTPDs) who are assigned by sub-districts to provide supportive supervision and guidance to villages. KOMPAK has also piloted capacity building of PTPDs on SID in Bener Meriah, Bireuen, and West Aceh (Aceh), and in Pekalongan (Central Java). These PTPDs support village staff, including SID operators, on how to use the SID system and data. In these locations, KOMPAK has also trained district-level programmers in knowledge transfer skills.

### *Resources*

KOMPAK has advocated local and village governments to allocate budget to ensure the sustainability of SID beyond KOMPAK. Overall, KOMPAK-supported districts allocated about IDR 216.7 billion in FY19 and FY20 to support SID. As of June 2021, 81% of villages with online SIDs had allocated budget for their operation and maintenance (Table 7). Districts and sub-districts have also provided routine monitoring to around 75% of those villages.

### *Regulation and guidelines*

A local-level regulatory framework is critical to institutionalising SID beyond the pilot period and the pilot locations. In Aceh and Papua Barat, KOMPAK supported the provincial governments to issue regulations and guidelines for province-wide scaling of regulatory frameworks, through SIGAP in Aceh and PROSPPEK in Papua Barat. Meanwhile, in other locations such as Pekalongan, Bondowoso, Pacitan, Bima, East Lombok, Bantaeng, and Jayapura, KOMPAK has focused on district-level regulations. These regulations and guidelines encompass different aspects of operationalising SID, such as data-sharing, monitoring and evaluation of the system, and technical implementation.

As mentioned earlier, the BAPPENAS-led DMD/K initiative provides a pathway to embed KOMPAK's lessons learned and best practices on SID into national policy. To this effect, KOMPAK has supported BAPPENAS to develop guidelines, implementation plans, monitoring frameworks, and capacity development strategies to roll out DMD/K nationally.

## **4.2 Improve the use of village information systems by villages for planning, budgeting, reporting, and other activities**

As of June 2021, 83% of KOMPAK-supported villages were using SID for various purposes. Of those villages, SID is deemed most useful to update the village profile, to identify needs for health and education services and poverty reduction support, and to support CRVS outreach services. The proportion of villages with data on vulnerable groups has more than doubled from 36 to 74%. However, use of SID for planning and budgeting has decreased from 80 to 68% (Figure 20).

FIGURE 20. **PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES WITH VULNERABLE GROUP DATA AND VILLAGES THAT USED SID FOR PLANNING AND BUDGETING**

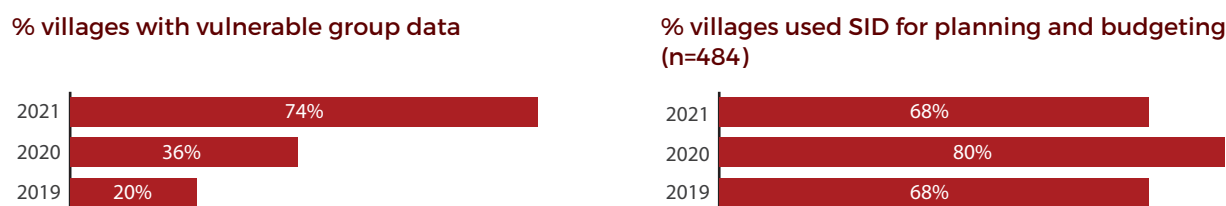
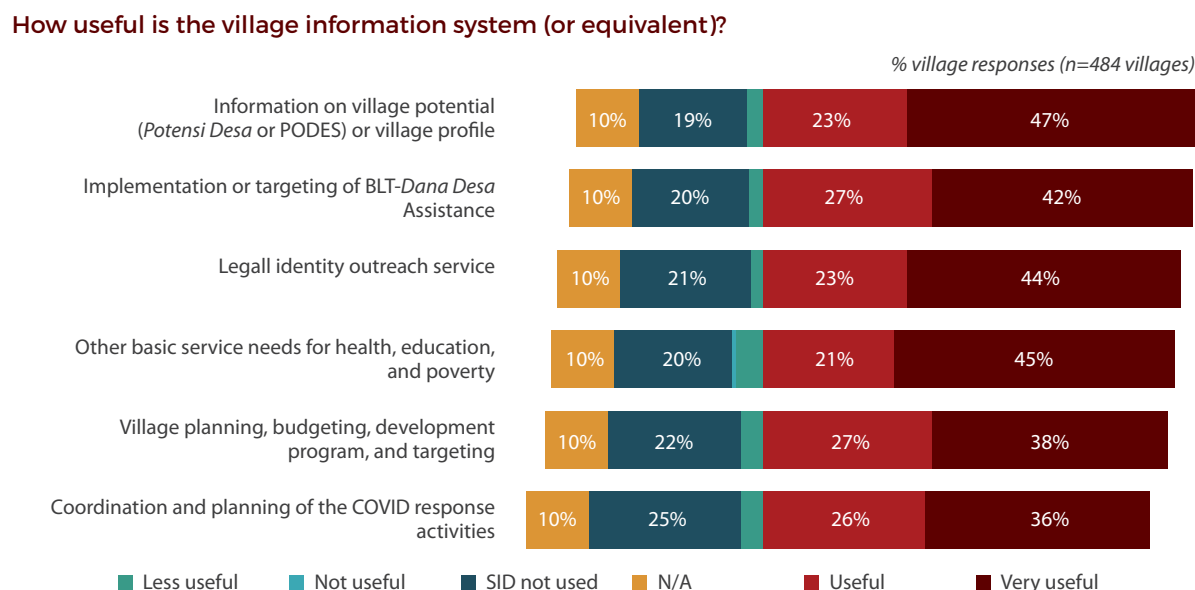


FIGURE 21. **PERCEPTIONS OF SID USEFULNESS IN 2021**



To further improve the use of SID, KOMPAK is exploring different ways to strengthen the core data contained in SID and tools for village governments to analyse the data. As part of DMD/K, KOMPAK is working with BAPPENAS to extend the SEPAKAT system to include a village-level platform called SEPAKAT *Desa*. This platform collates data from different sources, including the poverty database, MoHA’s population data and village profiles, and socioeconomic and village potential data from Statistics Indonesia (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, BPS), so that villages can have better analysis and planning. The design of the platform has been completed with KOMPAK support, and piloting is underway in Bener Meriah, Bireuen, Bantaeng, and Bondowoso Districts to link SEPAKAT *Desa* with the local SID systems.

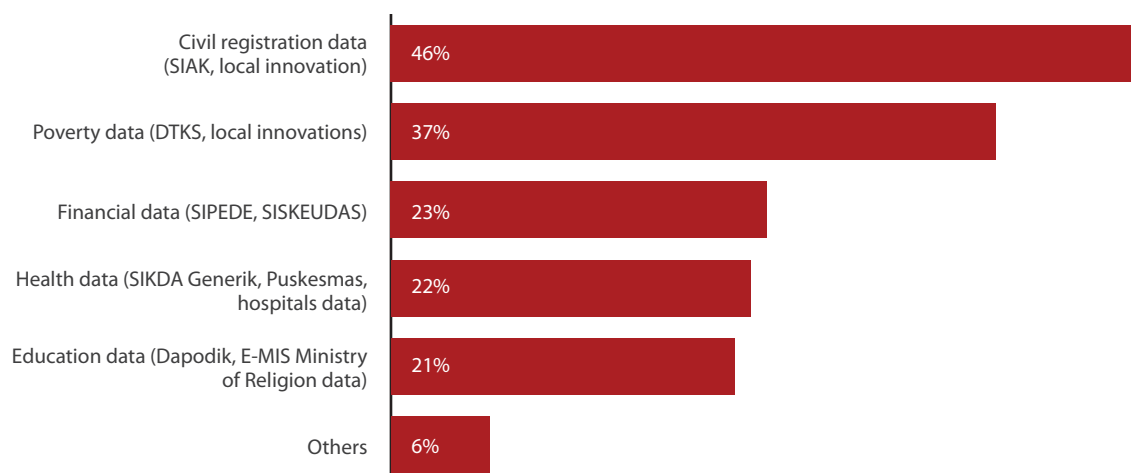
### 4.3 Connect village information systems with other sub-national information systems (including SIAK)

As mentioned above, connecting and sharing data between villages and related sectors is a key priority for KOMPAK. Overall, as of June 2021, 54% of KOMPAK-assisted SIDs had been integrated with other relevant data systems, such as the population administration system (*Sistem Informasi Administrasi Kependudukan*, SIAK), DTKS, the village development information system (*Sistem Informasi Pembangunan Desa*, Sipepe), the village financial management information system (*Sistem Informasi Keuangan Desa*, Siskeudes), and health and education data systems.



FIGURE 22. SID CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER APPLICATIONS

## Has SID been connected with other applications?



Linking SID with SIAK and DTKS is critical to improve the accuracy of population and poverty data. In the first half of 2021, KOMPAK trialled data-sharing mechanisms between SID and SIAK in Bondowoso, Bantaeng, and Pacitan Districts. By making data-sharing between systems possible, district and village governments can identify and register those lacking legal identity and update DTKS. In Papua Barat, where the village administration and information system (SAIK++) is being rolled out to all villages, KOMPAK supported the provincial government to explore ways to connect SAIK++ with other information systems and databases, namely SIAK and DTKS. As a result, around half of all KOMPAK villages have used SID to support CRVS outreach services and/or to verify DTKS data.

As for linking SID with other sectoral data, KOMPAK has made progress in Pekalongan District, Central Java, and in Pacitan and Bondowoso Districts, East Java. In Pekalongan, SID is integrated with an education program application (*KUDU Sekolah*) that enables the local government to cross-check data on out-of-school children and follow them up in a timely way. The success of this *KUDU Sekolah* program was acknowledged nationally when the Pekalongan District Government won the TOP45 Innovative Public Services Award that was commissioned by the Ministry of Civil Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform in July 2021.<sup>14</sup> In Pacitan, SID data is linked to the education data system called *Dapodik* and the economic database to support village planning and budgeting. In relation to health, KOMPAK facilitates the District Government of Bondowoso, East Java, in integrating SAID with maternal and child health data from the Health Office (through SIBUBA application) to provide the villages and service units with basic data for health planning and budgeting. Village officials can access community health data (from SIBUBA) through the Village Information System (SAID), so they can monitor and follow up on any gaps accordingly. KOMPAK also piloted a data integration platform with Trenggalek District Government to help improve the use of data for policy-making (see Box 3).

<sup>14</sup> See <https://www.pekalongankab.go.id/index.php/berita-lokal/12376-aplikasi-kudu-sekolah-pemerintah-kabupaten-pekalongan-raih-top-45-kipp-nasional-tahun-2021>.

**BOX 2. SIBUBA ENSURES APPROPRIATE MATERNAL HEALTH CARE FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS**

'Ibu Sayuti has a stomachache,' was the message that Apriatin Eka Marta received from a Posyandu cadre over her phone. Apriatin is a midwife in Jatisari Village in the Wringin Sub-district of Bondowoso District, East Java. Although she was on maternity leave, Apriatin accessed the Mother and Infant Information System (SIBUBA) through her mobile device to check the patient's history. She learned that Sayuti was in her third trimester with a high-risk pregnancy given her high blood pressure.

'At that moment, I asked the cadre and village officials to take Ibu Sayuti to the local public health clinic (*Puskesmas*) in Wringin immediately,' where she was examined and then referred to the nearest hospital in Bondowoso.

SIBUBA is a data collection and monitoring system for expectant mothers and childbirth, which records health-related information of expectant mothers, childbirth history, vaccination history, and congenital diseases. This application helps village midwives and health officials map pregnancy risks and plan for complications.

SIBUBA was designed to help the local government reduce the high maternal and neonatal mortality rate. The head of the public health division of the district health office in Bondowoso, Titik Erna Erawati, confirmed that the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the Bondowoso District was relatively high. 'The MMR in Bondowoso is on average twice the rate than the MMR in East Java,' she explained. 'In 2018, the MMR in Bondowoso was 187 per 100,000 births while in East Java the rate was 91 per 100,000 births,' said Titik.

The Bondowoso District Government collaborated with KOMPAK to develop the application in 2018. SIBUBA allows future parents and midwives to create a comprehensive birth plan, starting from the moment a woman learns about her pregnancy. At the other end of the scale, village midwives can also include all the services that expectant mothers have received throughout their pregnancies and postpartum periods.

Since 2019, the Bondowoso District Government has allocated a budget for Maternal and Child Healthcare (KIA). 'Now that we have accurate data on the maternal healthcare conditions in the Bondowoso District, the regional government can have a solid foundation for its budget allocation based on the actual needs,' said Titik.

### BOX 3. DIGITAL DISTRICT PILOT IN TRENGGALEK DISTRICTS

Since 2019, KOMPAK has worked with the Trenggalek District Government to improve the use of digital technologies to solve challenges. Since the beginning of COVID-19, KOMPAK and the Trenggalek District Government have worked 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 poverty database (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 custom dashboards and a supporting system – called Bansos 360 – to generate analysis that responds to the above questions.

Since early 2021 KOMPAK has developed six additional dashboards that, in addition to previous capabilities, allow the Trenggalek District Government to track registered beneficiaries who have not received social assistance, to track the registration of beneficiaries in time since the inception of the Bansos 360 system, and to dissect social assistance data at the individual, families, and household levels

In addition, to ensure the continuous operation of the system, KOMPAK oversaw the training of seven Social Service staff and six Communication and Informatics Service staff.

One of the main challenges to the institutionalisation of the Digital District model – and its potential replication elsewhere – remains in creating a data sharing and using culture across regional government offices and organisations. Trenggalek's experience and results will serve as an example of what is possible when data sharing is used to harness local-level insights, ultimately making the case for the very cultural change that is needed.

### *Key challenges*

A key challenge that KOMPAK has encountered in SID development is the multiple interpretations and models of SID that are implemented across different ministries. This is the consequence of an unclear regulatory framework that does not specify the roles and responsibilities of SID stakeholders.

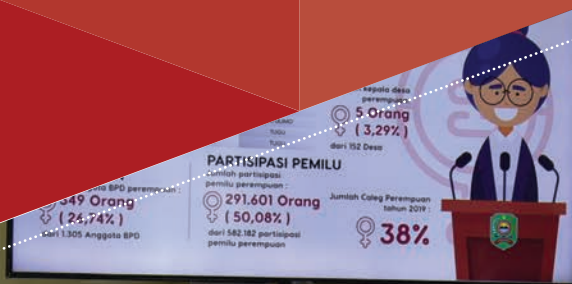
For example, the Ministry of Villages, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Communication and Information each sponsor their own models (SIPEDE/SID *Kemendesa*, PRODESKEL, and SIDEKA, respectively). While all of these referred to as SID systems, they are tailored to the different needs of each ministry.

These parallel data collection platforms cause duplication, risks to data accuracy, and an excessive burden on village governments. Overall data governance is also in question, particularly which line ministry or local government is accountable for which dataset.

At the national level, KOMPAK has facilitated dialogues between ministries and local governments to promote harmonisation and collaboration on data related to villages. KOMPAK has also supported mapping on the potential use of SEPAKAT *Desa* (with data updated by villages) to monitor program indicators of different ministries, such as the village SDGs.

At the same time, KOMPAK is harvesting the learning from the SID pilots to inform these discussions, because these pilots yield concrete, practical examples on how to connect different data systems at the local level. While these efforts respond to the technical aspects of data integration and interoperability, the political factors and incentives that entrench parallel systems need to be addressed in national policies, such as DMD/K and the One Data policy.

# SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY



# SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

For this period, at the national level, inputs from KOMPAK's advocacy and technical support for the institutionalisation of social accountability approaches have been adopted in various village facilitation guidelines issued by the Ministry of Villages, together with village council (BPD) guidance issued by MoHA. KOMPAK, in partnership with National Secretariat of the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (SEKNAS FITRA), piloted approaches to strengthen the role of village councils (BPD) by setting up complaint-handling mechanisms (*Aspiration Posts, Posko Aspirasi*) and budget literacy schools (*Sekar Desa*) to build village capacity to review and provide input to village budgets and financial reports.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK supported local governments to replicate social accountability models through the issuance of relevant regulations, budget and human resources allocations, and the training-of-trainers.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

While public funds are more likely to be spent on activities that meet community needs when communities and minorities are included in planning processes, vulnerable groups – including women and people with disabilities (PWDs) – are often excluded from village planning and accountability mechanisms. This exclusion has been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic, where social distancing and travel restrictions have limited the ability of villages to hold annual planning forums (*Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan, or Musrenbang*), and have made it even more challenging to hold special forums (*Musyawah Khusus*) for women and vulnerable groups who may have additional accessibility or health issues.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, participation rates in village planning forums were low (only about 16%), with participation dominated by men on higher incomes.<sup>15</sup> With village governments' newly-acquired function of delivering cash transfers (*BLT-Dana Desa*), distributing health information, and monitoring the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, KOMPAK has promoted community-driven approaches. KOMPAK's models put citizens at the centre of supporting village governments to deliver COVID-19 response services and setting up systems to hold village governments accountable. The practical example in several KOMPAK areas is to publicise the beneficiaries list, provide an open forum for village government and community members to discuss the list

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<sup>15</sup> World Bank. (2020). *Indonesian village governance under the new Village Law (2015–2018)*. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/220661590726265687/pdf/Indonesian-Village-Governance-Under-the-New-Village-Law-2015-2018-Sentinel-Villages-Report.pdf>.



together, and vet any complaints. These mechanisms are critical in ensuring that assistance is provided to those who need the assistance most, and to strengthen transparency and accountability between the community and village government.

There is clear evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a greater impact on the health, social wellbeing, and livelihoods of vulnerable groups and women. A rapid assessment of PWD and other vulnerable groups supported by KOMPAK, AIPJ, Peduli, and MAHKOTA has shown that the pandemic has adversely affected the incomes of people with disabilities, particularly those with multiple disabilities, informal workers, seniors, and those with a limited educational background. Another study by LD FEB UI and UNESCO (2020) found that women are over-represented in the informal sector, which has suffered most from the economic impact of the pandemic. The pandemic has also impacted women's workforce participation, by creating additional caring and childcare duties for them.

In response to these challenges, KOMPAK has worked with central and sub-national governments over the past five years to test and expand social accountability mechanisms. These include:

- Inputs to strengthen policies/regulations and technical guidance.
- Technical support to strengthen districts and sub-districts' capacity to provide support to village councils (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa, BPD*).
- Efforts to strengthen the skills, role, and representation of BPD.
- Facilitation to improve transparency and feedback mechanisms for community members.

These proven strategies have now become essential due to the pandemic, as they help ensure a robust and accountable response. Effective social accountability systems, combined with strong village governments, village information systems (SID), and civil registration systems, are critical in ensuring that vulnerable groups are provided with the services they need.

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 0.5m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 0.7 million annual budget)



**72%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**42%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**0%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

### 5.1 Strengthen village councils and community empowerment through feedback mechanisms, budget literacy and other social accountability mechanisms

KOMPAK, in partnership with National Secretariat of the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (*Sekretariat Nasional Forum Indonesia untuk Transparansi Anggaran, SEKNAS FITRA*), has piloted approaches to strengthen the role of village councils (BPD) by setting up complaint-handling mechanisms (*Aspiration Posts, Posko Aspirasi*) and budget literacy schools (*Sekar Desa*) to build village capacity to review and provide input to village budgets

and financial reports. As of June 2021, this pilot had been implemented in 55 villages across 11 KOMPAK-supported districts (West Aceh, Pekalongan, Brebes, Pemalang, Pangkep, Bantaeng, Trenggalek, Bondowoso, Lumajang, North Lombok, and Bima).

Since late 2020, SEKNAS FITRA has trained 220 local facilitators of Sekar Desa in the 11 districts; these consisted of PTPD facilitators, village facilitators, village council cadres, female cadres, and district government (DPMD, Bappeda). SEKNAS FITRA also established Village Council Associations in these districts at the sub-district and district levels. From January to June 2021, SEKNAS FITRA organised Aspiration Posts, which collected 6,027 aspirations/complaints (3,144 from women; 2,733 from men) to be included in the village planning and budgeting process. In addition, SEKNAS FITRA has actively promoted women's leadership by supporting more women to apply for BPD positions: in 2021, 67 women have so far been selected for BPD positions in 33 villages across the 11 KOMPAK-supported districts.

In addition to piloting, KOMPAK also delivered technical assistance and advocacy to support the replication of the models. KOMPAK's village survey in June 2021 shows that 94% of KOMPAK-supported villages had at least one type of complaint-handling mechanism (Table 8), an increase from 89% in 2020. In addition, 86% of villages had conducted accountability meetings to discuss their 2020 village budget (APBDes). Challenges remain, especially in Papua and Papua Barat, where 27 villages have no complaint-handling mechanism at all, while 57 villages did not conduct any accountability meetings for 2020 APBDes (out of a total 137 villages).

FIGURE 23. **PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES THAT HAVE ESTABLISHED A COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MECHANISM FROM 2019 TO 2021**



TABLE 8. **DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES WITH COMPLAINT-HANDLING MECHANISMS IN 2021**

*Are any of the following complaint handling mechanisms in place?*

% Villages Responding "Yes" (n=484)	Aceh	Central Java	East Java	NTB	South Sulawesi	Papua Barat	Papua
Community meeting ( <i>Musdus/Musdes</i> )	89%	100%	97%	78%	82%	85%	67%
Women group	37%	66%	57%	51%	76%	29%	21%
WhatsApp number to text recommendations/feedback	14%	47%	83%	61%	65%	0%	12%
Suggestion box in public place	21%	31%	26%	14%	18%	4%	5%
<i>Posko Aspirasi</i> BPD	36%	59%	28%	33%	88%	1%	5%
Klik PEKKA	0%	13%	4%	6%	12%	1%	5%
Others	69%	53%	24%	19%	47%	23%	4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>68%</b>

*Grand total means % of villages with at least one type of complaint-handling mechanism*

During the first half of 2021, an additional 82 villages from eight KOMPAK districts (North Lombok, Bantaeng, Bima, Brebes, Pemalang, Pekalongan, Trenggalek, and Lumajang) implemented similar versions of Aspiration Posts and budget literacy models, using APBD funds to a total of about IDR 279 million. The district head of Bantaeng also enacted a decree (*Surat Keputusan*) regarding village planning and budgeting in FY21 to make it mandatory for all villages (46 villages) in Bantaeng to conduct Aspiration Posts.

Replication and institutionalisation efforts were also noted in non-KOMPAK-supported districts. In Central Java, six districts (Semarang, Boyolali, Banjarnegara, Wonogiri, Rembang, and Jepara) participated in the training-of-trainers for village council members, together with KOMPAK-supported districts (Pekalongan, Pemalang, and Brebes). More than 5,000 BPD village council members from 2,267 villages attended this training.

To better understand how effective its social accountability models have been, KOMPAK has commissioned an evaluation to assess whether its models help improve the quality of village development activities. This evaluation will look at whether social accountability models help match needs and allocation of budgets, and whether development processes take into account needs from various segments of the communities, including the poor and vulnerable. The results of the evaluation will be available in early 2022. So far, interviews with participants indicate that the training has been effective in improving the understanding of the Village Law, and planning and budgeting, particularly for members of BPD who had rarely received any training prior to *Sekar Desa*.

## 5.2 Strengthen national and sub-national policy, guidance and models for social accountability and inclusion in Village Law implementation.

During the first half of 2021, KOMPAK continued its efforts to ensure the sustainability of its social accountability models through the advocacy and technical assistance necessary to set up a regulatory framework that codifies models into guidelines and regulations.

Together with the Ministry of Villages, for example, SEKNAS FITRA collaborated with MoV and CSO networks to establish a national working group to support achieving the village SDGs. The forum has been routinely facilitating knowledge-sharing sessions on various issues to strengthen the village SDGs, including the importance of strengthening communities' ability to hold village governments to account in achieving the village SDGs.

In preparation for the implementation of the P3PD program, KOMPAK, together with the World Bank, provided technical support to the Directorate General of Village Development (MoV) to develop several national guidelines, including:

- National Guidelines on Women and Children-Responsive Villages (*Panduan Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak*), developed in collaboration with Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and CSOs.
- National Guidelines on Culturally Responsive Villages.

Together with MoHA, KOMPAK and the World Bank supported the Directorate General Village Governments to develop national guidelines and capacity building modules on village councils through the P3PD program, including:

- Village Council Guidebook, a reference guide for village council officials.
- Draft Technical Guidelines for Supervision of Village Head Performance by the BPD.
- Draft Technical Guidelines for Discussion and Agreement on Draft Village Regulations (Draft *Perdes*).
- Draft Technical Guidelines for BPD Institutional Arrangements.
- Draft Village Council Rules of Conduct.
- Capacity building modules for village councils that incorporate KOMPAK's social accountability models as material for ToT BPD, run under P3PD.

Two more technical guidelines are being developed to be finalised later this year:

- Technical Guidelines for Aspiration Management and analytical instruments for village planning and budgeting.
- Technical Guidelines for BPD Institutional Arrangement Standards.

In addition, at the sub-national level, KOMPAK has successfully advocated for the strengthening of the role of village councils through regulations and implementing mechanisms, including:

- Brebes enacted a District Regulation on Village Councils.
- Pemalang issued District Head Regulation No. 11/2021, which contains Guidelines for Management of Information and Documentation in Village Governments and will enforce transparency of information and budgets of district and village governments.
- In West Aceh, SEKNAS FITRA, working with Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, prepared an academic paper to inform the draft regulation on village councils.
- In Pangkep, SEKNAS FITRA supported DPRD Pangkep to draft village council regulations.
- Bantaeng District Head issued a decree on Technical Instructions for the Preparation of Village Government Work Plans and List of Proposed Village Government Work Plans.

### *Key challenges*

KOMPAK and SEKNAS FITRA face cultural challenges in those locations where village officials feel reluctant to report spending progress openly, while communities are either afraid or feel it is 'inappropriate' to ask for the report. Thus, although regulations exist to guarantee information transparency and communities' rights to ask for information, in reality such regulations are often difficult to implement.

KOMPAK and SEKNAS FITRA need to consider alternatives, such as equipping community cadres (not only BPD) with skills to hold village governments accountable. Lessons learned from Paradigta Academy on providing female village cadres with leadership and advocacy skills will inform this work going forward. In addition, KOMPAK will continue to advocate with national government to endorse simple community-based tools, such as scorecards, to support social accountability implementation.



# LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



# LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT

To support the institutionalisation and replication of the market linkages approach, KOMPAK has worked with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises to develop a design for a major project of Integrated SME Development, as a part of the National Strategy for SME Development. This project design is expected to include key elements of the market linkages approach, such as coordination mechanisms, incentives for private sector development, and the use of government grants to promote business innovation.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK continues to support piloting for 11 business groups across seven districts in five provinces. The program has helped to strengthen village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), cooperatives, and women's business groups, to increase their productivity and profitability by better linking them with markets and economic opportunities. In addition, given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic crisis, BAPPENAS and TNP2K plan to use the market linkages model to address the issue of chronic poverty.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

Enhancing the livelihoods of poor and near-poor Indonesian households is critical to Indonesia's poverty reduction efforts. In rural areas across Indonesia, most of the poor and near-poor are self-employed in either agriculture or micro, small and medium enterprises, or a mixture of both. As such, improving the productivity of MSMEs is critical to improving the livelihoods and incomes. This is all the more urgent now, during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has pushed millions of Indonesians into poverty, with women and vulnerable groups being worst affected. As part of its economic recovery strategy, the government allocated IDR 115 trillion in the 2020 state budget for small businesses as part of its COVID-19-pandemic relief package.

This strategy has provided opportunities for KOMPAK to optimise the market linkages model and assess the most effective approaches in creating jobs and profits for small business groups at the village level. The market linkages model also offers potential for innovative village governments to work with private sectors (off-takers) to promote MSMEs in their jurisdictions. The model, developed by BAPPENAS and piloted by KOMPAK, supports local MSMEs, including cooperatives, village-owned enterprises (BUMDes/BUMDesMa), and women's business groups, to work with off-takers to identify and harness business opportunities that particularly benefit women and the poor. It helps MSMEs to pool their resources on products/services that have market value, and sell in larger quantities and at higher levels in the value chain to both local and national buyers.



Within the context of the COVID-19 economic recovery, and given KOMPAK's focus now on institutionalisation and replication, KOMPAK is working with various stakeholders at national and local levels to expand the market linkages approach. The approach does not need to continue as a stand-alone program, but can be streamlined into existing LED programs. Some opportunities that have been identified/leveraged, for example, are: the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024; the economic recovery strategy of the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises and TNP2K; the design of a major project for Integrated SME Development (as a part of the National Strategy on the Development of MSMEs) of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs; and the design of the Social Enterprise Program (*Program Kewirausahaan Sosial*, ProKus) of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES



**AUD 0.2m**

Total program expenditure between January and June 2021 (out of AUD 0.5 million annual budget)



**28%**

Expenditure rate (expenditure/budget) for revised 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan



**69%**

Of activities in 2021–2022 Annual Work Plan have been completed



**13%**

Of activities assessed as high risk of not being completed by December 2021

### 6.1 Finalise the implementation and documentation of market linkages pilots

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall plan for finalising pilots and fostering replication/institutionalisation laid out in the AWP 2021–2022 is still on track. In the period to June 2021, KOMPAK-supported business groups have been able to continue their business activities, with some still reporting income generation and other benefits from their businesses. Seventy-three out of 98 respondents (75%) from 10 business groups reported benefiting from increased income since joining the business groups, while 87 respondents (89%) reported that the business groups are useful in improving their income. KOMPAK also succeeded in advocating for local governments to provide their own budget to fund market linkages activities.

TABLE 9. INCOME CHANGE AFTER JOINING A BUSINESS GROUP

Province	KOMPAK Supported Business Group	Strongly Increased	Slightly Increased	Remains the Same	Slightly Decreased	No Goods/Service Before Join the Business Group	Don't Know
Aceh	UMK Kreatif Kubu	20%	50%	30%			
Central Java	Koperasi Panninggaran	70%	20%	10%			
	Pokdarwis Sikasur	50%	40%	10%			
East Java	Bumdesma Banjar	10%	70%	10%			
	Bumdesma Sari Bumi	10%	60%	20%			10%
	UKM Mokaf Bogati	25%	63%	20%	10%		
NTB	Pokdarwis Bayan		50%	50%			
	Pokdarwis Genggelang	30%	50%	20%			
South Sulawesi	Koperasi Akar Tani	20%	50%	20%		10%	
	Koperasi Sipatuwo	10%	50%	40%			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>24%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

TABLE 10. USEFULNESS OF KOMPAK-SUPPORTED BUSINESS GROUPS

Province	KOMPAK Supported Business Group	Useful	Neutrall	Not Useful
Aceh	UMK Kreatif Kubu	100%		
Central Java	Koperasi Panninggaran	100%		
	Pokdarwis Sikasur	90%	10%	
East Java	Bumdesma Banjar	90%	10%	
	Bumdesma Sari Bumi	100%		
	UKM Mokaf Bogati	100%		
NTB	Pokdarwis Bayan	70%	20%	10%
	Pokdarwis Genggelang	70%	20%	10%
South Sulawesi	Koperasi Akar Tani	100%		
	Koperasi Sipatuwo	70%	30%	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>89%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>

As of June 2021, about IDR 36.7 billion had been leveraged in additional resources on top of KOMPAK's own funding to support LED in the period 2019–2022. In addition, as of June 2021, a total of 1,518 women and members of other vulnerable groups had successfully accessed economic opportunities through the market linkages approach (against the target of 1,000 by 2022).

FIGURE 24. **RUPIAH LEVERAGED IN ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON TOP OF KOMPAK'S OWN FUNDING TO SUPPORT LED**



In terms of institutionalisation and replication, almost all market linkages pilots in the seven districts have made good progress in fulfilling their basic/legal requirements to stay in business and grow their businesses. For example, all 10 business groups already have clear business plans that take into account end-to-end value chains from producer to market/consumer. These business plans are supported by local governments, with some already backed by the private sector (off-takers). All business groups are also working towards fulfilling regulatory requirements to become legal business entities.

Some districts, including non-KOMPAK-supported districts, have begun to initiate the replication of the market linkages approach (West Aceh, North Lombok, Trenggalek, Pacitan, and Tasikmalaya). Local governments have also provided their own resources, including budget and human resources (in the form of market linkages facilitators) for these initiatives. KOMPAK plays a role of mentor for facilitators provided by local governments. In East Java, the provincial government has adopted the market linkages approach in redesigning its Anti-Poverty Program (APP), based on lessons learned from the pilot.

Given some different levels in provincial/district readiness to institutionalise/replicate the approach, KOMPAK has differentiated its institutionalisation efforts into two levels, as follows:

- Level 1: For areas where the pilot's components are still ongoing, institutionalisation will be focused on ensuring that all components are completed with support from respective local governments (Bantaeng, Pematang, and Pekalongan).
- Level 2: For areas where the pilots are completed, institutionalisation will focus on replication to other business commodities and/or areas with support from relevant local government (West Aceh, North Lombok, Trenggalek, and Pacitan).

In both levels, the institutionalisation approach will hinge on the availability of four key elements:

- The relevant regulations.
- An 'institutionalisation team' (*Tim Penggerak Pelembagaan*).
- Technical or operational guidelines.
- Budget to implement the approach.

The 'institutionalisation team' may vary from district to district depending on availability of local champions, the commodities to be developed, and types of business groups to be supported. KOMPAK will focus on supporting local governments to have all these elements, including training from market linkages guidelines and the development of documentation from market linkages pilots.

## 6.2 Develop national instruments and business models to support sustainability of market linkages models and approaches

As mentioned above, at the national level, KOMPAK has been advocating for the adoption of the market linkages approach to BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, and the Ministry of Social Affairs. BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, for example, plan to embed the market linkages approach into the design of a pilot for a major project to develop integrated MSMEs. This major project is part of the Gol's efforts to fulfil Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation, the so-called 'Omnibus Law' (*UU Cipta Kerja*) and Government Regulation No. 7/2021 on Protecting, Enabling and Empowering MSMEs to support development of MSMEs in Indonesia. This is in line with the thrust of the RPJMN 2020–2024 to improve economic value-add and empower MSMEs and cooperatives. In this reporting period, KOMPAK provided technical support to BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs to develop a design for the pilot, which will be launched in 2022 in five provinces (Aceh, Central Java, North Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara).

KOMPAK's market linkages approach has also been adopted by the Ministry of Social Affairs in its Social Enterprise Program (*Program Kewirausahaan Sosial*, ProKus), which will replace its existing KUBE-PKH program.<sup>16</sup> KOMPAK, together with MAHKOTA and BAPPENAS, provided technical support and inputs for the design of ProKus. Going forward, KOMPAK, MAHKOTA, and BAPPENAS will continue to support the Ministry of Social Affairs to improve its business-related capacity (e.g. mapping value chains and identifying business models), and in collaborating and synergising ProKus with existing programs in the relevant line ministries and/or local governments.

KOMPAK is also continuing its work to strengthen the evidence base to support the adoption of the market linkages approach. Several evaluations have been planned for 2021 (beneficiaries survey, evaluation of market linkages approach, and GEDSI analysis of the market linkages approach) and are now in various stages of implementation, from concept design to data collection to analysis (please refer to Annex 2 on the KOMPAK Research Registry). The results will be used to strengthen the design of various pilots mentioned above, as well as to provide further recommendations on how best to use the market linkages approach to improve the economic wellbeing of the poor and vulnerable.

### Key challenges

KOMPAK has experienced continual challenges in mobilising key stakeholders, both at the national and local levels, to expand and institutionalise the market linkages approach. Various interests in different line ministries (even internally in individual line ministries) have posed challenges in coordination and synergising of the institutionalisation plan. Low capacity among local government staff in providing supports/facilitation needed by business groups also continues to hamper replication and institutionalisation plans at the local level. KOMPAK will continue advocating and coordinating with key stakeholders to implement plans for the adoption of the market linkages approach in the Gol's own programs until the end of KOMPAK in 2022.

<sup>16</sup> For the KUBE-PKH program, KUBE is the *Kelompok Usaha Bersama*, while PKH is the *Program Keluarga Harapan*. Together they can be translated as the *Joint Business Group* and the *Family Hope Program*.

# GENDER EQUALITY, DISABILITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION





# GENDER EQUALITY, DISABILITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

KOMPAK supports the Government of Indonesia to improve the inclusiveness of basic service delivery and social assistance. Since the beginning of 2021, KOMPAK's focus shifted to mainstreaming Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), while GEDSI-specific interventions were handed over and phased out in 2020.

GEDSI mainstreaming entails bringing the perceptions, experience, knowledge and interests of women and men, vulnerable people, people with disabilities, and other marginalised groups into policy-making, planning, and decision-making. In a practical sense, this involves continually reviewing and adapting the models and approaches that KOMPAK supports to ensure that multiple perspectives are engaged in meaningful ways.

Since the beginning of 2021, KOMPAK has worked to strengthen our evidence base and policy resources on vulnerability, and gender equality and social inclusion dynamics. In this way, KOMPAK has assisted the GoI to scope, design, and adopt policies and programs that more effectively address barriers to inclusion and opportunities for participation in the COVID-19 response.

The Paradigta Academy model is a good example of this approach, since this model was replicated outside KOMPAK-supported locations, while the lessons learned from implementation were used to develop national guidelines on the facilitation of women's empowerment at the village level, issued by the Ministry of Villages. At the local level, the Paradigta Academy had been adapted by the District Government of Trenggalek for the development of *Sepeda Keren* (*Sekolah Perempuan, Disabilitas, Anak, dan Kelompok Rentan Lainnya*, Schools for Women, Disabled, Children, and other vulnerable groups).

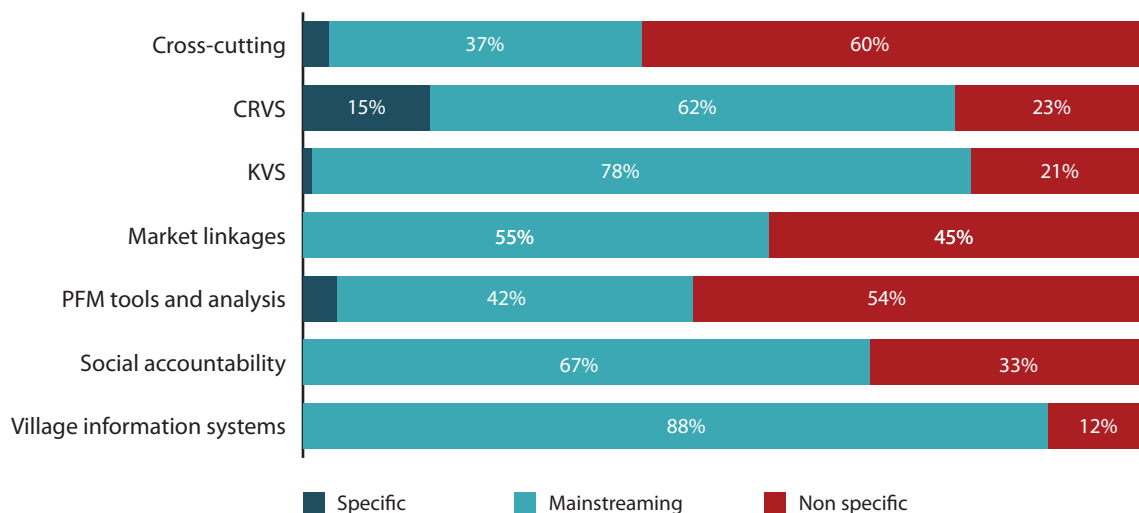
## PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

At KOMPAK, GEDSI mainstreaming is an integral part of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting in all outcome areas. Since late 2020, GEDSI mainstreaming efforts are being tracked through the GEDSI tagging mechanism in KOMPAK's management information system (MIS). GEDSI inputs into the MIS give insights into gender composition of event participants and when our activities provide opportunities for women and men to be involved. Internally, KOMPAK's GEDSI team provides support to all flagships by reviewing documents, research design and data instruments, and through involvement in strategic flagship discussions.



FIGURE 25. **GEDSI-TAGGED ACTIVITIES IN MIS**

GESI intervention in KOMPAK activities Jan-June 2021 (n=353)



For example, a GESI specialist is employed onsite in Papua to support BaKTI to mainstream GESI in all activities carried out in Papua and Papua Barat Provinces. This position, filled by a local Papuan woman, captures and addresses the local Papuan context to ensure GESI mainstreaming efforts are sensitive to Papuan Indigenous communities.

As KOMPAK focuses on mainstreaming GESI into ongoing flagship activities, this section summarises KOMPAK achievements by flagship. While some of this work touches on several flagships at once, it is classified according to the higher impact the work had on a particular flagship, while also noting the other flagships that the work had an influence on.

### 1. Public Financial Management

In April 2021, coinciding with the Kartini Day celebration, KOMPAK facilitated the dissemination of the GESI analysis of the BANGGA Papua implementation through a webinar titled: Empowered Women, Prosperous Generation and Family of Papua (*Perempuan Berdaya, Generasi and Keluarga Papua Sejahtera*). BANGGA Papua is a social protection program developed in collaboration with MAHKOTA to assist the Papua Provincial Government on the use of special autonomy (Otsus) funds to benefit the community. This program targets Papuan girls and boys up to 4 years old and funds are distributed directly into the mothers’ bank accounts. The main speakers shared their experiences in implementing BANGGA Papua and highlighted important learning from KOMPAK’s GESI analysis of BANGGA Papua and the study’s usefulness for the design of more inclusive, women and child-friendly, social protection programs.

FIGURE 26. **ACTIVITIES BUDGETS BASED ON GESI INTERVENTIONS**

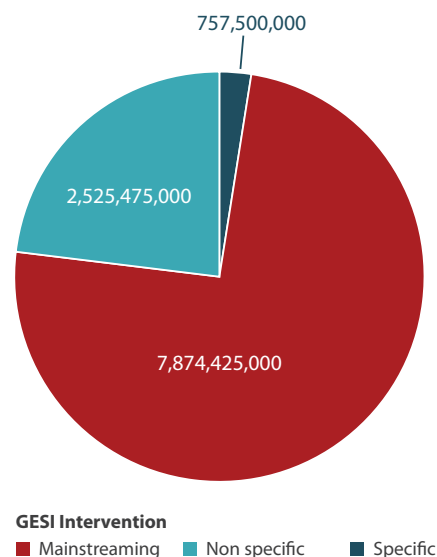


FIGURE 27. EMPOWERED WOMEN, PROSPEROUS GENERATION AND FAMILY OF PAPUA WEBINAR



The webinar was attended by more than 222 participants, including 143 women and 79 men. The main speakers at this event were two champions of Papuan women's issues from the BANGGA Papua joint secretariat.

The GEDSI analysis on BANGGA Papua implementation provided useful findings on the implementation of the social protection program in the context of Papua, and made important recommendations to strengthen GEDSI throughout program implementation.

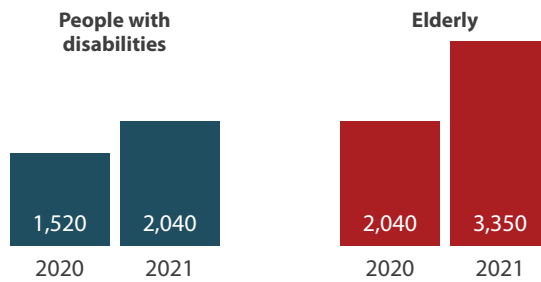
In March 2021, KOMPAK completed a baseline study in Papua with the aim of facilitating program replication in Papua Barat (PERLINSOS) and strengthening disability inclusion in future programs. The study incorporates lessons learned on disability issues throughout KOMPAK's implementation in Papua. The study ensured that data collection instruments gathered necessary and relevant information for future program designs to be disability-inclusive, and involved female enumerators and people with disabilities in the assessment team.

## 2. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

KOMPAK continues to support the development of more inclusive CRVS services through the village CRVS facilitator model and door-to-door services for villagers, especially for those facing barriers to access CRVS services. These features are included in the village-funded LABKD, ensuring the sustainability of the model.

Through the LABKD model, in NTB, KOMPAK has advocated to strengthen the role of women's cadres, through the involvement of PKK (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*) cadres in the delivery of CRVS services.

FIGURE 28. **KOMPAK'S VILLAGE SURVEY RESULTS HAVE SHOWN HOW THIS MODEL HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE EFFECTIVE FOR AREAS WITH A HIGH NUMBER OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**



In early June 2021, KOMPAK provided technical assistance in gender and disability data analysis for the evaluation of the KUDU *Sekolah* program in Pekalongan District. The KUDU *Sekolah* application helps the local government identify children out-of-school (*Anak Tidak Sekolah*) and those who have been successfully brought back to school by the program, including children with disabilities. At the request of the Pekalongan District Government, KOMPAK assisted the analysis by applying GEDSI lenses on their monitoring data, and these include promoting sex disaggregated data and how it could show patterns with school absenteeism and achievement, potential correlation between girls leaving school, early marriage practices in the area, and barriers faced by children with disabilities in accessing learning activities.

### 3. Sub-District/*Kecamatan* and Village Strengthening

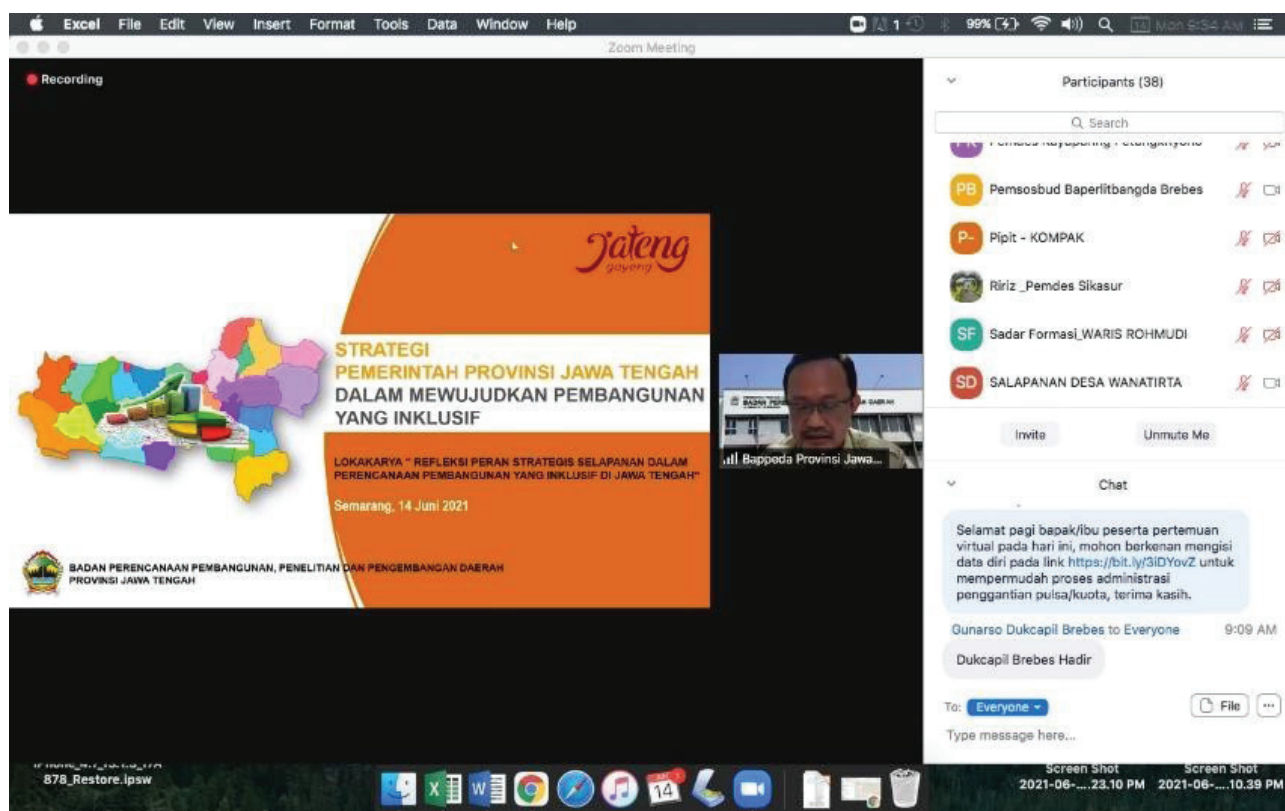
KOMPAK's GEDSI team presented the results of a study conducted in partnership with MAMPU on the implementation of the Paradigta Academy. The results of the study were presented to the Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the focus group discussion (FGD) session for the development of guidelines on Women and Child-Friendly Villages (*Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak*). The study is expected to inform the development of the guidelines.

In addition, KOMPAK is assisting BAPPENAS to develop policies and mechanisms that operationalise special meetings (*Musyawarah Khusus*) and thematic forums as a means to promote inclusive planning and budgeting, especially at district, sub-district, and village levels. BAPPENAS plans to issue a Ministerial Regulation on Inclusive Planning. KOMPAK has used the lessons learned from the implementation of special meetings/*Musyawarah Khusus* in several locations as inputs to the draft regulation.

At the sub-national level, KOMPAK has supported the establishment of inclusive planning and budgeting governance models and policies from village to district level, through the preparation of guidelines, trials, and implementation roll-out. In NTB, for example, implementation of inclusive planning featured discussions with special groups of women, children, and people with disabilities. In that case, the facilitation of inclusive budget planning was carried out through the PTPD model.

KOMPAK is conducting a review of inclusive deliberation practices in the local planning and budgeting process in various locations. Recognising that implementation practices can be location-specific, the review, initially planned for Pacitan, was expanded to other districts (Trenggalek in East Java, and East Lombok and North Lombok in NTB) to take a deeper look at variations in implementation of the special meeting at different levels (hamlets, villages, sub-districts, and districts), and how these are connected to other community forums.

FIGURE 29. REFLECTION ON THE ROLE OF SELAPANAN IN PROMOTING INCLUSIVE PLANNING AND BUDGETING WORKSHOP



In areas where local government does not implement *Musyawaharah Khusus* as a model to promote inclusive local planning and budgeting, KOMPAK supports existing community-led forums that gather aspirations from vulnerable groups (such as *Selapanan* in Brebes, and Pekalongan and Pemalang, in Central Java). In June 2021, through the workshop titled Reflection on the Role of *Selapanan* in Promoting Inclusive Planning and Budgeting, KOMPAK highlighted the ability of this forum to gather and convey community aspirations.

#### 4. Village Information Systems

KOMPAK continues to provide technical assistance on capturing data on vulnerable groups in the context of village information systems (SID) and the BAPPENAS-led Village/*Kelurahan* Digital Monographs (DMD/K). As of June 2021, 75% of KOMPAK-supported villages already had data on vulnerable groups in their village information systems. For Village/*Kelurahan* Digital Monographs, KOMPAK provides support on the development of the program through a consultant who has a disability, thus providing a unique perspective into the program's design and also including research and analysis expertise, and advice on best practices for registration of people with disabilities into various platforms.

The development of DMD/K is an ongoing partnership with BAPPENAS that has created opportunities to promote GEDSI-sensitive approaches, particularly for a more inclusive, nationwide disability data system. Through the DMD, KOMPAK has advocated the use of gender and disability disaggregated data as a basis for village governments' analysis, program development, and budget allocations. Issues and learning from the development process of DMD/K have informed plans for the development of a comprehensive database by BAPPENAS, called the *Registrasi Sosial Ekonomi* (Social Economy Registration) database.

Registration of vulnerable people so that they can access social assistance programs has become a major focus of the GoI, particularly in the context of distributing COVID-19 response assistance. In June 2021, KOMPAK supported BAPPENAS to organise workshops on the registration of people with disabilities, involving the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Statistics Indonesia (BPS). In this workshop, stakeholders discussed ideas on how to bridge the gap in disability disaggregated data and recent progress on how data is collected by various stakeholders (including practices advocated by disabled persons organisations).

## 5. Social Accountability

KOMPAK's GEDSI work on the Social Accountability Flagship has focused on the refinement of the implementation of *Musyawah Khusus*. As referenced above, in September 2019 and March 2020, KOMPAK conducted an internal review of the implementation of *Musyawah Khusus* in East Java (Pacitan and Trenggalek), East Lombok, and North Lombok. The review findings will be implemented in activities across several flagships (KVS, Social Accountability, and SID) to strengthen the implementation of *Musyawah Khusus*. The result of the review has also been used to inform KOMPAK's monitoring and evaluation practices in assessing processes and outputs from local inclusive planning and budgeting.

An important finding of the review was that, even though inclusive planning and budgeting strategies are in place, there is room for the process of implementation to be more inclusive. Based on the review's findings, KOMPAK has modified activities across several flagships to improve future implementation, and adapted existing guidelines and regulations.

## 6. Market Linkages

GEDSI's work in connection to the market linkages model relies on internal GEDSI analysis that is used to craft technical input for improving the implementation of market linkages/LED activities. GEDSI LED analysis is also used to assist the development of more sensitive and inclusive monitoring and evaluation questions for the approach. With these changes, KOMPAK aims to ensure data regarding special needs from vulnerable groups, including poor community members, women, and other vulnerable groups, are routinely collected.

FIGURE 30. **EXAMPLE OF INSIGHTS GAINED THROUGH THE COLLECTION OF GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA IN THE MARKET LINKAGES MODEL**

**LED Beneficiary respondents received Social Assistance (n=98)**

Province	KOMPAK Assisted Business Group	Received Social Assistance (Yes)
Aceh	UMK Kreatif Kubu	100%
Central Java	Koperasi Paninggaran	80%
	Pokdarwis Sikasur	80%
East Java	Bumdesma Banjar	30%
	Bumdesma Sari Bumi	50%
	UKM Mokaf Bogati	88%
NTB	Pokdarwis Bayan	60%
	Pokdarwis Genggelang	100%
South Sulawesi	Koperasi Akar Tani	70%
	Koperasi Sipatuwo	90%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>74%</b>

In May 2021, KOMPAK developed a study design that builds on previous internal GEDSI analysis on the market linkages approach, to understand the barriers of entry, and the potential opportunities and risks faced by women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, in connection with their participation in the model. This study is ongoing, and results are expected in the second half of 2021.



# FINANCIAL REPORT AND AWP COMPLETION RATE



# FINANCIAL REPORT AND AWP COMPLETION RATE

## FINANCIAL REPORT

KOMPAK's total expenditure from January to June 2021 was AUD 11.95 million (excluding management fee) of which 58% was directed to activity costs, 34% for personnel costs, and 8% for operations.

Sub-national expenditure was 44.8% of total expenditure (excluding management fee).

The largest sub-national investment was 28.8% of total expenditure and occurred in Papua (AUD 3.45 million), predominantly through the LANDASAN program and grant partner BaKTI.

Expenditure in the other provinces ranged from AUD 0.32 to AUD 0.47 million for the mid-year.

The Annual Work Plan budget for 2021–22 for activity costs is AUD 14.2 million and the activity costs for the period January–June 2021 is AUD 6.96 million. Most expenditure was for the flagships (83.1%), with the remainder for cross-cutting or non-flagship activities and program support.



FIGURE 31. NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (JANUARY TO JUNE 2021)

*(Total expenditures = AUD 11.95 million)*

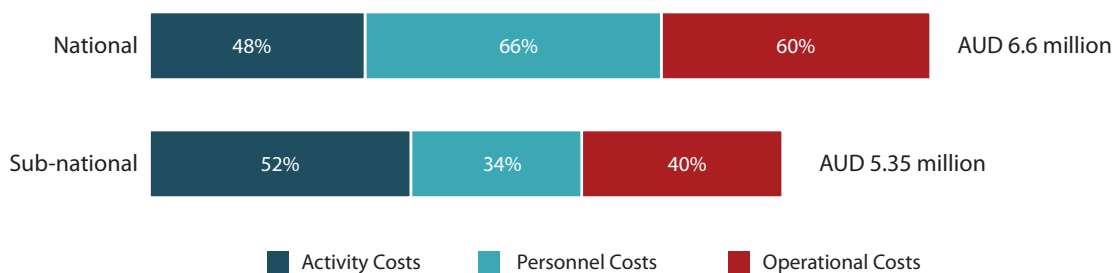


FIGURE 32. PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL EXPENDITURE (2015 TO JUNE 2021)

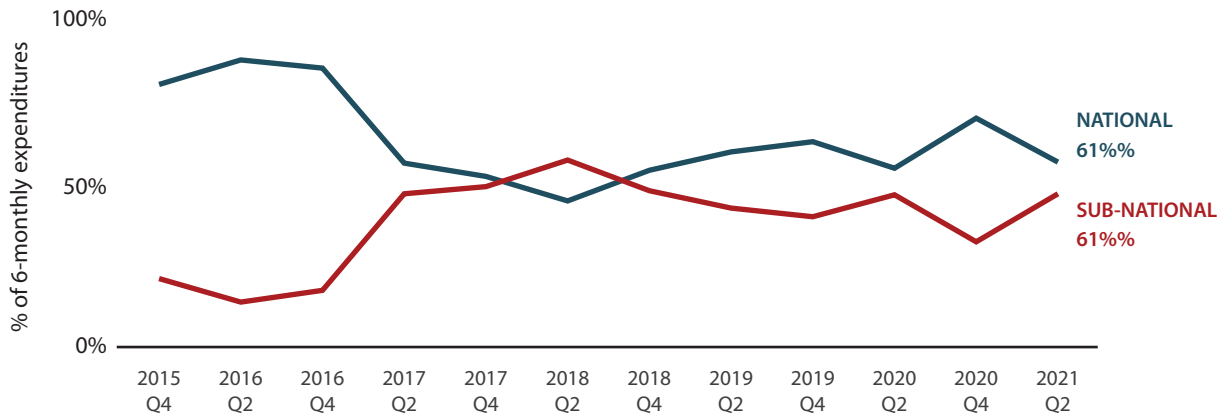


FIGURE 33. PERCENTAGE OF COSTS BY TYPE (JANUARY TO JUNE 2021)

(Total = AUD 11.95 million)

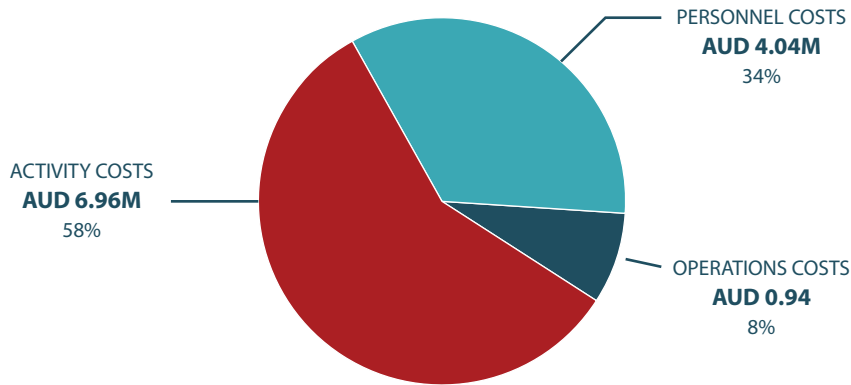


FIGURE 34. TOTAL SUB-NATIONAL EXPENDITURE (JANUARY TO JUNE 2021)

(Total = AUD 5.35 million)

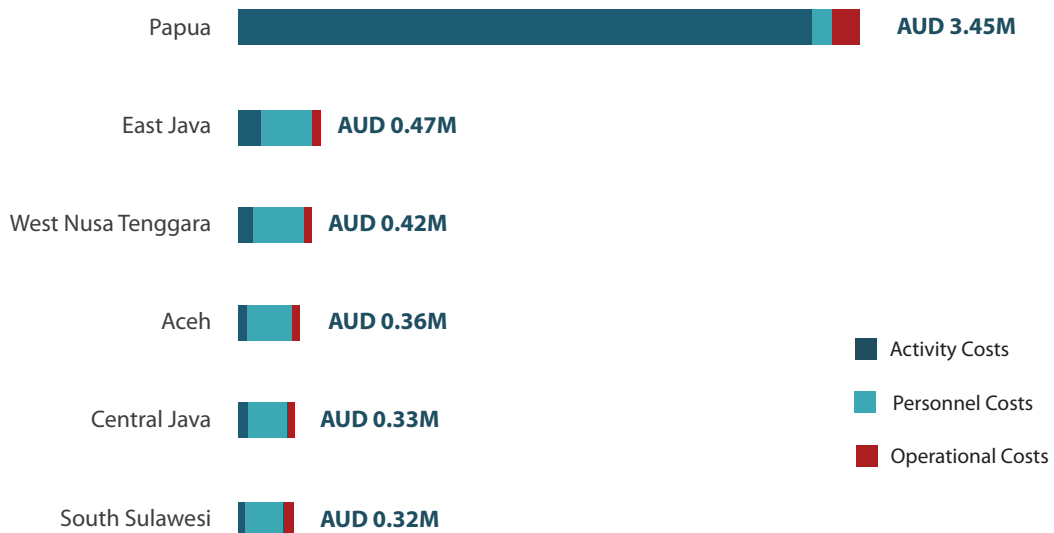


TABLE 11. TOTAL ACTIVITY COSTS BY FLAGSHIP (JANUARY TO JUNE 2021)<sup>17</sup>*(Total = AUD 6.96 million)*

Flagship	AWP FY21/22	Actual Expenditure	% Expenditure
Public Financial Management	\$2,454,794.69	\$1,235,356.75	50%
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	\$1,703,555.50	\$1,175,339.33	69%
Kecamatan & Village Strengthening	\$2,633,049.49	\$1,600,559.10	61%
Village Information Systems	\$1,998,361.64	\$1,095,663.60	55%
Social Accountability	\$710,231.77	\$514,756.03	72%
Market Linkage	\$547,051.26	\$152,808.51	28%
Governance	\$4405,627.21	\$18,305.62	5%
Cross-cutting	\$3,778,006.75	\$1,171,275.24	31%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$14,230,678.31</b>	<b>\$6,964,064.18</b>	<b>49%</b>

TABLE 12. TOTAL ACTIVITY COSTS BY NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL

Regions	AWP FY21/22	Actual Expenditure	% Expenditure
National	\$8,562,255.86	\$3,354,613.31	39%
Sub-National Aceh	\$156,222.52	\$60,9224.25	39%
Sub-National Central Java	\$235,032.04	\$78,028.83	33%
Sub-National East Java	\$468,069.46	\$139,033.69	30%
Sub-National Papua & Papua Barat	\$4,239,301.99	\$3,184,556.85	75%
Sub-National South Sulawesi	\$334,582.53	\$55,033.35	16%
Sub-National West Nusa Tenggara	\$235,213.90	\$91,873.90	39%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$14,230,678.31</b>	<b>\$6,964,064.18</b>	<b>49%</b>

<sup>17</sup> In Tables 11 and 12, the financial year referred to is the Australian financial year, from July 2021 to June 2022.



