J-PAL Southeast Asia Phase 1

2012 - 2017

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J-PAL
ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL POVERTY ACTION LAB
SOUTHEAST ASIA

UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA
Veritas, Probitas, Iustitia

FAKULTAS
**EKONOMI
DAN BISNIS**

Australian Government

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIP		Australia's Aid Investment Plan
AIPEG		Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance
ANU		Australian National University
Bappenas	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional*	National Development Planning Agency
BKF	*Badan Kebijakan Fiskal*	Fiscal Policy Agency
BLT	*Bantuan Langsung Tunai*	Direct Cash Assistance Program
BNP2TKI	*Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia*	National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers
BPJS Kesehatan	*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan*	National Social Security Agency for Health
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	*Badang Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan*	National Social Security Agency for Workers
BREAD		Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development
BTPN	*Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional*	National Pension Fund Bank
CPI		Consumer Price Index
DFAT		Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfID		United Kingdom Department for International Development
DG Tax		Directorate General of Tax
Dishub	*Dinas Perhubungan*	Transportation Agency
Disnakertrans	*Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi*	Jakarta Department of Labor and Migration
FKP	*Forum Kajian Pembangunan*	Forum of Development Studies
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
Generasi	*Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas*	Community block grant program, health and education
GoA		Government of Australia
GoI		Government of Indonesia
IPA		Innovations for Poverty Action
IRB		Institutional Review Board
IRF		Indonesia Research Fund
ITB	*Institut Teknologi Bandung*	The Bandung Institute of Technology
JKN	*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*	National Health Insurance
J-PAL		Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab
J-PAL SEA		J-PAL Southeast Asia
KOICA		Korean International Cooperation Agency
KOMPAK	*Kolaborasi Masyarakat dan Pelayanan untuk Kesejahteraan*	Community and Service Collaboration for Welfare
KPS	*Kartu Perlindungan Sosial*	Social Protection Card
KUR	*Kredit Usaha Rakyat Program*	Credit for People's Enterprise Program
KSI		Knowledge Sector Initiative

LPEM FEB UI	*Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Indonesia*	Institute for Economic and Social Research within the Faculty of Economics and Business at the University of Indonesia
MAHKOTA	*Menuju Masyarakat Indonesia yang Kokoh Sejahtera*	Towards a Strong and Prosperous Indonesian Society
MAMPU	*Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*	Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction
MCC		Millennium Challenge Corporation
MIT		Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MoEC, Kemendikbud	*Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*	Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC)
MoF	*Kementerian Keuangan*	Ministry of Finance
MoH	*Kementerian Kesehatan*	Ministry of Health
MoSA, Kemensos	*Kementerian Sosial*	Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
NBER		National Bureau of Economic Research
PAF		Performance Assessment Framework
PI		Principal Investigator
PKH	*Program Keluarga Harapan*	Family Hope Program
Raskin	*Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin*	Rice for Poor Families
RE		*Randomized Evaluation*
SBMI	*Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia*	Indonesian Migrant Worker Union
SMERU		SMERU Research Institute
TNP2K	*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*	National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction
UGM	*Universitas Gadjah Mada*	Gadjah Mada University
UI	*Universitas Indonesia*	University of Indonesia
Unimelb		University of Melbourne

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab Southeast Asia (J-PAL SEA)[1] works with Indonesian policymakers to ensure that policies designed to create a more productive and inclusive society are informed by scientific evidence from rigorous impact evaluations. With USD 5.7 million in support[2] from the Government of Australia (GoA), J-PAL SEA was established in 2012 at the University of Indonesia's Institute for Economic and Social Research (LPEM FEB UI), and was formally launched in 2013 by then-President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. J-PAL SEA works to achieve its mission through three main activities: conducting randomized evaluations[3] to test and improve the effectiveness of development programs and policies (research), building partnerships with policymakers to use the findings from this research in their decision-making (policy outreach), and training policymakers and researchers to become better producers and consumers of impact evaluations (capacity building).

Between 2012–2017, J-PAL SEA achieved its first end of program outcome to *strengthen evidence-informed policymaking within the Indonesian government* by contributing to at least four national policy decisions through our research and policy outreach. These decisions were made by our close partners in the Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), the National Social Security Agency for Health (BPJS Kesehatan), and the National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI).

For example, J-PAL SEA made a significant contribution to improving government spending to reduce poverty through our evaluation of the Raskin ID program (AIP Objective 2, Outcome 4).[4] Following a request from the Government of Indonesia (GoI) for rigorous evidence on how to reduce widespread leakages in the national subsidized rice program for the poor, Raskin, J-PAL SEA collaborated with TNP2K to evaluate the impact of providing ID cards to Raskin beneficiaries in under a year. The study found that ID cards reduced leakages and boosted the subsidy poor households received by 26 percent. Following the evaluation, the GoI decided to scale up the Social Protection ID Cards (KPS) to reach 15.5 million households (65 million people) in 2013. Since then, the KPS cards have led to an estimated AUD 82.4–173.9 million in additional subsidy going to poor households per year. GoI acknowledged the evaluation's role in informing the national scale-up, demonstrating how our evaluation informed high-level policy debates and the decision to change the procedure for how Indonesia's social protection programs were distributed to the poor. The one-year returns to poor households were more than 79 times the cost of the evaluation, and 14 times the cost of GoA's total investment in J-PAL SEA. J-PAL collaborated closely with GoI throughout the study, working with a TNP2K official as a co-author and providing training in impact evaluation methods for TNP2K staff. From this study alone, our affiliated researchers released three research papers and are now working with GoI to design a new evaluation of the current Raskin reform to switch to delivering the program via electronic vouchers.

J-PAL SEA also achieved its second end of program outcome *to increase local capacity to use, design, and implement high quality economic policy research*. We contributed to an incremental increase[5] of Indonesian researchers who have conducted high-quality randomized evaluations by conducting studies with 11 Indonesian co-authors. The office has successfully created opportunities for Indonesian staff, post-doctoral fellows, and GoI and other partners to produce research with scholars from the University of Melbourne, the University of Sydney, MIT, Harvard, and other leading universities. Training alumni from World Bank Indonesia and TNP2K have co-authored peer-reviewed journal articles in top international economics journals with J-PAL affiliated professors. Other training alumni from GoI and academia have promoted J-PAL SEA's course in "Evaluating Social Programs" to new regions,

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[1] Established as a center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 2003, J-PAL is a global network of over 150 affiliated professors and seven regional offices that conduct randomized evaluations to measure the impact of development and social programs in over 80 countries. For more information on J-PAL, see Annex A on page 30.

[2] J-PAL SEA received a no-cost extension of the original grant through 2017.

[3] J-PAL defines randomized evaluation as a type of impact evaluation that use a specific methodology for creating a comparison group—in particular, the methodology of random assignment to allocate resources, run programs, or apply policies as part of the study design. For more detail, please see https://www.povertyactionlab.org/research-resources/introduction-evaluations

[4] see page 5-6.

[5] In 2010, there were only two Indonesian researchers who had experience conducting randomized evaluations. Since J-PAL SEA was established we have helped contribute to an incremental increase. We started with three Indonesian co-authors in 2013 and by the end of Phase 1, there are now 11 Indonesian co-authors on J-PAL SEA studies.

including Aceh and South Sulawesi, a course which SEA has delivered to over 500 practitioners and researchers in Indonesia to date.[6]

By outperforming our original outcome and output indicators within budget and generating an outsized amount of research and policy influence that is large relative to our small team, we have demonstrated that J-PAL SEA is an effective contributor to the GoA's development objectives in Indonesia.

II. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian policymakers are designing policies and programs to achieve their ambitious growth and development objectives.[7] Yet there is often a lack of high-quality evidence about the impacts of various policy options. J-PAL SEA is one of many institutions in Indonesia that contributes to GoA's and GoI's shared objectives of building stronger economic institutions (AIP Objective 1, Outcome 1), ensuring GoI spending is better targeted to reduce poverty (AIP Objective 2, Outcome 4), and ensuring that public policies are inclusive and informed by evidence (AIP Objective 3, Outcome 11). GoA provided USD 5.7 million to establish J-PAL SEA at the University of Indonesia in 2012 and to support the office for four years.[8] J-PAL SEA received a no-cost extension through December 2017. A second phase of funding support was approved for 2018–2021. This report describes J-PAL SEA's program, activities, and achievements in relation to both GoI's and GoA's development objectives during Phase 1.

Between 2012–2017, J-PAL SEA worked with policymakers to generate and integrate evidence from rigorous impact evaluations into development policies and programs. We did this to achieve two end of program outcomes: to (1) strengthen evidence-informed policymaking among our partners in the Indonesian government, and (2) increase local capacity in academia and government to use, design, and implement international-quality economic policy research. In our first five years, J-PAL SEA has met or exceeded all of its performance indicators and contributed to large-scale policy impacts in Indonesia.

OUTCOME 1: STRENGTHENING EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY MAKING WITH OUR PARTNERS IN THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

In 2012-2017, J-PAL SEA achieved its first end of program outcome by contributing to at least four national policy decisions through our research and policy outreach. These decisions were made by our close partners in Bappenas, TNP2K, BPJS Kesehatan, and BNP2TKI. **They include a nationwide scale-up of social protection ID cards (KPS cards), the incorporation of a community feedback mechanism in the Direct Cash Transfers (BLT) program, preventing a price increase in JKN premiums for non-poor informal workers, and launching report cards for migrant worker placement agencies.[9]** We also contributed to increased demand for evidence in the policy process. For example, in 2016 the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT)[10] requested we conduct a quasi-experimental analysis to measure the impact of past tax reforms in Indonesia, and has since requested us to design a full-scale randomized evaluation to measure the impact of future innovations.

ACTIVITY 1: RESEARCH

J-PAL SEA collaborates with governments, NGOs, donors, and firms to conduct high-quality randomized evaluations of their priority policies and programs to generate data and evidence to inform decision-making. We have 3 completed and 10 ongoing randomized evaluations with 26 partners, far exceeding[11] our Phase 1 target of launching 2 to 3 randomized evaluations. We also completed over 10 pilot research projects with policymakers to help them collect data to better understand the drivers of important policy problems and design full-scale randomized evaluations.[12] J-PAL SEA conducts

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[6] For more information on capacity building see page 12 and 16
[7] For more on these objectives, see page 5-6.
[8] J-PAL SEA received a no-cost extension of the original grant through 2017.
[9] For more elaboration on these studies, see page 8-10
[10] For more on DGT, see page 11 and Annex page 41
[11] The initial target of 2-3 full-scale randomized evaluations was set based our previous experience launching new offices and conducting research in Indonesia. It was the typical number of large-scale randomized evaluations with government partners that a small team of researchers can typically conduct in four years. We were able to exceed this target by attracting more researchers to run randomized evaluations in Indonesia, building partnerships with more government agencies, and finding additional sources of funding for individual research projects.
[12] For more on these research projects, please see Annex D on page 33-44.

research on topics that are aligned with the priorities of its implementing partners on each study, focusing on poverty reduction and inclusive growth; human capital and employment; and effective governance and domestic resource mobilization. Our portfolio includes seven studies that focus on the poor, women, and/or other marginalized groups.

ACTIVITY 2: POLICY OUTREACH

Since opening, J-PAL SEA has pursued a targeted approach to policy outreach by partnering with government agencies to contribute to four national policy decisions through full-scale randomized evaluations. We have done this by collaborating closely with GoI and other partners from the start to solicit their key policy questions that we can design research to help answer. Throughout each study, we host workshops and seminars to keep GoI and other partners informed of the preliminary findings. Once research is completed, we disseminate results and policy recommendations to key decision-makers to scale evidence-backed programs or make improvements to existing policies. We also share existing evidence with policymakers from J-PAL's database of over 800 randomized evaluations. We have done this through two conferences that summarize and contextualize findings on important policy topics in Indonesia, 32 workshops and seminars, 829 meetings with partners, 14 policy publications and 6 memos, and through continued outreach in traditional and social media. These broader outreach activities help create momentum for evidence use, and they are a critical way in which we build new and maintain existing partnerships with policymakers in Indonesia and the broader region.[13]

OUTCOME 2: INCREASED LOCAL CAPACITY TO USE, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL-QUALITY ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH

J-PAL SEA met its second end of program outcome by substantially increasing the number of Indonesian researchers who have conducted high-quality randomized evaluations by conducting studies with Indonesian co-authors. The office has successfully created opportunities for Indonesian staff, post-doctoral fellows, and GoI and other partners to produce research with scholars from leading international universities and move onto important policy positions within the Indonesian government. Training alumni from World Bank Indonesia and TNP2K have co-authored journal articles in top international economics journals with J-PAL affiliated professors. By collaborating with co-authors in Indonesia's research and government sectors, we are able to ensure our studies respond to and answer policymakers' priority questions, the study designs are feasible for our partners to implement, and the knowledge gathered through the studies can directly feed into policymaking.

ACTIVITY 1: CAPACITY BUILDING

A cornerstone of J-PAL SEA's work is to build regional capacity to understand and use evaluations, thereby accelerating the growth of the evidence base beyond our network. We have done this first by establishing a research center in Jakarta delivering 19 training courses and collaborating with local researchers J-PAL SEA supported a senior research fellow who conducted research with J-PAL affiliated professors and has gone on to be Associate Director of the Institute of Demography at UI. The capacity building team has trained 518 participants, where 48 percent of these participants are women. We reached these participants through 19 courses, reaching many regions outside Jakarta, namely Aceh, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi and internationally in South Korea and the Philippines.[14] In some of our closest partnerships, like with TNP2K, we also build the capacity of research staff and partner researchers from GoI agencies to implement randomized evaluations with J-PAL affiliated professors. They contribute to and learn more about how to conceptualize research questions, develop the experimental design, surveys, and data collection procedures, and conduct data analysis.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM 2016 REVIEW

In October 2016, an external partner-led review of J-PAL SEA was completed to identify the successes and lessons learned from our first five years of operation. This section summarizes the main findings and recommendations for Phase 2.

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[13] For an elaboration of how our engagement with policymakers helps build momentum for evidence use, see page 8-10.
[14] See Annex G for the breakdown of participants based on organization and gender, page 54-55.

The review found that J-PAL SEA has made considerable contributions to research and policy in a relatively short time. Our government partners emphasized that J-PAL SEA's research is demand-driven, addresses key policy questions, and ensures policy buy-in from the start. The participants of J-PAL SEA's training courses, who include senior decision-makers in government agencies[15], reviewed the courses positively and found them useful for understanding impact evaluation methods. The review also found that J-PAL SEA is particularly strong at building capacity by hiring Indonesians extensively for research positions and preparing them to attend top graduate schools and secure influential government positions. The review also identified several lessons and areas for growth that we have incorporated in our proposed activities for Phase 2, in 2018–2021:

Research: Between 2012–2016, much of J-PAL SEA's research focused on improving the design and implementation of Indonesia's social protection programs. However, in line with the Government's changing development agenda, the review recommended that J-PAL SEA expand to other sectors. Many stakeholders emphasized that a key challenge in institutionalizing an evidence-informed approach to policymaking in government is to ensure that study timelines are synchronized to the decision timelines of policymakers, which makes early outreach and discussions to identify the future research agenda very important, as well as the continued availability of rapid-response funds for piloting and research activities. There is also demand for J-PAL SEA to provide smaller data analysis projects and technical advice particularly when developing new studies with a government partner. While we have done this in the past, we have had limited capacity to respond to as many of these requests as we receive; building more core capacity to help with these analytics prior to the project launch is important in meeting more time-sensitive policy needs.

Policy outreach: Several stakeholders emphasized that they would value additional policy outreach support from J-PAL SEA, including more frequent knowledge-sharing, presentations on evidence from completed studies in various sectors, and learning more about scaling up successful interventions. Several GoA-supported programs emphasized that J-PAL SEA has provided valuable insights into program design based on a deep knowledge of the Indonesian context and understanding of the relevant evidence from Indonesia and other contexts. Yet, to date, collaboration between J-PAL SEA and other GoA-supported programs has been project-based and opportunistic. These collaborations could be more systematic and strategic. Thus, further strengthening our policy team to help develop a more strategic approach to collaborating with GoA-supported programs is one of our program goals for Phase 2.

Capacity Building: Many stakeholders expressed the need for J-PAL SEA to expand its capacity building offerings beyond trainings and better track the outcomes of its trainings, especially in relation to strengthening long-term local research capacity and past training participants applying the skills they learned. Academic stakeholders emphasized that the opportunity cost for Indonesian academics to take a part-time fellowship at J-PAL is too high and that a full-time position may attract more top candidates.

Monitoring & Evaluation: The review also highlighted areas where J-PAL SEA can strengthen its M&E framework and activities, including more frequent M&E activities. We are working with an M&E consultant and GoA to finalize a new M&E framework that is more aligned with GoA's Standards for M&E, more outcomes-based rather than outputs-based, and practical and feasible to implement. See Section 9 on page 31 for more information.

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[15] The training program alumnae have notably included the now Bappenas' Minister Expert Staff in Social Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, and Deputy III for Assessment and Management of Strategic Economic Issues from the Office of the President. [16] The World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group. "Indonesia poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (percent of population)." Accessed 28 May 2018. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=ID

III. OPERATING CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE

Since 1999, Indonesia has had remarkable achievements in development, sustaining a high rate of economic growth and cutting the poverty rate from 23 to 10,6 percent.[16] Yet, Indonesia now faces new and complex challenges in sustaining growth and making it more inclusive. As Indonesia's policy landscape has changed, we have broadened our research agenda, expanded our network of champions and partners, and developed new research projects to generate high-quality evidence on many of GoI's priorities and in alignment with GoA's aid investment objectives. By informing policies which assists in building a more prosperous Indonesia also benefits Australia and contributes to regional growth and stability, as recognized in the two goals of the Australia Indonesia Partnership. Accordingly, J-PAL SEA's topical focus in projects has closely tracked these changes in Indonesia's development priorities.

Under President Yudhoyono's administration[17], poverty reduction was a major priority and the government invested significantly in expanding and improving its suite of social protection programs including cash transfers and subsidized food. In response, much of our early work focused on poverty reduction and the delivery of social protection programs. **We collaborated with government agencies like TNP2K, Bappenas, and the Ministry of Home Affairs to evaluate and scale up improvements to the delivery of national cash transfer programs like BLT, the subsidized rice program Raskin, and the community block grant program PNPM Generasi**. J-PAL SEA success in informing these policies was bolstered by then Vice President and had benefitted from a strong collaborative partnership between the Yudhoyono administration, TNP2K, and Bappenas, among other government bodies. Vice President Boediono, who played a proactive role in national anti-poverty policy as head of TNP2K. He championed an evidence-informed approach to policymaking and facilitated new partnerships between J-PAL SEA and other policymakers. As an example, during a year-end evaluation event for TNP2K, Boediono mentioned J-PAL SEA's and TNP2K's collaboration on the Raskin study as a key contribution to evidence-informed policymaking.[18]

Following President Joko Widodo's inauguration, GoI focused on a new set of national priorities to sustain growth and make it more inclusive, including investing more in infrastructure, poverty reduction, education, health, and improving Indonesia's bureaucracy.[19] GoI has since launched national health insurance, pension, and workers' compensation schemes, increased tax cuts and credit for small business and farmers, and undertaken efforts to improve access to quality jobs and good working conditions. Through our champions in government who previously attended J-PAL courses, we built new partnerships with officials in Bappenas, BPJS Kesehatan, and BNP2TKI to launch randomized evaluations of several of GoI's priorities related to inclusive growth. In 2016, we further expanded our government partnerships by starting to collaborate with the Directorate General of Tax (DGT) and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan on their priorities in domestic resource mobilization and worker compensation.

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[16] The World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group. "Indonesia poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (percent of population)." Accessed 28 May 2018. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=ID
[17] As President at the time, Yudhoyono inaugurated the J-PAL SEA office, along with then-Director General of AusAID, Peter Baxter, in June 2013.
[18] TNP2K. "WAPRES: TNP2K Dapur Kebijakan Efektif Penanggulangan Kemiskinan." Published 13 August 2014. Accessed 9 February 2017. Link: http://www.tnp2k.go.id/id/artikel/wapres-tnp2k-dapur-kebijakan-efektif-penanggulangan-kemiskinan/
[19] Other developments under President Widodo include three cabinet reshuffles. Because J-PAL SEA's activities target close collaboration with government, reassignments sometimes disrupted or delayed our work. At the same time, reassignments also meant that J-PAL SEA champions were placed in new areas, which gave rise to opportunities for J-PAL SEA to pursue new research and policy projects in line with the GoI's priorities. For example, after President Widodo's third cabinet reshuffle, J-PAL SEA found a strong advocate for evidence-informed policymaking in the new Finance Minister, Sri Mulyani, resulting in a research partnership with DGT to improve tax collection.

AQC: RELEVANCE

J-PAL SEA has increased the evidence-base and informed policies in line with the Foreign Policy White Paper's (FPWP) focus on inclusive growth in Asia and the Australian development program's main objectives in Indonesia, including fostering an inclusive society through effective governance (Objective 3, Outcome 11), improving human development (Objective 2, Outcome 4), and building effective economic institution by improving government spending (Objective 1, Outcome 1). A broadening of the scope of research projects towards the end of Phase 1 also showed that J-PAL SEA remained responsive to GoI and GoA priorities by looking beyond social protection to areas of critical importance to Australia's economic partnership with Indonesia such as tax policy, financial inclusion, and human capital development.

During President Yudhoyono's administration, J-PAL SEA had generated rigorous evidence which informed a policy priority related to GoI social protection program, which in turn had improved government spending, and reduced program leakages. **Our evaluation of the Raskin ID card program found that ID cards reduced leakages and boosted the subsidy poor households received by 26 percent. Informed by the evaluation results, GoI scaled up Social Protection ID cards nationwide in 2013** (Objectives 1 and 3).

Following President's Jokowi inauguration and focus on sustaining growth and inclusion, one of his main program has been the launch and expansion of the national health program. Informed by the findings from a J-PAL SEA's evaluation that we presented to **Bappenas and BPJS Kesehatan, GoI decided to roll back its plan to increase National Health Insurance Program (JKN) premiums for non-poor informal workers. Our estimates suggest that this decision avoided an amount of AUD 230 million in GoI claim's burden** (Objectives 1 and 2).

To promote inclusion and better work opportunities for low-income women, our International Migration study is investigating the impact of informing women migrant workers of the quality of job placement agencies on job quality and labor conditions for low-income women. **Our intervention design has inspired our government partner BNP2TKI to launch their own quality ranking system for placement agencies and improve their pre-departure orientation for migrant workers (Objective 3).**

These examples are only a subset of studies that J-PAL SEA conducted during Phase 1 that aim to contribute to public policies that are inclusive and informed by evidence (AIP Outcome 11). In addition to GoA's priorities, J-PAL SEA has also remained highly relevant to GoI's development plans and priorities, where there is unmet demand for evidence, policy advice, and training for the use of rigorous evidence in policymaking.[20]

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[20] See the 2017 KSI Phase 2 Guiding Strategy.

IV. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

This section outlines J-PAL SEA's achievements against outcomes during Phase 1. Figure 1 below summarizes our program's main activities from 2012 through 2017 and how they map to our two primary outcomes as presented in the Phase 1 Funding Proposal. Our research and policy outreach activities contribute toward Outcome 1, and capacity-building activities contribute toward Outcome 2.

Overall, J-PAL SEA has met or exceeded all of its performance indicators and contributed to large-scale policy impacts in Indonesia as well as to broad-reaching capacity building. The following describes, in-depth, how we achieved our outcomes effectively and efficiently.

Figure 1. Program Outcomes and Outputs, Phase 1
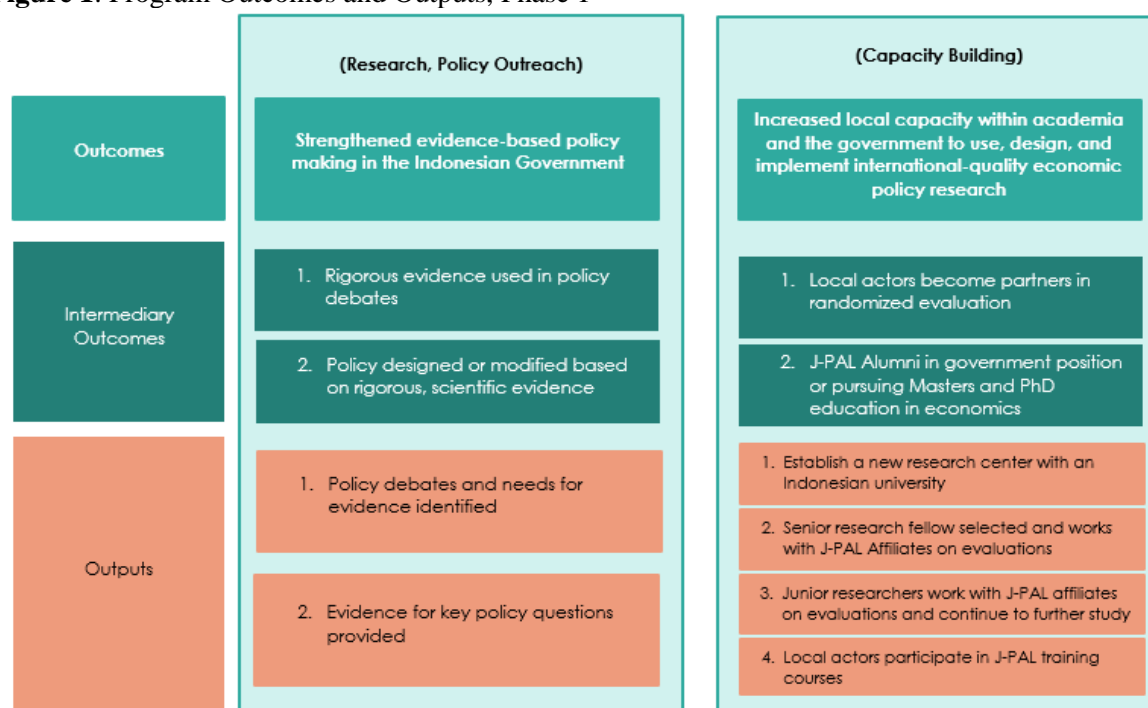
OUTCOME 1: STRENGTHENED EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY MAKING IN OUR PARTNERS IN THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Our first program outcome relates to strengthening evidence-informed policy making in our partners in the Indonesian government. The pathways to achieve this outcome are building and maintaining collaborations with policymakers and researchers, conducting high-quality research to help answer policymakers' priority questions, and sharing evidence with policymakers through workshops, conferences, policy publications, media, and other channels (influence activities). Together these activities are expected to lead J-PAL SEA to be able to identify the evidence needed for policy debates and provide evidence on key policy questions (outputs). As a result of these outputs, policy makers and key stakeholders would be able to use **rigorous evidence in policy debates (Intermediate Outcome 1), and policies designed or modified based on rigorous, scientific evidence (Intermediate Outcome 2).**

Since 2012, J-PAL SEA's research and policy work contributed to four large-scale, evidence-informed policy changes by GoI and informed numerous government policy debates since 2012. [21] In addition to our contributions to large-scale policy changes, we have observed an increased demand for, and consideration of, evidence in the policy process among our partners in GoI. This included procedural

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[21] In the design phase there were no target for the number of policy change.

changes to consider evidence in the policy process and discursive commitments emphasizing the importance of generating and using evidence in policy decisions (Keck and Sikkink 1998).[22]

J-PAL SEA's contributions to large-scale, evidence-informed policy changes:

1. **J-PAL SEA's evaluation of identification cards for Raskin contributed significantly to TNP2K's decision to scale up Social Protection identification (ID) cards (KPS) cards.**

    In 2012, the GoI sought to reform the subsidized rice program Raskin to reduce chronic program leakages and increase the amount of subsidy poor families received. Vice President Boediono requested evidence measuring the impact of the proposed solutions before moving forward. To fill the demand for rigorous evidence, J-PAL SEA Scientific Directors and other researchers collaborated with TNP2K to evaluate the distribution of Raskin ID cards. They found the ID cards reduced leakages and increased the amount of subsidy poor families received by 26 percent. In part based on this randomized evaluation, in 2013 TNP2K scaled up Social Protection ID cards (KPS) nationwide. They distributed them to the 15.5 million poorest households in Indonesia (over 65 million people) to access Raskin and two other national social protection programs. While the scaled-up card was adapted slightly from the version J-PAL SEA tested, if **the scaled-up savings were the same as what we found in the experimental test, the scale-up has led to an additional AUD 82.4–173.9 million annually in reduced leakage and increased transfers to low-income households from 2013–2017.**[23]

    The close partnership[24] between J-PAL SEA and TNP2K allowed the evaluation to be conducted quickly and generate results in under a year, which helped researchers and TNP2K feed the results into the national budgeting process and justify the scale up of the KPS cards nationwide. Dr. Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary of TNP2K, publicly acknowledged the role J-PAL SEA in informing the design of the scale-up at a J-PAL SEA event in June 2013, where he stated that, "Today we distribute cards directly to the poor households. But actually, the design of the card is based on the experiment with J-PAL."[25]

2. **In 2013, TNP2K modified their methods for determining eligibility for the BLT program to incorporate community feedback on the beneficiary lists.**

    When BLT, an unconditional cash transfer programs was first introduced there were many protests. Families had no official recourse to challenge BLT classification and the delivery of the program was prone to mistargeting. To improve citizen satisfaction with the targeting process, TNP2K used the results of a randomized evaluation that J-PAL affiliated professors and researchers from the World Bank conducted in collaboration with the GoI. **The study found that while community-based methods of selecting people who qualified for the cash transfer program were slightly less accurate than the GoI's proxy-means tests, they greatly improved local satisfaction and better matched the poor's own concept of poverty.**[26]

    At the J-PAL SEA launch in 2013, Bambang Widianto explained how this research informed their decision to incorporate feedback from communities in the beneficiary lists for national social protection programs like BLT. He said, "The answer is that if you want to know where the poor are located, you should ask the poor themselves. This came from our experiment with J-PAL so from our experiment the best is asking the poor themselves, so this is how we developed our new

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[22] Procedural change in the decision-making process is described as a change to the underlying process or basis for how an organization makes decisions. Discursive commitments are described as use of language, debates, and other communication to signal commitment to a given priority. Keck, M. and Sikkink, K. (1998) Activists beyond borders: advocacy networks in international politics. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press

[23] This was calculated using the average annual IDR-AUD exchange rate for 2013-2016.

[24] During the conception of this study we held a close relationship with TNP2K, engaging in almost 40 meetings and by conducted a training on randomized evaluation as well as data collection process. J-PAL SEA research associate was also stationed part time in TNP2K to assist the monitoring and implementation of the study.

[25] Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary of National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction. "Translating Research Into Action." Remarks at the Launch of J-PAL SEA launch event. 25 June 2013. Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GezGJkDLEZw. The remarks about community-based targeting evaluation begin at minute 5:10 and end at 7:15. Remarks about the Raskin card evaluation begin at 8:00.

[26] J-PAL Policy Briefcase. 2013. "Involving Communities in Identifying the Poor." Cambridge, MA: Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab.

database, what we call our unified database."[27] In August 2014, Widianto presented TNP2K's 2010–2014 progress to then-Vice President Boediono and then-Australian Ambassador Greg Moriarty, in which he repeatedly referenced J-PAL and the research we conducted together. At the same event, then-Vice President Boediono said that one of the great aspects of TNP2K is their ability to collaborate with organizations like J-PAL to discover the best policy ideas and answers, and that TNP2K's partnership with J-PAL is an example of a successful international partnership that does not sacrifice Indonesian nationalism.[28]

3. **In 2016, BPJS Kesehatan abandoned plans to increase premium prices for third-class membership in its JKN program, avoiding drops in enrollment, retention, and an increase in its budget deficit.**

   This decision was informed in part by evidence generated by an ongoing J-PAL SEA study.[29] The discussion to begin this study started in 2014, when Bappenas invited J-PAL SEA to test and identify effective ways to increase JKN enrollment and payment among informal workers to increase health care coverage and improve JKN's financial sustainability. To build BPJS Kesehatan capacity in randomized evaluation, we invited them to participate in our training course in the same year and held a series of meetings to pilot various intervention ideas that they developed.[30]

   In January 2016, J-PAL SEA presented the preliminary results of our randomized evaluation testing several interventions to increase JKN enrollment and among informal workers to officials from BPJS Kesehatan, MoSA, TNP2K, the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) at a workshop co-hosted by Bappenas. At the time, GoI was planning to increase the premiums on the cheapest JKN plans for informal workers to try to raise more revenue. However, the results from J-PAL SEA's evaluation and our detailed cost-effectiveness analysis showed that the price increase would hurt JKN's financial sustainability rather than help it by decreasing enrollment. The workshop built the momentum for J-PAL SEA to hold follow-up meetings with key officials from several ministries that attended to discuss our findings in more detail. The study and cost-effectiveness analysis helped inform BPJS Kesehatan's decision to cancel the planned price increase, as credited in the Bappenas report, *Satu Tahun Pelaksanaan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (One Year of Implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme).[31] **Our estimates suggest that this decision avoided a AUD 230 million increase in GoI's claims burden.[32]** Many media outlets published articles about this policy decision, citing financial sustainability as the main motivation, in line with the evidence generated by J-PAL SEA.[33]

4. **In 2015, BNP2TKI developed a quality ranking system for placement agencies that match international migrants with an employer, inspired by an intervention J-PAL SEA developed and is currently testing in cooperation with Bappenas, BNP2TKI, the Jakarta Department of Labor and Migration (*Disnakertrans*), and the Indonesian Migrant Worker Union (SBMI).**

   In response to the issue of the abuse of female migrant workers abroad becoming a policy priority in 2014, J-PAL SEA began to explore a study in collaboration with BNP2TKI. Researchers and J-

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[27] Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary of National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction. "Translating Research into Action." Remarks at the Launch of J-PAL SEA launch event. 25 June 2013. Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GezGJkDLEZw. The remarks about community-based targeting evaluation begin at minute 5:10 and end at 7:15. Remarks about the Raskin card evaluation begin at 8:00.

[28] TNP2K. "WAPRES: TNP2K Dapur Kebijakan Efektif Penanggulangan Kemiskinan." Published 13 August 2014. Accessed 9 February 2017. Link: http://www.tnp2k.go.id/id/artikel/wapres-tnp2k-dapur-kebijakan-efektif-penanggulangan-kemiskinan/

[29] For more information on the study, see page 14.

[30] Three of BPJS Kesehatan staff attended our 2014 training in Jogjakarta on Evaluating Social Programs, where they were introduced to the randomized evaluation method and its merits.

[31] Nur Nisahairini, *Satu Tahun Pelaksanaan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (Jakarta: Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, 2015), 36-40.

[32] We estimate the impacts of price increase to GoI deficits by comparing the net contribution to BPJS budget (per year) in the scenario of no price increase in comparison with a premium increase for informal members. Bearing the assumption that 100% of informal members are 3rd class and there is no change of price for formal workers.

[33] For examples, see: Aditya Budiman, "Jokowi Batalkan Kenaikan Iuran BPJS Kesehatan Kelas III," *Tempo.co*, March 31, 2016, https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2016/03/31/087758549/jokowi-batalkan-kenaikan-iuran-bpjs-kesehatan-kelas-iii.; Taufik Rachman, "Mengapa Iuran BPJS Kelas III Tidak Naik, Ini Alasannya," *Republika*, April 1, 2016, http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/16/04/01/o4xyw3219-mengapa-iuran-bpjs-kelas-iii-tidak-naik-ini-alasannya.

PAL SEA designed and launched a randomized evaluation measuring the impact of providing migrants with information about the quality of migration agencies on their welfare and working conditions abroad. Following a 2016 J-PAL SEA presentation to GoI officials on the study, the team at BNP2TKI responded to findings on the importance of user feedback and they verified their agency rating results against our own. We also provided field findings to the BNP2TKI team which they used to improve their pre-departure orientation for migrant workers, improving intercultural awareness, and knowledge about required immigration documents and procedures. This is an example of how knowledge and innovations produced while a randomized evaluation is still ongoing can help inform policy and spur innovations in program design.

GoA was instrumental in making J-PAL SEA's contributions to these policy changes possible, as GoA provided nearly all of the funding for the Raskin, JKN, and international migration studies.[34]

While the short summaries above may give the impression that informing policy with evidence is simple, linear, and apolitical, in reality the process, like all policymaking, was complex, iterative, and political. J-PAL's particular approach to long-run partnerships with governments helped us contribute evidence that informed these four policy decisions despite the political and administrative complexity of the policymaking process. Four things that helped us contribute to policy change were: (1) we investigated policymakers' priority questions; (2) we responded quickly to policy windows; (3) we provided analysis and support to our government partners throughout the life of the projects (often embedding ourselves in their offices); and (4) we have built long-term partnerships with champions of evidence-informed policymaking in GoI who trust the quality and objectivity of J-PAL research.

AQC: EFFECTIVENESS

J-PAL SEA's effectiveness is exemplified by its success in achieving the outcomes and outputs specified in the initial grant from GoA. We strengthened evidence-informed policymaking in Indonesia by contributing to four major policy changes. While our grant called for conducting 2-3 full-scale randomized evaluations in Indonesia, to date, we currently have 3 completed and 10 ongoing randomized evaluations, with 10 piloted studies. By establishing an office in Jakarta, J-PAL SEA has been able respond quickly to government demand for evidence, increase the number of researchers conducting randomized evaluations in Indonesia, and expand our collaborations with new government, NGO, and private sector partners. This increased interest allowed us to develop more studies and work with more local researchers, helping us surpass our initial target of conducting 2-3 full scale randomized evaluation and collaboration with Indonesian co-authors.

In capacity building, J-PAL SEA has increased local research capacity through its 19 in-person trainings, reaching 518 participants, and research partnerships with 11 Indonesian co-authors. Initially, we had planned to conduct only one training for every two years[35]. By co-sharing the costs of training with other donors, local partners, and participants, we have almost tripled the amount of trainings that we are able to hold. These 518 participants consist of 48% female participants. Based on their affiliations, J-PAL SEA's in-person trainings have reached 172 academicians, 140 government officials, 71 members of non-governmental organizations, and 78 members of donor organizations.[36] Internally, nine J-PAL staff alumni have gone on to pursue graduate programs in economics and public policy, and 8 have transitioned to prominent public-sector positions[37] where they can further promote an evidence-informed approach to policy making. We have also supported 26 Indonesian research interns. Combined, these activities demonstrate J-PAL SEA's effectiveness in increasing local capacity within academia and the government to use, design, and implement international-quality economic policy research.

J-PAL SEA and increased demand for, and consideration of, evidence in the policy process

In addition to our contributions to large-scale policy changes, we have observed an increased demand for, and consideration of, evidence in the policy process among our partners in GoI, occurring primarily as procedural changes and discursive commitments. Two examples of these occurrences include:

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[34] The only other donor to support these studies was KOICA, which funded a portion of the funding for the JKN study. Funding for the targeting study came from the World Bank.

[35] During the design of J-PAL SEA, we plan to only send our government partners to Executive Training conducted in Cambridge or South Asia. As the number of our staff and the local researchers being involved in randomized evaluation increased, we've increased our capacity to accept and deliver customized trainings in Bahasa Indonesia.

[36] See Annex G for the breakdown of participants based on organization and gender.

[37] J-PAL Alumni have transitioned to work in government offices such as the Office of the President (KSP), Indonesia's National Council of Financial Inclusion, Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and DKI Jakarta Governor Delivery Unit.

1. **Government partners in Jakarta invited J-PAL SEA to present evidence on solutions to Jakarta's traffic problem and considered this evidence ahead of their policy decisions.** In April 2016, Jakarta's Transportation Agency piloted lifting the "three-in-one" high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) policy. Using traffic data collected from Google Maps, before and after they lifted the HOV policy, J-PAL affiliated researchers studied whether the policy could combat congestion. This is a pressing concern as Jakarta is estimated to lose US $3 billion per year due to traffic congestion. J-PAL SEA presented these preliminary findings and evidence from a randomized evaluation of a similar policy in Delhi in April 2016, ahead of the government's policy decisions. While Jakarta's Transportation Agency ultimately decided to implement an odd-even policy, J-PAL SEA informed their policy discussions. Our contribution to this policy process was to change the government partners' policymaking procedure, at least in this instance, by prompting them to consider relevant evidence on the impact of two policy options before making a decision. The researchers' study on the effects of Jakarta's HOV policy was published in *Science* in August 2017.[38]

2. **DGT invited J-PAL SEA to design a new randomized evaluation on tax reform, currently in development, after first collaborating with J-PAL SEA on a quasi-experimental analysis evaluating the impact of past reforms.** In 2016, DGT first invited J-PAL SEA Co-Scientific Directors Ben Olken and Rema Hanna, along with their co-principal investigator, former Finance Minister Muhamad Chatib Basri, to use DGT data to evaluate the impact of a past tax reform to inform future tax policy design. At first, DGT provided limited data for this quasi-experimental analysis. This was J-PAL's opportunity to show what we can do with data, the measures we take to protect it, and how analysis can inform policy. J-PAL SEA completed the analysis and presented preliminary findings in 2016 and 2017. Seeing the value in the research, requested us to develop a full-scale RE to evaluate new innovations in tax policy. This new research was initiated in January 2017 and the partnership was made possible by gaining the support of both the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, and the Director General of Taxes, Robert Pakpahan.

We do not believe that J-PAL's strategy of building long-term partnerships with policymakers is the only effective way to inform policy. However, these examples, and the four policy decisions summarized earlier, demonstrate that even if our work only influences a few major policy decisions with objective evidence, the social returns of investing in this model of policy-relevant research far outweigh the cost of the original investment in the research itself.

AQC: EFFICIENCY

J-PAL SEA's achievements in informing GoI policies also demonstrates that J-PAL SEA generates substantial value for money. The value of these policy changes are many times the GoA's original investment in J-PAL SEA. For example, the KPS cards increased the amount of subsidized rice reaching poor families by an estimated AUD 82.4–173.9 million each year from 2013 to 2017. Even at the lower bound of this range, the one-year benefits alone are about fourteen times the cost of GoA's investment to establish J-PAL SEA. During Phase 1, J-PAL SEA also delivered its proposed outcomes, outputs, and activities on time and within budget.

To maximize the productivity of our available funds, J-PAL SEA has undertaken many efforts to ensure efficiency in staffing and human resources, conducting our policy and training activities, and using robust systems in managing our research to maximize its operation while minimizing costs. In staffing, we have pursued a model of hiring fresh graduates who show leadership skills and are self-driven for several positions, not only for research associate positions but also for finance and administration positions. Based on our recruiting experience, we have been able to onboard new graduates for the finance and administration position and 3-4 months after the recruitment process they show similar performance to someone with 2-3 years of experience.

Meanwhile in conducting our policy and training activities, we have learned to cut costs and maximize our reach through co-hosting events with local universities and government bodies. In 2017, we have been able to extend our training to academicians, local government, and NGOs in Manado (North Sulawesi), Aceh (North Sumatera), and Makassar (South Sulawesi) by working with local universities in each city. As the logistical costs were covered by the university and registration fees, J-PAL SEA had to procure only the cost of sending its staff as trainers.

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[38] Rema Hana, Gabriel Kreindler, Benjamin Olken. *Science* 07 Jul 2017: Vol. 357, Issue 6346, pp. 89-93 http://science.sciencemag.org/content/357/6346/89

Lastly, to ensure J-PAL SEA delivers its defined services within budget, Research Managers together with the Finance team and Executive Director conduct monthly monitoring and supervision meetings to compare actual research expenditures with each research project's initial budget, as well as predict potential risks and opportunities. When the Raskin Reform study was delayed for several months due to government program changes, the reserved budget was distributed to scope and develop six new studies and support interventions or data collection on some existing research projects. As we move forward with Phase 2, we will increase efficiency in research spending by utilizing more administrative data, as we are doing in our collaboration with the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT), to minimize the cost of collecting data in field surveys.

OUTCOME 2: INCREASED LOCAL CAPACITY WITHIN ACADEMIA AND GOVERNMENT TO USE, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL-QUALITY ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH

Our second end of program outcome is to increase Indonesian's capacity to use, design, and implement international quality economic policy research. To achieve this, J-PAL SEA conducted activities that engaged two different groups. First, J-PAL SEA engages local researchers, donors, government officials, and other partners and through our in-person trainings and by collaborating with them on pilot studies and full-scale evaluations. Second, J-PAL hosted senior research fellows and creates an environment for learning and the professional development of its staff. In this way, we aim to increase the number of local actors who become our partners in conducting randomized evaluation and have more J-PAL alumni in government and/or pursuing relevant education.

More local actors become partners on randomized evaluations (Intermediate Outcome 1)
J-PAL SEA has successfully engaged local researchers in conducting randomized evaluations. Eleven Indonesian researchers have served or are currently serving as co-principal investigators on J-PAL SEA studies that are completed, ongoing, or in development. In 2012, only two Indonesian researchers were conducting randomized evaluations. Since 2010, our Indonesian collaborators (including Vivi Alatas and Sudarno Sumarto) have published journal articles coauthored with J-PAL affiliated professors in top-tier economics journals worldwide including the American Economic Review and the Journal of Political Economy. Additionally, J-PAL SEA has initiated collaborations with 26 government, NGO, private sector, and civil society organizations in conducting or developing new studies.

Through our in-person trainings, we aim to introduce and spark the interest of local researchers, government, donors, and NGOs in conducting evaluations themselves or by collaborating with J-PAL SEA. Two of our training participants[39], who participated in our Executive Education course have become our close collaborators in conducting randomized evaluation. Training alumni from GoI and academia have also promoted J-PAL SEA's course in "Evaluating Social Programs" to new regions, including Aceh, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi, a course which SEA has delivered to over 500 practitioners and researchers in Indonesia to date.[40] Based on our last two trainings in 2017, 67 percent of participants who filled out a set of questions related to the training contents prior to and after the training experience an increase of knowledge in randomize evaluation.[41]

More J-PAL Alumni in government or pursuing relevant education (Intermediate Outcome 2)
The office has successfully created opportunities for Indonesian staff, post-doctoral fellows, and GoI and other partners to produce research with scholars from the University of Melbourne, the University of Sydney, MIT, Harvard, and other leading universities. Eight of our former junior staff members are now undertaking, or have completed, masters and doctoral studies in economics and public policy at the following universities, among others: Cambridge University, the University of Chicago, Boston University, and the Erasmus School of Economics. Nine others have transitioned to influential positions within GoI and other public-sector organizations where they are able to encourage more evidence-informed decision-making. They have moved to the following organizations, among others: The

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[39] Vivi Alatas from World Bank co-authored our study on "Self-Targeting: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia" and are currently working with us as co-author on the Twitter study. We're also working with Vivi Yulaswati from Bappenas to develop many of our studies.
[40] Please see page 17 for more information on capacity building activities.
[41] The pre-post test results were based only on our training in South Sulawesi and Aceh, since the two events used the same agenda and training contents.

Executive Office of the President of Indonesia, the Ministry of Education and Culture, MAHKOTA, Peduli, and World Bank Indonesia.

With delivering our intermediary outcomes governments, academics, donors, partners, and alumni will have the capacity to use, design and implement international-quality economic policy research.

V.   ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

This section briefly summarizes the highlights of key outputs and activities from 2013–2017. Annex D discusses the topics and implementation of each of the studies in greater detail.

OUTCOME 1: STRENGTHENED EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY MAKING IN OUR PARTNERS IN THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Evidence for key policy questions provided (Output 1), and policy debates and needs for evidence identified (Output 2)

J-PAL SEA's first output under this outcome called for conducting 2-3 full-scale randomized evaluations in Indonesia and the organization's research portfolio has surpassed this performance indicator. With our official presence in Southeast Asia, J-PAL SEA has been able to closely engage with more partners and researchers to generate 10 ongoing and 3 completed randomized evaluations, with 10 additional piloted studies. Annex D on page 37 lists these and provides descriptions of J-PAL SEA's ongoing and completed evaluations (Output 1). The initial target was set based on J-PAL's previous experience launching new offices and conducting research in Indonesia. We were able to surpass the target by strategically leveraging GoA's support for the core team and pilot funding to develop a large number of new partnerships and pilot projects. From the results of these pilots, we were able to raise funds from other donors to increase the number full evaluations.

In these projects we satisfied Output 2 by working closely with policymakers from the beginning to identify the key policy questions for study based on their objectives. For example, in the Raskin and JKN studies we tested innovations that were proposed or developed by our government partners to answer the questions that mattered most to them. We also share data and analyses with our government partners throughout the course of an evaluation. By doing so, we have generated and provided many insights for our policy partners on a ongoing basis throughout the course of an evaluation, most notably to TNP2K, Bappenas, BPJS Kesehatan, and BNP2TKI.

Research: producing evidence for policy making
New projects are selected based on a combination of partners' development policy needs, researchers' interests and expertise, and alignment with GoA's development goals. Most research projects are initiated through dialogues with partners in government, NGOs, and the private sector, during policy conferences, seminars, and through direct requests. This approach ensures that J-PAL SEA's work is policy relevant.

Our current research portfolio and priorities have expanded from an initial focus on issues under social protection and governance to include new research in health, finance, agriculture, and other sectors. We have also prioritized projects with the potential to benefit the poor, children, and women. **A few examples of highly policy-relevant research projects related to gender include the Twitter Project, Transparency for Development, and Branchless Banking:**

1. *Inducing Complete Coverage for Immunizations by Channeling Social Media (Twitter)*

   A key driver in reducing child mortality is the completion of immunizations against a standard set of diseases for children under the age of five. Generally, people are more willing to spend on acute care when they are sick rather than on highly effective, low-cost preventative measures. In Indonesia, researchers conducted **a randomized evaluation of a unique information campaign which aimed to boost immunization completion rates by informing people about the importance of immunization and harnessing celebrities' endorsements**

on social media. In the evaluation, researchers recruited celebrities to tweet and retweet informative messages about immunization, using their personal Twitter handles. Followers of celebrities who were randomly selected to tweet early in the campaign formed the treatment group while followers of other celebrities who were randomly selected to tweet later in the campaign formed the comparison group. Preliminary findings show that celebrity endorsements on Twitter disseminate information more effectively and that this information campaign leads to modest increases in awareness and knowledge of immunization. Given Indonesia's large and active presence on Twitter, even modest increases translate to large numbers of participants with a better understanding about immunizations and a greater likelihood of completing immunization schedules.

2. *Transparency for Development (T4D) in Indonesia*

Poor governance may be one factor that contributes to low-quality public health care and service delivery, but evidence on the effectiveness of programs that aim to strengthen the transparency and accountability of public health systems remains mixed. In Indonesia, researchers are conducting **a randomized evaluation of the Transparency for Development (T4D) program, which aims to improve maternal and neonatal care by bolstering transparency and accountability within villages and the health clinics they access.** By gathering information on maternal and newborn health, identifying community activists, facilitating community meetings to create a scorecard on local health problems and barriers to receiving health care, community members and health care providers may take action to address these barriers to accessing high-quality maternal and neonatal care.

While designing this study, the research team went to extra lengths to ensure women views were represented during the data collection and as community activists in the intervention. For example, to identify and gather the perspectives of women who had given birth in the last year, the research team not only asked village heads and health care providers about women in the village who had given birth in the past year, but also collected data door to door. This is due to the concern that they would be missing out on women who are not actively seeking care during their pregnancy. Results for this study are forthcoming.

3. *Branchless Banking*

The ongoing Branchless Banking project is **examining ways to expand financial access and improve financial literacy among women entrepreneurs in Indonesia.** As of 2014, for the first time, a majority of people around the world had a bank account. Yet, in Indonesia, 64 percent of the population does not have bank accounts and, of those who do have an account, only 37 percent are women.[42] Additionally, account access does not equal financial inclusion. Some people do not want an account, while most are excluded due to barriers like cost, travel distance, and paperwork.[43] The study is implementing new financial incentives for its branchless banking services, seeking to answer questions on: (1) the effects of literacy training on the take-up of financial products, (2) the effects of incentives on mobile banking agents' performance, and (3) the effects of incentives to agents on customers' perception of the quality of the savings products. This project is being implemented in cooperation with a large Indonesian bank, in line with GoA's goal of promoting private-sector development.

Outside these three studies and other on-going studies, J-PAL SEA had also used DFAT funding's to conduct 10 pilot studies.[44] During the pilot phase, we used IRF funding for staff's time in scoping new research projects, conducting background research, stakeholder interviews, small-scale surveys, and analysis of existing data, and coordinating with relevant stakeholders. In addition to working with J-PAL affiliated researchers in developing the research design, the IRF grants are also used to conduct

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[42] World Bank. The Global Findex Database 2014. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/187761468179367706/pdf/WPS7255.pdf
[43] Ibid.
[44] The complete list of piloted studies is available at Table 3 in Annex D, page 38-41.

field visits, enhance interventions that are not covered by outside funding, pilot surveys and interventions.

Based on our experience, not every piloted study is scaled up to a full randomized evaluation. Some studies are discontinued during exploration due to political dynamics [45], timing, feasibility of implementation[46] or the inability to gather funding for the study. Through our pilots, we want to ensure randomize evaluation is feasible and the right tool to answer the policy question that arise from the studies.

Policy Outreach: identifying evidence needs, and contributing to policymaking
Since 2012, we have shared evidence through 2 major policy conferences, 32 high-level policy workshops and seminars for government, 63 formal presentations, and held 829 meetings to scope potential for new projects and share tailored evidence products with policymakers. We have met with government ministers, deputy ministers, and directors including the following: Sofia Djalil, then-Minister of Bappenas; Bambang Brodjonegoro, Minister of Bappenas; Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Minister of Finance; Nila Moeloek, Minister of Health; and Khofifah Indar Parawansa, then-Minister of Social Affairs. We have met with major international funders including USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and KOICA. We published 9 evaluation summaries, 3 policy briefcases and bulletins, 2 opinion editorials, and produced 6 customized policy memos.

In June 2013, we hosted our first of two policy conferences to bring together distinguished academics, policymakers, and representatives from government agencies, multilateral institutions, and donor agencies operating in Indonesia and Southeast Asia to examine the existing evidence on critical social protection policies, identify the key policy questions, and explore how researchers and policymakers can come together to answer them. Local academics and leading international academics, including Suahasil Nazara (TNP2K), Rachel Glennerster (J-PAL Global), and Michael Kremer (Harvard), presented on topics relating to education, health, governance and poverty reduction. One important outcome of the conference, along with one-on-one meetings with stakeholders, was the development of new project ideas, for example, the JKN study.

In January 2016, we hosted our second policy conference, with the theme of social protection. Over 200 policymakers, researchers, donors, and civil society members gathered to discuss what has worked and how to further improve social protection in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. The conference was an opportunity to showcase J-PAL SEA's research and partnerships, to strengthen its reputation as a knowledge partner for policymakers, and also to foster new relationships. This conference helped open up new relationships, for example with Bank Indonesia (Indonesia's central bank), Mandiri Institute, and Jakarta's Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). The conference was opened by Fleur Davies, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (DFAT) then-Minister Counselor of Governance & Human Development, followed by keynote speeches from Dr. Sofyan Djalil, then-Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, Andi ZA Dulung, then-Director General from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), and Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary of TNP2K. Presenters included Teguh Dartanto (UI LPEM), Sudarno Sumarto (TNP2K), Vivi Alatas (World Bank Indonesia), Gabriel Kreindler (MIT), and Benjamin Olken (MIT), among others. Topics ranged from designing transfers for social protection, to targeting and delivering social protection, and a focus on the effects of transfers on labor supply.[47]

Policy seminars and workshops are key settings where J-PAL SEA and stakeholders collaborate to present evidence from research and inform policy design and decisions. These coordinated interactions contributed significantly toward the success in TNP2K's rapid testing and scale up of the Raskin program. In April 2012, then-Vice President Boediono requested TNP2K for evidence about leakages

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[45] This was the case for our pilot study related to mobile-based savings accounts for sex workers. The evaluation was conducted in Malang and not long after we conducted our pilot in 2014, the local government decided to close down the prostitution complex in neighboring Malang, making it difficult to identify sex workers to participate in the program and evaluation.

[46] Another challenge to implementing a full-scale evaluation relates to the size of our partner organizations. Most of our study interventions work in collaboration with governments because in Indonesia NGOs are often small or work in one specific area of the country, and randomized evaluations often require a large sample and wide geographic area.

[47] For more information and slides, see: https://www.povertyactionlab.org/event/jpal-sea-conference-social-protection

in the Raskin program and potential solutions, at which point J-PAL SEA researchers were invited to collaborate. In July 2012, TNP2K and J-PAL SEA secured evaluation funds from AusAID and the intervention was implemented in September. Preliminary results were presented to GoI in a workshop in October. Follow-up survey results were presented in subsequent workshops in January and June 2013, in time for GoI to include funds for a scale-up in the 2013 national budget. **GoI used findings presented in these workshops to inform the physical design of and dissemination strategy for its Social Protection Card (KPS) Program, and began distributing them nationwide to over 15.5 million poor households.** This is one example of the key role workshops play in evidence-to-policy process. Similarly, workshops were central to **informing policy decisions in the JKN program with BPJS Kesehatan, and the quality ranking system with BNP2TKI.**

In addition to conferences, seminars, and workshops, J-PAL SEA also engaged with stakeholders in one-on-one meetings to disseminate existing and tailored evidence products, share research updates, and discuss potential for new projects or partnerships. In an example from 2017, following a seminar at the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, we received a request for evidence on the differences between conditional and unconditional cash transfers in the context of Indonesia's Family Hope Program (PKH). We wrote a tailored memo on the existing evidence from impact evaluations worldwide on transfer programs and how conditionality may or may not affect outcome in health and education. In 829 meetings since 2012, these kinds of one-on-one engagements have disseminated evidence to a much wider audience and supported the development of new research and policy partnerships.

Investing in long term partnerships and establishing trust with partners is not always easy. One thing that we try to prioritize in our study is independence in conducting our evaluation. There are times when we have not been able to procure an agreement with a government partner that provides J-PAL independence in conducting its evaluations that prevents research from moving forward and projects that have faced delays in gaining access to government administrative data. This occurred when we failed to secure an agreement for our study on electricity.

OUTCOME 2: INCREASED LOCAL CAPACITY WITHIN ACADEMIA AND GOVERNMENT TO USE, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL-QUALITY ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH

New research center established with an Indonesian university (Output 1)
In 2012, J-PAL SEA successfully established itself as a new research center based at LPEM FEB UI, and launched by then-President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono along with then-Director General of AusAID, Peter Baxter in a formal launch event in 2013. After starting with only two full-time staff, J-PAL SEA now employs 23 individuals full-time. J-PAL SEA has been able to rapidly expand its research staff through grants for specific research projects, and now plans to expand its policy and training teams to meet demand from government partners, donors, and the private sector for J-PAL SEA's policy advice and capacity building support. In addition to our work in Indonesia, J-PAL SEA and our affiliated professors have started new research projects, policy partnerships, and hosted trainings outside of Indonesia in countries including the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Cambodia. In total, the J-PAL network has 49 ongoing or completed evaluations in the SEA region.

Senior fellow selected and works with J-PAL affiliates on evaluations (Output 2)
Since 2013, we have had one senior research fellow who pursued a research project with PLN and has since continued to conduct high quality research of his own. Former J-PAL SEA Senior Research Fellow, Dr. I Dewa Gede Karma Wisana, received his PhD in Economics from the Australian National University (ANU) and is now the Associate Director of the Institute of Demography at UI. Due to a lack of applicants[48] and suggestions from the University of Indonesia (UI) , we have since closed the part-time senior research fellowship program and opened a full-time, post-doctoral fellowship for young Indonesian researchers.

The decision to change the program was made to better complement the opportunities facing researchers in Indonesia. The goal of this new position is to build young researchers' capacity to conduct high-quality impact evaluations. Our current post-doc fellow, Dr. Gumilang Sahadewo completed his

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[48] Based on interviews and discussions that we've conducted with universities; many senior faculty members are already burden with the amount of class they have to teach and are already involved in projects outside of the universities.

doctoral studies at the University of Pittsburgh in 2017 and he is a current junior faculty member at UGM in Yogyakarta. Post-doc fellows are chosen through an open, competitive search with a key selection criterion being the potential to lead their own randomized evaluations in the future. Dr. Sahadewo and other post-doc fellows work with our affiliated professors to develop research designs, participate in field activities, conduct data analysis and report writing; in addition to pursuing their own research projects. Dr. Sahadewo's current projects investigate the effects of religious messages on choice of Islamic financing, the relationship between school resources and labor market earnings, the impact of the Dell Scholarship Program on various college outcomes, and households' preferences regarding the elimination of Indonesia's fuel subsidy. A second post-doc fellow, Dr. Milda Irhamni, a recent graduate of the University of Minnesota, will join J-PAL SEA in 2018.

More junior researchers work with J-PAL affiliates and continue to further study (Output 3)
Nearly all of J-PAL SEA's research and policy staff are Indonesian and work closely with J-PAL affiliated professors to design and implement randomized evaluations in partnership with policymakers. Eight of J-PAL SEA's current and former research associates graduated from top Australian universities including ANU and the University of Melbourne. Many of our former junior staff members are now undertaking, or have completed, graduate studies in economics and public policy at top-ranking universities, including Harvard and the University of Chicago. In 2017, J-PAL SEA Research Manager Masyur Hilmy received a scholarship from Boston University's Department of Economics and began his doctoral studies in fall 2017.

To further increase the capacity of our junior researchers (Research Associates), since September 2017 J-PAL SEA has conducted a series of internal trainings on quasi-experimental methods and data analysis led by our Post-Doc Fellow. These skills are both useful in improving our staffs work with our affiliated researchers and also to prepare those who wish to continue their studies in the field of economics. When we first opened the training to external guests in December 2017, seven junior researchers from TNP2K, WRI Indonesia, Boston Consulting Group, and Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) have attended our training.[49]

More local researchers participate in J-PAL SEA training course (Output 4)
In its first five years, J-PAL SEA conducted 19 trainings of the course Evaluating Social Program and increased awareness and knowledge of impact evaluation methods among 518 researchers and policymakers from Indonesia and beyond. We have reached a wide variety of people including academics, government officials from the national level to the district level, non-profit NGO workers, and donor-affiliated participants. To list a few examples, training participants include people from: universities, including University of Indonesia, University of Gadja Madah; a variety of Indonesian ministries, including Bappenas and Ministry of Finance; donors, including DFAT and KOICA; international organizations such as World Bank Indonesia; research organizations such as SurveyMeter and Reality Check Approach; and other implementing partners, including MAHKOTA, MAMPU, and KOMPAK. Among our total training alumni, 48 percent were women.

Two recent training alumni promoted J-PAL SEA's training program, expanding our reach in Indonesia. Saiful Mahdi, lecturer in Statistics at Syiah Kuala University (Unsyiah), and Abdulah Sanusi, lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Business at University of Hasanuddin (UNHAS) in Makassar, attended a training co-hosted by J-PAL SEA and the Indonesia Regional Science Association (IRSA) in August 2017. With Saiful's support, J-PAL SEA conducted a three-day training titled "Evaluating Social Policies" in Banda Aceh in October 2017. With Abdulah's support, J-PAL SEA conducted the same training in Makassar in November 2017. From both trainings, training participants include local policymakers, researchers, lecturers, and members of civil society and NGOs. Based on participant feedback, the vast majority of participants expressed satisfaction with the course. A majority expressed that the training significantly influenced how participants interact with evaluation and data.

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[49] The informal training on quasi-experimental methods and data analysis had extended to 2018. In January-February 2018 there were 27 external guests who attended the training. Participants range from research institutions, university students, and government.

VI.   ALIGNMENT WITH KEY POLICY PRIORITIES

INNOVATION

From research to policy outreach and capacity building, innovation is one of the key drivers of success at J-PAL. Within research, we are pushing the boundaries of how randomized evaluations can be used to test the effectiveness of development programs and contribute to the economic literature. A few of these innovations include:

- **Delivering fast results and adapting to government timelines (Raskin Cards):** What makes this project innovative is how J-PAL SEA built on its long-term partnership with GoI to generate highly policy relevant evidence in a short period of time. In just one year, this project moved from a request for evidence to evaluation and nationwide scale-up. J-PAL SEA was able deliver quick results due to the ability to quickly secure funding for the study from GoA, design the study to measure outcomes that could be measured in short term (the amount of rice received), and used baseline data from a previous study as a basis to determine randomization groups to minimize the amount of time needed for data collection. For more information about the project, see page 13.

- **Using social media as an intervention tool for socialization (Twitter)**: Twitter appealed to researchers as an innovative platform for examining social interaction, with 400 to 500 million tweets disseminated per day in Indonesia. This study measured whether online attention translated into offline action, and how social media can be used in a cost-effective way to generate public action. For more information about the project, see page 18.

- **Using a unified database to study household behavior**: This project investigates how survey design might influence households to change their investment behavior in order to maintain eligibility status for social programs. One thing that makes this research project innovative is that the baseline and end-line data are sourced from the existing National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas), minimizing data collection costs. This innovative research design exploits existing datasets at a relatively low cost for a full-scale randomized evaluation. For more information about the project, see page 42.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Acknowledging the importance of the private sector in creating more inclusive growth, J-PAL SEA aims to foster collaborations with private sector actors on research and policy projects in pursuit of social impact and development goals. J-PAL SEA is continuously assessing potential new partnerships with private-sector actors and we will prioritize further engagements in 2018–2021. The examples below summarize how we are engaging with the private sector in achieving development outcomes.

- **Branchless Banking**: This project, described on page 19, is examining ways to expand financial access and improve financial literacy among women entrepreneurs in Indonesia. In pursuit of this goal, the researchers are teaming up with a large public Indonesian bank to investigate if education campaigns and incentives can improve the bank's branchless banking service.

- **Twitter**: This project, described on page 18, uses Twitter as a medium to investigate if celebrities' endorsement and informative messages can boost immunization completion rates. Microsoft Research served as an implementing partner, contributing to data collection when surveying Twitter followers of celebrities who were exposed to different kinds of messages. World Bank Indonesia was also an implementing partner, contributing operational management and some data analysis.

- **Coffee**: J-PAL SEA has an ongoing study that is examining the effects of interventions designed to improve smallholder coffee farmers' welfare through sustainability certification. See page 41 for more information on this project. The research team is partnering with PT Indo CafCo, the Indonesian trading company for Ecom Agricultural Corporation Ltd., as they implement the Rainforest Alliance sustainability certification program. Indo CafCo supported this research by aligning their expansion plans with research requirements, providing access to administrative data, implementing the intervention, and providing access and coordination with farmer groups.

COLLABORATION

At J-PAL SEA all of our work is done in collaboration with partners. In the past five years, we have built 26 partnerships with outside organizations including a variety of national and subnational-level GoI agencies, NGOs, private-sector actors, international organizations, other GoA-supported organizations, other research organizations, and civil society organizations. The examples below illustrate a few ways in which we are collaborating with other GoA-supported organizations.

- **TNP2K**: Our partnership with TNP2K has been one of our most productive, spanning a number collaborative research projects and other technical and policy support. In each evaluation, we provided several presentations to TNP2K and PRSF (the facility that then supported TNP2K) to share progress, obtain feedback on design and analysis, and share preliminary findings. We collaborated with TNP2K in implementing the Raskin studies and the Unified Database study. We have also supported TNP2K studies on Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) and their randomized evaluation on the KIAT GURU program, by providing technical assistance.

- **MAMPU**: Our collaboration with MAMPU began by providing a literature review on the existing evidence related to the international migration program. We then solicited MAMPU's input on the study and tapped into their network of local partners (such as NGOs Migrant Care and FAHMINA) to facilitate fieldwork for an exploratory study as well as a full-scale randomized evaluation on whether providing information regarding migration placement agencies to migrant workers affects their decisions and improves their migration experience and welfare.

- **World Bank**: One of our primary collaborations with the World Bank Indonesia office was on the ongoing Generasi study. We collaboratively developed the survey design and methodology, including joint field visits for piloting. Data collection for this project served the additional function of informing the PNPM Generasi Support Facility (PSF), J-PAL SEA, and respective counterparts on the state of participating villages, especially in relation to the new Village Law. Regarding the World Bank's PSF project and Early Childhood Education and Development (ECED) project, we provided input toward deliberations to conduct a randomized evaluation. We added questions on ECED to Generasi's education questionnaire. Data collection for this project served the additional function of providing the ECED team with data. We also worked with World Bank with regards to our targeting[51] and Twitter study.

INCLUSION: GENDER EQUALITY (AQC) AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS

At J-PAL SEA, we aim to take an equitable approach to promoting social inclusion, particularly for women and marginalized groups. We believe our leadership, and our work in research, policy outreach, capacity building, and organizational development demonstrate our values and actions.

First, gender equality is a core principle among our staff. Our employment policies provide equal opportunities and inclusion for women in staff positions at all levels. We offer flexible hours for working mothers and take in staffs' family concerns in consideration in appointing field monitoring. Not only do women comprise more than half of our staff—more than half of our middle management and executive management are women. This includes a woman Executive Director and a woman Scientific Director. About half of the co-principal investigators on J-PAL SEA's studies are women as well.

Second, we acknowledge that much of the economic research around the world is less attuned to women and the potentially differential effects that social programs can have on women compared to men. This same principle often applies to marginalized groups, based on wealth or class, ethnicity, religion, or disability status. Accordingly, in building our research portfolio, we prioritize not only projects with the potential to detect differential effects on different groups, but also those that actively seek to evaluate programs designed to benefit women and marginalized groups. Four of our ongoing studies specifically tackle issues of gender equality and women's empowerment:

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[51] Identifying the Poor Through Self-Targeting. J-PAL Policy Briefcase, June 2016.
https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/publications/Identifying%20the%20Poor%20Through%20Self-Targeting_0.pdf

1. **The International Migration study explores the role of information in empowering women migrant workers**. Most female migrants who work abroad do so by finding jobs as domestic workers. Overall 40 percent of current migrants are employed as domestic workers, and 94 percent of them are women.[52] The majority of these women come from poor and less educated backgrounds, and may be more likely to face mistreatment. The experience of these workers is highly determined by placement agencies, which support migrants with pre-departure paperwork, job training, and repatriation. This study is evaluating whether providing information on the quality of placement agencies will improve female migrants welfare and the quality of such agencies.

2. **The Transparency for Development (T4D) study addresses maternal and child health issues.** Worldwide, roughly 830 women die each year from pregnancy or childbirth related causes.[53] Based our research team's baseline report, access to health services in Indonesia tended to be good relative to the quality of care. Access to antenatal care (ANC) in Indonesia is fairly high (90 percent of recent mothers completed the recommended four ANC visits during pregnancy). However, the percentage of pregnant women who gave birth at the facility is still low at 55 percent.[54] The T4D study aims to use evidence and local knowledge to design a transparency, accountability, and participation intervention that could improve maternal and neonatal health and women's participation in improving healthcare delivery in their communities.

3. **The Branchless Banking study explores the empowerment of women entrepreneurs and the study interventions also aim to increase the financial inclusion of women in rural areas.** As stated previously in this report, in Indonesia, 64 percent of the population does not have bank accounts and, of those who do have an account, only 37 percent are women.[55]

4. **The Generasi study focuses on maternal health and women's roles in community health.** In 2010, GoI committed to increase funding for an incentivized community block grant (Generasi) program that has reached 3.7 million women and children in approximately 5,400 villages annually over four years.

In further support of gender-related research, J-PAL has officially launched gender as a new cross-cutting sector. A faculty chairperson, Seema Jayachandran, has been appointed to create J-PAL's gender strategy, provide academic leadership for gender analysis, and to contribute to the greater conversation on gender in public policy and economics. To further prioritize these groups, we will also explore opportunities to convene events focused specifically on gender issues and we would be excited to explore such collaborations with other GoA's grantees with similar aims.

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[52] Indonesia's Global Workers. Juggling Opportunities and Risks http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/357131511778676366/Indonesias-Global-Workers-Juggling-Opportunities-Risks.pdf
[53] Maternal Mortality Fact Sheet http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/.
[54] Arkedis J. et al. Transparency for Development Baseline Report. http://t4d.ash.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/file-uploads/T4D%20Baseline%20Report_final.pdf
[55] World Bank. The Global Findex Database 2014. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/187761468179367706/pdf/WPS7255.pdf

VII. SUSTAINABILITY

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

As of December 2017, J-PAL SEA external funding equates to 21 percent of J-PAL SEA operational fund. In 2017 alone, we received funds from 10 additional donors and some of these external funders are partners who we've collaborated with previously earlier in Phase 1.[56]

Figure 2. J-PAL Sources of Funding

J-PAL SOURCES OF FUNDING
AS OF DECEMBER 2017

■ DFAT Core   ■ DFAT IRF   ■ External Fund

| IN % | 55% | 24% | 21% |
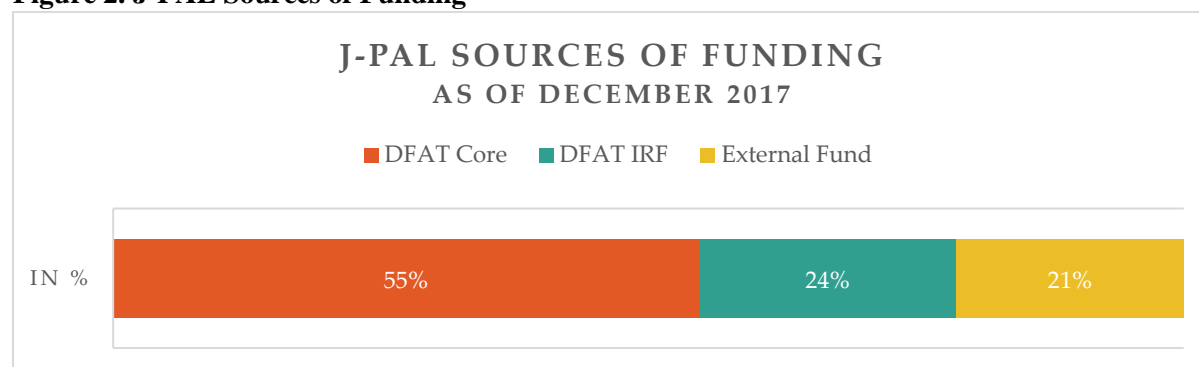
*)the numbers are based on our actual expense during Phase 1[57]

DFAT's core funding (55 percent of our total budget) has been an essential part of our operations during Phase 1. With the available funds, we were able to develop our presence in Southeast Asia and maintain close collaboration with government, donor, and private sector partners in Indonesia, resulting in the development of many studies. By having more staff available and dedicated research funds through the IRF (24 percent of our operational funds) to pilot different forms of research projects, we have been able to leverage our pilot findings and established collaborations to raise external funding to help scale up our studies into full randomized evaluations.

Recognizing that most research organizations require some long-term core funding support, J-PAL SEA will actively work to diversify its core donor base in Phase 2. We will aim to raise at least 40 percent of total funding for J-PAL's work in Indonesia from other donors during the period of the grant. With external funds almost reaching the same amount as the IRF in Phase 1, we believe averaging 40 percent over the new grant period should be achievable. With our presence in Indonesia and by utilizing fundraising support from MIT; the enthusiasm of our Scientific Directors, J-PAL affiliates, and special invitees to produce research in Indonesia; there is a large room to grow as a research institution which can help strengthen evidence-informed policy making in Indonesia.

NON-FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Over the past four years, J-PAL SEA's work has already produced lasting benefits. We are building demand for evidence in policy making, contributing to a new attitude in the policy making community about the role of evidence, and building the capacity of Indonesia's current and future policy makers.

In terms of building a broader culture of evidence-informed policymaking, two large government agencies responsible for establishing poverty and development policies, TNP2K and Bappenas have continued to request, consider, and use evidence on their own and generate evidence in partnership with additional research centers outside J-PAL. For example, TNP2K conducted its own randomized evaluation to help inform GoI decision to expand PKH.[58] While we cannot know for sure, this seems

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[56] Our external funding sources have come from universities such as University of Sydney, Melbourne University, Harvard Kennedy School, Tilburg University, and Centro De Estudios Monetarios Y Financieros (CEMFI); J-PAL Global research grants, namely from the Governance Initiative and the Government Partnership Initiative (GPI); and international development organizations such as the Center for Global Development (CGD), ISEAL Alliance, and Evidence Action.

[57] A table displaying the amount of expenditure from each sources of funding is available in Annex H.

[58] The PKH study is initiated and led completely by TNP2K, the World Bank, SurveyMETER, and a co-author who was previously a J-PAL SEA research fellow.

to indicate that even without J-PAL SEA's direct involvement, these large agencies will continue to leverage scientific evidence to improve policy. The body of evidence we have generated in the past five years will also continue to provide useful guidance for decision-making, not only for the Indonesian context, but also in other regions that could learn from Indonesia's example. This is particularly the case for our evidence related to reducing leakages and improving targeting in social protection programs, a challenge that many developing countries face.

J-PAL SEA has also increased the supply of Indonesian researchers who are conducting high-quality policy research. We will continue to make this a priority in Phase 2 to grow the supply of local and regional researchers who can conduct high-quality research independently. We will continue to bring a broader network of academic researchers to Indonesia through conferences and research projects, and the independent collaborations they build may continue regardless of the institutional status of J-PAL SEA. Finally, to the extent that we equip our staff to go on to master's and PhD programs, and then to conduct high-quality research of their own, J-PAL SEA will contribute a lasting increase in local research capacity.

VIII.   RISK MANAGEMENT

Since we launched in 2013, J-PAL SEA has maintained a comprehensive risk management and safeguard system aligned with GoA guidance notes to protect all office-wide activities against risks and threats. This system is comprised of the Risk Register and the Child Protection and Fraud Risk strategies. In addition to meeting DFAT requirements, this office also complies with J-PAL Global standards for ensuring the ethical treatment of research subjects as well as the integrity of all research.

Throughout Phase 1, J-PAL SEA has shown strong management of risks and engagement with DFAT in relation to risk management. On a quarterly basis, J-PAL SEA updates its Risk Register which outlines potential risk events and all associated sources, impacts, controls, and treatments. All currently identified risks and solutions are reflected in the Risk Register and they are summarized as:

- **Lack of sustainability:** there is a risk of premature termination of projects due to unavailability of funding and/or unavailability of human resources. To mitigate this, we will continue to diversify the sources for core office operation by including other donor agencies and will look for other opportunities to fundraise for our programs as elaborated in the sustainability section.[59]

- **Meeting ethical standards in research involving members of vulnerable populations, including children:** On an ongoing basis, J-PAL SEA ensures that research is produced in accordance with the highest ethical standards. We have had only one research project that involves children, the Smoking Prevention Study, and we solicit all staff and contractors involved to provide official letters from the police verifying that they have no criminal history. Furthermore, in accordance with J-PAL Global standards, all studies are required to solicit and receive approval from an Institutional Review Board (IRB), before implementing research to ensure we protect study participants.

- **Research findings do not reach and inform policy:** Effective programs based on our studies may not be scaled up, while ineffective ones cannot be shut down leading to a waste of resources. We have not experienced this risk yet due to close engagement with government stakeholders during project development and implementation. We routinely engage relevant government through high-level meetings, conferences, and public workshops to share evidence and build avenues for further collaboration.

- **Lack of ownership among other research institutions:** To engage local think thanks and build local capacity, we have involved a number of local research institutions and NGOs in our studies and organize courses on impact evaluation aimed at local audiences.

- **Slow recruitment of research fellows and turnover rate of research staffs.** As an office that supports its staff to apply to high-quality education opportunities and policy positions, we concede a change in personnel and challenges in recruitment are risks we have to manage. To continue to deliver high quality work, we have created an extensive recruitment strategy and are continuously improving our onboarding process. We built a systematic onboarding process that takes place in the first month of the research associate's job and sends them to J-PAL staff training abroad to ensure staff are equipped to face field challenges and ensure the highest research standards.

In 2017, J-PAL SEA staff attended a DFAT-sponsored training on fraud control and anti-corruption. Following the training, our staff presented the material internally. To date, J-PAL SEA has encountered zero incidents of fraud or corruption.

As we continue to our Phase 2, we've re-categorized our risks in our new Monitoring and Evaluation Learning (MEL) Plan. We have identified five main risks to our new theory of change and will update our risk register so these risks can be monitored through the MEL Plan and reported annually to DFAT. For Phase 2, the J-PAL SEA risks are: 1) political engagement 2) access to talent 3) buy-in from government including access to data 4) timing, and 5) changing personnel.

IX. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

Over the past five years, J-PAL SEA's work has produced lasting benefits. We are building demand for evidence in policy making, contributing to a new attitude in the policy making community. evidence, and building the capacity of Indonesia's current and future policy makers. J-PAL SEA is able to achieve and progress toward its outcomes due to three key factors that are inherent to our organization. While we have faced challenges to implementation we have actively responded and learned from this situation. This section outlines key factors for our success, the challenges we faced and our learnings.

INVESTING IN LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIP AS KEY DRIVER FOR SUCCESS

By establishing J-PAL SEA, we can invest in long-term relationships through policy engagements and trainings, follow up on the conversation that visiting researchers have with government actors, respond to ad hoc request for evidence and support match making process between our affiliated researchers with local investigators and government implementing partners. Our close relationship with TNP2K and Bappenas, have now spanned over five years and led to the development of new collaboration with the Unified Database (PBDT) and the JKN study. Although, there are many changes with government personnel that may provide risks to a project, based on our monitoring process J-PAL will continue to engage in activities that sustain existing relationship. When tracked, these personnel may open new opportunities to other government departments who are interested to conduct randomized evaluation.

CHALLENGES TO PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

J-PAL SEA has faced challenges to implement our activities from internal and external sources. Internally, as a young organization, J-PAL SEA has five times more staff than when it launched in 2013. The high growth have allow us to take on many projects, but for some time we found it hard to find managers from external organizations. Second, many private organizations and NGO we would want to work with to implement a study intervention or collect data are not familiar with the randomized evaluation method and have limited capacity to expand their reach to various areas or handle the logistical aspects needed for the study.

EVALUATION AND ADAPTING TO LESSON LEARNED

By learning from the above opportunities, challenges, and third party reviews elaborated in Annex D, J-PAL SEA is adapting its programs in the following ways:

- **Improving recruitment of senior and middle management position.** Acknowledging the complexity of finding someone equipped to handle the variety of tasks and skills necessary to work with J-PAL, we opened our senior and middle management to local and international applicants but also invest in the career path and building the capacity of our staffs to reach manager level.

- **Increase the supply and demand for evidence in Indonesia through capacity building.** Previously our training participants have been recruited based on closed invitation of partners. To increase the reach of our trainings in Phase 1, we co-hosted trainings with local universities to increase the reach of participants. We believe capacity building is a form of long term investment to increase the capacity of evidence consumption and production.

- **Mainstream inclusion in our three main activities more systematically.** To date, many of our studies focus on programs designed to improve services for women and the poor. In phase 2, we're also going to increase our ability to mainstream the inclusion of people with disabilities, starting with our policy and training events. Ensuring our venue is able to accommodate people with disabilities and provide sign language translations when necessary.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In preparation for Phase 2, in 2017, J-PAL SEA contracted Clear Horizon to facilitate the development of a new Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (MELP) which will be better aligned with GoA's Standards for M&E, more outcomes-based rather than outputs-based, and more practical and feasible to implement. The engagement consists of 2 two-day workshops to develop the MELP and a one-day follow up consultation to operationalize the system. Between each meeting, Clear Horizon is drafting and refining all M&E documents, including the framework, plan, and tools. During the first workshop, J-PAL SEA staff designed a theory or change (TOC), wrote Key Evaluation Questions (KEQs), and discussed data collection methods and how to operationalize the framework and reporting. GoA partners attended and offered remarks on the TOC and KEQs. During the second workshop, staff finalized the TOC and KEQ, and further developed methods and tools for data collection, analysis, and plans for operationalizing and reporting. Our GoA partners also contributed feedback on the draft MELP. In early 2018, during the final consultation, Clear Horizon will train staff to implement the framework and plan. DFAT representatives contributed by commenting on drafts of the M&E documents following each of the two workshops. In addition to developing a more accurate TOC and deliberate M&E framework and plan, this engagement will result in a collective and joint understanding of J-PAL SEA programs, future direction, and a strong foundation for reporting in Phase 2.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

In these recommendations, we compile J-PAL SEA's lessons learned during Phase 1 to inform pathways for strengthening the program in Phase 2. These recommendations are meant to identify key risks or challenges in achieving end-of-program outcomes and propose initial plans for improving performance. Additionally, we suggest preliminary strategies to ensure that J-PAL SEA produces the strongest possible outcomes. These recommendations are informed by internal deliberation, discussions with DFAT managing staff, and the 2016 partner-led review.

CORE PROGRAM

These summary recommendations outline the strategic direction for growth in J-PAL SEA's three main activities. More detailed plans can be found in the Phase 2 Proposal document, beginning on page 20.

Research: Expand the Indonesian portfolio beyond social protection to focus more broadly on policy questions related to inclusive growth, human capital and employment, domestic resource mobilization, and inclusion through effective governance. Deepen existing research partnerships and expand to include new GoI partners.

Policy Outreach: Increase the policy influence of studies by deepening existing policy relationships, building partnerships with new government agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners, harnessing the power of social media to spread results, and collaborating with GoA-supported programs to improve Australia's aid effectiveness.

Capacity Building: To further build local research capacity, create a full-time post-doctoral fellowship program, and support research development and capacity building in collaboration with LPEM FEB UI.

APPROACH INCLUSION SYSTEMATICALLY

In line with the GoA's objectives, J-PAL SEA will take a more systematic approach to mainstreaming inclusion in our three main activities. We will ensure that our organization as a whole is socially inclusive and contributes to the growth of women and marginalized groups in Indonesia.

Research: Considering GoA's two-track approach to promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls, our own strategy will reflect this by: (1) taking measures specifically designed to tackle gender and other inequalities, and (2) incorporating gender and other issues into all aspects of our research where applicable.

First, we will promote the development of research projects designed to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions that address the needs and interests of women and marginalized groups. To date, many of our studies focus on programs designed to improve services for women and the poor. We recommend continuing this focus, and to promote the development of research on interventions featuring women's empowerment and other inclusive mechanisms in their program design.

Second, where suitable, we will incorporate gender and other inequities into research across sectors. To achieve this, we recommend prompting researchers to consider how interventions in any sector may have different effects on people based on gender, wealth, or disability status. We recommend incorporating gender and inclusion more systematically in the IRF application and review process. We propose adding a "women and marginalized groups" criterion to the review form so these aspects of projects are included in their overall rating. We also recommend, where suitable, that researchers collect data disaggregated by gender or other status to enable sub-group analyses. Where appropriate we recommend that research teams take a gender-sensitive approach to field activities, for example, by organizing focus group discussions about sensitive topics divided by gender to ensure women's voices are heard.

Policy Outreach: To further promote inclusion, we recommend actively extending invitations to representatives of underrepresented groups as participants in outreach activities, including policy workshops, seminars, conferences, and one-on-one meetings. We also recommend exploring opportunities to convene events focused specifically on gender issues. We aim to ensure that J-PAL SEA hears these groups' needs and interests and that we disseminate the relevant evidence available.

Capacity Building: We aim to build greater capacity among our own staff and partner organizations, including GoA programs, to conduct research and implement programs that appropriately address gender in research and M&E. We recommend exploring opportunities to deliver J-PAL's forthcoming executive education training module on measuring women's empowerment and including gender as a crosscutting theme in all measurement. The module will focus on when to consider gender measurement, what empowerment is and when to measure it, challenges in measuring empowerment, and building a reliable measurement strategy.

STRENGTHEN MONITORING & EVALUATION

As mentioned in the preceding section we are working with Clear Horizon to develop a new MELP, which will encompass all M&E activities in Phase 2. We are working to ensure that our new MELP is aligned with GoA's Standards for M&E, more outcomes-based rather than outputs-based, and more practical and feasible to implement.

BROADEN BASE OF GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

J-PAL SEA's growth in size and reach is matched by an increasing demand for evidence in Indonesia. However, not many government institutions we would like to partner with, have the capacity to utilize evidence in decision-making. J-PAL SEA sees this as a two-fold opportunity to explore. First, we recommend establishing relationships with new institutions within the government. And second, we recommend collaborating with institutions to increase their capacity to use data and evidence in the policy-making process. We recommend working with other GoA-supported programs as well as our affiliated researchers to identify strategic partnerships with high potential to contribute relevant evidence and develop research projects.

COLLABORATE STRATEGICALLY

As mentioned in the partner-led review, several GoA-supported programs emphasized that J-PAL SEA has provided valuable insights into program design based on a deep knowledge of the Indonesian context and results from their studies. However, they also emphasized that, to date, collaboration has been project-based and opportunistic. In line with the recommendations from the review, J-PAL SEA will continue to partner with GoA-supported programs more strategically and systematically in the second phase. First, we will collaborate to actively share evidence from our over 800 evaluations and pursue policy outreach with other GoA-supported programs in Indonesia. Second, in capacity building, we will explore opportunities to collaborate with partners who would benefit from training in randomized evaluations.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

J-PAL SEA has faced some challenges to program implementation from capacity constraints of our small but growing team. Though a relatively young organization, J-PAL SEA has about five times more staff now than when the office launched in 2013. This fast-paced growth has allowed us to accomplish many of our key outcomes in Phase 1. Yet, to successfully achieve growth and expansion in Phase 2, we will need to recruit additional staff, particularly at the manager and senior-manager level, which historically have been more challenging to recruit for.

XII. ANNEXES

A. ABOUT J-PAL

The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) was established in 2003 as a center within the Department of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Our mission is to reduce poverty by ensuring that policy is informed by scientific evidence. J-PAL's main office is based at MIT, and our six regional offices are hosted by leading universities in Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

J-PAL is a network of over 150 affiliated professors from more than 50 universities around the world who are united in their use of randomized evaluations to answer questions critical to poverty alleviation and development. J-PAL works closely with governments, donors, NGOs, and the private sector to help design and evaluate innovative social programs, scale up the most cost-effective interventions, and build a culture of policymaking informed by evidence. We do this through three main activities:

Rigorous Impact Evaluations: J-PAL's affiliated professors partner with government agencies, NGOs, and other local implementers to conduct randomized evaluations to test and improve the effectiveness of their programs and policies. Currently, J-PAL affiliated professors have over 800 completed and ongoing evaluations in more than 80 countries. These evaluations rigorously test the effectiveness of programs in eight sectors: agriculture, crime, education, energy & environment, finance, health, labor markets, and political economy & governance.

Policy Outreach: J-PAL's dedicated policy team analyzes and disseminates results from these evaluations and builds partnerships with policymakers to ensure that policy is driven by evidence, and effective programs are scaled up. In addition to creating policy publications that summarize research results in a policy-friendly format, J-PAL's sector chairs and staff work to synthesize policy lessons from multiple studies and disseminate it. Results of J-PAL affiliates' research, policy activities, and extensive relationships with governments and NGOs have led to the scale up of effective programs around the globe, **reaching over 300 million people**.

Capacity Building: With a focus on learning and innovation, J-PAL works to build a culture of evidence-informed policymaking across government and civil society. The training team at J-PAL works to build the capacity of researchers who produce evidence, policymakers and donors who use it, and advocates of evidence-informed policy. This is provided through in-person training programs conducted around the world and a comprehensive suite of online courses and resources.

In recognition of its work, J-PAL received the Albert Hirschman Prize of the Social Science Research Council, and the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award. Its affiliated professors have received many awards, including four of the last six prestigious John Bates Clark medals, presented annually to the top American economists under the age of 40.

B. J-PAL SEA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

This chart was current as of December 2017. As a note, individual managers' portfolios of work vary and not all managers necessarily have associates contributing toward particular projects.

Figure 3. J-PAL SEA Organizational Chart

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                                    Lina Marliani
                                  Executive Director
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Buhat Yulianto	Gumilang Aryo Sahadewo	Amri Ilma	Nurzanty Khadijah	Astuti Kusumaningrum	Putu Poppy Widyasari	Chaerudin Kodir	Matthew Borden	Aulia Anggita Larasati
Finance Assoc.	Post-Doc. Fellow	Research Manager	Research Manager	Research Manager	Research Manager	Data Manager	Policy Manager	Training Assoc.

Under Amri Ilma:
- Eki Ramadhan — Research Assoc.
- Nurul Wkhidah — Research Assoc.
- Andrea Andjaringtyas Adhi — Research Assoc.

Under Nurzanty Khadijah:
- Mohammad Irwan Setyawan — Sr. Research Assoc.
- Reisky Handika — Sr. Research Assoc.
- Frisca Tobing — Research Assoc.
- Wisnu Harto Adi Wijoyo — Research Assoc.

Under Astuti Kusumaningrum:
- Colley Windya — Research Assoc.
- Alowysia Iki — Research Assoc.
- Lukman Edwindra — Research Assoc.
- Ma'rifatul Amalia — Research Assoc.

Under Putu Poppy Widyasari:
- Lolita Moorena — Research Assoc.

Under Matthew Borden:
- Widyana Perdhani — Sr. Policy Assoc.

C. THEORY OF CHANGE, 2012-2017

This Theory of Change (TOC) was not established from J-PAL SEA's opening. Rather, it was developed over the course of the program's first phase to help guide M&E activities and management responses. In an effort to strengthen this TOC, and M&E more broadly, the organization began designing a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) in 2017. This MELP will supersede all existing M&E documents.

Figure 4. J-PAL SEA Theory of Change
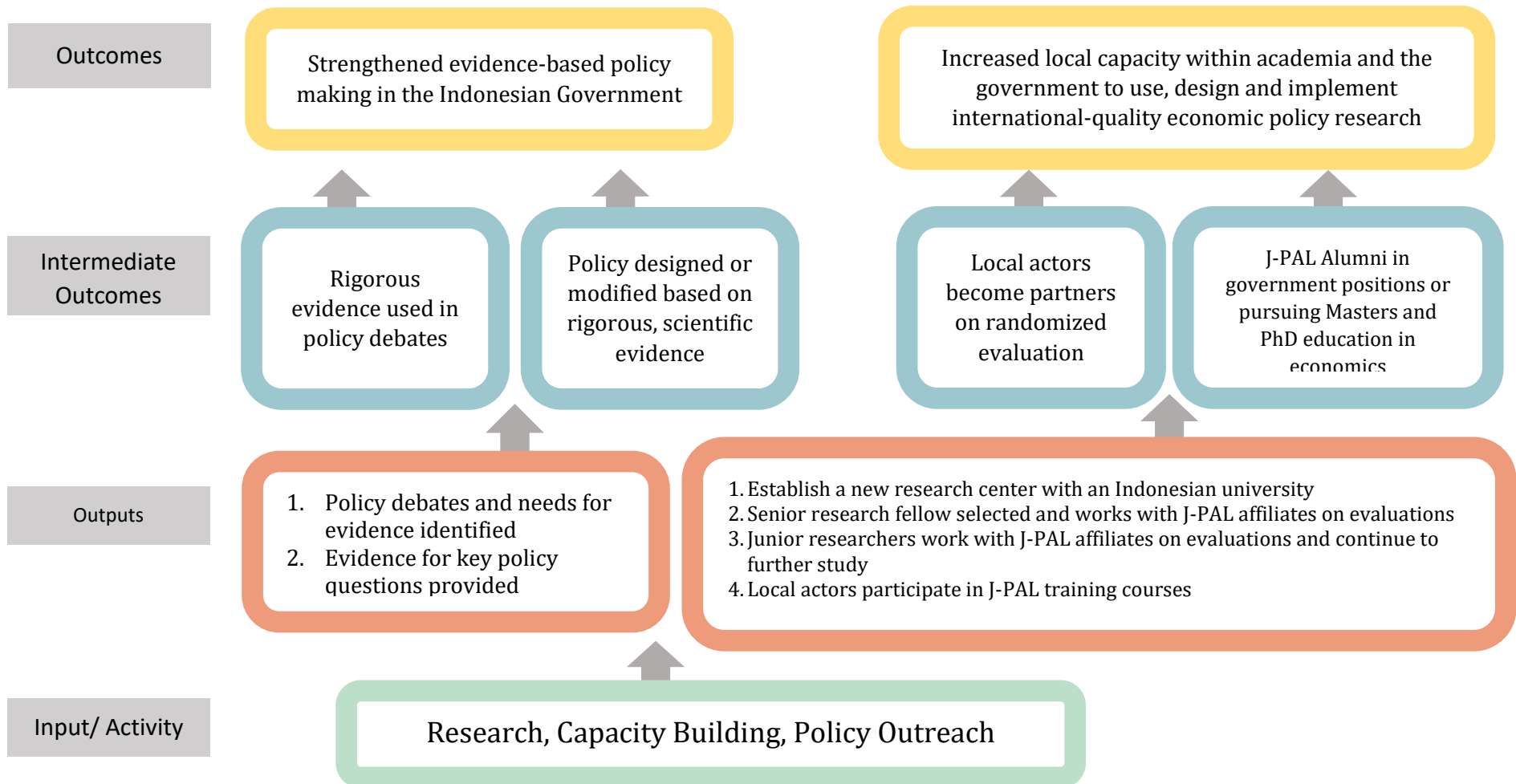
D. ONGOING AND COMPLETED RANDOMIZED EVALUATIONS

Figure 5. Status of ongoing and completed studies, and research in development

This figure depicts all active and completed research projects. Green illustrates the current status of active projects and completed projects. Gray illustrates preceding research activity. Note that the Unified Database project did not undergo a development stage (often a pilot study); this is because of the unique nature of the project's research design. Please see page 23 for more details on that project. The list on the following pages provides a brief description of ongoing and completed studies.

Table 2. Descriptions of Completed and Ongoing Studies

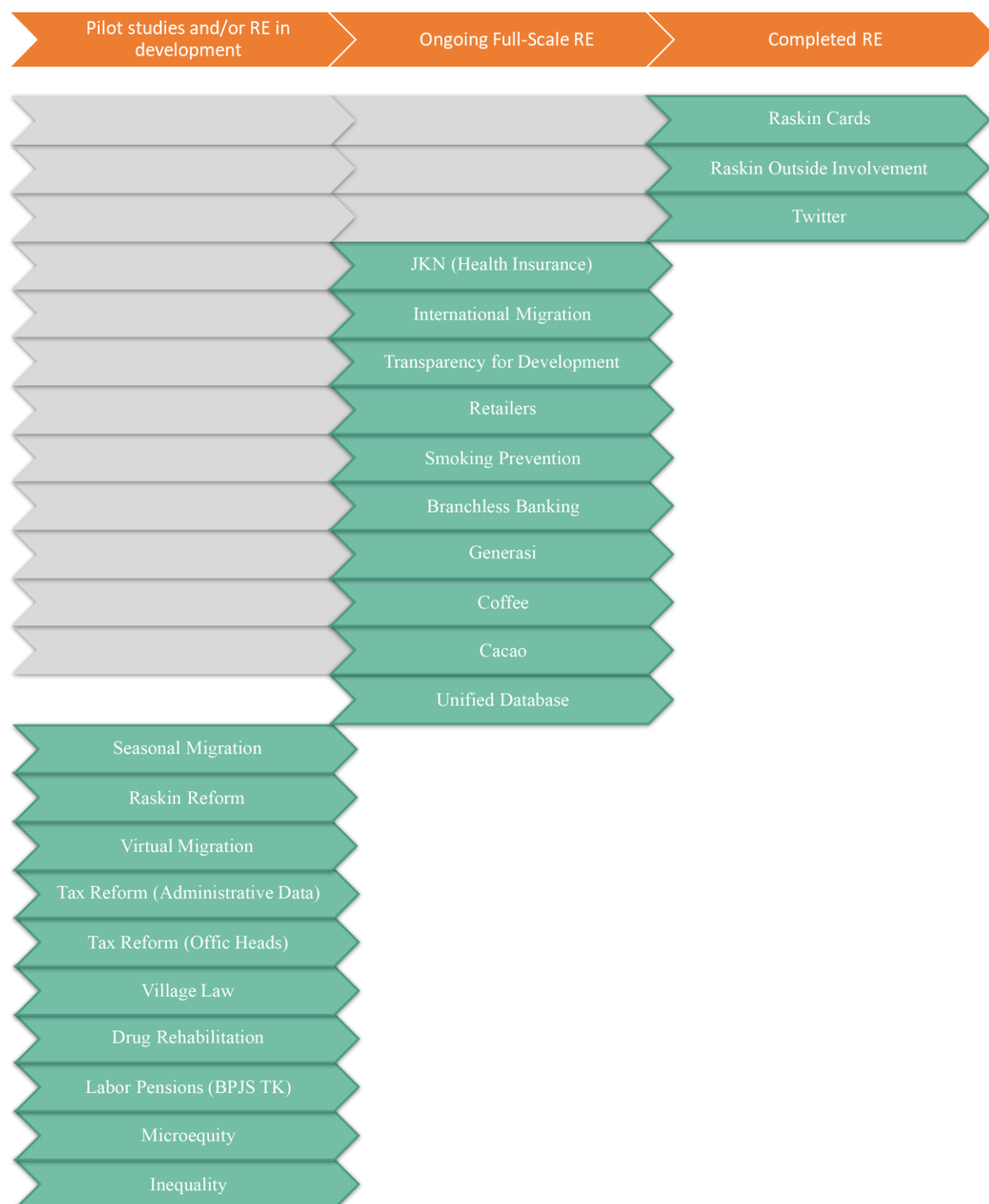| Project	Project Description
Raskin Cards (2012-2013) **Partners: TNP2K, SurveyMETER, Mitra Samya, GoA** **Research Team:** **Abhijit Banerjee of MIT,** **Rema Hanna of Harvard,** **Jordan Kyle of Columbia** **Ben Olken of MIT, and** **Sudarno Sumarto of TNP2K/SMERU** **Funding: GoA**	We collaborated with TNP2K to evaluate the distribution of identification cards for beneficiaries of Raskin. Research findings showed a 26 percent reduction in subsidy lost due to leakages, which resulted in the GOI scaling-up the distribution of identity cards for program beneficiaries to 15.5 million households nationally. The research team has published an academic working paper; J-PAL has produced a scale-up document; and together researchers and J-PAL SEA have disseminated results at key government meetings and practitioner conferences. This evaluation was featured in two public TNP2K reports, namely "Raskin: The Challenge of Improving Program Effectiveness", and "Reaching Indonesia's Poor and Vulnerable and Reducing Inequality".
Raskin Outside Involvement (2012-2014) **Partners: TNP2K, SurveyMETER, Mitra Samya, GoA** **Research Team:** **Abhijit Banerjee of MIT** **Rema Hanna of Harvard** **Jordan Kyle of Columbia** **Ben Olken of MIT** **Sudarno Sumarto of TNP2K/SMERU** **Funding: GoA**	We collaborated with TNP2K to evaluate the impact of facilitating a bidding process through which new Raskin distributors may be selected. The research found there were minimal impacts on the amount of Raskin subsidies received by beneficiaries. The results have been shared with the GoI and has solidified its decision to pursue larger reforms of the Raskin program. This evaluation was featured in an academic journal article.
Twitter (2015-2016) **Partner: World Bank, Microsoft** **Research Team:** **Dr. Vivi Alatas of the World Bank** **Dr. Arun Chandrasekhar of Stanford** **Markus Mobius of Microsoft** **Dr. Ben Olken of MIT** **Funding: GoA (USD 18,000) contributes toward J-PAL SEA salaries and PI travel, World Bank funds the remainder of project costs**	Low completion is a key driver of child mortality in Indonesia, with only 27% of children fully immunized against polio, and fewer than 21% of children fully immunized against measles. Researchers are conducting a randomized evaluation of a unique information campaign which aims to boost immunization completion rates by informing people about the importance of immunization and harnessing celebrities' endorsements on social media. In the evaluation, researchers recruited celebrities to tweet and retweet informative messages about immunization, using their personal Twitter handles. Preliminary findings show that celebrity endorsements on Twitter disseminate information more effectively and that this information campaign leads to modest increases in awareness and knowledge of immunization. Given Indonesia's large and active presence on Twitter, even modest increases translate to large numbers of participants with a better understanding about

	immunizations and a greater likelihood of completing immunization schedules.
JKN Health Insurance (2014-2018) **Partner: BPJS Kesehatan, Bappenas, TNP2K, SurveyMETER, GoA, KOICA** **Research Team:** **Dr. Abhijit Banerjee of MIT** **Dr. Amy Finkelstein of MIT** **Dr. Rema Hanna of Harvard** **Dr. Ben Olken of MIT** **Dr. Sudarno Sumarto of TNP2K/SMERU** **Funding: GoA and KOICA**	This project tests various interventions to improve the take-up and retention of a government health insurance program ("JKN Mandiri") for non-poor, informal sector workers in Indonesia. The research team presented the preliminary findings at a stakeholder workshop hosted by Bappenas in January 2016, and at other opportunities with policymakers. This in part led to the GoI decisions to cancel a planned price increase in the third-class membership premium in early 2016. The research team is currently updating the analysis using administrative data from BPJS Kesehatan Updated results were presented at a second workshop co-hosted by Bappenas and J-PAL SEA in January 2018. The research team expects to receive additional data from BPJS Kesehatan, through December 2017, to study workers' retention following the end of intervention.
International Migration (2014-2019) **Partner: BNP2TKI, BAPPENAS, Disnakertrans, SBMI, GoA** **Research Team:** **Dr. Simone Schaner of University of Southern California** **Dr. Lisa Cameron of Monash University** **Dr. Samuel Bazzi of Boston University** **Dr. Firman Witoelar of SurveyMETER** **Funding: GoA**	The project aims to understand whether providing information regarding migration placement agencies to migrant workers affects their decisions and improves their migration experience and welfare. The research team developed a ranking system for placement agencies that inspired BNP2TKI to adopt its own supply-side ranking system. The research team has completed baseline data collection and intervention implementation. Two sets of midline surveys were completed in July-November 2016 and December 2017, respectively, to measure interim outcome. The end-line surveys are scheduled for 2019. We expect preliminary results to be available following the midline survey and final results available following the completion of the evaluation. This evaluation was featured in a World Bank Indonesia report titled Indonesia's Global Workers: Juggling Opportunities and Risks.
Transparency for Development Project (T4D) (2015-2018) **Partners: R4D, PATTIRO, SurveyMETER, The Gates Foundation, The Hewlett Foundation, DFID** **Research Team:** **Dr. Archon Fung of Harvard** **Dr. Stephen Kosack of Washington University** **Dr. Dan Levy of Harvard**	The Transparency for Development (T4D) project tests whether an information transparency and accountability intervention has an impact on health outcomes, particularly on maternal and newborn health. This study takes a mixed methodology approach, incorporating ethnography into the randomized evaluation. The research team has conducted three pilots, collected baseline data, and implemented the intervention. The end-line survey is ongoing, having started in December 2017 and scheduled to conclude in February 2018. Following analysis, results will be available soon after.

Courtney Tolmie of Results for Development (R4D) **Jean Arkedis of R4D** **Funding: Ash Center at the Harvard Kennedy School**	In August 2017, Dan Levy (Harvard) and Jessica Creighton (Harvard) held a public seminar on the project's research design, early findings, and policy implications.
Retailers (2016-2017) **Partners: SurveyMETER** **Research Team:** **Dr. Patricio S. Dalton of Tilburg University** **Dr. Burak R. Uras of Tilburg University** **Bilal H. Zia of World Bank** **Funding: DFID through Tilburg University**	This study looks at the determinants of adoption of improved business practices, and investigates the impact of these practices on business performance. The study goes beyond the cost/benefit or informational determinants of adoption by first identifying whether the way the information is conveyed matters, and second, examining whether this interacts with the entrepreneur's idiosyncratic characteristics such as level of aspirations and trust, work style, time and risk preferences, and cognitive ability. The research team began by conducting a baseline survey, from March to April 2016. The intervention and end-line surveys were conducted from October to December 2016 and from April to May 2017, respectively. Currently, the research team is conducting analysis and the results will be available soon after.
Smoking Prevention (2017-2018) **Partners: Health Office of Kulon Progo** **Principal Investigators:** **Maggie Triyana of Rotterdam Univ** **Justin White of Univ California, San Fransisco** **Nawi Ng of Umeå University** **Baning Rahayujati of Health Office of Kulon Progo** **Fatwa Sari Dewi of Univ Gadjah Mada** **Funding: NTU, GoA, UCSF**	This study is designed to test the effects of commitment contracts and peer pressure, to prevent adolescent smoking. Seventh-grade male students were selected to sign an individual contract committing that they will not smoke during their time in middle school. The signed contract carries a penalty if violated. This intervention also requires their classmates to sign a collective declaration to keep their friends from smoking. Classmates are allowed to report them if they are caught smoking. This intervention also involves student councils (OSIS in Indonesia) and guidance counselors. Both are monitoring the students. The study results will indicate whether peer influence motivates the students to refrain from smoking and it will identify the magnitude of peer influence on students' smoking behavior by comparing the effects of the anti-smoking program to school without the program. All initially planned data collection activities are completed and analysis is ongoing. A follow-up randomized evaluation involving students' parents is planned to be conducted from January to May 2018. The program aims to test whether different kinds of information shared with parents will affect the smoking behavior of their children.
Branchless Banking (2016-2018) **Partners: an Indonesian bank, the Center for Global Development (CGD), ExxonMobil Foundation, Mercy Corps Indonesia.**	In 2016, an Indonesian bank began implementing new financial incentives for its branchless banking services. The project involves randomized interventions on the demand side (randomizing incentives for branchless banking agents) and the supply side (financial literacy training for women entrepreneurs).

Principal Investigators: **Erika Deserranno of Kellog School of Management** **Gianmarco Leon of Universitat Pompeu Fabra** **Oriana Bandiera of LSE** **Firman Witoelar of SurveyMETER** **Funding: GoA, CGD**	The research team has completed agent recruitment and the baseline survey. The intervention is currently being implemented. As of January 2018, more than half of agents and women entrepreneurs have received training and mentoring. From the field activities, the research team learned of some challenges facing the agents; mostly technical problems related with the remote banking system and support from the bank. The team met with the bank in December 2017 to report these challenges and provide some recommendations.
Generasi – Long-term study (2007-2017) **Partners: World Bank, Kemendagri** **Research Team:** **Dr. Benjamin Olken of MIT** **Audrey Sacks of World Bank** **Junko Onishi of World Bank** **Susan Wong of World Bank** **Funding: World Bank**	This study seeks to measure the long-term impact of community block grants on health and educational outcomes. Grants were distributed at the kecamatan level but then funded programs at the village level. Interventions were conducted through the Generasi program, starting from 2007, across 300 kecamatans in NTT, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Java and East Java. This study is performed by revisiting 300 kecamatans visited in 2007-2009 to capture changes that may have happened since. Preliminary results were presented in January 2018 at a seminar co-hosted by Bappenas and J-PAL SEA. A final analysis is ongoing, after which a final report will be available.
Coffee Certification (2015-2017) **Partners: ACIAR, ISEAL, SurveyMETER, IndoCafco, University of Lampung** **Research Team:** **Dr. Russell Toth of University of Sydney** **Dr. Jeff Neilson of University of Sydney** **Funding: University of Sydney (100%)**	This project is investigating the impact of sustainability standards certification on farmer well-being and production (as affected through improved resource management, production levels, organizational capacity and business resilience). The research team began by conducting a baseline survey in August and September 2015. Preliminary analysis from baseline data was presented to ISEAL in January 2016 and to ACIAR, and SCOPI taskforce with representatives from coffee industry stakeholders in February 2016. A midline survey was conducted in August and September 2017. An end-line survey is tentatively scheduled for 2019. Results will be available soon after, following analysis.
Cacao Certification (2017-2018) **Partners: Swisscontact, Indonesia Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute (ICCRI), Universitas Malikussaleh, and SurveyMETER.** **Principal Investigators:** **Russell Toth (University of Sydney)** **Jeffrey Neilson (University of Sydney)**	The study evaluates the impacts of three interventions on farmers' livelihoods. The interventions include: (1) offering smallholder cocoa farmers a sustainability training program and other life skill training; (2) increasing their market access; and (3) providing access to UTZ certification. The project is being implemented in 60 villages (with 2,000 farmers), in Aceh Utara. The roll out of the program occurs through dividing the farmers into four cohorts of about 15 villages (or 500 farmers each). The first cohort research wave was conducted in early 2017 and the fourth cohort research wave will be conducted in 2019.

Funding: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	
Household knowledge of welfare eligibility and investment in Indonesia (2015-2017) **(Updating of the Unified Database for Social Protection or PBDT)** **Partners: TNP2K, BPS** **Research Team:** **Dr. Abhijit Banerjee of MIT** **Dr. Rema Hanna of Harvard** **Dr. Benjamin Olken of MIT** **Dr. Sudarno Sumarto of TNP2K/SMERU** **Funding: GoA**	This evaluation builds on the GoI's national Unified Database for Social Protection (Pemutakhiran Basis Data Terpadu or PBDT) 2015 survey, which aimed to update the existing database of Indonesia's poor and is used as the basis for targeting Indonesia's social protection programs. The research team is exploring how households' investment behavior may be influenced by knowledge of the types of assets used to determine eligibility. For example, knowing they will be asked about owning these assets, do households divert investment so as to maintain eligibility? The government included four asset questions (TVs, cell phone numbers, toilets, and rooms in a home) written by the research team in one of two versions of the 2016 National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS). The research team then randomized assignment of this version of the survey for households, allowing for investigation of the causal impact of asking the asset questions. The intervention was conducted from February to March 2016 during the regular course of SUSENAS survey fielding. The end-line survey uses the 2017 SUSENAS data. Analysis for this study is currently ongoing, using these data as well as several aggregate databases such as cell phone number sales and television sales in Indonesia. This latter dataset is currently in the process of acquisition.

Table 3. Descriptions of Studies in Development

Project	Project Description
1. Drug Rehabilitation (started in 2017) **Partners: BNN, SurveyMETER** **Research Team:** **Lisa Cameron and** **Jenny Williams of University of Melbourne** **Ni Wayan Suriastini and Firman Witoelar of SurveyMETER** **Funding: GoA through IRF**	Since 2009, GoI has been implementing compulsory rehabilitation as a strategy in dealing with drug addiction. Their objective is to cure drug addicts without relapse and increase access to aftercare programs. However, there is limited evidence about the determining factors of successful treatment in inpatient and outpatient treatment. This project starts with qualitative to understand more about inpatient and outpatient care for rehabilitation. **Locations, sample size**: provinces which have both inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation centers, owned by government (BNN) and community organizations. Survey respondents: 700 patients.

2. Inequality (started in August 2017) **Partners: Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Padjadjaran, YouGov** **Research Team:** **Russell Toth and Christopher Hoy (University of Sydney)** **Funding: GoA through IRF**	It has not previously been tested rigorously how elastic people's preferences for redistribution are to the provision of information about inequality and mobility in a developing country. This research will be conducted through two online experiments in Indonesia whereby 'information interventions' about inequality and mobility are provided to a randomly selected treatment group to see the impact on their preferences for redistribution. These information interventions are motivated by misperceptions of inequality and mobility that were revealed in a 2014 nationally representative survey conducted by the World Bank. **Research question** Are preferences for redistribution in Indonesia reduced because people underestimate the level of inequality and overestimate the degree of social mobility? **Locations, sample size**: for the full size randomize evaluation, the study plans to reach 3,500 people
3. Microequity (started in August 2017) **Partners: Lembaga Demografi UI, DIIB UI, Allianz, Go-JEK, Asosiasi Fintech Indonesia, KIBAR, SME Center UI** **Research Team:** **Russell Toth of University of Sydney** **Simon Quinn of University of Oxford** **Muhammad Meki of University of Oxford** **Funding: GoA through IRF**	Existing literature suggests that targeted interventions selecting high-potential entrepreneurs and providing risk-appropriate financing and personalized mentorship have potential to stimulate high-growth entrepreneurship This study investigates the pressing issue of how to stimulate the growth of microenterprises in Indonesia, using contract structures that are suited to growth-oriented enterprises, and compliant with Islamic law. Equity-style financing, in which the financier provides financing in return for an ownership share of the business might be promising and is also in line with Indonesia's agenda in developing the Islamic finance sector. **Research questions** Can Islamic law-compliant equity-style financing stimulate the growth of microenterprises in Indonesia? **Locations, sample size**: The pilot had surveyed 133 respondents in total, consisting of: 58 start-ups, 31 SMEs, and 44 Go-Food merchants.
4. Raskin Reform (started in August 2015) **Partners: TNP2K, BAPPENAS** **Research Team:** **Ben Olken of MIT** **Rema Hanna of Harvard** **Abhijit Banerjee of MIT** **Sudarno Sumarto of TNP2K** **Elan Satriawan of TNP2K** **Funding: GoA through IRF**	Raskin is currently Indonesia's largest social protection program, but leakages persist. Given these issues, the GoI is changing the structure of the program delivery mechanism so that private sector agents, rather than government officials, are the ones handling the last-mile of service delivery. Therefore, they are planning a massive, historic reform of Raskin—moving from an in-kind transfer to e-vouchers, redeemable at a wide network of private sector agents. **Research questions**: (1) What is the effect of the reform on individuals and food prices? (2) What is the impact on complementary policy to increase retailers? **Locations, sample size**: to be determined.

5. Seasonal Migration (started in January 2015) **Partners: Evidence Action, Kopernik, Perkumpulan PIKUL** **Research Team:** **Gharad Bryan of LSE Shyamal Chowdhury of Sydney University Mushfiq Mobarak of Yale Melanie Morten of Stanford Joeri Smits of Nadel ETH Zurich** **Funding: Evidence Action, GoA through IRF**	People who rely on agriculture often experience difficult season where they could not yield crops to provide income and experience hunger. Temporary seasonal migration to find other work may potentially improve farming household's well-being during the lean season. This is a replication of an earlier study in Bangladesh. They are offered the cost of transport to incentivize and reduce the risk of migrating. Based on the Bangladesh no-lean season study, we conducted an exploratory study to see if we can implement the same intervention in Eastern Indonesia and conduct a pilot to test logistics and implementation of the intervention model. **Research question:** What is the effective policy to encourage seasonal migration in order to help people in the lean season? **Locations, sample size**: approximately 1000 Households (for pilot) in Timor Tengah Utara, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).
6. Social Security for Workers (started in January 2017) **Research Team:** **Abhijit Banerjee of MIT** **Rema Hanna of Harvard** **Ben Olken of MIT** **Teguh Dartanto of UI** **Partner: BPJS Ketenagakerjaan** **Funding: GoA through IRF**	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan is tasked to provide social security for Indonesia's 130 million-strong workforce by administering four programs: life insurance, accident insurance, provident funds, and pensions. However, the agency finding it increasingly difficult to expand their coverage to smaller firms and non-wage earners (PBPU). Facing this, the agency launched the Penggerak Jaminan Sosial Indonesia (PERISAI) program in 2018 in order to increase coverage of social protection programs and improve the agency's engagement with smaller firms and PBPU. However, it remains unclear how BPJS Ketenagakerjaan can recruit PERISAI agents who are most motivated and can perform best on the job. **Research questions** How can BPJS Ketenagakerjaan recruit agents who would perform best on their job? How can this method affect the agency's membership expansion and management efforts? **Locations, sample size**: ±200 branch offices across ≥9 provinces. (a tentative sample for full randomize evaluation)
7. Tax Reform (started in January 2016) **Partner: Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (MoF)** **Research Team:** **Ben Olken of MIT** **Rema Hanna of Harvard** **M. Chatib Basri of UI** **Funding: J-PAL GPI, GoA through IRF**	Since 2002, Indonesia's Ministry of Finance has led a continuous tax administration reform to improve human resources, IT system, and taxpayer compliance. At the same time, Indonesia has shown better tax coverage and revenue collection. However, there is little evidence about how much the reform process led to improvement in those outcomes and which aspects of the reform process were most important. This project aims to evaluate the impact of the reform by using administrative data from the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT). **Research questions**

	What was the causal impact of different reform policies on taxpayers and employees outcomes? Which aspects of the reform were the most effective? **Locations, sample size**: 19/33 tax regions in Indonesia, 19,044 taxpayers
8. Tax Offices Management (started in January 2017) **Partner: Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance (MoF)** **Research Team:** **Ben Olken of MIT** **Rema Hanna of Harvard** **M. Chatib Basri of UI** **Funding: J-PAL GPI, GoA through IRF**	Tax revenue is the most important source of government financing, yet many developing countries struggle with tax collection and compliance, including Indonesia. In December 2016, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) formed a new Tax Reform Team to develop and implement continuous reforms on tax organization, human resources, IT, and regulations. In January 2017, the Minister of Finance requested that we design a study in collaboration with the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) to measure the impact of different management practices on tax offices (KPPs) to inform the Ministry's tax reform agenda. **Research questions** Can different forms of management in tax offices improve their performance? Is one form of management more effective and why? Does this differ by type of KPP? Locations, sample size: To be determined
9. Village Law **Partners: TNP2K** **Research Team:** **Monica Martinez-Bravo of CEMFI** **Andreas Stegmann of CEMFI** **Elan Satriawan of TNP2K** **Funding: GoA through IRF, Centro De Estudios Monetarios Y Financieros (CEMFI)**	After the Village Law No.6 has been established in 2014, more than 70,000 village governments will experience, on average, an increase in the amount of transfers (*dana desa)* they receive from upper levels of government. To promote accountability, along with village officials and village council (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* or BPD), communities are entitled to participate in the decision making of key governance matters through village assemblies (*musyarawah desa*). Poorly informed voters, elite capture, and free riding issues may prevent villagers from holding the village government accountable. **Research questions:** What is the impact of information and empowerment on collective action and political accountability? **Locations, sample size**: Sikka, East Nusa Tenggara(pilot), 3 villages
10. Virtual Migration (started in November 2016) **Research Team:** **Samuel Bazzi of Boston University** **Zoë Cullen of Harvard** **Bo Cowgill of Columbia** **Rizki Siregar of UC Davis** **Funding: Columbia University, GoA through IRF**	Recent technological developments enable online job platforms to match workers to employers not only across oceans but also across traffic-riddled cities. In Indonesia today, more than one million workers in both urban and rural areas are engaged in online labor markets across a range of domestic and international platforms. This pilot study to investigate whether online jobs can substitute for geographic mobility by allowing individuals to compete and work in virtual job markets. **Locations, sample size**: 200 people in Java

E. POLICY NARRATIVE FOR GOA PAF INDICATOR 22

RASKIN STUDY

The PAF provided below was first presented in J-PAL SEA's seventh semi-annual report, submitted in February 2017. Figures in the PAF below have been revised to reflect updated estimates.

Policy Narrative Template for Indicator 22 - Significant instances where DFAT support resulted in improved policy (*for the purpose of this template we are focusing on a <u>development</u> significant policy*)	
Context (maximum 4 sentences) in particular – the development problem that relates to this outcome.	Raskin is the Indonesian Government's largest targeted social protection program for the poor, providing 17.5 million low-income households access to 15 kg of highly subsidized rice per month.[1] As of 2012, Raskin had an annual budget of over USD 1.5 billion[2]—equivalent to more than half (53%)[3] of the government's social assistance budget. Yet at the time, eligible households were only receiving about one-third of their entitled subsidy, with 33 million kg of "lost rice" in that year alone.[4] To try to reduce this leakage, TNP2K and the Vice President's Office considered providing eligible low-income households with ID cards to access the program, but before moving forward, they requested rigorous evidence on whether ID cards could improve program delivery without causing unrest among ineligible households.
Outcome headline: *Who is doing what differently? Provide one 'headline' sentence clearly summarizing what the policy change was and what this will mean for society/business/the target group. Use active voice when describing the outcome.*	Based on a randomized evaluation conducted by J-PAL SEA which showed that ID cards substantially increased the Raskin subsidy poor households received, in 2013, TNP2K distributed Social Protection ID cards (KPS) to the 15.5 million poorest households in Indonesia (over 65 million people) to access Raskin and two other national programs, reducing program leakages and increasing the amount of subsidy poor households received by AUD 82.4–173.9 million annually from 2013 to 2017.[5]
Full Description of outcome: This should be a full description of the policy improvement that was made including: • A description of the improvements made to the policy • Who instigated the policy change - include ministerial, presidential level that policy was made • When this happened • Include gender disaggregated data if relevant • Note who announced it and created news • Describe any policy engagement processes that were undertaken with the community in any part of the policy cycle	Following the Vice President's request for evidence in mid-2012, J-PAL SEA worked closely with TNP2K to conduct a randomized evaluation in over 570 villages to rigorously measure whether ID cards could reduce leakage and increase the subsidy eligible poor households received through Raskin. During the study, the research team attended community meetings to understand people's reaction to the intervention, capturing complaints on rice quality and the beneficiary list. J-PAL SEA implemented the evaluation in less than a year so that the Government could have the results in time to incorporate the ID card program into the 2013 national budget if it was found to be effective. J-PAL SEA's evaluation showed that the ID cards substantially reduced "lost rice" and increased the amount of subsidy poor households received by 26% without causing additional social unrest.[6] In December 2012, J-PAL SEA shared these results with officials from TNP2K, the Vice President's office, and Kemensos in a series of meetings and workshops. J-PAL SEA also presented key recommendations for how the ID cards could be designed and distributed to have the greatest impact based on the many versions of the cards they tested in the evaluation. Since the ID cards were effective, TNP2K made the policy change in December 2012 by fully budgeting for a new national Social Protection card (KPS) in the state budget for 2013. The Minister

	of Internal Affairs officially announced the card distribution in mid-2013. By the end of 2013, TNP2K had distributed KPS cards to the poorest 15.5 million households as a way for them to access three social assistance programs: (1) BSLM, a temporary unconditional cash transfer program to compensate for cuts in fuel subsidies, (2) BSM, a cash transfer for poor students, and (3) Raskin.
	The Coordinating Minister of Social Affairs (Menkokesra) first publicly announced the new KPS card program in (link). Dr. Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary of TNP2K, publicly acknowledged the role J-PAL SEA played in informing the scale-up at a J-PAL SEA conference in June 2013, where he stated that, "Today we distribute cards directly to the poor households. But actually the design of the card is based on the experiment with J-PAL." (full video, remarks about Raskin begin at minute 8:00).[7] Several media outlets published articles about the KPS ID card program in 2013, which is also summarized on the TNP2K website (link).
Significance: Explain why this policy improvement is important. • Include how this policy improvement addresses key constraints to development • Include how this policy change will potentially benefit poor people's lives • Spell out the scale/scope of beneficiaries/benefits in terms of population impact or durability • Include gender/disability/geographic disaggregated data if available • Explain how it links to the goals in the aid Investment plan • Describe any future transformational change.	High leakages and poor targeting in government social protection programs are key constraints to development in Indonesia. They reduce government effectiveness and efficiency by wasting limited public funds, and prevent many low-income households from accessing assistance that could improve their well-being. Before the KPS cards, only one-third of Raskin funds were reaching the program's intended beneficiaries in the USD 1.5 billion program.[8] The KPS cards have benefitted poor people's lives since 2013 by significantly increasing the total amount of Raskin subsidy eligible households received. J-PAL SEA's randomized evaluation showed that simply providing eligible households with low-cost ID cards increased their monthly purchases of Raskin rice by 1.25 kg per household and increased the total subsidy they received by USD 7.80 per year. The ID cards also reduced program leakages by 1 kg to 1.6 kg of rice per household.[9] In total, this means that the 15.5 million households who received ID cards in 2013 have received an estimated additional AUD 82.4–173.9 million in Raskin subsidy each year since, assuming the national ID card program was at least as effective as the pilot version tested in the randomized evaluation.[10]
Next Steps: What else is required in future for a significant policy change to occur? List any future management responses/outstanding issues/ next steps to do with a policy (including actions associated with negative unintended consequences, gender or other elements).	To further improve the delivery and reduce leakages in all national social protection programs, President Joko Widodo's Administration has continued the program by distributing program eligibility cards for education subsidies (KIP), health insurance (KIS), and benefits directly to beneficiaries electronically through a "Smartcard" tied to individual bank accounts (KKS). In 2016, the Indonesian Government announced that it would reform the Raskin program by changing the program into an electronic transfer to reduce leakages. TNP2K has invited J-PAL SEA to explore another randomized evaluation to inform the design of the new Raskin program, and eventually other social protection programs that are due for reform by 2019.

Contribution: *Make your case for how DFAT's work contributed to policy improvement.* a) Explain what DFAT did and how that contributed to policy improvement b) Describe any intermediary actors who made the change. What did they do differently? How did it happen? *Include gender/disability/geographic disaggregated data if available.* c) Provide evidence demonstrating the link between DFAT's activity and the policy improvement outcome. The evidence must establish that the timelines between the influence/advocacy activities and the policy result supports the case. d) Describe any alternative plausible causes of this outcome – for example the work of another donor, or what the Government were already planning to do. e) Conclude about the extent to which DFAT contribute to this outcome and f) If possible include facts about the **value for money** (such as where a policy improvement is significant because an investment had a disproportionately big impact for the money spent).	DFAT's support contributed substantially to this policy change. Following the Government's request for evidence in 2012, DFAT provided 1.04 million AUD in funding to conduct the ID card portion of the randomized evaluation that directly informed the national KPS ID card scale-up in 2013. Since the KPS cards have led to an estimated AUD 82.4–173.9 million annually in additional subsidy[12] for low-income households each year since 2013, the high returns on DFAT's investment represent significant value for money. The one year returns for poor households alone were more than 79-167 times the cost of the evaluation,[13] and 14-30 times[14] the cost of DFAT's entire investment in establishing the J-PAL SEA office. The speed at which DFAT provided funding was crucial for influencing policy. By providing funding on a quick turnaround through J-PAL SEA's Raskin Distribution Improvement Pilot, DFAT ensured that J-PAL SEA could produce results on the ID cards' effectiveness in time to inform the Government's December 2012 decision about whether to scale them up nationwide. Bambang Widianto, Executive Director of TNP2K, has said that results from the evaluation provided key insights into the design and distribution of the ID cards.[15] Sudarno Sumarto, a Policy Adviser at TNP2K reiterated this belief. He said, "We need to and are committed to showing that our policies actually benefit the poor…The critical ingredient was a partnership with researchers from the start."[16]
Evidence-base: Where you make a claim that is backed by evidence insert a number as superscript, then in the evidence section below list the sources to support these statements. *Methodology for establishing contribution*: If you used a particular tool or approach to establish the likely contribution, then explain this methodology here.	1. Benerjee et al. (2014), "Information is Power: Identification Cards and Food Subsidy Program in Indonesia." 2. Banerjee et al. (2016), "Tangible Information and Citizen Empowerment: Identification Cards and Food Subsidy Programs in Indonesia." 3. Benerjee et al (2016), "Contracting out the Last Mile of Service Delivery: Subsidized Food Distribution in Indonesia" 4. Dr. Bambang Widianto, Executive Secretary for TNP2K, Government of Indonesia. "Remarks at the Launch of J-PAL Southeast Asia" 25 June 2013. Permanent link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GezGJkDLEZw 5. In a year-end/evaluation event for TNP2K, then-Vice President Boediono mentioned TNP2K and J-PAL SEA collaboration for Raskin study as a key contribution to evidence-based policymaking. 6. J-PAL SEA's Raskin evaluation was featured in two public TNP2K reports: (1) "Raskin: The Challenge of Improving Program Effectiveness", (2) "Reaching Indonesia's Poor and Vulnerable and Reducing Inequality" 7. J-PAL. "Using Identification Cards to Improve National Social Assistance in Indonesia." https://www.povertyactionlab.org/scale-ups/using-identification-cards-improve%C2%A0national-social-assistance-indonesia (Scale-up information on J-PAL's website)

	8. J-PAL. "Using Identification Cards to Improve National Social Assistance in Indonesia." https://www.povertyactionlab.org/scale-ups/using-identification-cards-improve%C2%A0national-social-assistance-indonesia (Scale-up information on J-PAL's website)
	9. J-PAL. "Using Identification Cards to Improve National Social Assistance in Indonesia." https://www.povertyactionlab.org/scale-ups/using-identification-cards-improve%C2%A0national-social-assistance-indonesia (Scale-up information on J-PAL's website)
	10. National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, "RASKIN: The Challenge of Improving Programme Effectiveness", 2015
	11. The World Bank (2012), "Raskin Subsidized Rice Delivery.", public expenditure review report

F. TABLE OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS OVER PROGRAM LIFETIME

Table 3. Overview of Activities, Phase 1: May 2013 – December 2017

Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Status	Achieved
1. Strengthened evidence-based policy making in the Indonesian government	1. Provide evidence for key policy questions	1. Pilot projects designed	Fulfilled	10 pilot projects for ongoing studies 10 pilot projects completed for development stage (See Annex D on page 37.)
		2. Two to three randomized evaluations conducted on key policy topics	Exceeded	3 full-scale REs completed 10 full-scale REs ongoing (See Annex D on page 37.)
		3. Qualitative fieldwork documents and reports	Fulfilled	23 pilot reports completed and shared with policy partners
		4. Completed working papers and/or papers submitted to journals	Fulfilled	1 Released working paper: 1. Raskin Outside Involvement, Contracting Last Mile Service Delivery 6 Papers submitted to peer reviewed journals: 2. Self-Targeting: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia 3. Tangible Information and Citizen Empowerment: Identification Cards and Food Subsidy Programs in Indonesia 4. Information is Power: Identification Cards and Food Subsidy Programs in Indonesia 5. Debunking the Stereotype of the Lazy Welfare Recipient: Evidence from Cash Transfer Programs Worldwide

				6. Citywide Effects of High-Occupancy Vehicle Restrictions: Evidence from the Elimination of '3-in-1' in Jakarta
		5. Publication of datasets	Fulfilled	4 datasets from published papers posted online: 1. Tangible Information and Citizen Empowerment 2. Should Aid Reward Performance? 3. Self Targeting 4. Citywide Effects of High-Occupancy Vehicle Restrictions
	2. Rigorous evidence used in policy debates	1.Attendance by J-PAL or counterpart in meetings or presentations with policymakers	Fulfilled	829 meetings 63 presentations
		2. J-PAL research staff working closely with or temporarily placed in counterpart offices to offer support during the development or design of a policy or evaluation	Fulfilled	26 partnerships (completed and ongoing studies, and research in development) Government: 1. TNP2K 2. BNP2TKI 3. BPJS Kesehatan 4. D.G. Tax 5. Kulonprogo Dept. of Health 6. Kulonprogo Dept. of Education 7. Sleman Dept. of Health 8. Sleman Dept. of Education 9. BPJS Ketenagakerjaan 10. BNN Non-profit or education: 1. Pattiro 2. MICRA Indonesia 3. Evidence Action 4. Kopernik 5. Pikul 6. Kolla

				7. YouGov 8. Lembaga Demografi UI 9. Indigo 10. Block 71 11. UKM 12. CEDS UI 13. Swisscontact Private Sector: 1. PT Indo CafCo 2. A public Indonesian bank 3. Allianz
		3. Consultation by principal investigators with policy makers on relevant policy problems and questions	Fulfilled	For each project, principal investigators hold regular meetings, workshops, and seminars for research milestones
		4. Publications printed, released on J-PAL website	Fulfilled	9 evaluation summaries, 3 policy publications, and 2 opinion editorials Evaluation Summaries: 1. Effectively Targeting Anti-Poverty Programs in Indonesia 2. Financial Literacy, Access to Finance and the Effect of Being Banked in Indonesia 3. Improving Targeting of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Indonesia 4. Local Elites and Targeted Social Programs in Indonesia 5. Improving the Transparency and Delivery of a Subsidized Rice Program in Indonesia 6. Empowering Female Migrant Workers to Access Quality Overseas Placement Services in Indonesia 7. The Impact of Moral Incentives on Credit Card Repayment in Indonesia 8. Enrolling Informal Sector Workers in National Health Insurance in Indonesia 9. Transparency for Development (T4D) in Indonesia

				Policy Publications: 1. Identifying the Poor Through Self-Targeting 2. Community Grants for the Next Generation 3. Involving Communities in Identifying the Poor Opinion Editorials: 1. Commentary: Cash Transfers to Indonesia's Poor Don't Discourage Work 2. Strengthening Safety Nets for the Poor
		5. Feedback on scale-up of J-PAL evaluated policy designs	Fulfilled	As a part of the regular course of M&E management, we received feedback from DFAT on the Raskin scale-up.
2. Increased local capacity within academia and the government to use, design and implement international-quality economic policy research	1. Research center established	1. Agreement with Indonesian university	Fulfilled	J-PAL SEA is hosted by the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Economics and Business.
		2. Staff hired	Fulfilled	23 current staff, as of December 2017
		3. Launch event held	Fulfilled	J-PAL SEA was inaugurated in 2013 by then-President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
		4. Seminars held with top researchers from around the world, and to share J-PAL Research	Fulfilled	32 seminars or conferences
	2. Senior fellow selected and works with J-PAL affiliates on evaluations	1. Senior fellow involvement in working papers and articles submitted to journals	Fulfilled	Our senior fellow, I Dewa Gede Karma Wisana, contributed toward working papers and journal articles before the senior fellow program was restructured into the post-doc fellow program. See page 21 for more information.

		2. Senior fellow participation in J-PAL executive education courses and seminar	Fulfilled	Senior fellow attended 1 executive education trainings and served as an instructor in trainings.
		3. Senior fellow participation in working with government and civil society to further encourage evidence in policy making	Fulfilled	One senior fellow participated in work with PLN.
		4. Skill assessment of fellows.	Fulfilled	Senior fellow skills were assessed based on qualifications and past experience.
	3. Junior researchers work with J-PAL affiliates on evaluations and continue to further study	1. Post-fellowship report from scholars	Fulfilled	Upon completing his fellowship, the senior fellow presented findings and narratives to J-PAL SEA.
		2. Enrollment in graduate programs and/or placement in positions in government and civil society	Fulfilled	9 alumni pursued graduate education 8 alumni in public sector positions
		3. Internships for college students to gain exposure to research	Fulfilled	26 research internships completed
		4. Skills assessment of fellows	Fulfilled	Research staff members' skills were continually assessed as a part of regular performance reviews.
	4. Local researchers participate in J-PAL Executive Education course	1. Local researchers exposed to cutting edge randomized experiments and survey techniques	Fulfilled	187 local researchers attended J-PAL courses on Evaluating Social Programs

G. PARTICIPANTS OF J-PAL SEA EXECUTIVE EDUCATION AND CUSTOM COURSES

Table 4. List of training participants

Year	Country	Name of Campaign	Number of Attendance	Based on Gender		Based on organization			
				Male	Female	NGO	Government	Donor	Academician
2013	Indonesia	Ausaid Indonesia Custom Course	25	15	10	0	8	17	0
2014	Indonesia	SEA Intro to ESP for AusAid and UI	30	16	24	3	14	2	11
2014	Indonesia	Intro to ESP wth UGM, Yogyakarta	96	56	40	30	6		60
2014	Indonesia	TNP2K Intro to Randomize Evaluation	13	8	5	1	10	2	0
2015	Indonesia	Intro to ESP with Ministry of Social Affairs	25	13	12	0	20	0	5
2015	Indonesia	Intro to Randomize Evaluation with RCA	7	5	2	7	0	0	0
2015	Indonesia	Post Graduate intro to Randomized Evaluation	20	11	9	0	20	0	0
2015	Indonesia	Intro to ESP with FEB UGM, Yogyakarta	25	17	8	3	5	1	16

Year	Country	Name of Campaign	Number of Attendance	Based on Gender		Based on Organization			
				Male	Female	NGO	Government	Donor	Academicians
2015	Indonesia	KOICA Intro to ESP, Jakarta	24	-	-	0	0	24	0
2015	Phillipines	IPA Executive Education Course on ESP	23	5	18	3	16	0	4
2016	South Korea	KOICA Evaluating Social Programs South Korea	22	9	13	0	0	22	0
2016	Indonesia	DFAT Intro to ESP	28	11	17	12	6	10	0
2016	Indonesia	SEA Intro to ESP	30	14	16	0	0	0	30
2016	Indonesia	LPEM Lecturers Intro to ESP	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	Indonesia	FEB UI Post Graduate Intro to ESP	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	Phillipines	IPA Phillipines Measurement and Survey Design	14	6	8	0	14	0	0
2017	Indonesia	IRSA Intro to ESP, Manado	25	13	12	6	2	0	17
2017	Indonesia	Intro to ESP with Unsiyah, Aceh	35	18	17	2	17	0	16
2017	Indonesia	Intro to ESP with UNHAS, Makassar	19	14	5	4	2	0	13
Total			518	231	216	71	140	78	172