Poverty Reduction Support Facility

Inception Report

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Australian AID

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Table of Contents

Glossary iv

1 Background 1

2 TNP2K and Supporting Structures 1

2.1 Objectives 1

2.2 Structure and Function of TNP2K 2

2.3 Poverty Reduction Support Facility (PRSF) 2

2.4 The Facility Steering Committee 3

3 Progress and Current Activities of TNP2K 4

3.1 Poverty 4

3.2 The Three Clusters and Their Priorities 5

3.3 The Working Group on Unified Data Base 6

3.4 Working Group on Social Assistance – Cluster 1 10

3.5 Working Group on Community Empowerment (PNPM) – Cluster 2 13

3.6 Working Group on Micro and SME – Cluster 3 16

3.7 Working Group for Health Protection for the Poor 17

3.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group 18

3.9 Task Forces 20

3.10 Secretariat 20

4 Progress on AusAID directed PRSF activities 22

4.1 PNPM Special Activities 22

4.2 GIZ Social Protection and Grant Agreement 22

4.3 Special AusAID activities 23

5 Emerging Issues and Future Directions 24

5.1 NTT 24

5.2 Emergency Response and Food Subsidy 24

5.3 Fuel Subsidy 25

5.4 The Future of Unconditional Cash Transfers 26

5.5 Migration 26

5.6 Graduation Out of Poverty 27

5.7 Gender 27

5.8 Employment 27

5.9 Regional Initiatives 28

5.10 The Public Face of TNP2K 28

5.11 Small Scale Qualitative Research 29

5.12 Cluster 4 29

6 Operations of PRSF 30

6.1 Mobilisation 30

6.2 Management Systems and Processes 31

6.3 Activity Funding 32

6.4 Recruitment 33

6.5 Short Term Technical Assistance 33

6.6 Finance and Contract Amendment 34

6.7 Status of M&E within PRSF 35

6.8 Risk Management 36

7 Appendices

A) Organogram 37

B) Risk Management Plan 38

C) Contractor Performance Assessment 41

D) Recruitment Update 49

E) Committed Funds Activity Budget Forecast 52

GLOSSARY

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah; (Local Government Budget)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional (the Indonesian National Development Planning Board)
BLM	Bantuan Langsung Masyarakat (Community Grants)
BLT	Bantuan Langsung Tunai (Cash Transfer)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Agency on Statistics)
BSM	Beasiswa untuk Siswa Miskin (Scholarship for Poor Students)
Bulog	Badan Usaha Logistik (Logistic Agency)
BUMN	Badan Usaha Milik Negara (State-Owned Companies)
DJSN	Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional (National Sosial Security Council)
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
EA	Evaluability Assessment
FSC	Facility Steering Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOI	Government of Indonesia
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
ILO	International Labor Organization
Jamkesmas	Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat (Health Insurance for the Poor)
JPS	Jaringan Pengaman Sosial (Social Safety Net)
JSLU	Jaminan Sosial Lanjut Usia (Social Security for Senior citizen)
JSPACA	Jaminan Sosial Penyandang Cacat Berat (Social Security for Severe Disabilities)
Kabupaten	District
Kecamatan	Sub-District
LKM	Lembaga Keswadayaan Masyarakat (community-based implementation organizations)
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Menko Kesra	Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kesejahteraan Rakyat (the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare)
MIS	Management Information System
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur (one of the Province in Indonesia)
PEKKA	Perempuan Kepala Keluarga (the Program for Women Headed Households in Indonesia)
Pemda	Pemerintah Daerah (Local Government)
Perpres	Peraturan Presiden (Presidential Regulation)
PKH	Program Keluarga Harapan (the Conditional Cash Transfer program)
PKSA	Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (Social Child Welfare Program)
PMD	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa; (Community and Village Empowerment)
PMT	Proxy Means Testing
PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat; (The National Program for Community Empowerment)
PPLS	Pendataan Program Perlindungan Sosial; (Data Collection Program of Social Protection)
PRIF	Poverty Reduction Interim Facility
PRSF	The Poverty Reduction Support Facility
PSE	Pelaksanaan Sensus Ekonomi (Economic Census Implementation)
PSF	PNPM Support Facility
RPJM	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (Medium Term Development Plan)
SD	Sekolah Dasar (Primary School)
SMA	Sekolah Menengah Atas (High School)
SMERU	an independent institution for research and public policy studies
SMEs	Senior Micro-Economist / Private Sector Specialist
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama (Junior High School)
SPP	Social Protection Program
SUSENAS	Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional; (National Socioeconomic Survey)
TNP2K	Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan; (National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UPP	Urban Poverty Program
WB	World Bank

1 Background

Having recovered from the 1998 East Asia economic crisis and successfully weathered a series of natural and economic shocks, Indonesia is making a major commitment to reduce poverty and to develop national programs for social protection. In support of that effort, an inter-ministerial National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) was established through a presidential regulation, Perpres No. 15/2010, on Accelerating Poverty Reduction. TNP2K, led by the Vice President, will play a key role in designing and overseeing social assistance and poverty reduction programs while consolidating, simplifying and improving the efficiency of existing programs.

The Poverty Reduction Support Facility (PRSF/the Facility) was designed in response to the Vice President's request for Australia to provide support for the TNP2K. In line with the Vice President's request, the Facility operates as a multi-donor support structure into which other donors may contribute to the activities implemented by the Facility.

The main component of the Facility's support to the TNP2K will be the establishment of policy formulation working groups. These working groups will act as "internal think tanks" overseeing coordination for poverty reduction programs. They will also develop a national system, including a single database, for targeting assistance to the poor and vulnerable, and an integrated system for monitoring and evaluation of poverty programmes.

PRSF builds upon the support that has been provided to TNP2K over the Poverty Reduction Interim Facility (July 2010 – July 2011). This inception report covers the progress for the first 3 months (1st July 2011 – 30th September 2011) of the implementation of PRSF.

2 TNP2K and Supporting Structures

2.1 Objectives

The oversight and coordination of poverty and social protection programmes was moved from the Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare to TNP2K, within the office of the Vice President, in 2010. The main tasks are to improve the quality of policy advice for poverty programmes and hence contribute to an acceleration of poverty reduction in Indonesia. The specific objectives of TNP2K are to:

- Design and oversee a large-scale program of social assistance and poverty reduction;
- Consolidate, simplify and improve the efficiency of existing programs; and
- Identify important but troubled social assistance programs and resolve their implementation problems.

2.2 Structure and Function of TNP2K

The structure of TNP2K is shown diagrammatically in the organograms in Appendix A. There are three basic sets of units, or departments, within TNP2K: the policy formulation working groups, the task forces and the secretariat. In addition there is/will be the Facility Steering Committee and its attached technical groups and secretariats.

The Policy Formulation Working Groups are the core units of TNP2K. They consist of the three poverty reduction clusters (social assistance, community driven empowerment and SMEs,) plus a special group for the development of a unified data base on poverty, a health social assistance group and a monitoring and evaluation unit. Their purpose is to provide policy advice to the Executive Secretary of TNP2K and hence to the Vice President's Office. To formulate policy advice the working groups can commission analysis, reviews, evaluations of particular topics which can be funded by the PRSF.

Only one Taskforce, for cluster one (social assistance), is located at TNP2K and supported by PRSF. Cluster 2 Taskforce is located in the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare and Cluster 3 Taskforce under the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. Their task is to link the policy advice produced by the working groups with the relevant line agencies or local governments and help them convert the advice into operational programs. The actual role of these taskforces is still evolving and will be a subject for discussion in the institutional review of the working groups and task forces which is currently underway.

The Secretariat Support within TNP2K is quite extensive and involves both traditional secretariate activities such as logistic and personel support to the TNP2K as well as important coordination roles with national and regional agencies. Specifically the secretariat is tasked to:

- Coordination with the provincial and district poverty teams and promote the work of TNP2K at the regional level;
- Coordination with government and non-government organisations, including the private sector and state-owned companies (BUMN) on their poverty reduction support;
- Maintain the database of poverty reduction programs supported by the government (including by sectoral ministries);
- Maintain the database of poverty reduction programs supported by the non-government organisations;
- Maintain complaint handling mechanisms; and
- Strategic communications and external relations for poverty reduction programs.

2.3 Poverty Reduction Support Facility (PRSF)

The PRSF has been set up to support TNP2K, in line with the Vice President's request. In theory, the PRSF is a multi donor support structure but to date it has operated only as a conduit for AusAID funding and technical support. As a support Facility, the goals of the PRSF are the same as those for TNP2K mentioned above in section 2.1. More specifically the PRSF is expected to manage approximately 60 staff placed in TNP2K, provide logistic support for TNP2K, and to commission and manage research activities, surveys, evaluations, pilot studies, conferences and grants as approved by the Facility Steering Committee (FSC).

PRSF also has two roles outside of its direct support for TNP2K and it is becoming apparent that these roles may be considerably bigger than originally envisaged. PRSF manages activities identified by AusAID but which are outside of the FSC process (see Chapter 4). The volume of these activities is likely to grow considerably in size and complexity. These activities will add considerable value to the knowledge that will be developed in the PRSF and which can be fed to and used by TNP2K in their policy considerations. This window allows for much more qualitative work than may be possible within the TP2K and can pay attention to small or highly specific gaps that are being missed by the larger, quantitative work being conducted within TNP2K.

The other, non-TNP2K role of the PRSF is to take over the management of PNPM consultants and activities that AusAID has been directly managing to-date. These consultants are based in several locations; KESRA, PMD and Bappenas.

These additional roles of PRSF will add value for all the partners involved (TNP2K, AusAID and the ministries where PNPM staff are based) as the Facility will be in a position to collect, analyse and distribute information and knowledge from/to a wide network and play a central role in identifying gaps and overlaps in different programmes.

2.4 The Facility Steering Committee

The role of the Facility Steering Committee (FSC) is to decide the allocation of funds for TNP2K activities to be managed by the PRSF. It was originally envisaged that the Facility Steering Committee would be supported by two technical secretariats (see Appendix A – TNP2K organogram) which would manage the support for the committee in terms of the management of events, donor coordination, preparing work plans etc. However, the Facility Steering Committee does not yet exist and neither does the technical secretariat. It is recommended that as an interim measure the PRSF can provide the support required for the future Facility Steering Committee to fulfill its function, although this might require some re-assessment of the staffing needs in the PRSF. Furthermore, the original design suggested the creation of three Technical Committees that would convert the policy research ideas of the working groups into activities or pilot projects utilising funding available through the PRSF. It is recommended that this function could also be better implemented via the PRSF with Activity Design Specialists allocated for this function reporting direct to the PRSF. Having these functions directly under the PRSF management will simplify the structure and lead to a less fragmented implementation process. The organization structure and reporting mechanisms is currently under review by the Organisational Review Specialist, so a comprehensive assessment and recommendations will be available soon.

3 Progress and Current Activities of TNP2K

3.1 Poverty

As a result of the economic crises that hit Indonesia in the mid 1990's the dramatic decrease in consumption based poverty of the previous twenty years was rapidly reversed with an increase in the percentage of people living in poverty from 17.47 in 1996 to 23.4% in 1999. After the crises poverty rates again decreased but, as a result of the increase in world food prices in 2005, they again increased by 1.8%, meaning that over four million new people fell into poverty between 2005 and 2006.

Although a favourable macroeconomic environment is necessary to reduce poverty and vulnerability among the non-poor, it is not in itself sufficient. The government therefore committed to a number of social safety net programmes (Jaringan Pengaman Sosial – JPS) aimed both at the chronic poor and the vulnerable non-poor. The JPS strategy consisted of four basic components:

- Access to food
- Household purchasing power
- Access to social services (education and health)
- Local economic activity

To address this strategy the government introduced a range of social safety net programmes (JPS) in five major sectors: food security, employment creation, education, health and community empowerment. The strategy was aimed at protecting the chronic poor, accelerating poverty reduction and protecting the vulnerable from economic shocks, while also encouraging greater investment in both physical and human capital.

Some of the major lessons learned from the earlier JPS programmes include: firstly, informal or traditional coping mechanisms complement social assistance but are insufficient to mitigate the effects of major shocks. Secondly, long term social intervention programmes are not suitable vehicles to respond to shocks. This particularly applies to micro credit programmes. Thirdly, the targeting system was weak and inconsistent. Fourthly, the need for local government involvement in centralised programmes.

The Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) sets a target for the percentage of the population living in poverty to decrease to 8-10% by 2014. Although the current rate of decline of poverty (23.4% in 1999 to 13.3% in 2010) suggests that the upper level of the range will be met, this achievement is dependent on robust economic growth throughout this period. However, there are still 33 million Indonesians living below the poverty line, and the large number of people clustered just above the poverty line are highly vulnerable and could easily slip back into poverty if subjected to either shocks specific to themselves such as illness or the result of natural disasters or global economic downturns. There are currently 25% of the population living below the official 'near-poor' line of 1.2 times the poverty line and a massive 40% living below the limit of 1.5 times the poverty line. The situation is further complicated by the high degree of churning; half of the poor in 2010 were not poor in 2009, and over the past three years 25% of the population have been in poverty at least once: this creates an enormous challenge to policy makers[1]. Under such a situation, even small shocks could send large numbers of vulnerable households into poverty unless mitigation measures are in place.

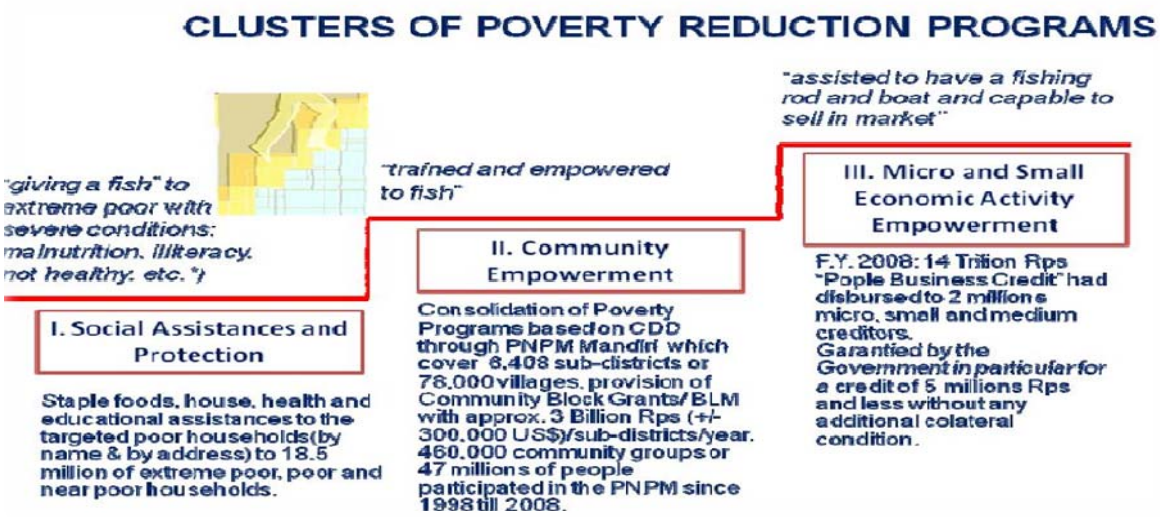
[1] World Bank – Protecting Poor and Vulnerable Families in Indonesia - 2011

Indonesia is a diverse country with considerable regional disparity of poverty. The greatest percentages of people living in poverty lie in Eastern Indonesia whilst the largest numbers of people living in poverty are in Western Indonesia. This poses considerable challenges in designing national poverty programmes that address the complex regional factors that create poverty or prevent people from graduating out of poverty.

Although Indonesia is on track to meet many of its MDGs by 2015 there are still big challenges in meeting some of those targets (child malnutrition and maternal mortality) and to reduce poverty at a faster rate and protect the vulnerable from economic shocks. The challenge for Indonesia cannot be only to reduce the current 13% of the population living in poverty but also to protect the 40% of Indonesians who are highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty, and current government spending on social assistance averages only about 0.5% of GDP (compared to 2.1% used for fuel subsidies!) which is one of the lowest in South East Asia.

3.2 The Three Clusters and Their Priorities

TNP2K is one of the institutions leading the effort to create a better balanced and more progressive social protection system. It is responsible for the coordination of the three clusters of household based social assistance, community empowerment programmes and economic opportunities for poor households. These three major clusters, taken in lineal sequence, can be seen as steps in a strategy to escape poverty. This can be portrayed in the somewhat "fishy" diagram below.



TNP2K has taken on, or will take on, several key activities to help the government achieve the objectives of the RPJM which are being prioritised by the working groups as follows:

- Improving the targeting for household/family social assistance;
- Enhancing the design and delivery of community health insurance programme;
- Enhancing the design and delivery of scholarships for poor students;
- Improving and expanding the conditional cash transfer programme (Programme Keluarga Harapan – PKH);
- Consolidation of community empowerment (PNPM) type programmes;
- Improving the oversight of poverty reduction programmes through enhanced M&E systems; and

- Supporting regional teams to coordinate poverty reduction at provincial and kabupaten levels.

3.3 The Working Group on Unified Data Base

Different social assistance programmes in Indonesia currently use their own targeting approaches which results in diverse sets of peoples receiving social assistance, a lack of focused effort on needy families and large exclusion errors. The unified data base working group was created to help solve this problem through the compilation and storage of household/family/individual level data of the poorest 40% of households in Indonesia which can be used by major social assistance programmes for improved (and unified) targeting of needy families.

The decision was made by the Vice President (supported by Presidential Regulation Nomor 15 / tahun 2010) that the unified data base will be developed and operated within TNP2K. This entails an expansion of current staffing, space and equipment at a cost of approximately A$2.9 million over a 30 month period; the process of recruitment and procurement is currently underway. The planned end product will be improved accuracy in targeting and, hopefully, integrated packages of social assistance which are targeted to the same sets of very poor or poor families. It is expected that by improving synchronization between social assistance programs and ensuring that the poor receive all the benefits they are entitled to receive (based on their poverty status in the unified database), greater efficiency, effectiveness and ultimately greater impacts on poverty reduction will be realized by all the programmes.

To collect the basic socio-economic data on more than 25 million families throughout Indonesia, BPS is conducting a household survey (Pendataan Program Perlindungan Sosial - PPLS) of approximately 45% of the population, with advisory inputs from TNP2K on the design of the questionnaire, methods of surveying, data entry process and monitoring strategy. Great attention was given to the training of the surveyors and several innovative features were introduced so as to reduce exclusion errors.

So as to capture the bottom 40% nationally (with the percentage covered in each area varying according to local poverty rates), approximately 45% of the population was selected for surveying, which represents a significant improvement compared to the PPLS in 2008 which only covered 29% of the population. This increase in the population surveyed brings Indonesia closer to international standards for survey coverage and is critical to reducing exclusion errors. It also allows programs the possibility to expand their targeted coverage groups, as appears likely in the case of Jamkesmas (health insurance for the poor).

In contrast to the process used by BPS to conduct the data collection on poor households in the past (PPLS in 2008 and PSE 2005), where lists of households to be visited were generated mainly through subjective consultation with village leaders (due to a lack of other pre-existing data sources on poor households), initial lists of households to be visited in the 2011 PPLS were generated from a technical poverty mapping exercise. This process, which was conducted by a team of poverty data experts from BPS/TNP2K/World Bank, benefited from the availability of 2010 census data which could be used to construct rough proxies of household poverty status.

In order to take advantage of local, updated knowledge about the poor and to help to correct for potential statistical errors in the poverty mapping lists, the BPS also incorporated a certain extent of community involvement into the process. The surveyors were taught to ask the poorest families interviewed to name other families in their locality who were in a similar socio-economic position to

themselves; new names that came out of this exercise were added to the list and subsequently surveyed. In some areas, such as NTT, it is likely to result in 55% - 60% of the population being surveyed.

BPS and TNP2K developed several strategies to improve monitoring of survey quality and progress in the field. Included among these is that PRSF contracted SMERU to conduct in-depth monitoring and evaluation of PPLS in a sample of 8 kabupaten. Their final report is not yet available; however, their initial findings show much improvement from the PPLS2005 and PPLS2008. Below is a list of some of their initial findings (still pending their final report):

- The training of the surveyors was generally well done;
- The quality of the surveyors was in general good enough, but with some variations;
- The use of household lists from the poverty mapping/census data combined with community input was generally expected to improve coverage of the poor;
- Quality of questioning was generally good but with some problem areas;
- Questions were raised about the questionnaire itself, especially in rural areas because questions related to rural wealth, such as sawah and cattle, were not included;
- There were some examples of incorrect procedures – e.g. surveyors giving the task to someone else;
- There were some delays in the start field surveys (late budgets) and data entry in some areas;
- Some local governments were still 'traumatised' by the effects of social jealousy created by the BLT direct cash transfer program in 2005 and 2008 (based on BPS data);
- Relatedly, enumerators/local government sometimes feared that interviewing too many households would raise expectations on receiving aid, and there was some confusion on the use of minimum/maximum quotas of households to be enumerated; and
- In general, local governments accepted this PPLS as being better (both more accurate and better explained) than previous PPLS – although they still complained about too much 'centralisation'.

The survey was completed in most areas by the end of August and now will begin the difficult task of analyzing and categorizing the data per Kabupaten (from 528 Kabupaten) using Proxy Means Testing (PMT) adjusted according to the conditions of each Kabupaten; this will be done by a combined team of TNP2K, BPS and World Bank. This is a vital exercise to ensure accurate targeting, which will also help in making the appropriate planning for budgets and staffing for different social assistance programmes in different areas. The final results of the PMT exercise and the availability of lists of beneficiaries for social programs (by name/address) is scheduled for December 2011.

Although the quality of the targeting exercise is likely to be a marked improvement on the previous PSE/PPLS data collections by BPS in 2005 and 2008, and also an improvement on data collected by specific programmes, the success of the whole operation will depend on several factors still to be determined, namely;

- The commitment to use the data by social assistance programmes;
- The technical capacity of social assistance programs to use the unified database, including dealing with technical and political challenges such as:
    - matching/incorporating the new data into existing program databases,
    - addressing the possibility that some existing beneficiaries may not be included in the new data,
    - ensuring that program budget commitments across kabupaten are in line with revised poverty numbers,

- strengthening the connection between lists of beneficiaries from the central level database and actual program recipients in the field via better socialization to beneficiaries/distribution mechanisms to improve targeting,
- The extent to which an adequate strategy is developed for updating the database, including a mechanism to address complaints/grievances concerning exclusion errors and, to a lesser extent, inclusion errors.

Note – a study of existing grievance mechanisms in Indonesia has been designed, approved and is being procured. This study is due to commence in October and may form the basis for an updating mechanism for the unified data base (see section 3.4 below).

Thus far, two social assistance programmes (PKH and Jamkesmas) have committed to using the unified data base for targeting their assistance and a few other programs have expressed preliminary interest. The Ministry of Social Affairs which runs the family welfare programme, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) are committed to using this data for their existing programme and for its expansion. TNP2K has been working closely with PKH to provide technical assistance on several aspects of their program expansion plan, including preparation necessary for transitioning to the unified databse. TNP2K has provided PKH with some estimates on expected numbers of PKH-eligible households based on the latest kabupaten-level poverty data available to assist the program with its budget and scale-up planning. For the existing programme it will be necessary to address the issue of families already receiving PKH support but who are not on the unified data base; this may entail resurveying a number of such families. However, for the expansion of the programme to new districts, PKH can directly use the unified data base to identify potential program beneficiaries.

The Department of Health, which runs the Jamkesmas programme, have confirmed their interest in using the unified data base and TNP2K intends to intensify coordination with the program during the next few months to work out operational details necessary to ensure a smooth transition to using the unified database. A few potential challenges that may require special attention include the existing individuals in receipt of Jamkesmas who are not registered on the data base, the possibility that Jamkesmas desired coverage may slightly exceed the number of households in the database in certain kabuapten and the need for Jamkesmas to address several key programmatic obstacles relevant to targeting aside from using the unified database e.g. better socialization to poor households so they are aware of the Jamkesmas entitlements, improving Jamkesmas card distribution strategies and ensuring that free service provision is linked to card possession, etc.

Other major social assistance programmes such as the rice assistance programme for the poor (Raskin) and scholarships (beasiswa) for the poor, which have traditionally had weak poverty targeting systems, have expressed some interest in the unified database but as yet a comprehensive strategy has not been developed to facilitate a transition toward using the data. For Raskin, which is managed by Bulog in partnership with Pemda and under the supervision of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare (MenkoKesra), the challenge is complicated by the fact of multiple agencies being involved in different aspects of program coordination and a reluctance by any of them to take responsibility for the targeting accuracy of the program. It is hoped that at a minimum, TNP2K can coordinate with Raskin to ensure that geographic quotas (e.g. down to the kecamatan/village level) for the program are based on updated poverty data, even if controlling distribution of the rice to households based on names in the unified database may not be possible in the short-term.

TNP2K has held a few initial meetings with different people involved in the scholarship programs, which are separately managed under different sub-directorates at the Ministry of Education (for SD/SMP/SMA) and the Directorate General of Higher Education (for university) and Ministry of

Religion (for religious schools). While there has been informal agreement to using the unified database from high-level leadership within the Ministry of Education, many implementation challenges remain to achieving this goal in practice. One key issue requiring further attention and follow-up is that in the past, scholarship recipients have been nominated by schools/principals, with limited control by the central government over the targeting and use of funds; merit based selection often taking precedence over poverty based selection.

The next steps in the preparation of the unified data base involve:

- The data cleaning and Proxy Means Testing (deadline December);
- The establishment of protocols and MIS that will dictate how other agencies/programmes can access and use the data (due to begin October);
- Intensified coordination with the main social protection programs to work out operational/implementation/technical challenges to using the database;
- An enhanced socialisation campaign and advocacy for the usage of the unified data base; and
- The introduction of an updating mechanism.

There are certain risks that could affect the efficacy of the unified data base. These can be categorized as follows:

- The quality of the data is below acceptable international standards. This is unlikely on a national level although some isolated pockets of inaccurate data could exist. As a mitigation strategy PRSF contracted a quality control agency, SMERU, and their initial findings are quite positive;
- Some government agencies or local governments may decide to use a different system for classifying poverty. For example the Department of Home Affairs is advocating the use of simple data on occupation as the criteria for assessing poverty – a highly inaccurate system, although easy to collect. Some agencies have already committed to using the unified data base; efforts will be directed to encouraging further programmes to do likewise;
- No complaints mechanism will be agreed which could lead to a rigid and inflexible system for which eligible families who are excluded have no recourse for their inclusion, and could generally lower the confidence of public/programs in the legitimacy of the unified database. TNP2K is in the process of preparing a study of existing complaints mechanisms as the first step in the design of an improved system; and
- The data collected is confidential hence there is a security risk in storage and transfer of such data. A secure location has been identified for housing the data base.

Once the unified data base is up and running, the working group will need to liaise closely with Working Group 1 (social assistance) to support improvements in performance of the social assistance programmes, in particular PKH for improved targeting, eligibility criteria and enlarged coverage. There will also be scope for further analysis of the data in line with cluster 1 needs on elderly, disability and gender aspects of poverty, for example:

- %of female headed households living in poverty;
- Income sources segregated by sex;
- % of poor households with a disability; and
- % of poor households for whom the main breadwinners are female.

3.4 Working Group on Social Assistance – Cluster 1

The main task of this working group is the preparation of a draft social assistance strategy for Indonesia in the form of a White Paper to be presented to the Cabinet in the New Year. To achieve this objective the working group will review the major social assistance programmes and look for areas for improvements in terms of coverage (targeting), eligibility, entitlements, mechanisms and, ultimately, the impact on poverty over time. The social assistance programmes to be reviewed are the Menteri Sosial's Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT), the Bulog's rice distribution programme Raskin, and the Department of Education's Scholarships programme. The other major social assistance programme, the Department of Health's Jamkesmas, will be covered by the special working group on health. Surveys will also be conducted of the NGO sector and their involvement in providing social assistance.

The major social assistance programmes have the following outreach and characteristics.

Table 1: Coverage of Social assistance Programmes.

Program	Target group	Coverage	Official benefit
Bantuan Langsung Tunai **(BLT)**	Poor & near poor HHs	All provinces & districts (18.7m HHs)	Rp. 100,000/ mo
Beras untuk Rakyat Miskin **(Raskin)**	Poor & near poor HHs	All provinces & districts (17.5m HHs)	15 kg rice/ mo (IDR 1.1 mn per year)
Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat **(Jamkesmas)**	Poor & near poor HHs	All provinces & districts (18.2m HHs, 76.4m people)	Unlimited
Beasiswa untuk Siswa Miskin **(BSM)**	Students from poor HHs	All provinces & districts,but not full scale (4.6m students)	IDR 360,000-1.2 mn,based on level of schooling
Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)	Very poor HHs	Pilot (76% provinces, 24% districts) (810,000 HHs)	IDR 1.3 mn per year (variable)
Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (PKSA)	Vulnerable children	Pilot (73% provinces) (4,187 children)	IDR 1.8 mn per year
Jaminan Sosial Penyandang Cacat Berat (JSPACA)	Severely disabled	Pilot (94% provinces, 38% districts) (17,000 people)	IDR 3.6 mn per year
Jaminan Sosial Lanjut Usia (JSLU)	Vulnerable elderly	Pilot (88% provinces, 29% districts) (10,000 elders)	IDR 3.6 mn per year

(Presentation 2011 – Sudarno)

Table 2: Characteristics of Social Assistance Programmes.

Program	Quick?	Benefit levels right?	Targeted well?	Cost-effective?	Politically supported?
Raskin	If rice already available, yes. If rice not yet procured, no.	No. Not enough Raskin rice reaches households, and rice gets shared out.	No. However, use of new unified targeting registry could improve this. Unclear whether could be enforced.	No. Raskin has very high administrative costs, and too little rice reaches households.	Yes.
BLT	Yes.	Yes.	Moderately. Use of new unified targeting registry could improve this.	Yes.	No. DPR resistance, and current targeting has been contentious in communities.
PKH	Moderate. Verification required.	Yes.	Demographically eligible households represent only some of all poor and vulnerable.	Not in the long-run. Long-term programs, so beneficiaries receive benefits long after shock ends.	Yes.
Scholarships	No. Current benefits inadequate to meet education costs.	Yes.	No, but could be if unified registry used. Like PKH will not reach all vulnerable households.	Not in the long-run. Long-term programs, so beneficiaries receive benefits long after shock ends.	Yes.
Cash for Work (PNPM)	Unknown capacity in Indonesia to implement public works rapidly.	Not all households have surplus labour. Unknown benefit levels given it would be a new program.	Yes.	Potentially, if projects are part of current infrastructure budgets.	Yes.

(Presentation – 2011, Sudarno)

The working group has already conducted a performance review of the existing PKH programme between 2007 and 2011, with attention given to the conditionalities of school attendance and health clinic attendance. The main findings revolved around implementation issues, not design issues, and the overall programme performance was judged to have improved during the four year period, in particular the M&E system and the cash transfer system. Certain weaknesses were also revealed, such as the fall-off of school attendance connected to the transition from primary to secondary education and also poor linkages between PKH and other social assistance programmes of Scholarships, Jamkesmas and Raskin. Only 30% of PKH recipients were also the recipients of benefits from the other programmes which suggests serious targeting issues amongst all programmes. Furthermore, a study conducted by PEKKA in 2008 found that only 70% of its eligible (female) members were able to access cash transfers, either PKH or BLT (unlike the rice distribution programme, Raskin, which most eligible members could access); this may be a problem of legal identity. If the Unified Data Base produces a more accurate list of eligible beneficiaries then the problem of unified targeting can begin to be properly addressed.

Further studies into cash transfers could concentrate more on impacts. What do poor families spend the transfers on, who decides on its usage (men, women, old, young) which could provide some information leading into the important topic of graduation routes out of poverty. Further research is also needed into why some eligible families are unable to access cash transfers.

Studies of the other social assistance programmes are also underway. A performance evaluation of Raskin will be started within the next few weeks by Survey Meter working in ten provinces and looking specifically at issues of eligibility, distribution and operational procedures. This is only the first step in the survey process for Raskin; further studies will include the appropriateness of the current program design, including objectives and eligibility criteria for *Raskin*, its effectiveness and

efficiency in achieving food security for poor households, especially in relation to the contribution by *Raskin* to consumption and nutrition for specific groups of poor and vulnerable households. Also an assessment of the current *Raskin* targeting methods and how the targeting can be improved to match with PPLS11 data and other relevant poverty information, including Indonesia's food security atlas.

A review of existing grievance mechanisms amongst the major social assistance programmes is currently being tendered; it will focus on types of grievances, mechanisms for making and addressing grievances, and recommendations for improvements. This will also be an opportunity to ask gender related questions as to accessibility of various programmes and ability to complain about them. As one of the types of grievances will be of exclusions (and, possibly, inclusions) then improvements could also feed into systems for updating the Unified Data Base.

Further reviews are also planned for the Scholarships Programmes and also of the NGO sector work in social assistance which will take place later this year.

An important part of the strategy for social assistance will be in the sectors of people living with disabilities and the elderly. For disabilities, the working group have prepared plans to consolidate existing data collected from a wide variety of sources - from Census 2010, SUSENAS, Demographic Health Surveys and PPLS11 as well as administrative data from social protection programs including JAMINAN Social, JAMKESMAS, PKH, RASKIN and BSM. The study will assess the quality and types of data available and identify the gaps and assess the needs. This activity will provide information relevant to policy issues for social assistance programs including the prevalence of disability, the characteristics of people with disabilities (e.g., demographic, socioeconomic, health, participation in social protection programs), their service use and expenditures, and aspects of their daily lives (housing, transportation, employment, personal assistance).

The working group is currently planning a similar exercise to assess data and find gaps for elderly. This analysis will be followed with simulation models to assess cash needs of the elderly in different scenarios.

The work plan for 2012 will be dependent on the government response to the White Paper on strategic directions for social assistance and their decision(s) as to which direction they wish to go. However, there are many gaps in knowledge that can be addressed and will help form the basis for future planning, whichever direction the government takes. The major issues will always be the comparative efficacy of different types of social assistance progammes to take people out of poverty and whether the programmes are sufficient to keep them out of poverty. Also to try and assess the optimal mix of conditionality and cash (CCT as against BLTs), and between cash and in-kind transfers (Raskin). Also the extent to which local government should be involved in programmes and how to ensure service delivery matches the kinds of conditionality in CCTs.

Such studies can be approached from different directions, for example to measure and compare the impact on poverty of different types of social assistance programmes over time, to study the causes of families falling back into poverty, and to compare the perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of social assistance from the view points of the beneficiaries. There are also different types of programmes not yet attempted on a national scale in Indonesia and which deserve serious attention, such as work guarantee schemes which could also work hand in hand with PNPM (see section 3.5 below), special programmes for the "exceptional" poor such as homelessness, street children etc., and of course the question of old age and disability benefits. Such studies can contribute to the broad question of how families can/do graduate out of poverty which would involve studies from all three clusters.

3.5 Working Group on Community Empowerment (PNPM) – Cluster 2

PNPM (community empowerment) can be a confusing term as it applies to the two national government core programs but it is also used in its generic sense to apply to any programme that is (or is supposed to) involve community empowerment, hence it covers a wide range of disparate government and NGO projects and programmes. For ease of reference the two large government programmes will be referred to as PNPM Inti (core PNPM), the other, sectoral PNPM programmes will be referred to as PNPM Penguatan (supporting PNPM) and the overall policy framework is the PNPM-Mandiri.

One of the major mechanisms for the Government to reduce poverty and achieve many of the MDGs was the established of PNPM-Mandiri as an 'umbrella policy' to create synergy amongst the various community empowerment programs and initiatives within the GOI. The PNPM programmes being government programmes for poverty alleviation and the achievement of MDGs based on a community empowerment approach. PNPM Mandiri's objective is to increase poor communities' welfare and employment opportunities by providing funds in the form of community grants (Bantuan Langsung Masyarakat, BLM).

In 2008 the GOI established a policy for implementation of PNPM Inti through two core related programmes; Urban Poverty Program/UPP (focusing in urban kecamatan) and the Kecamatan Development Program/KDP (in rural kecamatan).

PNPM Inti and Penguatan are expected to deliver village infrastructure critically needed through directly engaging and funding communities, thus avoiding the risk of insufficient capacity at the local government level to deliver public services and also avoiding additional administration costs. The PNPM Inti programmes, however, also provide active support for community empowerment, establishing and strengthening community-based implementation organizations or Lembaga Keswadayaan Masyarakat (LKM) and building communities' capacity to identify their needs and prepare village medium-term poverty reduction plans and implement project activities through provision of initial grants. PNPM Inti is expected to be implemented at least until 2015, the target date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government has targeted the absorption of up to 20 million workers in the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) Mandiri packages. In 2008, the PNPM Mandiri program was able to absorb at least 14.4 million workers.

Several constraints in the implementation of PNPM Mandiri, which stand in the way of the program in achieving its strategic goal of improving people's welfare, were reported on PNPM Mandiri for the period of December 2008 to March 2009. Some of the regions and regencies were considered unprepared to receive and implement the PNPM, so that the absorption of budgets was frequently late and in some cases second installments of funds were never made.

Perhaps because it is a national programme (one model for all), PNPM-Mandiri may have started to loose its focus on marginalized group participation. Marginalized groups sometimes only play a minor role in decision making beyond their neighborhood or hamlet. They may come to their neighborhood or hamlet meetings but they are often passive participants. They have little information to enable them to engage in the discussions and little facilitation to prepare them to participate. As meetings move from hamlet, to village, to kecamatan (where major decisions are made) their participation decreases. There are certain obvious reasons: being too poor to afford the spare time needed for PNPM-Mandiri meetings, the traveling expense, feelings of inferiority of the marginalized groups and simple exclusion (no information provided to them). There are also

problems related to social structure that the PNPM-Mandiri's project design has not adequately dealt with, in addition to institutional and technical problems.

As a program that aims to empower communities, dominance by the elite groups is a major issue. PNPM-Mandiri design includes facilitation by both external and internal agents which is expected to circumvent local elite capture. The design also assumes that the facilitated "democratic" processes will lead to the best decisions for the community. However, facilitation for empowerment is not a quick fix nor can it be achieved through a repetitive, mechanistic process year in and year out. Empowerment needs time to deepen or advance gradually over time. Some PNPM-Mandiri facilitators do not have the skills for (nor the awareness of) this kind of facilitation.

There are major ideological (and dogmatic) differences between the approach of PNPM and that of social assistance and these ideologies tend to distort perceptions of the benefits of different types of programmes for different situations. Whilst social assistance is targeted at individuals (or families/households) the PNPM programme targets communities in an effort to revive and strengthen the spirit of "Gotong-Royong/togetherness" among individuals in a community. Arguments revolve around the advantages of objective targeting by national agencies of beneficiaries for social assistance as against the local knowledge and local/community management of their own affairs; also about so-called dependence of families on social assistance and the manipulation of behavior using financial incentives, as against the non-dependence (??) of communities on community aid and their capability to manage themselves. The clarity of argumentation is not helped by the constant inability of the social assistance ministry to utilise its full budget.

The future of PNPM is one of the major short term issues to be addressed by TNP2K through the working group, although the crucial decision-making meeting with the Vice President has not yet been held, hence the final direction in which the Working Group will direct its energies is not yet decided. The Working Group is therefore concentrating on preparing materials for this meeting.

There are two big issues on which the PNPM Working Group is currently working; the exit strategy for the PNPM Inti programmes and the integration strategy for the plethora of sectoral PNPMs (Penguatan) into one approach or platform for community empowerment.

Table 3: PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 2011-2012 - WORKING GROUP: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

No.	Activity Description	Outputs	Target Date
1	Preparation Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation based on Community Empowerment (INPRES-1 and INPRES-3)	Academic Paper related with Participatory Planning, Integration of Funding, and Community Bridging Scheme between Cluster 2 to Cluster 3	2011-2012
2	Formulation of Integration Mechanism for PNPM-Mandiri	Guideline of PNPM-Mandiri Integration	2011-2012
3	Preparation of PNPM-Mandiri Roadmap and Its Exit Strategy	PNPM-Mandiri Roadmap Grand Design	2011
4	Policy Establishment to support Effectivity of National Poverty Alleviation	Establishment of Good Practices for Policy Decisions	2012
5	Book Publishment : A Lessons from Poverty Alleviation based on Community Empowerment	Book First Draft Edition	2011-2012

No.	Activity Description	Outputs	Target Date
	(best practices)		
6	Technical Assistance to TNP2K Secretariate related with TKPKD Capacity Strengthening	Report Status on TKPD Status and its Capacity	2011-2012
7	Technical Assitantance to POKJA PENGENDALI, Kesra for Communication and Publication of PNPM –Mandiri	Workshop/Seminar Proceeding	2011-2012
8	Supervision of Thematic Study activities funded by APBN	Study Final Report	2011

Current work within this Working Group involves the classification of the different sectoral or PNPM Penguatan programmes that claim to be PNPM; programmes will have to conform to certain criteria to qualify as a community empowerment programme. Unsurprisingly, the working group have chosen two very basic criteria; a) does the programme have a community or series of communities with which they work, and b) do those communities meet on a regular basis for the purposes of planning, monitoring or decision making. Equally unsurprisingly, many programmes claiming to be community empowerment do not conform to these two very basic criteria; programmes that simply give money or goods to existing village leadership (lurah or Kepala Desa) are not considered to be community driven. The issue for the remaining (good) PNPM type programmes is their integration so they use the same community planning groups and methodologies hence do not contradict or overlap each other?

The other aspect of integration (and also part of the exit strategy) is the integration of the PNPM inti programmes with local government planning cycles (Musrenbang). Currently the two programmes run on totally different cycles and there is little scope for synergies.

An example of the problems faced can be seen in the urban based and community based PPMK programme (Programme Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kelurahan) funded by APBD. According to the urban PNPM programme guidelines, the PPMK cannot be integrated with PNPM because PPMK use a community group based at the level of the Lurah and hence is not considered a proper community group; this has real implications in terms of funding. In Jakarta the first round of annual PNPM money can be disbursed but it then requires matching funds from APBD for future tranches but these funds are not forthcoming because in the case of Jakarta their community based funding goes to the PPMK programme which is not considered to be a PNPM type programme. The result of this confusion is that second tranche of PNPM funds cannot be disbursed because of the lack of matching funds; everyone looses.

At some stage, local governments need to be more involved with PNPM. One possibility would be for local government to design their own versions of PNPM (which in many cases they already have) and for TNP2K to provide central government accreditation for such programmes, hence allowing the local governments to apply for APBN funding. This approach would have the added advantage of both integration with local government planning systems as well as offering an exit strategy for the national PNPM inti programmes. Rather than having a ‘one size fits all’ community based programme it would be possible to allow for more local variations in how the progammes could be managed whilst still maintaining a high level of national government control over standards. It may be an option for PRSF to fund the piloting of such schemes in selected kabupaten over the next few years.

3.6 Working Group on Micro and SME – Cluster 3

Cluster 3 Working Group is not yet fully staffed and hence has not yet defined its priorities or even its scope of activities beyond that of their original mandate to support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector to support the target population. The Head of the Cluster has now been recruited and will be mobilized at the beginning of October, which is expected to provide some much needed drive to this rather neglected Cluster. To date Cluster 3 has only been resourced by 1 adviser, who was mobilized in mid July 2011 due to delays in the finalization of the ToR.

Unlike the other clusters, which have a limited number of core ministries to work with, almost every ministry and agency in indonesia has some interest in some aspects of micro, small and medium enterprises. The Table below lists some of these programmes.

Table 4: Major SME Programmes

No	Programs	Implementing Agencies	Target Groups
1.	Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR): a national credit guarantee scheme for micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Participating Banks Credit guarantee institutions (Askrindo & Jamkrindo)	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
2.	PNPM: a national empowernment program *Under which 25% of the community direct assistance funds are to be allocated for econmic development*	Ministry of Home Affair for PNPM rural Ministry of Public Works for PNPM Urban	Enterprise groups of the residents of PNPM target villages/sub-districts
3.	Corporate social responsibility funds of the state owned enterprises and the limited liability companies (PKBL)	State owned enterprises Limited liability enterprises	Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of concern to the state owned enterprises and the limited liability enterprises
4.	Various empowerment programs under Ministries and Institutions	Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs Ministry of Trade Ministry of Industry Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Forestry Ministry of Marine and Fishery Etc.	Micro, small, and medium enterprises of cooperative members, small industries, small traders, small agriculture producers, small forestry producers, small marine and fishery producers, etc.

The concern for TNP2K is to accelerate the reduction in the numbers of people living in poverty and protecting those that are vulnerable to falling into poverty, hence their concern is not necessarily to increase the numbers of micro or small enterprises nor to directly stimulate economic growth, although these may be methods of achieving the objective of poverty reduction. TNP2K will look at the policies and programmes that are able to secure more and better jobs for poor people, be it as micro entrepreneurs or as labourers in largers businesses. Micro enterprises (including the agricultural sector) employ over 90% of the Indonesian workforce which is, perhaps, more a

reflection on the relative weakness of micro-enterprises to expand into small or medium scale enterprises, rather than their strength. TNP2K will be looking not so much at creating more of the same thing, that is more micro enterprises, but at the constraints and opportunites whereby micro enterprises can grow in size and strength and hence employ greater numbers of people in better paid jobs.

Financial inclusion is mandated as one of the key areas for TNP2K's attention and the national community credit programme (Kredit Usaha Rakyat – KUR) is seen as one of the major vehicles for supplying financial services. A recent review of KUR by the World Bank (2010) showed mixed results. There are two types of KUR – Micro which (supposedly) addresses poverty issues and finances largely very small traders (83% were micro enterprises) and Ritel which is mainly used for small and medium enterprises. The KUR Micro recipients showed a substantial increase in income but a very modest increase in generating employment but the KUR Ritel created more jobs; during 2009-2010, according to the World Bank, the loans from the two KUR programmes generated 350,000 new jobs – a very modest number. (This information is based on a presentation only and the full report is not available hence it is not possible to assess how this job creation was credited so directly to accessing loans). However the study also found that the majority of KUR recipients (90% of micro and 80% Ritel) were not bankable, mainly because they lacked suitable collateral such as land or property; in terms of promoting financial inclusion amongst the poor this is a worrying statistic. The banking system itself did not suffer major losses and it was assessed that extended use of credit guarantee systems could enable BRI Units to considerably expand their operations. There seems to be potential for growth but the question of targeting and the relationship between KUR and poverty reduction is not yet well understood and this is perhaps the area where TNP2K can intervene.

Access to credit is only one aspect of growth for MSMEs and it may not necessarily be the key one. Access to markets and market information, entrepreneurship and human resources, appropriate technology, licensing issues are all important issues if micro enterprises are to be able to grow and to compete. Perhaps the big question is why micro enterprises cannot grow, or rather what do they need so they can grow; how to identify either the people or the sectors that have potential for economic growth and then how to assist them through pro-poor market approaches, value chain associations or whatever.

3.7 Working Group for Health Protection for the Poor

The Health Working Group is funded by GIZ although their equipment and facilities are funded by PRSF. However, discussions are currently underway (see section 4.) for AusAID to provide a grant to GIZ to assist with supporting activities in this working group.

The working group is tasked to make a thorough review of the Jamkesmas (health assistance) programme and to make recommendations for improvement. The review will examine the institutional structure, its membership, the benefits package and the performance of the health care providers.

The current health assistance programme, Jamkesmas, works as a reimbursement system and not as an insurance system. Beneficiaries of this programme get cards which can be presented at hospitals or clinics to receive free treatment. The medical facility then claims reimbursement from MOH. The system is therefore contrary to UU 40, 2004, which states that 'jaminan kesehatan' should be a health insurance scheme; meaning that beneficiaries should pay a premium to an agency in return for some level of health coverage.

Current plans are to increase the coverage of Jamkesmas but in practice there is a serious supply side constraint. So far there has been a surprisingly small utilisation of Jamkesmas, often because of difficulties of access to medical facilities for people in rural areas. The result being that much of the budget allocated for reimbursement of medical costs remains unspent, while at the same time the isolated rural areas, which are often concentration areas of poor people, are the areas least able to access the system because of the considerable outlay of resources on transport costs, while urban poor have relatively easy access. In some ways this has been of benefit to Jamkesmas; as the system offers unlimited benefits, had there been a full take-up of the services it could have resulted in MOH exceeding its allocated budget with possible sever repercussions for reimbursements to medical institutions.

The MOH is considering to reallocate the unused budget in the Jamkesmas system for guaranteed free birth/midwife services in class 3 hospitals. The question again needs to be asked as to whether this will serve the interests of the poor, especially the rural poor.

TNP2K would like to see the development of a proper health insurance scheme and is working towards that end; to have a health insurance scheme by 2014. Research involves levels of benefits, packages of services, premiums, repayment systems and the service side of health delivery.

3.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

The primary mandate of the M&E Working Group is to contribute to the evidence-based policy making in poverty reduction. It is an approach that provides a basis for policy makers to make well informed decisions about policies, programmes and projects by putting the best available evidence at the heart of policy development and implementation.

The “vehicle” or contributing factor for this mandate is an integrated M&E system that will ensure the same standards for quality of execution of M&E throughout the relevant poverty programmes. The components of the integrated M&E are; information systems management, field visits, implementation studies, evaluations, public complaints management systems, program design and budget studies.

On the supply side, an integrated M&E system for the poverty programmes does not yet exist or it is, at best, incomplete and inconsistent. Across the programmes the M&E systems are partial and uneven, the inter-component elements of M & E systems are not yet integrated with one another, and M&E systems are still not fully integrated with program planning. It appears that M&E systems are used more in the role of “proof” of something rather than as a tool for constant upgrading and improving.

On the demand side there is a partial understanding of the needs for and benefits from M&E systems but the use of information from the M&E for control and planning is still minimal.

The aims of the M&E working group in TNP2K are:

- Short Term (2011 – 2013), produce an integrated M & E system for PKH, Jamkesmas, PNPM rural and PNPM urban (clusters one and two) – a very ambitious target.
- Medium Term (2014), produce an integrated M and E system for Poverty Reduction amongst all clusters.
- Long Term and continuous, to encourage government accountability through an integrated M & E system.

More specifically, the M&E Working Group aims to:

- Diagnose the status and problems of M&E systems in the relevant poverty reduction programmes;
- Establish M&E working groups for the all poverty reduction programmes;
- Encourage the establishment of M&E units in the relevant ministries;
- Increase the capacity of M&E units in each program through the organization of training and technical assistance in M&E systems for poverty reduction;
- Ensure the availability of M&E indicators for each program which are consistent with program objectives; and
- Create demand for M&E through training, technical assistance and the use of rules that require the utilization of M&E information.

There are major challenges in working towards an integrated M&E System, not the least of which is the need for TNP2K to be able to access implementation data from the various programmes. Unfortunately, the management of much of the data is still extremely poor. In addition to this, technical challenges related with the integration are:

- Access right of each user (use level of authority arrangements);
- Security system (use antivirus, firewall);
- Format of data (use synchronization with indicator variables);
- Data validation (use data validation standard before it is inputted by operators); and
- Coordination and agreement in the integration (strengthen the role of working group awareness, meetings coordination etc).

Table 5: The Stakeholders and Their Tasks in the M&E Working Groups.

Coordinating Body	Tasks
Poverty Reduction Working Groups at TNP2K	Implementation of M & E program is coordinated amongst partner M & E working group in other institutions by TNP2K and Bappenas
	Working Group on M & E meets regularly to design the system and activities planned for the M & E program in PK;
	Implementation of the plan of activities / components of M & E divided among the Working Group of M & E TNP2K, Bappenas.
BAPPENAS	Via M&E Working Groups to assist in the coordination and facilitation of implementation of M & E activities of poverty reduction programs;
	With program managers through the M&E Working Group plan for M & E activities.
PROGRAM MANAGERS (Kementerian and other Institutions);	Managers of programmes are primarily responsibile for the existence and operation of the M & E system for their poverty reduction programmes;
	Each program needs to have a poverty reduction M & E system to get full information on the implementation of the program
	In matters relating to monitoring, programme managers need to ensure the system is part of the management programme and implement the monitoring activities routinely to generate control information for the programmes.
	Program evaluation (including impact) will be held outside of the program managers; the determination of who and where this information is managed should be agreed upon in the Working Group of M&E

3.9 Task Forces

The purpose of the task forces is to support the implementation of policy recommendations into actions by the relevant agencies. The Cluster 1 Taskforce is located at TNP2K and to date the focus has primarily been around the implementation and scale up of the PKH program.

Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), managed by Kemensos, is a pilot of a conditional cash transfer program that provides benefits to approximately 1,100,000 extremely poor households with pregnant women and/or children between the ages of 0 to 18 in 25 Indonesian provinces. Condition for payment is the use of education and health services. Next year the program will expand to 8 new provinces with the goal of operating nationally in all 33 provinces. Strategic planning for the expansion and institutionalization of the successfully tested PKH pilot can now proceed to become a fully operational national programme.

A roadmap needs to be developed to support the expansion and scaling up of PKH from a pilot to a national program that achieves it goal to improve human capital development and breaking the inter-generational cycle of poverty. The Roadmap will pay attention to systematic planning processes of how the pilot-tested PKH programme can be implemented on a larger scale and achieve broad impact. PKH scaling up requires both vertical scaling up—institutionalization through policy, political, legal, budgetary or other social protection systems changes; and horizontal scaling up—expansion/replication to other provinces, kabupaten and kecamatan.

In order to prepare for the Roadmap, technical inputs are required to assist the UP-PKH unit to estimate costs/resource mobilization needed for scaling up and ensuring adequate budgetary allocations and other institutional issues to be included in the Roadmap so that PKH has the required capacity to undertake each stage of the program cycle effectively and efficiently. Specific capacity requirements for national operations will be identified for: technical skills, training, MIS/IT, supervision, coordination, monitoring/evaluation, physical facilities and equipment, human resources, the policy and legal framework, advocacy and socialisation. TNP2K and PKH have been engaging in technical meetings to develop the strategic directions for the PKH program, and additional Short Term Technical Assistance has been recruited to provide high level specialist advice.

3.10 Secretariat

The secretariat is the executive branch of TNP2K and, as such, handles all relationships with government agencies. The secretariat is sub divided into units (see Appendix A – TNP2K Organogram). The titles of the various units explain their roles; however, they can briefly be described as:

- Planning, Financing and Budgeting – all matters concerned with national budgets – APBN;
- Programme Implementation – the main function is capacity building at regional levels, however, this unit also acts as general trouble shooters for issues related to local governments;
- Data and Information – collects data on poverty and poverty programmes and prepare GIS mapping and the applications for all Kabupaten to access and use the data – a big job. They also maintain the website;
- Programme Support – manages all administrative and logistic functions;
- Publications and Media – as stated in title;
- Advocacy Unit – this rather misnamed unit has the important function of promoting pro-poor planning and budgeting (APBD budgets) at the regional levels through setting up

coordination teams for poverty reduction (Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah – TKPKD). So far only 210 of the planned 500 local TKPKDs have been established and this may reflect the low priority poverty reduction is given by some local governments. The Unit has produced a planning manual (Panduan Penanggulan Kemiskinan), which is still at a rather general/generic level, and they plan to hold a massive weeklong workshop for all provincial and kabupaten planning staff (about 1,500 people) to look at progress and to work out future strategies. This overworked but important unit needs greater attention and resources and will be a priority for PRSF support over the coming months; and

- Specialised advisers (APBN funded) – a group of specialists who provide technical advice to the TNP2K/Vice President's office on such topics as finance and budgeting, rules and regulations etc.

The work of the secretariat is likely to become more intense as work at regional level (studies, pilots etc) increase.

4 Progress on AusAID directed PRSF activities

4.1 PNPM Special Activities

PRSF will take over the contracts and management of the staff and activities of the TA component of AusAID's support to PNPM. This support is aimed at helping the central government develop policy guidance across PNPM sub-programs, including performance measures for its executing agencies.

AusAID had mobilized 7 personnel to fill positions in PNPM related agencies; National Planning Board/Bappenas, Ministry of Welfare/Kesra, and Directorate General for Community Empowerment/PMD at the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), although only three positions remain filled at the time of writing. AusAID, using an independent recruitment company, Charles Kendall Consulting, is currently in the process of filling the remaining positions, the candidates for which will then be contracted and managed by the PRSF. It is hoped that all positions will be filled in October/November of this year.

Once the positions are filled, the PRSF will hold regular meetings with these staff to ensure their integration into the overall strategy, to bridge between them and TNP2K as necessary, and to work with them on the preparation of activities that can enhance their outputs.

4.2 GIZ Social Protection and Grant Agreement

GIZ has been collaborating with BAPPENAS since July 2010 on the Social Protection Program (SPP), which is a joint initiative to improve the framework conditions for the implementation of an integrated social protection system. The GoI has requested further support from the Social Protection Program in the coming years and in particular in supporting the implementation of a universal health protection program and the expansion and improvement of the conditional cash transfer program. These are areas where AusAID have a strong interest in supporting and in the spirit of donor harmonisation it was agreed between GIZ-AusAID to collaborate to strengthen and scale up areas within the Social Protection Program.

As directed by AusAID, GRM is therefore negotiating with GIZ a Grant Agreement to provide PRSF funds to support the Social Protection Program. The key areas where additional funds will be provided are: to support the DJSN Council and Secretariat to implement the Roadmap for Universal Coverage in Health; Support to TNP2K to carry out work in the Health Policy Working Group; Expanding coverage for informal workers; cash transfers for the poor to improve human development outcomes. The current negotiations are for a grant of approximately A$2.3million which will be disbursed between October 2011 – June 2012.

4.3 Special AusAID activities

The PRSF is also tasked with contracting and managing activities requested by AusAID and which do not go through the Facility Steering Committee. These activities include the special PNPM staff and GIZ activities as mentioned above, but also include specific activities of importance to the overall understanding of poverty and ways out of it. Currently, only two such activities are in the process of being approved. Firstly, Pekka has applied for funding to provide information and to conduct monitoring, advocacy and research into the effects of social assistance programmes on largely women headed households. Utilising its range of cadres and membership base of about 14,000 poor women, usually heads of households, in 18 provinces, Pekka is well placed to research into the impacts of social assistance on women headed households and to monitor effects and advocate for changes that will better suit their needs. The other project, that of TIFA, will look specifically at the effects of migration on poverty and will help the families of migrant workers in the management of financial assets resulting from migration.

5 Emerging Issues and Future Directions

5.1 NTT

TNP2K has expressed a special interest in trying to intervene in NTT because it is one of the poorest areas and also because it raises the question of the role that TNP2K could, potentially, play at the regional levels. This is still at an early stage of conception but will probably begin with a series of workshops and meetings between TNP2K and community leaders, local NGOs and local government to look at needs and potentials for intervention. One possibility that could be explored or piloted is the role of TNP2K in the decentralisation or approving/accrediting process of local/regional PNPM type programmes, of which NTT has several, with a view to them being able to access national funds from APBD. Such a pilot could both help NTT directly as well as provide valuable policy lessons for the future exit strategy of PNPM as a national programme.

There is also scope for intensification of the work of the Advocacy Unit of the Secretariat in pro-poor planning and budgeting. A two pronged approach, supporting the delivery of services through better planning combined with national financial support via an accreditation process for high quality PNPM work, could offer scope for both valuable work and for learning policy lessons

TNP2K is often approached by both large national foundations and also private enterprises asking the question, "What can we do to help?" Neither TNP2K, nor any other national agency, is well placed to answer such questions; hence such potential resources are often lost or not used to maximum effect. TNP2K wants to look at the possibility of acting in the role of a clearing house to match private funds with local needs and NTT could become the province where such an approach is piloted. If such a model of a 'clearing house' proved effective, then consideration could be given as to where such a model should be housed in the long term.

5.2 Emergency Response and Food Subsidy

Food access is a priority area for the Government, and TNP2K is developing a special role in response to food access issues. There are three basic lines of responsibility, or lines of defense, to ensure all families have access to food: firstly, to ensure sufficient production, primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture; to ensure the price stabilization, the responsibility of the Ministry of Trade and with implementation from BULOG; and finally the last line of defense is social assistance or cash transfers as an emergency response.

TNP2K is currently/will be soon looking at several aspects of an emergency response strategy to increases in food prices;

- Firstly, the trigger to stimulate an emergency social assistance programme. Current thinking is that TNP2K will monitor the price of the food basket for the poor, and the trigger for social assistance could be an increase in price of more than 16% over two consecutive months.

- Secondly, what type of emergency social assistance would be given and for how long? Would it involve unconditional cash transfers, light conditionality cash transfers or conditional cash transfers or even transfers in kind. There appears to be strong opinions in many sections of government against unconditional cash transfers on the basis that it creates dependence (to be 'dependent' on Rp1 million a year would require a high degree of desperation on behalf of the dependent family) even when such emergency response is

likely to be limited to only several months worth of benefits. There is also talk of the poor wasting resources when not attached to strict conditionalities; a rather over-paternalist attitude not backed by any accurate data.

Because of the complications of regulating conditionalities over a relatively short period of time (possibly only three months) it is likely that a political compromise solution will be found that involves some kind of light conditionalities such as health conditions (attending a clinic, using vitamins etc) that will, hopefully, be relatively easy to implement and to monitor.

- How many people would be entitled to social assistance? The Unified Data Base will provide the names and addresses of the poorest 40% of the Indonesian population; a political decision will decide what percentage of the population would be entitled. The actual distribution of cash would be relatively straight forward, using the Unified Data Base for the names of beneficiaries and PT Pos for the cash transfers. The difficulties in implementation are likely to be the system for managing the conditionalities (a self imposed difficulty).

- The effect on the local economy of cash transfers. Presuming the government decided that the poorest 40% of the population was to receive social assistance then this would entail pumping approximately Rp7.7 trillion into the economy. Although this is not a huge sum of money it might have an effect of inflating rice prices still further. More research needs to done on this subject.

- Once the trigger level is reached, will it produce an automatic response or will it produce a debate in parliament; most likely the latter. Although a further debate might slow up the process, the trigger mechanism at least ensures a public decision will have to be made regarding social assistance in the event of drastic increases in food prices.

5.3 Fuel Subsidy

The fuel subsidy is forever a contentious and highly political issue with big implications for the volume and type of funding available for poverty programmes. The fuel subsidy (BBM) accounts for about 2.1% of GDP (9.8% of total government spending, 2011); that is over four times higher than the amount allocated for social assistance programmes (0.5% of GDP). Although there is some debate as to the extent that fuel subsidies benefit poor people either directly through cheaper domestic fuels or indirectly through stimulating economic growth, it is generally assumed that fuel subsidies are of greater benefit to middle classes. However, a reduction in fuel subsidies and an increase in fuel prices will hurt some sections of the very poor, mainly urban poor who are reliant on the use of kerosene for domestic purposes. Whether the government's raising of fuel prices 'across the board' in 2005 and the subsequent social protection measures was equitable is still open to debate. If, for instance, only vehicle fuel prices increased, but not kerosene, then this might have less direct effect on the poor. Furthermore, if social protection measures take the form of uniform cash transfers across Indonesia as a form of compensation for the poor then the rural poor (who mainly use wood fuel) might be overcompensated leading to under compensation of urban poor.

The benefits of fuel subsidies and the alternative uses to which the funds could be used are the basis for much discussion and research as any adjustment to fuel pricing could release considerable funding for allocation to poor programmes. World Bank simulation exercises suggest that the removal of fuel subsidies could accelerate poverty reduction by as much as 0.8%. However, big debates revolve around whether the funds be used directly in increased social assistance or

community assistance, or would they be better directed at specific economic sectors such as agricultural production or for programmes to promote the expansion of micro enterprises.

The chief policy adviser of TNP2K will be engaged in analysing various scenarios for possible alternative use of BBM funds.

5.4 The Future of Unconditional Cash Transfers

Despite the prevalent prejudice against unconditional cash transfers (Bantuan Langsung Tunai – BLT), do they still have a future role within Cluster 1 household-level programs in Indonesia's emerging social protection system? At present, social assistance consists of four basic programmes: a conditional cash transfer program targeting health and education improvements in chronically poor households (PKH); the Raskin program providing subsidized rice to around 50% of households; scholarship programs providing support to children in poor households; Jamskesmas providing free health services to the poorest 40% of households. So what of BLTs? There are several ways in which large scale cash transfer programs could complement existing programs: as mentioned above, as emergency response programmes for sudden increases in food prices, although even then it is likely that politically acceptable 'light conditions' will apply. Also, if BLT is likely to be acceptable with only light conditionalities then it might also be possible to look at an employment guarantee system requiring households to participate in public works programs prior to receipt of benefits.

TNP2K is currently analysing the past use of BLT and looking at various scenarios for the right balance between cash transfers and types of conditionalities.

5.5 Migration

Migration is not currently a part of TNP2K agenda although this may change over the coming year because of the increasingly important role of migration on the labour market and the income it generates for poor households. In 2007, Bank Indonesia estimated that the total number of Indonesian workers abroad was approximately 4.3 million and the combined total value of remittances from migrant labourers was US$6 billion in 2008. As the majority of Indonesian migrant workers are females from rural regions and come from poor, mainly agricultural families and have low education levels, their remittances can become an important part of their domestic economy. However, research shows that the impact on the household only seems to last for the time the migrant is away, suggesting that remittances are used mainly for consumption with little planning for the future. Furthermore the absence of one parent from a poor family over an extended period of time can have detrimental effects on education and health levels of children despite the increased incomes that might be generated and this might vary according to the gender and status (breadwinner, unmarried adult) of the migrant.

Studies of the use of remittances from migrant workers, disaggregated by sex, by their parent families could help in understanding why remittances do not have longer term effects and may reveal ways in which such families could better use funds for longer term productive usage. The TIFA foundation, funded through PRSF, is about to embark on some research which will add valuable information on this subject.

5.6 Graduation Out of Poverty

How do families get out of poverty. We know there is a very high level of churning and a huge number of people vulnerable to falling into poverty but what about the success stories? What about those who may have been classified as poor two or three years ago and are now neither poor nor vulnerable. Maybe we can learn lessons from studying the factors that made them successful while other families were not. Answers could lie in migration, in work schemes through a PNPM type programme, through a social assistance programme, in good organisation for marketing, in forming producers or marketers associations; there are a thousand ways this could happen and an understanding of the factors or triggers that stimulated their economic growth could supply lessons for policy makers. Such studies would involve all three clusters and could benefit from a sociological approach taken from the perspective of the successful families.

5.7 Gender

A recent gender analysis conducted by the PRSF gender consultant (see Annex 2) found there was a general opinion amongst many practitioners that there were no gender differences experienced in implementing poverty reduction strategies in Indonesia. Reasons given were the parity in boys and girls education, the unit of poverty being used, the household, having no gender, and there was no link between gender and inclusion/exclusion on data bases although there was some positive discrimination in favour of women to be included in poverty lists. The presumption seems to be that by targeting women, social assistance will automatically address gender inequality issues. Despite these laudable efforts to ensure unbiased inclusion, we cannot presume that there are equal opportunities for men and women to get out of poverty and stay out of poverty. Are the graduation strategies or processes for men and women to get out of poverty the same in all situations? Maybe, this is an area where TNP2k can conduct studies on gender issues in graduating out of poverty and ways in which gender risks could slow the pace of poverty reduction.

The 2010 Gender Gap Report from UNDP identified economic participation and opportunity as being the area of greatest inequality in Indonesia. Female workers also received lower wages than men. These factors could have major implications for poor families where the main bread winners are women.

Some current studies, such as that being conducted by PEKKA (see section 4.3 above) will help in providing qualitative data on some of these issues.

5.8 Employment

According to the RPJM 2010-2014, the Government will reduce unemployment to between 5 and 6 per cent by 2014. TNP2K will draft a roadmap for employment, including the identification and development of short to mid-term employment creation policies and development of synergies with existing programmes for promoting employment.

The Roadmap will identify specific actions for each of the following main issues, including specific issues related to youth employment:

- Facilitating School to Work Transitions;
- Enhance the business environment for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises;

- Improve the functioning of the Labour Market;
- Optimize Employment Outcomes of Public Investments (need for more coordination of investments in order to optimize the impact and cost effectiveness of job creation);
- Increase labour demand and supply through job matching including labour mobility; and
- Supporting safe migration opportunities.

The Roadmap will include government programs and private sector initiatives including specific actions for rural and urban labour forces.

Because of time constraints, most of the analysis will be done from secondary sources.

5.9 Regional Initiatives

Whilst the bulk of TNP2K's work focuses on the national policies and programmes, there is also an awareness of the need to create cadres of capable planners and implementers at the regional level who will promote/design better (pro-poor) policies and use of local budgets. To do this TNP2K will develop curriculum and design a training course and follow-up service that can be implemented by regional universities for training Level 3 local government staff in such subjects as pro-poor budgeting, analysis of poverty types, policy brief preparation etc. so they will be equipped to influence their local government's commitment to and action for poverty reduction. Syllabus and activities will be coordinated with other relevant agencies and methodologies such as P3BM.

TNP2K will be seeking support from PRSF in the design and funding of the piloting of such training aimed for early next year. If successful, the model would be replicated in other regional universities.

Such training would also be followed up with a higher level workshop of one or two days for Level 2 government staff and some DPRD members in strategic analysis of poverty reduction.

5.10 The Public Face of TNP2K

TNP2K appears to lack a 'public image', despite it's working mandate that puts the institution at the center of debates about poverty issues and programmes in Indonesia; this is a potentially dangerous position. TNP2K has, and will continue to have, many messages that are of pubic interest and concern and which can add to the transparency of the government's attempts to accelerate poverty reduction. As there is much debate, and equally as much prejudice, about how government should respond to poverty issues, then TNP2K can add qualitative and objective information and argumentation into these debates and raise the level of public understanding of the issues and actions being taken. TNP2K must also pre-position itself for political attacks that will come over the next few years leading up to the next general election; one way of doing this is to prepare its 'public face' well in advance.

PRSF, together with the TNP2K Secretariat, will prepare plans for a strategic study of public relations strategies and options for consideration by TNP2K and AusAID.

5.11 Small Scale Qualitative Research

The TNP2K working groups are looking at 'the big picture', using national level statistic analysis and national level quantitative studies so as to be able to give 'national level' advice on the effectiveness of different policies and programmes. However, there is also a need to look at regional needs, local gaps, special circumstances and special groups which constitute important, albeit minority, aspects of local poverty and which may require special attention and which could also inform policy debates. Such studies could be of special poverty areas such as cattle workers in Timor or contract fishermen in north Java or salt farmers in Flores, or poverty issues such as the problems and potentials for female headed households to graduate out of poverty or the role of village authorities in supporting pro-poor projects and programmes.

Under PRSF there is a mechanism in place to procure and manage grants. It is planned that requests for proposals for small specialised studies or pilots, such as those mentioned above, will be issued and successful proposals to be funded through PRSF.

5.12 Cluster 4

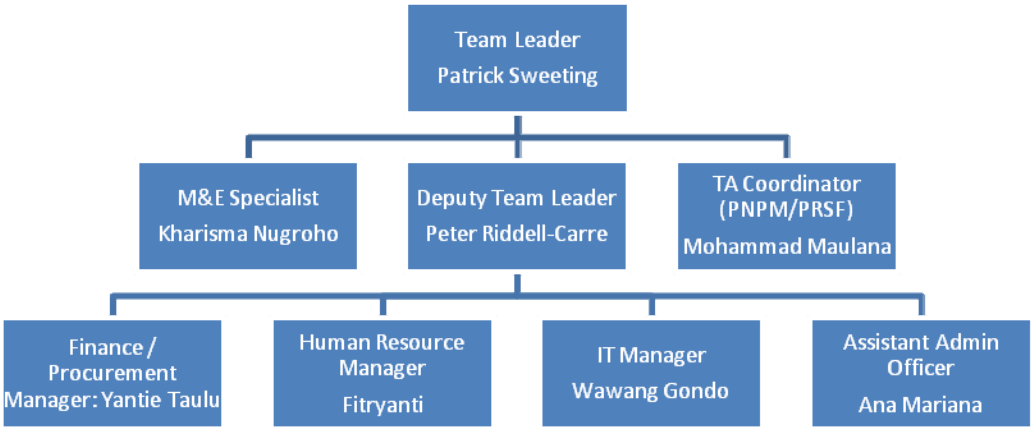
Cluster 4 sectors (water, housing, fishermen etc) is an emerging area but PRSF is not currently involved with this cluster and has no plans to become so unless instructed to the contrary by AusAID.

6 Operations of PRSF

6.1 Mobilisation

There was a smooth transition from the Poverty Reduction Interim Facility (PRIF) to the Poverty Reduction Support Facility (PRSF). The Head Contract for the PRSF was signed on 29th June 2011 and the full PRSF Core Team (see diagram below) were mobilised on 1st July 2011 as scheduled.

PRSF Core Team ("Specified Personnel")



Within the first week a number of key consultation and introductory meetings were held to clarify roles and responsibilities and to provide an overview of the goals and objectives of PRSF. This included:

- PRSF Core Team Meeting: an internal meeting between the PRSF Core Team to clarify roles and responsibilities, reporting lines, goals and objectives of PRSF and how the Facility differs from PRIF;
- Introductory AusAID Meeting: to commence the on-going dialogue between AusAID-GRM under PRSF, clarifying communication and reporting lines, updating on-going activities / recruitment matters from PRIF, and developing an understanding of AusAID's expectations for PRSF; and
- Key Counterparts in TNP2K: formal introductory meetings with the Executive Secretary, Head of the Secretariat and Policy Working Group Coordinator, to understand TNP2K's current and future priorities, ways in which the PRSF team can support TNP2K to achieve these goals, and explaining to the key counterparts the difference between PRSF and PRIF.

Informal introductions were conducted by the whole PRSF Core Team to all staff in TNP2K, and over the course of the first month the Team Leader held one to one meetings with the Heads of the Policy Working Groups and Heads of the Secretariat Departments, to understand their functions, current and future priorities and to provide an overview on the ways in which PRSF can support them. The Executive Secretary presented an overview of TNP2K and their short term and long term priorities to the whole PRSF Core Team, and the PRSF Team Leader provided an overview to the whole of TNP2K

on the additional support that will be provided under PRSF. Introductions were also made to other key external stakeholders and programs, including: PSF, the World Bank, IFC, the ADB Analytical Capacity Development Program, ILO, UNDP, PNPM, AusAID Rural and a number of national and international NGOs.

During the mobilisation of the M&E Specialist it was ascertained that due to personal reasons the incumbent would only be able to commit 4 days per week for the first 4 months of PRSF. This was discussed with AusAID and it was agreed to pay him based on a pro rata rate for the initial 4 months until he commits to becoming full time. It was also revealed that he had a previously undisclosed 2 week on-going commitment with AusAID as part of the core team for the Independent Progress Review of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for HIV/AIDS. It was decided in consultation with AusAID to permit him to complete this final input, so as not to jeopardize AusAID's Independent Progress Review.

Contracts previously held by HK Logistics were novated over to GRM at the end of June, and all subcontractors notified to ensure the seamless continuation of services. Prior to any contract extensions, the scope of services and value for money are being reviewed and re-negotiated (if required).

During the first week of PRSF a full stock-taking of all assets were undertaken, and the assets register updated.

6.2 Management Systems and Processes

The PRIF Standard Operating Procedures were reviewed, updated and elaborated to include procedures for additional tasks which had not been within the scope of services of PRIF such as: activity management, grant management, procurement and subcontracting, and M&E systems. The PRSF Operations Handbook is attached as Annex A. A socialisation workshop of the Handbook will be held with TNP2K in October to familiarise TNP2K with systems and procedures. This socialisation workshop will be conducted in partnership with TNP2K, with the Head of the Secretariat outlining the goals, vision and objectives of TNP2K, and then GRM providing a presentation on the role and function of the PRSF and all the Operational Procedures.

The PRIF had managed to stimulate momentum to create a number of concepts to be further developed into research activities. Procedures and systems were therefore required to manage the design and subcontracting of activities. Templates and procedures were immediately developed and socialised with the Policy Working Group Members and over the course of the inception phase continually refined. Without an established Facility Steering Committee, designed activities are being approved through written approval from AusAID and the Executive Secretary.

TNP2K is a newly developing organization that was established over 1 year ago and has been growing rapidly. New management procedures and processes have been introduced to TNP2K and the organizational structure has fluidly adapted in the dynamic policy environment to emerging needs. It was therefore recommended that an independent review of the management systems and

organizational structure be undertaken to ensure the day to day management, operational systems and organizational structure are aligned and operating to maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Initial resistance to this recommendation was raised by the Head of the Secretariat, however after further consultation with the Policy Working Group Coordinator and the Head of the Secretariat it was agreed that the studies of the Policy Working Groups and Secretariat were quite different in the scope of work and the required skill sets. The former being more focused on creating a dynamic, creative policy think tank, while the latter more concerned about refining bureaucratic procedures and supporting structures. It was therefore decided to initially proceed with an Organisational Review of just the Policy Working Groups. This study has been commissioned through an open recruitment process and is currently underway.

It is likely that a similar study of the secretariat will be conducted early next year.

6.3 Activity Funding

With the start of the PRSF, the activities required by the various working groups can go ahead. Pending the creation of the Facility Steering Committee and its associated institutions (technical secretariat and technical committees) the PRSF has taken on the function of supporting the design and approval process of activities put forward by the working groups. Since the start of the PRSF, seven activities are in the process of being funded to a total of over AUD10 million as shown below.

Table 6: List of Activities Funded/to be Funded by PRSF

Activity	Organisation	Status	Value
Unified Data Base	Internal – managed by TNP2K	Funding approved. Staff being recruited. Equipment being procured	AUD 2,900,000
Evaluation of implementation modalities of Raskin	Survey Meter	Funding approved. Subcontracted	AUD 150,000
Study of Grievances mechanism for Social Assistance programmes	Being tendered	Funding approved. Being tendered	AUD 158,500
Research on prevalence, typologies etc of people living with disabilities	Being tendered	Funding approved Being tendered	AUD 200,000
Quality Assurance of PPLS poverty survey	SMERU	Nearing Completion	AUD1 00,000
Study and advocacy for poor women headed households	Pekka	Awaiting results of AUSAID Canberra review	AUD 2,090,000
Study effects of Migration and use of remittances amongst poor households	TIFA	Awaiting AusAID Peer Review	AUD 2,800,000
GIZ support for Social Protection Programmes in Bappenas	GIZ	Grant in negotiation	AUD 2,300,000
TOTAL			**AU10,698,500**

(Note: this table does not include T/A)

Later this year PRSF will advertise a request for small grant proposals for research and/or pilots on topics agreed between TNP2K and AusAID. This will enable more specific issues and regionally based issues to be researched and will add to the national knowledge being generated by TNP2K.

6.4 Recruitment

During the mobilisation of PRSF the recruitment status and needs were reviewed with AusAID, the Head of the Secretariat and the Policy Working Group Coordinator, and any ongoing or outstanding recruitment matters actioned.

Secretariat: In July the recruitment and mobilisation for the Data Administrator and Business Intelligence / Software Specialist were finalised. A 3 month maternity leave Admin Assistant replacement for Rani Hapsari was also recruited in mid September, to provide a 2 week handover period before Rani went on maternity leave. Currently 21 AusAID funded positions have been filled in the Secretariat. There are 2 remaining approved vacant positions, a Program Implementation Officer and a second Business Intelligence / Software Specialist, however there is no current need for these roles, and therefore no recruitment process has been initiated.

Policy Working Groups: The Head of Cluster 3 was head-hunted, interviewed and has been contracted, and will be commencing in early October 2011. The Cluster 1 Research Analyst recruitment is currently underway and will be completed shortly. The only remaining position to be recruited from the original specifications is the Cluster 2 specialist. The exact skill set required is still being reviewed by the Policy Working Group Coordinator and with PNPM becoming TNP2K's next presidential priority – further action is to be expected. Additional resources and / or re-structuring of existing resources are also potential options following the Organisation Review.

Activity Design Specialist: In response to the urgent need to provide additional support to converting the ideas and concepts from the Policy Working Groups into clear, structured and methodologically rigorous activity designs, terms of reference for Activity Design Specialist were developed, the position advertised and shortlisted candidates have been interviewed. The mobilisation of two specialists is expected in November.

6.5 Short Term Technical Assistance

Before the mobilisation of PRSF, GRM identified a strong Gender Specialist who was approved by AusAID and her availability has now been secured for intermittent inputs over the life of PRSF. Anne Lockley, the PRSF Gender Specialist, undertook her first 3 week in country input in July / August, and developed the Gender and Action Plan (see Annex B) in consultation with TNP2K, AusAID and other key stakeholders. The Gender and Action Plan was workshopped with TNP2K and AusAID and subsequent revisions have been made. The Plan will continually be updated over the life of the Facility and a second input is planned later this year to provided capacity development and gender sensitive M&E tools.

Before the mobilisation of PRSF, GRM identified 3 potential international M&E Specialists who had established track records with developing M&E Systems. It was advised by AusAID that these candidates were not suitable and that an open recruitment round should be implemented to draw upon a wider pool of M&E consultants. A widespread recruitment round was conducted which drew upon established M&E Associations and Networks and the shortlisting and interviewing is currently underway. It was discussed and agreed with AusAID that the Evaluability Assessment and subsequent design of the M&E System would be delayed by a few months and undertaken during the first input from the International M&E Specialist.

After considerable on-going discussions the services of one of the leading Social Protection Specialists was secured for intermittent inputs of up to 100 days over the next 10 months. Tarsicio Castaneda will provide in country and remote technical direction at key points in the establishment of the Unified Database and expansion of PKH.

Sam Bazzi, a specialist on Food Security and Social Protection, was contracted to provide 40 days (20 days in country, 20 days home based) technical advise to Cluster 1 and the Unified Database Working Groups, in particular related to: proposed research studies to support evidence-based decision-making for food security and poverty reduction; a policy brief on the impact of UCT/BLT on household welfare; and technical inputs to the proposed PMT for the unified database system.

In consultation with the Heads of the Policy Working Groups and AusAID a list of key specialist areas for potential consulting opportunities for individuals and companies has been developed. This will be released through open advertisement in key international media sites, to establish a pre-qualified pool of companies and consultants. This pool will then be maintained like a period contract, to ensure rapid recruitment of individuals and companies can be processed to meet emerging needs of TNP2K and AusAID.

The PRSF is currently preparing a data base of relevant consultants, companies and NGOs that can be called upon to fulfill many of the future needs of TNP2K.

6.6 Finance and Contract Amendment

PRSF current budget is designed for a 42-month Facility with a total contract value of A$ 36,275,463 for reimbursable expenses that include salaries, professional fees, program activities, and operating costs. As of 31 August 2011, PRSF had expended A$651,824.

For the Activity Implementation Budget the allocated funds for activities that are currently being designed, procured or implemented is already approximately A$17.6 million (see Annex E).

The total originally planned Activity Implementation Budget was A$15,225,000 for the life of the Facility (2011-2014). However after discussions with AusAID during the mobilization of PRSF it was revealed that the PRSF budget will actually be considerably increased and the anticipated AusAID Activity Implementation Budget for the Financial Year 2011-2012 is estimated as A$12,750,000.

In response GRM have therefore already considerably up-scaled activities to align with the new expected budget, and it has been discussed that a Contract Amendment will be processed after the

first 6 months. In this contract amendment it is anticipated that additional resources and operational capacity and financing costs will also need to be reviewed.

6.7 Status of M&E within PRSF

The PRSF M&E Plan will be developed by the end of this year with technical assistance from an international M&E specialist (currently being recruited). An Evaluability Assessment (EA) will be conducted in October-December 2011 and will provide the basis for development of a PRSF M&E Plan as well as the basis for the development of a capacity building plan for TNP2K M&E functions.

While awaiting the international consultant, the national M&E specialist has concentrated in preparing forms and processes for monitoring both staff and projects/activities to be funded through the PRSF. For example, the submission rate of monthly progress report from staff in the working groups and secretariat is low. Based on discussion with some working group members, one of the reasons is that the form they are using (government form) is perceived as too complicated and some data required is not relevant for a monthly reporting system (e.g. progress on impact of work). PRSF has developed a revised and simplified draft form and PRSF is now preparing the process of assessments of progress.

An agreement between PRSF Finance Unit and the M&E Specialist on unified activity database has improved the activity level data storage, enabling the M&E Specialist to monitor the activities funded by PRSF and retrieve the data for reporting purpose. Unified data will also enable PRSF management to select certain activities for more in-depth analysis or case study.

Based on experience in reviewing proposals from PEKKA and Tifa Foundation, PRSF needs to develop an M&E checklist to ensure that every proposal has adequate M&E sections. A draft of standard reporting format for monthly updates, quarterly reports and final report has been developed and is ready for further discussion with partners. In addition, an M&E mechanism for projects implemented by CSOs has been established. Based on their proposal/logframe, each grantee will provide a detailed schedule of project reviews meetings and internal monitoring activities, in consultation with PRSF. Such a schedule will include: (i) list of solutions/outcomes and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress of partner organization will be the responsibility of the PRSF M&E Specialist based on the project's Quarterly Work Plan. The M&E Specialist will discuss delays or difficulties faced during implementation with grantees so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

The M&E Specialist will provide support to unsure the proper development of M&E plans and in managing the implementation as well as fine-tuning the progress and performance/impact indicators of the projects in consultation with the full project team with support from Team Leader and overall PRSF team.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the M&E Specialist through quarterly meetings, or more frequently as deemed necessary with the grantee. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion.

Annual Monitoring will occur through joint review (grantee, PRSF/TNP2K, and Ausaid)**.** The joint review will serve as the basis for discussions in the final meeting to consider the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated

objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. Further, for grantee and PRSF, the Annual Monitoring will begin to consider whether any actions are necessary particularly in relation to sustainability of project results. For AusAID and PRSF, it will serve as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into this or other future projects.

6.8 Risk Management

PRSF has a comprehensive Risk Management Plan (see Appendix B) which has been developed based on learning and experience during the PRIF. These risks have been rated according to likelihood of occurrence, severity of impact, and overall risk rating. These ratings allow for the determination of critical and terminal risks within the process (which must be addressed immediately and prioritised ongoing) and also those risks that are manageable but will require less direct oversight.

The ratings will also be reviewed on a three-monthly basis with changes (including the addition of new risks and/or the deletion of risks which are no longer relevant) and incorporated into the Risk Management Plan which will be appended to the FSC Workplan. These ratings will be reviewed and determined on the basis of dialogue between the GRM, AusAID and TNP2K.

At activity level, PRSF focus on the risk reduction strategy (that includes prevention and mitigation) starts from the design phase. During the activity design process attention is drawn to considering and reviewing inherent risks and articulating mitigation strategies. During the implementation of activities / grants, regular monitoring reporting will then assists PRSF to manage and track key risks and develop risk reduction strategies.

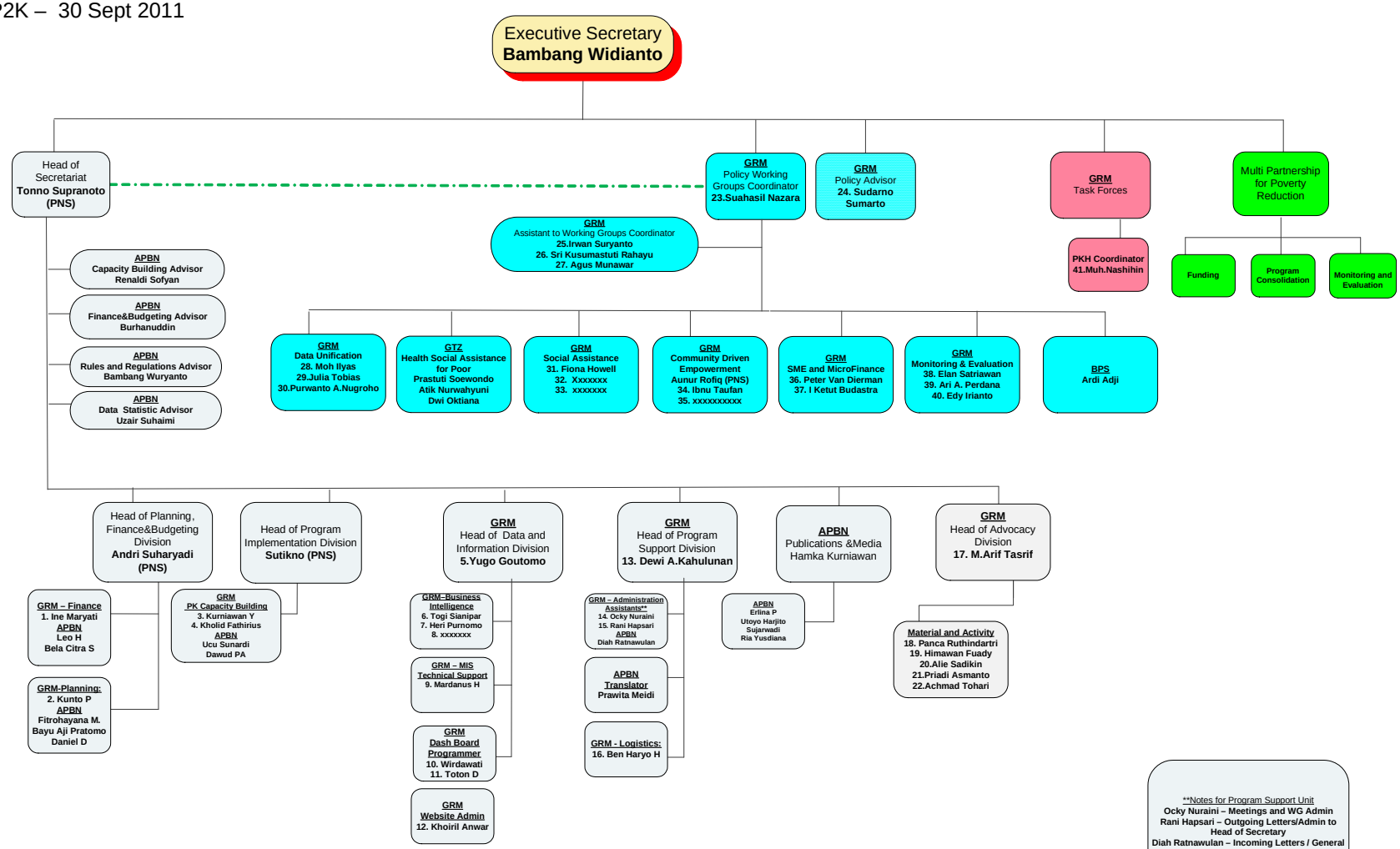
At the national political level PRSF will commission media searches so as to bring to the attention of PRSF, AusAID and TNP2K management issues and problems reported in the media that need to be addressed. PRSF will also commission a study to help TNP2K develop a media strategy that will enhance transparency and build a positive public image of TNP2K.

APPENDIX A

Organogram

Organization Chart

TNP2K – 30 Sept 2011



APPENDIX B

Risk Management Plan

APPENDIX B: PRSF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Anticipated Risk	Impact on Program	L	C	R	Options for Ameliorating the Risk	Responsible
Line agencies do not take up policy or program advice generated by PRSF.	• Improved policy / program advice is not translated into improved programming.	3	4	H	• Monitor uptake and quality of TNP2K advice by line agencies through MEF, address stated reasons for lack of uptake, and inform TNP2K and AusAID management accordingly. • Encourage the establishment of a wider working group by involving relevant ministries/agencies to provide inputs on the working group's proposals.	• PRSF (TL, M&E) • TNP2K
Political and economic instability or interference affects the focus of the Office of the VP and/or TNP2K.	• The power or legitimacy of VP Office and therefore TNP2K as a driver of reform is weakened. • TNP2K lose focus on and / or divert resources from objectives	3	4	•	• Develop and implement an effective public relations strategy. • Monitor political and economic developments for potential impacts on TNP2K	• PRSF (TL, M&E) • TNP2K
TNP2K unable to adapt to emerging needs.	• Sub-optimal and slow response to emerging needs.	3	3	M	• Maintaining flexible approach but ensuring (through consultation) that any changes remain in line with agreed end-of-facility outcomes. • Support regular HR assessments (alignment/re-drafting of TORs) and organisational reviews within TNP2K	• PRSF (TL, M&E, HRM) • TNP2K
Lack of cohesion or relevance of PRSF activities (FSC and AusAID directed)	• Activities do not clearly contribute to the achievement of Facility objectives.	2	3	L	• Develop a shared understanding of the Facility logic and end-of-facility outcomes through the Evaluability Assessment and resulting MEF.	• PRSF (M&E, TL, DTL) • AusAID (for AusAID directed activities) • FSC (FSC

Anticipated Risk	Impact on Program	L	C	R	Options for Ameliorating the Risk	Responsible
					• Develop and rigorously apply activity selection criteria.	funded activities)
Difficulty in recruiting suitably qualified people for high level policy / taskforce / PNPM TA positions, in particular due to excessive remuneration demands outside the ARF boundaries	• Performance of working groups / taskforces / PNPM TA, and quality of policy and implementation advice, is sub-optimal and / or delayed	4	3	H	• Maintain multi-faceted recruitment strategy with targeted advertising with and use of networks into multiple sources of technical expertise. • Continue to expand database of high quality and 'value for money' consultants compiled from all recruitment rounds across all themes.	• PRSF (HRM, DTL) • AusAID
PRSF unable to directly manage staff outputs.	• TNP2K objectives not met due to diverted HR resources. • PNPM objectives not met due to weak line management or diversion of HR resources.	1	3	L	• Continue to implement rigorous, transparent performance management systems • Work closely with TNP2K, BAPPENAS, Kesra, PMD leadership to monitor staff outputs on regular basis.	• TNP2K • PRSF (HRM, DTL) • BAPPENAS, Kesra, PMD
PRSF/PNPM TA or TNP2K resources overstretched due to excessive up-scaling	• Decreased effectiveness of TNP2K and/or PRSF operations.	2	2	L	• Ensuring PRSF human resources are adequate to support the upscale of activities.	• PRSF (TL, HRM, DTL, M&E, PM), • AusAID
Women and people living with a disability or HIV are not appropriately targeted through PRSF activities.	• PRSF's commitment to increased equity for women and other marginalised groups is weakened.	3	4	M	• Engage technical resources to devise specific strategies, to be integrated throughout Facility activity management. • Facility MEF to collect gender-disaggregated data and pay special consideration to people living with a disability or HIV.	• PRSF (TL, DTL, M&E, HRM)
Stakeholders do not respond to lessons learned from Facility implementation	• The Facility strategic direction and management, as well as	2	4	L	• MEF establishes mechanisms for identifying and adopting lessons. • PRSF cultivates learning	• PRSF (M&E, TL, DTL) • TNP2K

Anticipated Risk	Impact on Program	L	C	R	Options for Ameliorating the Risk	Responsible
	partner reforms, are not responsive to identified learnings.				culture internally and actively promotes this (through training as necessary) with all partners.	

Key: L = Likelihood of occurrence (1=Rare, 2=Unlikely, 3=Possible, 4=Likely, 5=Almost certain); C = Consequence of occurring (1=Negligible, 2=Minor, 3=Moderate, 4=Major, 5=Severe); R = Risk level - a combination of the above two assessments (T= Terminal, E=Extreme, H=High, M=Medium, L=Low)

APPENDIX C

Contractor Performance Assessment

APPENDIX C: CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK – GRM'S COMMENTS / SUGGESTIONS

This template is to be used six-monthly to assess the Contractor's Performance.

This draft framework will be reviewed and redrafted during the mobilisation period as deemed necessary by AusAID, with independent assistance, before discussion and finalisation with Contractor.

The Specific Performance Assessment Criteria may vary annually based on the approved Annual Plan, and as agreed in consultation with the Contractor, FSC, or independent reviewers, as deemed necessary and approved by AusAID."

Table 1: Performance Assessment Form

Name:	Address:
Project:	Contract No:
Country:	Activity Manager (AM):
	Reviewing Counsellor:
Activity Manager overall rating of Contractor:	AusAID Counsellor agreement with rating and subsequent payment / non-payment of Performance Payment: YES / NO
Date of this Assessment: / / Date of Next Assessment: / /	File Number:…… Related Documents: ……
Project/Activity Duration: From: / /	To: / /

RATINGS

Best Practice (B): The criterion is met and exceeded; the Contractor delivers the Services with a high degree of efficiency and effectiveness, and pro-active steps are taken to achieve outcomes above and beyond contracted responsibilities.

Effective (E): The criterion is met; the Contractor delivers the Services efficiently and effectively in line with contracted responsibilities.

Unsatisfactory (U): The Contractor does not meet the requirements of the criterion; AusAID needs to manage areas where the Contractor is not delivering; effort is needed to improve delivery of several indicators.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	RATING
GENERIC CRITERIA	
1. Team Leader performance – Quality of overall support to the National Team and management performance in line with services outlined in the Contract and TOR.	B / E / U
Comments:	
2. Other GRM/PRSF Core Team performance – Quality of team performance delivering program achievements as per expectations of the National Team, AusAID and according to the Contract and TORs.	B / E / U
Comments:	

3. Head Office/Contractor responsiveness to AusAID/National Team requests and instructions. High quality standard of communication upheld with AusAID (including accuracy, quality and timeliness of written reports and expenditure estimates and reporting). **Comments:**	B / E / U
4. Demonstrated risk management and problem solving and analytical reporting (including timely identification of potential and actual risks/problems, and quality of analytical reporting). **Comments:**	B / E / U
5. Fostering high quality relationships with stakeholders. High standard of activities subcontracted, reflecting the promotion of program objectives. **Comments:**	B / E / U

SPECIFIC CRITERIA	RATING
6. Achievement of activities required by the Workplan on time and to in line with the ToR **Comments:**	B / E / U
7. (Add specific criteria after each Workplan is approved) **Comments:**	B / E / U
8. (Add specific criteria after each Workplan is approved) **Comments:**	B / E / U

1. Factors affecting performance

AM to record any special events or considerations affecting performance. This may include changes to work priorities and key tasks during the review period, and significant events (e.g. cyclone).

2. Summary of stakeholder comments

3. Overall performance

Joint discussion on the extent to which performance has met the agreed Performance Assessment Criteria.

4. Summary of Ratings **Best Practice (B):** …. out of 8 criteria **Effective (E):** …. out of 8 criteria **Unsatisfactory (U):** …. out of 8 criteria
5. Assessment of Overall Performance against the Performance Assessment Criteria **Best Practice (B):** Best practice rating on at least three (3) criteria and Effective rating on the remaining criteria. **Effective (E):** At least Effective rating for all criteria. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Unsatisfactory rating on one (1) or more criteria.
***A record of the discussion must be sent to the relevant Contractor and to the Director, Agreements, Safeguards and Partner Performance. A copy will be placed on the Contractor's performance file and may be used by AusAID as part of any future contractor selection process.

Table 2: Performance Assessment Criteria Indicators

Criteria 1	**Indicators**
Team Leader performance – Quality of overall support to the National Team and management performance of Facility in line with services outlined in the Contract and TOR.	1. Regular achievement of program budget and implementation targets (and/or adequate justifications where targets have not been met). 2. Useful and high-quality reporting provided in a timely manner. 3. Evidence provided that monitoring, learning, and evaluation is imbedded throughout the program and upheld on a day-to-day basis by Contractor staff. 4. Performance management arrangements in place for Contractor staff. 5. Performance assessed in accordance with Terms of Reference. 6. Induction and regular training provided for all TNP2K contracted staff on relevant cross-cutting and program issues. 7. Evidence of program-wide strategies implemented effectively (gender, capacity development and communications). 8. Evidence of strong working relationship with National Team and stakeholders.
Criteria 2	**Indicators**
Other GRM / PRSF Core Team performance –	1. Regular achievement of activity budget and implementation targets (and/or adequate justifications where targets have not been met).

Quality of team performance delivering program achievements as per expectations of the National Team, AusAID, and according to the Contract and TORs.	2. Useful and quality activity and issue reporting provided in a timely manner. 3. Evidence provided that monitoring, learning, and evaluation is imbedded throughout the program and upheld on a day-to day basis. 4. Good practice program results identified and highlighted. 5. Performance management and agreements in place and reviews held for Contractor staff. 6. Performance assessed in accordance with Terms of Reference.
Criteria 3	**Indicators**
Head Office/Contractor responsiveness to AusAID/National Team requests and instructions. High quality standard of communication with AusAID upheld (including accuracy, quality and timeliness of written reports and expenditure estimates and reporting).	1. Logistical, administrative, financial and procurement support provided to the National Team in a timely manner. 2. There are neither duplications nor contradictions between the policy support and activities implemented by the Contractor and the National Team – activities link strongly to the overall objectives and goals of the PRSF. 3. Responsiveness to reasonable requests from the National Team and AusAID are met to their satisfaction. 4. Procurements conducted in accordance with approved processes. 5. Overall performance evaluation of Contractor staff. 6. Positive result from any financial audit conducted in the assessment period. 7. Subcontracting and activity design in accordance with approved processes. 8. Implementation in accordance with approved activity designs, contributing to Program outcomes. 9. Results and outcomes reported as stipulated in approved activity designs. 10. Priority cross-cutting issues are incorporated into Activities as appropriate. 11. Operational manuals, standard operating procedures, program strategies, and supporting documents are available and used consistently by the Contractor. 12. Proactive approach towards communicating program outcomes regularly to stakeholders and AusAID as required.
Criteria 4	**Indicators**
Demonstrated risk management and problem	1. Regular analysis conducted and reported and used as a basis for supporting decision making. 2. Risk management framework reviewed and updated on a regular basis

solving and quality analytical reporting (including timely identification of potential and actual risks/problems, and quality of analytical reporting).	with evidence of actions undertaken. 3. Emerging risks identified and communicated to AusAID and other stakeholders as required in a timely and appropriate manner.
Criteria 5	**Indicators**
Fostering high quality relationships with stakeholders. High standard of activities subcontracted, reflecting the promotion of program objectives.	1. Documentation of how program is contributing towards and/or achieving program objectives produced on a regular basis. 2. Monitoring, learning and evaluation being undertaken in line with the Monitoring and Learning framework, generating rigorous assessments of high-quality and relevant activity implementation 3. All agreed external review findings incorporated within six (6) months. 4. Consultations with primary partners are facilitated on an annual basis on broad program directions. 5. High-level support provided to National Team in establishing and maintaining good relationships with key stakeholders.
Criteria 6	**Indicators**
Achievement of activities as required by the Workplan on time and to a high standard.	*(to be added following Workplan approval)*
Criteria 7	**Indicators**
(to be added following Annual Plan approval)	*(to be added following Workplan approval)*
Criteria 8	**Indicators**
(to be added following Annual Plan approval)	*(to be added following Workplan approval)*

APPENDIX D

Recruitment Update

APPENDIX D: RECRUITMENT UPDATE

Secretariat Positions Update: 30 September 2011

	Name	Position	Status	Contract End Date
	Program Planning and Finance Unit			
1	Ine Maryati	Budgeting and Finance Officer	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
2	Kunto Prastowo	Program Planning and Budgeting Officer	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
	Program Implementation Unit			
3	Kurniawan	PIO: Capacity Building	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
4		PIO: Capacity Building		
5	Kholid Fathirius	PIO: Capacity Building	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
6	M.Arif Tasrif	PIO: Partnership - Head Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
7	Priadi Asmanto	PIO: Partnership - Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
8	Alie Sadikin	PIO: Partnership - Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
9	Achmad Tohari	PIO: Partnerships - Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
10	Panca Ruthindartri	PIO: Partnerships - Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 July 2012
11	Himawan Fuady	PIO: Partnerships - Advocacy Team	Long Term Contract	31 August 2012
	Data and Information Unit			
12	Yugo Gautomo	Head of Data and Information	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
13	Khoiril Anwar	Database Program Officer: Website Specialist	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
14	Mardanus Hasmoro	Database Program Officer: MIS Technical Support Officer	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
15	Togi Sianipar	Database Program Officer: Data Administrator		
16	Wirdawati	Dashboard Programmer	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
17	Toton Dartono	Dashboard Programmer	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
18	Herry Purnomo	Business Intelligence / Software Specialist	3 months probation starts on 18 Jul	30 October 2011
19		Business Intelligence / Software Specialist		
	Program Support Unit			
20	Dewi Asihwati Kahulunan	Head of Program Support Unit	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
21	Ocky Nuraini	Admin Assistant - Working Groups	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
22	Rani Hapsari	Administration Assistant - Secretariat	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011
22a	Astiningrum Yudaningsih	Administration Assistant - Secretariat	3 months Maternity Leave Replacement	31 December 2011
23	Ben Haryo Himawanto	Translator- Program Support Unit	Long Term Contract	31 December 2011

Working Group Positions Update: 30th September 2011

	Name	Working Group	Position	Status	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Maximum Input
1	Suahasil Nazara		Head of Working Groups Coordinator	Long Term Contract	1-Feb-11	31-Jan-12	180 days
2	Sudarno Sumarto		Policy Advisor	Long Term Contract	1-Apr-11	31-Mar-12	180 days
3	Mohammad Illyas	Unification of Target Poor Households	MIS Coordinator	6 Month Initial Contract	12-Sep-11	31-Mar-12	6 months
4	Julia Tobias	Unification of Target Poor Households	Poverty Targeting Systems Technical Consultant	Long Term Contract	14-Mar-11	13-Mar-12	1 year
5	Purwanto A. Nugroho	Unification of Target Poor Households	Poverty Targeting Data Analyst	6 Month Initial Contract	6-Jun-11	31-Dec-11	6months
6	Ibnu Taufan Kamaluddin	Community Empowerment Based Poverty Reduction	CDD Specialist	Long Term Contract	1-Feb-11	31-Jan-12	1 year
7		Community Empowerment Based Poverty Reduction	Position still to be decided				
8	Fiona Howell	Integrated Household Based Social Assistance Program	Social Assistance Specialist	Long Term Contract	1-Sep-11	31-Aug-12	1 year
9		Integrated Household Based Social Assistance Program	Analyst	Interviews being conducted			
10		Integrated Household Based Social Assistance Program	Analyst	Interviews being conducted			
11	Elan Satriawan	M&E and Accountability Working Group	Working Group Coordinator	Long Term Contract	1-May-11	30-Apr-12	176 days
12	Ari Perdana	M&E and Accountability Working Group	Evaluation Specialist	Long Term Contract	3-Jul-11	2-Jul-12	1 year
13	Edy Irianto	M&E and Accountability Working Group	Monitoring / MIS Specialist	Long Term Contract	22-Sep-11	21-Sep-12	1 year
14	Peter Van Diermen	Microfinance and SMEs Based Poverty Reduction	Working Group Coordinator (Cluster 3)	6 Months Initial Contract	3-Oct-11	2-Apr-12	6months
15	Iketut Budastra	Microfinance and SMEs Based Poverty Reduction	Senior Micro-Economist / Private Sector Specialist	6 Month Initial Contract	18-Jul-11	31-Jan-12	6months
16	Irwan Suryanto		Assistant Coordinator to Policy Working Groups	Long Term Contract	8-Jun-11	31-May-12	12months
17	Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu		Assistant Coordinator to Policy Working Groups	6 Month Initial Contract	20-Jun-11	31-Dec-11	6 months
18	Agus Munawar		Assistant Coordinator to Policy Working Groups	6 Month Initial Contract	1-Aug-11	31-Jan-12	6months

Task Force Positions Update: 30th September 2011

Name	Position	Status	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Maximum Input
Mohammed Nashihin	PKH Specialist Adviser	Long Term Contract	1-Feb-11	31-Jan-12	192days
Budi Hidayat	BAPPENAS Social Protection Advisor	Long Term Contract	15-June-11	31-May-12	115 days

APPENDIX E

Committed Funds Activity Budget Forecast

APPENDIX E: Committed Funds Activity Budget Forecast per AusAID Financial Year

Update: 26th September 2011

No	Item	Activity Phase	Total Budget AU$	Expenditure as Aug11	Balance as Aug11	Forecast				Total
						Sep11-Jun12	Jul12-Jun13	Jul13-Jun14	Jul14-Dec14	
	Activity Implementation Cost									
1	**Facility Steering Committee Activities**		**7,309,580**	**36,667**	**7,272,913**					
	SMERU PPLS11 M&E Study	Implementing		**31,886**		66,385				98,271
	Data Unification Project	Implementing		**4,781**		1,145,219	750,000	500,000	500,000	2,900,000
	Raskin Research Activity	Implementing				150,000				150,000
	Grievance Mechanisms for Social Assistance programmes	Procurement				158,500				158,500
	Disability Research Activity	Procurement				200,000				200,000
2	**AusAID Workplan Activities**		**975,420**	**-**	**975,420**					
	Asean - China Forum	Completed				25,000				25,000
	TIFA - Migrant	AusAID Designing				500,000	900,000	900,000	500,000	2,800,000
	Pekka	AusAID Designing				490,000	600,000	500,000	500,000	2,090,000
	GIZ	Procurement			-	1,300,000	1,000,000			2,300,000
3	**Technical Assistance (for PNPM & PRSF)**		**6,940,000**	**-**	**6,940,000**	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	1,140,000	6,940,000
					-					
4	**Additional Donor Funds**		-	-	-					
					-					
	TOTAL		**15,225,000**	**36,667**	**15,188,333**	**5,535,104**	**5,250,000**	**4,200,000**	**2,640,000**	17,661,771