



ACCESS Phase II

Six Monthly Report

May-October 2008


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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCESS	Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme
AI	Appreciative Inquiry
AIP-MNH	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health
ANTARA	Australia-Nusa Tenggara Assistance for Regional Autonomy
APY	Annual Plan Year
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Bappenas	Ministry of National Development Planning
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organization
CE	Community Engagement
CE/Gov	Community Engagement and Governance
CLAPP	Community Led Assessment and Planning Process
CPG	Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines
CPS	Country Program Strategy
CS	Civil Society
CSI	Civil Society Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCEP	District Citizen Engagement Plan
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (Local Legislative Council)
DSC	District Stakeholder Committee
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FMM	Field Management Manual
FY	Financial year
GMS	Grants Management System
GOA	Government of Australia
GOI	Government of the Republic of Indonesia
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
Kabupaten	District
Korprov	<i>Koordinator Provinsi</i> (Provincial Coordinator)
LDG	Local Democratic Governance
LG	Local Government
LGSP	Local Governance Support Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIS	Management Information System
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MRG	Monitoring Review Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	Outcome Mapping
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PAMELS	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System
PAO	Provincial Administrative Assistant
PC	Program Coordinator

PCC	Program Coordination Committee
PD	Program Director
PDD	Project Design Document
PEACH	Public Expenditure Analysis and Capacity Harmonisation
Pemda	<i>Pemerintah Daerah</i> (District Government)
PGA	Project Grant Agreement
PKK	<i>Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i>
PMD	<i>Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa</i> (Village and Community Empowerment) – Directorate General within Ministry of Home Affairs
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (National Community Empowerment Program)
PO	Program Officer
Rp.	Rupiah
RPJMDes	Village Mid-Term Development Plan
SADI	Small Agricultural Development Initiative
SOfEI	Decentralised support facility for eastern Indonesia
SOS	Scope of Services
SS	Support Services
STA	Short Term Advisor
STO	Senior Technical Officer
TA	Technical Assistance
TAT	Technical Advisory Team
TOF	Training of Facilitators
TOR	Terms of Reference
WSLIC	Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities

Glossary

- CSO : Civil Society Organisations are organised groups or associations which are separate from both the state and the market, enjoy some autonomy in relations with the state and are formed (voluntarily) by members of society to protect and extend their interests, values or identities. Unless specified otherwise in this document, in the context of ACCESS Phase II a CSO includes NGOs, CBOs and other member organizations.
- District-wide : Includes village, sub-district, district level as well as on an organisational level.
- Grantee : An organisation or individual who receives a Partner or Project Grant Agreement from ACCESS Phase II, funded from the ACCESS Phase II Grant Fund Imprest Account. This includes recipients of Partner, Project, and Innovative Grants.
- Target Districts : The districts in which ACCESS Phase II has been mandated to work. These include the original target districts from Phase I (West and East Sumba (NTT); West and Central Lombok (NTB), Jeneponto and Bantaeng (Sulsel); Muna and Buton (Sultra)) and an additional eight districts that will be determined in consultation with AusAID and MOHA following an agreed selection process.
- Boundary Partner : Boundary Partners are CSOs sharing the values promoted by the Program and who ACCESS Phase II will support directly in building their organisational and individual capacities. In line with its guiding principles, the Program will support organisations which are primarily focused on shifting power relations to create greater social and gender equity in local development impacts. These Boundary Partners fall within the Program's sphere of influence (refer to Milestone 2 for more details).
- Strategic Partners : Strategic Partners are those organisations with specialist expertise selected (through a competitive process) by ACCESS Phase II to assist with Program implementation. They will support Program activities such as training, research, baseline studies, evaluation and production of learning materials.

1 Introduction

The Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme (ACCESS) Phase I operated in eight districts¹ in Eastern Indonesia from 2002 until April 2008. ACCESS Phase I achieved significant success in introducing community led planning that mainstreams gender and the participation of the poor, and in strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs). The key strengths and lessons of the Program were the basis for the design of ACCESS Phase II.

The ACCESS Phase II Program and approach is strongly supported by the policy environment of both the Indonesian and Australian governments. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia's (GOI) Medium Term Plan and Poverty Reduction Strategy papers, as well as the Government of Australia's (GOA) 2006 Aid Policy Framework, *Australian Aid Promoting Growth and Stability*, emphasise the importance of building demand for better governance and building capacity of local communities and civil society institutions. ACCESS Phase II has been designed to complement the work of other donors in the sector, and to contribute to the GOI National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM).²

ACCESS Phase II adopts a 'soft systems' approach and the core purpose statement representing the focus of the program is:

“Citizens and their organisations are empowered to engage with local governments on improving local development impacts in 16 districts in Eastern Indonesia”.

The strategic direction adopted for ACCESS Phase II includes:

- ***Strengthening engagement between civil society and government.***
- ***Focus on empowering citizens participation for democratization***, from the grassroots to village, sub-district, district and national levels.
- ***Scaling up impact through working across the systemic issues*** of governance at district level, and through contiguous geographic expansion; ***and replication*** through more directed efforts to link with the GOI national programs, the Australia Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy, and the efforts of other donors.

This six month report outlines progress to date for the reporting period May to October 2008 against the five functional areas and the Program Objectives as determined under the Scope of Services (SOS).

¹ NTT: East and West Sumba, NTB: Central and West Lombok, South Sulawesi: Jeneponto and Bantaeng, Southeast Sulawesi: Muna and Buton.

² Scope of Services ACCESS Phase II – Schedule 1

2 Key Achievements

This section outlines key achievements of the Program during the reporting period:

1. Program approach and strategies that ensure that Program staff and key stakeholders have the necessary information to implement the Program based on the values and principles of ACCESS Phase II were developed.
2. The introduction of an asset-based approach, a key aspect of ACCESS Phase II, has resulted in great enthusiasm amongst the key stakeholders. The asset-based approach is a challenging concept in a country where development support is very project oriented and therefore this paradigm shift is challenging.
3. In the eight old districts, multi-stakeholder workshops resulted in the establishment of District Stakeholder Committees (DSC) - open forums of engaged citizens from different groups in society that are committed to improving governance in their districts, some less formal than others. In each of these districts District Citizen Engagement Plan (DCEP) workshops were held resulting in a clear vision as well as agendas to support better local democratic governance (LDG).
4. Local Governments (LGs) are increasingly taking on board participatory planning for poverty alleviation programs, a strong influence from ACCESS Phase II. They are very supportive of the village mid-term development plans as the basis for all support programs to the villages and they are implementing efforts to ensure that other programs including PNPM make use of the available data.
5. More AusAID programs and other donors are valuing input from the Program and acknowledge achievements related to CS strengthening, community empowerment and our Gender Social Inclusive (GSI) approach. Increased cooperation with other programs and donors is also visible at the local level.
6. The short listed new districts have shown enthusiasm to be involved in ACCESS Phase II, even though there is an understanding that direct benefits to the LGs will be limited.
7. ACCESS Phase II has fostered closer cooperation with several GOI Ministries e.g. the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Bappenas and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment. ACCESS Phase II will continue to foster these relations to ensure that good practice can be disseminated on a wider scale.

3 Program Objectives

3.1 Summary of Objectives

ACCESS Phase II aims to contribute to changes which will empower citizens and their organisations to engage with local governments on improving local development impacts in 16 districts in Eastern Indonesia. The Program seeks to contribute through the following objectives:

1. Partner CSOs are using value driven participatory and inclusive approaches to strengthen capacity and confidence of citizens for LDG.
2. Partner CSOs are regularly collaborating with each other on improving democratic governance at district, sub-district and village levels.
3. Partner CSOs are regularly engaging with district, sub-district and village governments to improve participation, transparency and accountability, social justice and pro-poor service delivery.
4. Government, donors and CSOs are using lessons and approaches developed through ACCESS Phase II within and beyond the Program target districts.

3.2 Achievement against Objectives

The following section describes progress against the Program objectives as well as significant achievements and opportunities arising during the reporting period May to October 2008.

3.2.1 Objective 1

Partner CSOs are using value driven participatory and inclusive approaches to strengthen capacity and confidence of citizens for local democratic governance.

ACCESS Phase II initiated a national workshop on 'Good Practices in Local Democratic Governance' attended by a number of experienced national, provincial and district level stakeholders. The Appreciative Inquiry (AI) methodology chosen enabled the participants to:

- Learn from the experiences of other LDG programs and actors.
- Map assets contributing to the achievement of the objectives of LDG.
- Become acquainted with an asset-based approach early on in the Program.



Poster resulting from group work during the National Workshop on Good Practices in LDG

The national workshop was followed by a 'Training of Facilitators' (TOF) focusing on using AI as the asset-based methodology to be used in the facilitation of the DCEP workshops. The participants for the TOF were selected from provincial and district level champions from LG and CSOs. The participants were chosen because of their capacity to facilitate multi-stakeholder workshops using an AI approach. Gender balance was also a major factor in determining participants. ACCESS Phase II staff

took part in the training to ensure a deeper understanding of the asset-based approach which will allow them to apply this throughout the Program.



Participants in the TOF on Appreciative Inquiry

Engaging Program staff in decision making on the direction of the Program has enabled them to internalise the values and principles as laid out in the Program design, which enables them to be consistent and firm in their interactions with Partners and other stakeholders alike in upholding these values.

3.2.2 Objective 2

Partner CSOs are regularly collaborating with each other on improving democratic governance at district, sub-district and village levels

The preparatory meetings on LDG, the discussions on the DSC as well as the preparation of the DCEP workshops has brought champions from different background together including people from CSOs, LG on different levels as well as community representatives. The asset-based approach has ensured that collaboration to reach their vision is not an outsider-initiated process (i.e. ACCESS Phase II process) but builds on the common goal of pursuing better LDG at district level.

Follow-up plans of the DCEP workshops show that people are interested to look at innovative collaboration with other stakeholders in the DCEP process. The use of AI has shifted the paradigm from a problem-based to a strength-based approach which has resulted in a shared understanding that all stakeholders have assets that can contribute to the achievement of the goals.

The involvement of a different range of CSOs (e.g. NGOs, village based Community Based Organisations (CBOs), member-organisations, networks) contributed to a more in-depth analysis benefiting from the different viewpoints of these groups.

Objective 3

Partner CSOs are regularly engaging with district, sub-district and village governments to improve participation, transparency and accountability, social justice and pro-poor service delivery

In the majority of ACCESS Phase II districts, CSOs are cooperating closely with LG on different levels. There is an environment of trust and acknowledgement that all stakeholders have a contribution to make in the process towards better LDG.

The identification of champions in LG originating from district as well as sub-district level and their attendance in the DCEP workshops provided an opportunity for the different stakeholders to identify specific roles and contributions to be made in the pursuit of LDG.

The participants in the DCEP workshops agreed on a common vision for better LDG and decided on agendas to be addressed to contribute to achieving the vision. Each group of key stakeholders has agreed on follow-up steps to implement their agendas over the following months.

3.2.3 Objective 4

Government, donors and CSOs are using lessons and approaches developed through ACCESS Phase II within and beyond ACCESS Phase II target districts

ACCESS Phase II has maintained its networks both with the GOI on different levels and donors, including with other AusAID programs. Please refer to Section 7 on Partnerships for further information. Increased collaboration and exchange with other AusAID programs could benefit from more AusAID initiated action to build common strategies to mainstream crosscutting issues such as gender, HIV and the environment.

There is evidence that LGs in several districts are replicating ACCESS Phase II's approach to participatory poverty assessments using local poverty indicators as well as replicating the process for formulating the mid-term development plans for the village level. Interest by LGs are also being shown in learning more about the trials regarding the 'Community asset management village regulations' that ensure more sustainable management of the assets and goods contributed to the village development.

Several key stakeholders have shown interest to learn more about instruments to encourage better democratic governance related to public services such as the citizen report cards and community complaint centers trialed under ACCESS Phase I. Replicating these tools by ensuring that community members, especially the poor, women and other disadvantaged groups, participate in and have a real voice will significantly benefit the ultimate beneficiaries.

ACCESS Phase II actively looks for opportunities to contribute to AusAID design missions as well as review of AusAID projects and sector reviews. During this reporting period, we have provided technical input to AusAID (Canberra)'s review of M&E for community development programs.

4 Implementation Progress Against ACCESS Phase II Five Functional Areas

ACCESS Phase II adopts a soft-systems approach rather than using a traditional logical framework approach. A number of logical activities were identified during the design phase based on this system definition. These activities, grouped under five functional areas, describe the role and responsibilities of the Program as well as other stakeholders. The functional areas are:

Functional Area 1: To resource and administer the program.

Functional Area 2: To engage with Civil Society (CS) and local government on the basis of shared values and principles.

Functional Area 3: To build capacity of local institutions (CSOs, networks and local government) to fulfill functions in a decentralised democracy.

Functional Area 4: To support planning and implementation of self-directed development efforts.

Functional Area 5: To promote continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally.

Detailed description of progress against the output indicators and activities for these five Functional Areas for the reporting period May to October 2008 is given in the Progress Monitoring Matrix in Appendix 1.

5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

During this reporting period, the Program's Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System (PAMELS) was prepared in consultation with Program staff, stakeholders and a Management Information System (MIS) technical specialist. Inputs on desirable governance outcomes from local stakeholders and Program staff were instrumental in clarifying Program objectives and indicators and contributed to a revised core statement that was approved by AusAID in September 2008. The new core statement more clearly specifies the ultimate beneficiaries of the Program and what they will be doing differently as a result of ACCESS Phase II.

Discussions with Dr Paul Crawford, M&E Adviser with AusAID's Monitoring Review Group (MRG) and AusAID Activity Manager, Irene Insandjaja in September 2008 were useful in clarifying AusAID and management expectations for M&E. PAMELS has been designed to respond to a soft systems program design by using an actor-centred logic matrix and indicators, an Outcome Mapping approach, continued emphasis on participatory M&E processes and promotion of continuous learning. A Shared Learning Strategy will be finalized in the next reporting period with district stakeholders to support the learning agenda for the Program. For the next period, the Program will be concerned with building capacity and ownership of Program staff and local stakeholders for M&E for the DCEPs and agendas and ensuring that the M&E infrastructure is in place.

5.1 Lessons Learned Derived from Program Implementation

- Consistently applying a systems approach has consequences for the systems and mechanisms of the Program. ACCESS Phase II will apply Outcome Mapping

as a tool for planning, MEL with its Boundary Partners and will take into account the consequences for capacity building (CB) of Program staff and partners alike. The actor focus approach related to this needs specific attention as our key Partners and other development actors are not used to defining outcomes in terms of change to be achieved within themselves to be able to improve their performance.

- Changing the development paradigm from a problem-based to an appreciative and asset-based approach needs consistent efforts in CB to ensure that facilitators, partners as well as staff are confident in applying these approaches.
- Avoiding a project oriented approach in the set-up of the DSCs proves a challenge as most stakeholders are used to becoming engaged only in very structured and formal organisations. Using an asset-based approach, the AI-methodology and focusing the DCEPs on visioning change in the district and self-directed planning to achieve the objectives ensures that stakeholders do not get focused on planning for ACCESS Phase II supported activities but keep a more holistic view.
- Ensuring a number of decentralized offices are operational and adhering to all Program policies and guidelines is time consuming and resource intensive and this needs to be factored into mobilisation plans. Going through a totally open selection process for staff has resource implications in terms of time and money, particularly if wanting to ensure a gender balance and face-to-face interviews. Using a less traditional and more interactive interview process made for more effective staff selection.

6 Sustainability

ACCESS Phase II is consistently applying an asset-based approach ensuring that local stakeholders are the owners and main contributors to the process. The use of AI as a tool to start building on the successes of the past and the assets available ensures that local stakeholders vision the process of change as an inside-out process where development is encouraged from within rather than initiated by outsider contributions.

The focus on building capacity of local facilitators and working with different local actors encourages a feeling of increased ownership of the process and ensures that local stakeholders maintain the efforts and build on the experiences.

The intentional support for cooperation between different stakeholders (government, CSOs, private sector, donors and other programs) and the trust building that is part of it ensures that mutual supportive relations are developed, further enhancing sustainability.

Ensuring that supported processes are linked to government systems and as such institutionalising them within the government processes ensures that they will be applied in the future. Cooperating with LG in participatory planning and development of mid-term development plans is an excellent example.

The Technical Arrangements between ACCESS Phase II and the LGs will specifically address the exit strategies that will be in place.

During this period ACCESS Phase II put a lot of effort in developing a common vision for better LDG. This vision and the agendas are shared by a range of stakeholders who have expressed a commitment to be involved in the drive to achieve the objectives.

Another feature of the Program during this initial six month period is the focus on developing local capacity. ACCESS Phase II trained 37 DCEP facilitators including 21 local facilitators and 16 ACCESS Phase II staff (eight men and eight women). The local facilitators, nine men and 12 women, emerged from the process of cooperation with ACCESS over the last couple of years. They are seen as the champions in their districts and given their track record we are certain they will be advocates for change in their respective groups, i.e. government, NGOs, other CSOs, and in their communities.

ACCESS Phase II is also focused on supporting other programs including PNPM. We are building relations at the national level (within Bappenas, Ministry of Social Welfare, MOHA) as well as at the local level. At the national level ACCESS Phase II will try to feedback Program experiences that are useful for further PNPM development, whereas at the local level cooperation focuses on the use of common resources as well as on discussing mainstreaming poverty alleviation programs within a district.

7 Cross-Cutting Issues

7.1 Gender

ACCESS Phase II is building on the experience of ACCESS Phase I and consistently applying and updating policies to ensure participation of women in all activities. Guidelines are in place to ensure gender-balanced participation in training, workshops and other activities as well as in the composition of training and/or facilitation teams. ACCESS Phase II has also strived to ensure a gender balance in its own team and thereby modelling good practice to our partners.

Gender disaggregated data are compiled and analysed and used to give feedback to Program staff and partners to ensure that sufficient attention is paid to efforts to improve gender equity.

Gender is one of the criteria that is taken up in the project appraisal process for grant applications to ensure that we identify opportunities for women early on in the process of developing the proposals.

7.2 Environment

The ACCESS Phase II Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was developed during this reporting period and outlines the ACCESS Phase II policy, strategies and procedures to manage potential environmental impacts arising from Program operations.

Environmental impacts of ACCESS Phase II-funded activities will be addressed separately as part of the grant proposals submitted by ACCESS Phase II Strategic Partners and Boundary Partners. One of the criteria in the appraisal process relates to potential environmental impact to ensure that we flag potential environmental risks early in the grants process.

7.3 Anti Corruption

ACCESS Phase II has a zero tolerance Fraud Control Plan in relation to the management and operation of the Program. These principles are based on the Commonwealth Fraud Guidelines 2002. All Program staff, grantees and subcontractors are obliged to adhere to the ACCESS Phase II Fraud Policy. All Grant Agreements include a copy of the Fraud Policy as well as grantee responsibilities regarding the detection, prevention and reporting of suspected fraudulent activity.

The Financial Manual for grantees clearly outlines the steps to be taken by grant recipients and ACCESS Phase II staff in the event of suspected fraud and financial irregularities, including the late submission of monthly financial reports.

During the Inception Phase there was an incident of internal fraud, which implicated the newly recruited Office Manager. The case has been dealt with according to the Fraud Guidelines and we are waiting on further advice from AusAID regarding this case.

7.4 Partnership

Partnering and networking with other organisations and institutions is key to scaling up and replicating. ACCESS Phase II is launching more directed efforts to link with the GOI on all levels (district, provincial and national) as well as with other donor programs including other AusAID programs and other interested parties including universities.

7.4.1 Local Government

The positive cooperation between LGs existing at the end of ACCESS Phase I offered the Program a conducive environment to discuss the focus and strategic approach of ACCESS Phase II as well as the potential for cooperation between the Program and the LGs for the next five years.

The national "ACCESS Phase I Evaluation Workshop" held in September in Bogor, attended by officials from the four provincial governments as well as by officials from the LGs of the eight ACCESS Phase I districts and the eight short listed ACCESS Phase II expansion districts provided an opportunity to explain the civil society strengthening focus of the Program and socialise the direction of ACCESS Phase II to the participants.

The ACCESS Phase II Provincial Coordinators have initiated discussion on Technical Arrangement agreements between ACCESS Phase II and the respective LGs to ensure that the latter can put mechanisms for cooperation in place including counterpart budgets or counterpart programs replicating proven success. These Technical Arrangements will address cooperation for the next five years as well as exit strategies.

Several coordination meetings have taken place with the LGs in all eight districts and a number of LGs (Sumba Barat, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, etc) clearly committed themselves to replicate the village mid-term development plan (RPJMDes) process in more villages. Jeneponto district plans to finalise RPJMDes in 71 remaining villages in 2008/2009. The LG also allocated Rp.10 billion for implementing plans of village development from the 2009 budget. Bantaeng has expressed interest to replicate the RPJMDes process in all its villages as they are planning to allocate one billion rupiah to each village for poverty alleviation and village development. In West Sumba

the LG intends to replicate the Village Regulation on Community-owned Asset Management.

7.4.2 National Government

Under guidance from the Directorate General for Community and Village Empowerment, ACCESS Phase II organised the 'ACCESS Phase I Evaluation Workshop' in Bogor attended by: representatives of the LGs of 16 districts; Counsellor Governance AusAID-Jakarta; AusAID staff; a Bappenas representative; officials from Pusat AKLN MOHA; the Director General of Community and Village Empowerment; and PMD key staff. This meeting proved to be an opportunity to inform the officials in the Directorate General (many of them replacing our previous counterparts) on achievements of ACCESS Phase I and plans for ACCESS Phase II. It also provided the opportunity to interact with officials from the eight short listed new districts.

ACCESS Phase II took part in the Bappenas initiated discussion series on 'targeting for poverty alleviation programs' specifically related to discussion on 'Community based beneficiary selection in poverty alleviation programs'.

ACCESS Phase II participated in the 'Coordination meeting on the Role of Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) and Community Organisations in PNPM' organised by the Deputy Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare Coordinating Women's Empowerment and Children's Welfare.

The first PCC-meeting dealt with endorsing the Annual Plan for Year 1 (APY1) and the replication strategy. The second PCC meeting, planned for December, will discuss the results of the assessments in the eight short-listed districts.

7.4.3 Other Australian programs

The following events and initiatives were instigated with other AusAID programs during the reporting period:

- Discussions were held with ANTARA on cooperation in their civil society strengthening program related to the PEACH program in Sumba. Follow-up is needed to ensure that ANTARA and ACCESS Phase II efforts to strengthen civil society are streamlined as the number of potential civil society actors is very limited.
- A process for developing a framework for HIV mainstreaming in collaboration with ANTARA and SADI with technical support from Burnet-Indonesia has been agreed.
- Together with the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health (AIP MNH) in NTT, ACCESS Phase II is looking for synergies in East and West Sumba. A number of ACCESS Phase II trained facilitators are currently helping the AIP MNH in the pre-Musrenbang activities.
- Dr Elske van de Fliert from the Centre for Communication and Social Change, University of Queensland, and currently an STA to SADI's Component 2 Technology Assessment and Knowledge Exchange explored the possibility on ways the Community Led Assessment and Planning Process (CLAPP) in ACCESS Phase I supported communities could help identify adaptive research

needs and help establish collaboration with local teams of the ACIAR SADI project.

- ACCESS Phase II was selected as a site for the visit of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD who undertook a Peer Review of the Australian aid program in June 2008.
- ACCESS Phase II contributed key documents and materials used for developing the Gender strategy for the DIALOG program.
- ACCESS II has been collaborating with VECO, a Belgian NGO, on integrating an Outcome Mapping (OM) approach into the Program. An OM specialist from VECO will present at a training program for staff and local facilitators in November 2008.
- ACCESS Phase II supported Australian Development Scholarships in identifying a key-speaker for the AusAID Scholarship Alumni Conference specifically a person to talk about conflict resolution at the local level in line with the CPS pillar of "Safety and Peace".
- ACCESS Phase II organised an exchange of lessons learnt and experiences with RESPEK-Papua.
- Contacts and regular updates are provided to and received from AusAID-NTT.
- ACCESS Phase II PD/PC attended two Team Leader meetings.
- ACCESS Phase II are making a contribution to the evaluation of IASTP based on our experience in ACCESS Phase I cooperating with IASTP in providing training in four provinces on 'Legal Drafting' for a multi-stakeholder group consisting of government, local parliament and NGO representatives.
- ACCESS Phase II provided technical input to AusAID's review of M&E of community development programs and are expected to provide future inputs.

7.4.4 Other Donors

The following events and initiatives were instigated with other donors and donor programs during the reporting period:

- The PD met with the inception team for the CIDA-funded BASICS (Better Approaches to Service Provision through Increased Capacities in Sulawesi). Discussions focused on lessons learned in ACCESS Phase I especially related to the contribution towards the government planning processes, the gender and poverty inclusion strategy and civil society strengthening. It also dealt with the short listing for new districts and well as the potential risk of overlap given both programs operate in parts of Sulawesi.
- Preliminary discussions were held with AusAID representative Rochelle White and DSF adviser Aruna Bagchee on opportunities for ACCESS Phase II engagement with DSF. In the future there is scope for ACCESS Phase II to be involved in the agenda for increasing demand for governance as well as collaborate on strengthening of local researchers. It is felt that there might be a

need for advocacy from AusAID for ACCESS Phase II involvement once the (new) DSF is firmly established.

- Victor Bottini from the World Bank supported PNPM Support Facility encouraged ACCESS Phase II to document village based success stories as well as try to identify how ACCESS Phase II can contribute to the training of PNPM facilitators given ACCESS' acknowledged track record in training facilitators and women leaders.
- Through SOfEI ACCESS Phase II contributed information to the 'Eastern Indonesia Heads of Bappeda Forum II' held in Kupang with the topic "Information Systems for Development Planning". We supplied materials on the experience of ACCESS cooperating with the Jeneponto district on participatory village planning and developing mid-term village development plans using local poverty indicators. Exchange of information and resource materials is maintained with SOfEI/Bakti.
- In all the eight districts of ACCESS Phase I trained facilitators are engaged as facilitators in other programs e.g. PNPM, AIP-MNH, as well as working with other donors.
- In South Sulawesi, the LG through its crash program for poverty alleviation as well as WSLIC and PNPM are making use of the results of the participatory poverty assessments and the village mid-term development plans.

7.4.5 Others

- Discussions are on-going with Dr. Carol Warren, Asia Research Center, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Murdoch University about the possibility of having a PhD scholarship student include an ACCESS Phase II project as part of the research contributing to the research proposal on social capital, natural resource management and local governance, which will be funded by the Australia Research Council for the period 2008 – 2011.
- Discussions with Professor Kathryn Robinson, Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, on possible cooperation regarding follow-up of their work with an ACCESS partner focusing on Asset Based Community Development is on-going.

8 Risk Management

The Risk Management Matrix developed by IDSS at Program inception has been further analysed and additional risks have been identified. The Risk Management Matrix has been updated and will continue to be updated on a regular basis and will be included in the Annual Plan.

Risk monitoring and mitigation has been integrated into routine program reporting. Data on three types of risks: management; intervention; and development risks will be collected through routine staff reports, field observations and Partner progress reviews. Management risks are those that may affect the efficient and effective management and implementation of the Program and timely delivery of outputs. Intervention risks describe those which could negatively influence the Boundary Partners in bringing about desired changes. Development risks relate to the overall effectiveness of the Program's strategies and the extent to which the ultimate beneficiaries perceive lasting benefits from the Program's interventions. Please refer

to the ACCESS Phase II M&E System Matrix (submitted as a separate document: PAMELS) for more information on these risks and also to Appendix 1 for the management risks.

Significant challenges emerging during this period are:

- The Australian dollar has tumbled 30% since reaching a 25-year high of 98.49 US cents on July 16 2008 and according to the Commonwealth Bank will slump another 15% in the next five months. This drop in exchange rate is also reflected in the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the Rupiah and puts immense pressure on the operational budget of the Program.
- The replacement of core staff within the Office of the Director-General of Community and Village Empowerment, our MOHA counterpart, resulted in a delay in the agreement between AusAID and MOHA on key-documents (Annual Plan, Replication Plan Part A). The fact that all positions are filled by new people still poses a challenge to ensure that a conducive environment of cooperation is created.
- Preparation for the upcoming General Elections (2009) as well as current elections for district heads and vice heads in several ACCESS Phase II districts constitute both an opportunity (how can civil society use this momentum to support empowerment of the citizens) as well as a challenge (many local stakeholders are involved in the activities surrounding these elections) to Program progress in some areas.

9 Program Management

9.1 Program Staffing

The expatriate team, comprising the PD, PC, MEL Advisor and the CE/Gov Advisor were mobilised to the Program on the 1st May 2008, and attended the AusAID briefing in Jakarta on the 7th May. The locally engaged staff were recruited using an open and transparent process, with ACCESS Phase I staff required to re-apply for positions. The Program team is made up of the PD/PC, a Technical Advisory Team (TAT), comprising the Senior Technical Officers (STO) and two Advisors, a Support Services (SS) Team, comprising the finance and administrative staff, and the Provincial teams comprising a Provincial Coordinator, one to two Program Officers (PO) and a Provincial Administrative Assistant (PAO). Efforts were made to ensure gender balance, which necessitated re-advertising positions in some districts. We feel we have a high caliber of staff and staff inductions and some staff training has already been carried out.

ACCESS Phase II did have an incident of internal fraud, which implicated the newly recruited Office Manager. The Office Manager has subsequently resigned and recruitment of a new Office Manager is underway. Recruitment of staff for the new Provincial offices will commence once approval of the new target districts has been advised.

Bruce Bailey, the MIS Short Term Advisor (STA), had a 13 day input in June-July 2008 to assist the Program team determine requirements for Ersula II, ACCESS' MIS, and a further two week input at the end of October 2008 to design the database for ACCESS Phase II. Chris Dureau had a 10 day STA input as the National Workshop Facilitator that was held between 8-11 July 2008.

9.2 Office Equipment

The Bali office was re-furnished, with extensions being made to the meeting room and equipment being procured for new staff. Four Provincial offices have been established with most of the equipment procured. There is a plan to open two new offices in Bima/Dompu and Kupang following the results of the district assessments. These offices will open during the next reporting period.

An IT technician has been sub-contracted to assist ACCESS Phase II support the SS team and Provincial Teams in the field. A new server has been provided by IDSS to provide greater IT security and back-up.

9.3 Grant Management

The Grant Management System (GMS), including grant procedures and forms, from Phase I has been reviewed and revised based on the new grant categories under Phase II.

Project and Partner Grants Agreements (PGAs) have been drafted and approved by AusAID. A number of project grants have been issued during this reporting period in support of the DCEP process (refer to Appendix 2).

In order to comply with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (CPGs), services for Partner Grant Agreements will need to be tendered. As many of the services will depend on the outcome of the DCEP workshops which were finalized in the eight ACCESS Phase I districts at the end of this reporting period and which will be carried out in the eight new districts during the next reporting period, there have been no tenders issued for strategic partners during this reporting period. It is anticipated that the tender and disbursement of Partner Grants will be delayed beyond the schedule that was initially envisaged in the APY1.

Appendix 1: Progress Monitoring Matrix

Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
<p>Functional Area 1</p> <p>ACCESS is implementing and updating its systems and guidelines for effective resourcing and program administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Operations Handbook (POH) and Program Strategic Framework updated annually to respond to contextual changes and lessons learnt Quality reports to AusAID are delivered in timely manner Usage of upgraded ACCESS Website Activities to promote good environmental practice internally and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices established and staff recruited POH, Field Management Manual and Program strategies reviewed and revised Milestones, monthly and 6-monthly report submitted; Review design of website 	<p>Program has established one head and four provincial offices, all staffed by qualified personnel. Systems and procedures are in place to ensure effective and efficient program management.</p> <p>ACCESS Phase II main strategies, frameworks and plans are being developed with input from the main stakeholders. Some have been finalized (e.g. MEL framework and system, security plan, communications strategy, environmental management plan, fraud control plan, child protection policy) whereas others are in draft form and will be finalized during the next period (ACCESS approach, CB strategy, GSI strategy, etc) based on input from local stakeholders and supporting the implementation of the DCEPs..</p> <p>Three Milestones (Grant Imprest Management Manual, Program Operations Handbook and Draft Annual Plan Year 1) and other contractual documents (Strategy for PAF development, Security Plan, Replication Plan A) submitted on time and approved by AusAID.</p> <p>Technical requirements for upgrade of the website determined.</p> <p>Environmental Management Plan developed and socialized amongst staff. Environmental posters developed for the office with main</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of districts are currently in the process of preparing for Pilkada (District level elections), creating challenges in both the process (where a number of stakeholders will be fully engaged and therefore busy with the election process) as well as outcomes (there may be a need to establish new contacts and intensify socialisation of ACCESS Phase II) Preparation for the general elections are on-going and may cause delays due to unavailability of various stakeholders and community members

Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
	<p>with partner CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to promote HIV mainstreaming internally and with partner CSOs Number of grants by type 		<p>message of reducing resource use.</p> <p>Joint HIV mainstreaming workshop planned with ANTARA, SADI and ACCESS Phase II facilitated by Burnet-Indonesia. This had to be postponed until the next reporting period due to the Team Leader's meeting being called in September.</p> <p>Seven Project Grants approved and PGAs issued.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuating exchange rate adversely impacts on project trust account budget plans and operational budgets Further terrorist acts or social unrest in Indonesia
<p>Functional Area 2</p> <p>ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and local governments to implement the Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 DCEP Plans developed in line with ACCESS values and frameworks and annually reviewed DSC functioning in 16 districts with CS, local government and private sector participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level workshop for key stakeholders Conduct DCEP workshops in eight districts Selection of DSC in eight districts 	<p>National key-stakeholder workshop held to build on experiences contributing to Local Democratic Governance.</p> <p>A number of multi-stakeholder meetings held in each (old district) with participants from government, CSOs including NGOs and private sector.</p> <p>Eight DCEP workshops held as planned in this period resulting in clear vision and agendas for the eight Phase I districts. Eight new districts have been short listed (Replication Plan A) and assessment methodology has been developed.</p> <p>DSCs established in eight old districts – some formal, some informal – as forums to exchange ideas and lend moral support to the implementation of the agendas from the DCEP workshops. Discussions on-going within the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government and Local CSO grant recipients from current ACCESS Phase I locations do not support changes to the design Communities and CSOs do not have the capacity to develop grant proposals following the Operating Guidelines Partners do not meet their progress reporting and

Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short listing of new districts • In-depth assessment of new districts • Training of Facilitators in CSI methodology • TOF in asset based assessment 	<p>forums to agree on role, function and responsibility.</p> <p>Due to delays with the endorsement of the Replication Plan A and the APY1 by MOHA, some activities, such as the assessments in the new districts and training in CSI methodology have been delayed until the next reporting period. Some preparatory work on the CSI methodology was undertaken this reporting period</p> <p>A TOF in Appreciate Inquiry approach undertaken.</p>	<p>financial reporting requirements</p>
<p>Functional Area 3</p> <p>ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 District Capacity Building Plans developed with local CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop methodology for CB assessment • Identify potential Strategic Partners 	<p>CB Framework drafted and being discussed.</p> <p>A Shared Learning assessment (using outcome mapping) as well as the individual CB plans per district will be further developed based on the results of the DCEP workshops and the chosen agendas.</p> <p>Potential Strategic partners briefed on direction and focus of ACCESS Phase II and the process of deciding on the CB focus.</p> <p>Tender process being developed to ensure an open and transparent process according to the guidelines. However requirements under CPGs means that the time taken to develop the tender process and documents is taking longer than anticipated.</p>	

Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of CB activities conducted • Number and % of male/female trainers/facilitators involved in workshops and training activities • Number of training days by gender • Number of people with improved facilitation skills through ACCESS supported training • Satisfaction rating of participants in CB activities by gender 		<p>CB activities undertaken include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop using AI: 1 • TOF for DCEP using AI: 1 • DCEP Workshops: 8 <p>Two National facilitators (one male and one female) facilitating the national workshop.</p> <p>30 Local facilitators (17 women and 13 men) involved in facilitation of 8 DCEPs.</p> <p>222 Training days delivered (120 to women and 102 to men).</p> <p>37 facilitators (20 women and 17 men - including nine male and 12 female local facilitators and eight male and eight female ACCESS staff) trained to facilitate DCEP workshops and capable of applying AI approach for district workshops.</p> <p>New database being developed and rating will be integrated in the system.</p>	
<p>Functional Area 4</p> <p>ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of villages using revised CLAPP process in each district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of CLAPP methodology and tools 	<p>The LG of Jeneponto has finalised mid-term development plans in another 10 villages financed with APBD money as part of a previous agreement with ACCESS Phase I. Revision of CLAPP methodology underway.</p>	

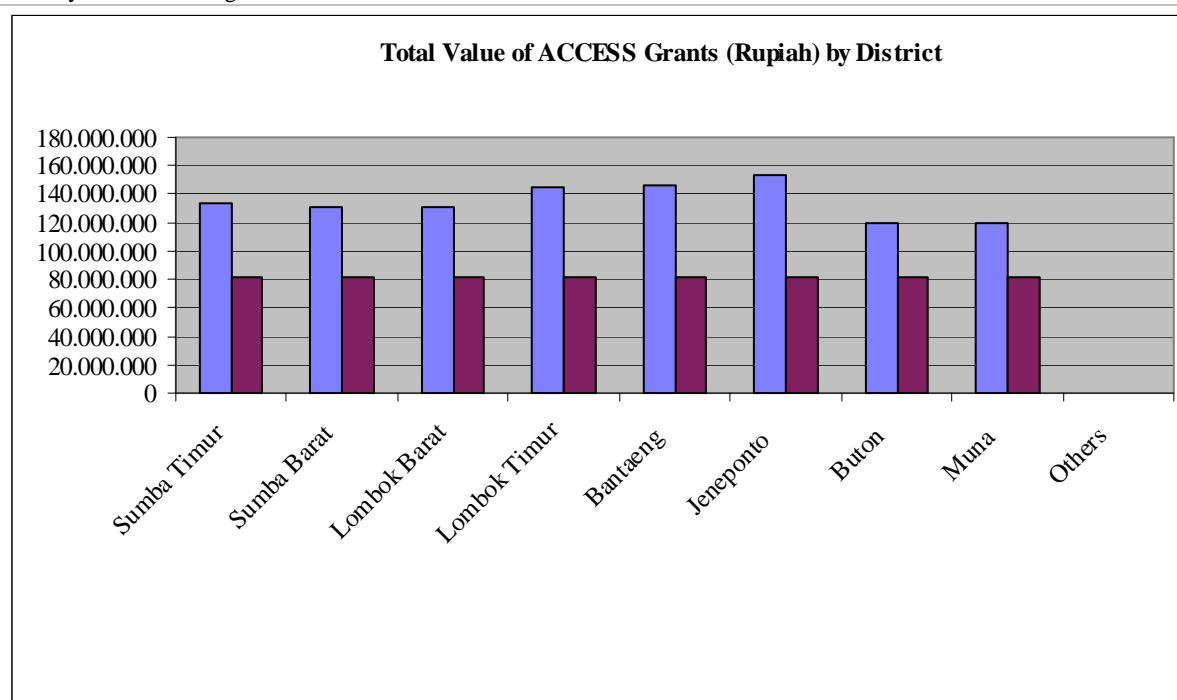
Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local facilitators (male and female) trained to facilitate the revised CLAPP methodology in each district • Number of grants for village activities issued this period • Number of beneficiaries in village level activities by gender and socio-economic status 		<p>No district based grant activities planned this reporting period</p> <p>No district based grant activities planned this reporting period</p> <p>No district based grant activities planned this reporting period</p>	
<p>Functional Area 5</p> <p>ACCESS is promoting continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular gender and poverty disaggregated data is accumulated and analysis is prepared and discussed with CSO and GOI stakeholders • Activities to engage stakeholders in ACCESS Phase II M&E activities • Annual DSC review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network with PNPM • Participate in DSF and SOfEI forums • Engage with HIV-AIDS program • Review and refine learning 	<p>ACCESS Phase II continuously collects gender disaggregated data; for the current period no activities related to analysis and feed-back planned.</p> <p>On-going interaction with other donors, other programs as well as AusAID programs (refer to section 7 for more details).</p> <p>Review planned next reporting period.</p>	

Outputs (against 5 functional areas)	Output indicators	Activities planned this period	Progress this period	Current Management Risks
	<p>of DCEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons generated from ACCESS Phase II M&E processes are shared with CSO partners, GOI stakeholders and donors • Changes in Program approaches and policies based on lessons learnt • Action research activities • Activities to promote replication and scaling up 	<p>strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities for lessons learned sharing 	<p>Initial strategies developed based on ACCESS Phase I experience. Further development and adjustments will be done based on experiences.</p> <p>On-going interaction with other donors, other programs as well as AusAID programs.</p> <p>Not planned.</p>	

Appendix 2: Grant Allocation by District and Grant Type

District	Grants In Progress	Completed Grants*	Total
	Value (Rp.)	Value (Rp.)	Value (Rp.)
Sumba Timur	133.143.560	81.682.625	214.826.185
Sumba Barat	131.033.560	81.682.625	212.716.185
Lombok Barat	130.138.560	81.682.625	211.821.185
Lombok Tengah	145.278.560	81.682.625	226.961.185
Bantaeng	146.688.560	81.682.625	228.371.185
Jenepono	152.983.560	81.682.625	234.666.185
Buton	118.908.560	81.682.625	200.591.185
Muna	118.908.560	81.682.625	200.591.185
Others	0	0	0
Grand Totals	1.077.083.480	653.461.000	1.730.544.480

*This is the grant for the National workshop attended by stakeholders from all districts. The total grant value has been divided evenly between the eight current ACCESS Phase II districts



All grants issued in this reporting period were Project Grants.

Appendix 3: Six monthly Funding Estimates

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSED & ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
May 2008 - April 2009**

Rp7.000

PERIOD		GRANT TYPE			TOTAL
MONTHS	SEMESTER	PARTNER GRANTS	PROJECT GRANTS	INNOVATIVE GRANTS	
May-Oct'08 <i>(disbursed)</i>	1	\$0	\$218.139	\$0	\$218.139
Nov'08-Apr'09 <i>(Estimate Expenditure)</i>	2	\$332.966	\$121.253	\$80.000	\$534.219
GRAND TOTAL		\$332.966	\$339.392	\$80.000	\$752.358

Appendix 4: Documents Produced this Reporting Period

The following reports and documents were produced during the reporting period May to October 2008:

- Milestone 1: Program Imprest Account Manual
- Milestone 2: Program Operations Handbook
- Milestone 3: Annual Plan 1
- Replication Plan A
- Strategy for Preparing the Performance Assessment Framework
- Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System
- Monthly Report (commencing September 2008)
- Financial Irregularities Table (August and September 2008)
- Minutes of PCC meeting
- ACCESS Phase II Field Management Manual (internal distribution only)
- Fraud Control Plan
- Communications Strategy
- Environmental Management Plan
- ACCESS Phase II Child Protection Policy
- Risk Management Strategy
- Draft Capacity Building Framework
- Draft Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy
- Draft Contract Amendment 1