



ACCESS Phase II


Six Monthly Report

November 2009 - March 2010

www.access-indo.or.id
ACCESS

Disclaimer

This report describes the services performed by IDSS Pty Ltd and undertaken by the ACCESS Phase II team in accordance with the Scope of Services agreed in contract 45746 between IDSS Pty Ltd and AusAID. This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of AusAID as required for ongoing planning and implementation needs. The report is subject to, and issued in connection with, the provisions of the agreement between IDSS Pty Ltd and AusAID. IDSS Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party. The content of this report, and the recommendations made, may be used as required in accordance with Program needs.

| DOCUMENT CONTROL | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|--------|----|---------|
|  | | | | | |
| Rev No. | Date | Revision Details | Author | QA | Approve |
| 0 | 31/03/10 | Final document for submission | NJF | ST | PGB |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

IDSS

Level 12, 60 Albert Road
South Melbourne, VIC, 3205
AUSTRALIA
Tel: 61 3 8683 1457
Fax: 61 3 8683 1599

ACCESS Phase II

Jl. Bet Ngandang 1, No.1 xx
Sanur, 80033
Bali
INDONESIA
Tel: 62 361 288 428
Fax: 62 361 287 509

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary..... | 1 |
| 1 Introduction | 6 |
| 2 Program Objectives | 8 |
| 2.1 Summary of Objectives | 8 |
| 2.2 Achievement against Objectives | 8 |
| 2.2.1 Objective 1..... | 8 |
| 2.2.2 Objective 2..... | 10 |
| 2.2.3 Objective 3..... | 12 |
| 2.2.4 Objective 4..... | 17 |
| 3 Implementation Progress against Five Functional Areas..... | 20 |
| 3.1 Functional Area 1: To resource and administer the program. | 21 |
| 3.2 Functional Area 2: To engage with CS and Local Government on the basis of shared values and principles. | 21 |
| 3.3 Functional Area 3: To build capacity of local institutions to fulfil functions in a decentralised democracy..... | 23 |
| 3.4 Functional Area 4: To support planning and implementation of self-directed development efforts. | 26 |
| 3.5 Functional Area 5: To promote continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally. | 27 |
| 4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | 28 |
| 4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation | 28 |
| 4.2 Lessons Learned Derived from Program Implementation | 29 |
| 5 Sustainability..... | 30 |
| 6 Cross-Cutting Issues..... | 31 |
| 6.1 Gender Equity | 31 |
| 6.2 Environment | 31 |
| 6.3 Anti-Corruption | 32 |
| 6.4 Partnership | 33 |
| 7 Risk Management..... | 34 |
| 8 Program Management | 36 |
| 8.1 Program Staffing | 36 |
| 8.2 Grant Management | 36 |
| 8.2.1 Grants Processing..... | 36 |
| 8.2.2 Grants Expenditure..... | 37 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Commitments from different stakeholders to implement action plans..... | 13 |
| Table 2: Government Funds Leveraged by ACCESS in CB in Bantaeng..... | 14 |
| Table 3: Government Funds Leveraged for Village Development in Bantaeng..... | 15 |
| Table 4: Task Notes Issued | 23 |
| Table 5: CB Activities undertaken by ACCESS and Strategic Partners..... | 24 |
| Table 7: Risks Identified Nov 2009-March 2010 | 35 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: ACCESS Structure and Framework..... | 7 |
| Figure 2: Grants Processing This Reporting Period..... | 37 |
| Figure 3: Grants Processing to Date..... | 37 |
| Figure 4: Allocated Funds against the Budget | 39 |

Appendices

| | |
|--|---|
| Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms..... | 1 |
| Appendix 2: Progress Monitoring Matrix | 1 |
| Appendix 3: Six monthly Funding Estimates..... | 1 |
| Appendix 4: Documents Produced this Reporting Period | 1 |
| Appendix 5: PGAs Issued this Reporting Period..... | 1 |

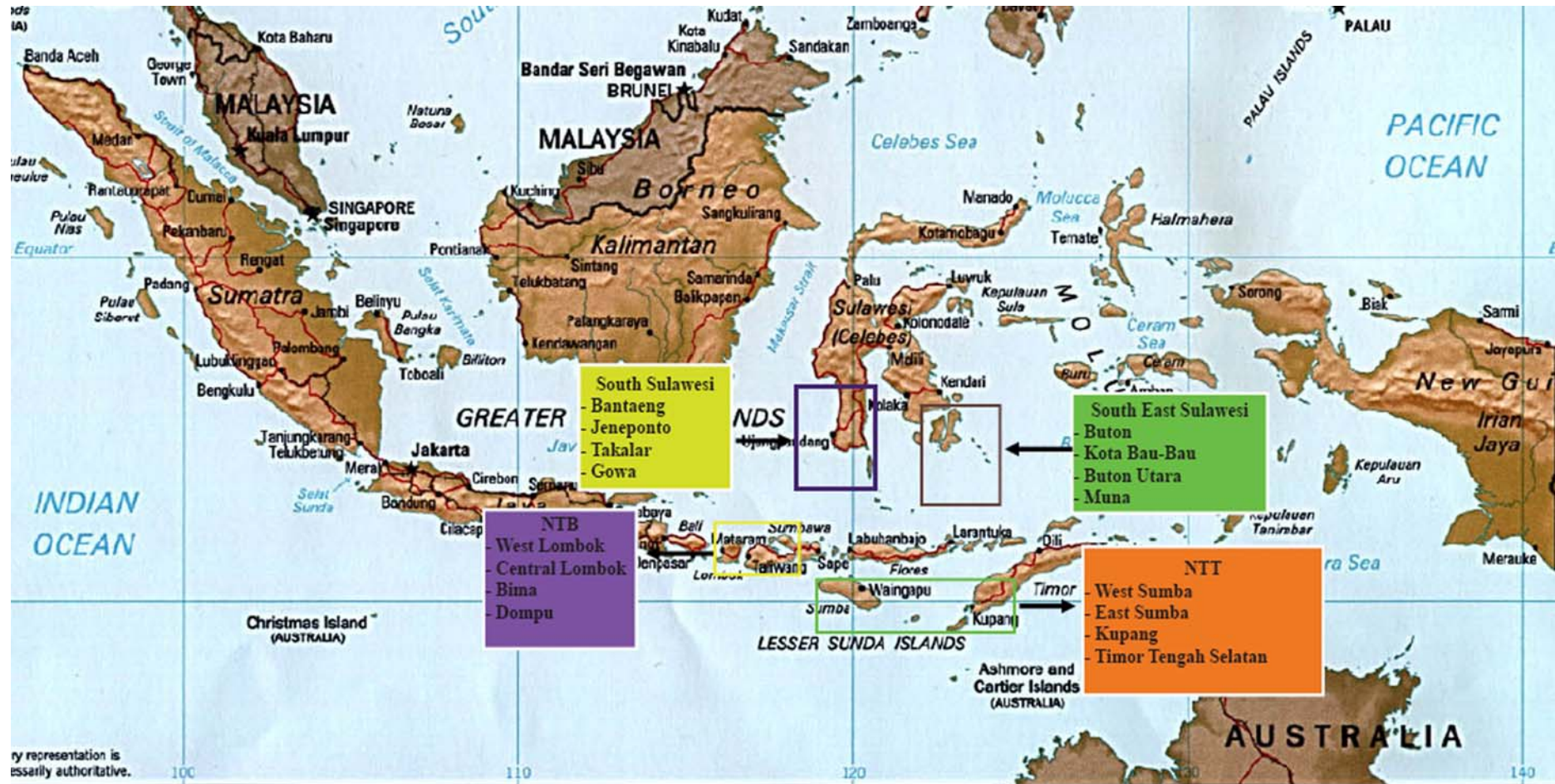
Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|------------------|---|
| ACCESS | Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme Phase II |
| ADD | <i>Alokasi Dana Desa</i> (Village Budget Allocation) |
| AI | Appreciative Inquiry |
| AIPD | Australian Indonesian Partnership for Decentralisation |
| AIP-MNH | Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health |
| ANTARA | Australia-Nusa Tenggara Assistance for Regional Autonomy |
| APBD | <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i> (District Income and Expenditure Budget) |
| APBN | <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Nasional</i> (National Income and Expenditure Budget) |
| APY | Annual Plan Year |
| AUD | Australian Dollar |
| AusAID | Australian Agency for International Development |
| BaKTI | <i>Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia</i> (Eastern Indonesia Learning Exchange) |
| Bappeda | Regional Development Planning Agency |
| Bappenas | Ministry of National Development Planning |
| BASICS | Better Approaches to Service Provision through Increased Capacities in Sulawesi |
| BPM | <i>Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (Community Empowerment Body) |
| BPMPD | <i>Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan</i> (Community and Government Empowerment Body) |
| <i>Desa</i> | Village |
| BUMDes | <i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village Owned Enterprises) |
| CAHHF | China-Australia Integrated Health and HIV/AIDs Facility |
| CB | Capacity Building |
| CBO | Community-based Organisation |
| CDST | Community Development Snapshot |
| CE | Community Engagement |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CLAPP | Community Led Action Participatory Process |
| CLM | Coordination and Learning Meeting |
| CPS | Country Program Strategy |
| CS | Civil Society |
| CSI | Civil Society Index |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DCEP | District Citizen Engagement Plan |
| DPRD | <i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (Local Legislative Council) |
| DSC | District Stakeholder Committee |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| <i>Forum KTI</i> | <i>Forum Kawasan Timor Indonesia</i> (Eastern Indonesia Forum) |
| FMM | Field Management Manual |
| GAC | Governance Anti-Corruption |
| GOA | Government of Australia |
| GOI | Government of the Republic of Indonesia |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| GPI | Gender and Poverty Inclusion |
| GSI | Gender and Social Inclusion |
| IAFCP | Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| <i>Kabupaten</i> | District |
| <i>Korprov</i> | <i>Koordinator Provinsi</i> (Provincial Coordinator) |
| KPM | <i>Kader Pengembangan Masyarakat</i> (Community Development Cadre) |
| LDG | Local Democratic Governance |
| LGSP | Local Governance Support Project |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MOHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MRG | Monitoring Review Group |
| Musrenbang | <i>Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Development Planning Process) |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NTB | Nusa Tenggara Barat |
| NTT | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute |
| ODST | Organisational Development Snapshot Tool |
| OH&S | Occupational Health and Safety |
| OM | Outcome Mapping |
| OMST | Outcome Mapping Snapshot Tool |
| Oxfam GB | Oxfam Great Britain |
| P2K | <i>Program Pengembangan Kecamatan</i> (Sub-District Development Program) |
| P2SPP | <i>Program Pengembangan Sistem Pembangunan Partisipatif</i> |
| P3B | Pro-Poor Planning and Budgeting |
| PABAM | <i>Pendidikan Alternatif Anak dan Masyarakat</i> (Alternative Learning for Children and Adults) |
| PAMELS | Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System |
| PC | Program Coordinator |
| PCC | Program Coordination Committee |
| PD | Program Director |
| PDD | Project Design Document |
| <i>Pemda</i> | <i>Pemerintah Daerah</i> (District Government) |
| PGA | Project Grant Agreement |
| PKK | <i>Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i> (Family Empowerment and Prosperity) |
| 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) |
| PNPM-MP | <i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat - Mandiri Pedesaan</i> |
| PO | Program Officer |
| Rp. | Rupiah |
| RPJMDes | <i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa</i> (Village Mid-Term Development Plan) |
| SBA | Strength-based Approach |

| | |
|------|---|
| SKPD | <i>Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah</i> (Technical Units within each district) |
| 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 |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| TTS | <i>Timor Tengah Selatan</i> |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |

ACCESS Phase II Program Location



Executive Summary

During the reporting period November 2009 to March 2010, the Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme Phase II (ACCESS)¹ had the following main achievements:

- **The Government of Australia (GOA) and Government of Indonesia (GOI) determine that ACCESS is performing well.**

An Independent Progress Review (IPR) was conducted in January 2010². The IPR team concluded that *“ACCESS is being implemented in accord with AusAID’s design and the Scope of Services, including the use of specified approaches. Implementation was found to be broadly on track, with evidence that the four program objectives are being achieved. Further, the IPR team noted emerging evidence of impact as defined in the statement of core purpose. Of particular note was the shared commitment among partner CSOs, Local Government representatives, community members and the implementing team. The apparent ‘ownership’ fostered among program stakeholders is likely to be a key element in the program’s sustainability. The IPR team formed the view that the program is coherent with, and can contribute significantly to, AusAID’s broader strategy”*³.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) through the Director-General for Community and Village Empowerment (PMD) extended its appreciation for the work that ACCESS is doing by endorsing the request from two new districts, Sumba Barat Daya and Sumba Tengah, to replicate the unification of the district-wide planning processes being done in the ACCESS target districts in Sumba. This replication will include ensuring linkages between bottom-up and top-down planning with all stakeholders involved. The initial planning in all 140 villages and kelurahan in the two new districts will be taken up to sub-district and district-levels. ACCESS has put in an official request to AusAID to support the replication and AusAID is currently looking at resourcing alternatives.

The PMD also extended its appreciation and support for the work ACCESS is doing in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) to support the provincial movement on integrated village development, ‘Gerakan Terpadu Pembangunan Desa’ (GERDUBANGDES), and more specifically through the GERDU CERDAS movement, which is trying to share smart practices in different sectors through village forums.

AusAID’s recognition of ACCESS best practice in fraud control triggered a request to the Program to contribute to a study by the AusAID Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) Unit as contribution to the work of U4⁴ on NGO corruption.

¹ For brevity and ease of reading ‘ACCESS Phase II’ will be referred to as ‘ACCESS’ throughout the report.

² The IPR team included four evaluators comprising three independent consultants (M&E specialist, local governance specialist, community participation specialist) and an AusAID representative and there was also an accompanying MOHA representative.

³ Crawford, Suhirman, Ebbinghaus, van Hooft 2010 “Independent Progress Review Draft Report” p.6.

⁴ The U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre assists donor practitioners in more effectively addressing corruption challenges through their development support. U4 serves eight development agencies: Norad (Norway), DFID (UK), CIDA (Canada), GTZ (Germany), MinBuZa (the Netherlands), Sida (Sweden), BTC (Belgium) and AusAID (Australia) by providing resources and services

ACCESS provided a paper outlining our existing practices and ongoing challenges in preventing fraud and engaging with civil society (CS).

- **ACCESS is raising AusAID's and the Program's profile at an international level.**

ACCESS is deliberately targeting the broader development community to influence international discourse on governance topics by taking part in conferences, evaluations and research. This creates opportunities to raise AusAID's and the Program's profile and highlight AusAID's commitment to, and practice of, providing space for innovation and creativity in developing more effective development approaches and methodologies.

Over the reporting period ACCESS:

- Delivered a paper and facilitated a workshop at the World Appreciative Inquiry (AI) Conference in Nepal entitled 'Strengthening Democratic Local Governance – How Appreciative Inquiry and Asset-based Approach Brings Citizens and Governments Together Through Conversations That Matter'.
- Featured in two UNDP publications:
 - 'Assessing Gender Responsive Local Capacity Development in Indonesia', a joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-SNV publication .
 - 'Enhancing Local Development Performance: Practical tools from Indonesia', a joint Bappenas – UNDP publication.

- **AusAID has become increasingly interested in a number of the approaches in the ACCESS design that are currently being implemented.**

AusAID has shown increasing interest in adding to its knowledge base and sharing experiences on innovative methodologies and approaches as applied in ACCESS. A number of these innovations, including Outcome Mapping (OM) and Strength-Based Approach (SBA) are linked to the ACCESS design that argued for a 'systemic developmental approach' to improving governance through behaviour change and empowerment building on the available assets and strengths in the district.

OM has received interest from the AusAID Post in Jakarta who organised an OM training for their staff, which was conducted by the ACCESS STA on OM, Steff Deprez. Recognition and interest in SBA as a basis for self-directed and sustainable development is also emerging within AusAID in general. AusAID sought the assistance of Chris Dureau, the ACCESS STA for SBA, in helping them prepare a capacity development workshop showcasing SBA in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which will be held in April. The recent AusAID PNG tender documents for the democratic governance program, *Stongim Pipol Strongim Nesen*, also drew strongly on SBA in the design highlighting the degree to which AusAID is embracing this approach to development.

- **Donors and other development stakeholders are taking into account ACCESS approaches.**

A number of donors and international non-governmental organisations (NGO) have shown interest in ACCESS approaches, methodologies and tools and a number of sharing and learning events have taken place to enhance uptake. For example:

- A group of approximately 40 people from the UNDP Project 'Support to Strengthen the Capacity and Role of Civil Society Organisations in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias' visited ACCESS activities in Lombok.

- In VSO's annual workshop attended by partner organisations (Local NGO's and government) and international development volunteers, ACCESS staff presented on 'Gender and Social Inclusive Approaches in Local Development' and one of the ACCESS partners (Yayasan Mitra Turatea) did a presentation on 'Citizen Journalism as a Way to Monitor Development Programs'.

There is evidence that other organisations and programs are taking up ACCESS' lessons learnt and good practices. A few examples include:

- Burnet Institute is now using ACCESS' Risk Management Plan and Fraud Control Plan to update their own plans on their AusAID funded China-Australia Integrated Health and HIV/AIDs Facility (CAHHF).
 - The Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) Facility has taken up ACCESS' Fraud Control Plan.
 - YAPPIKA and the Asia Foundation have adapted the ACCESS Organisational Development Snapshot Tool (ODST) and are using it to assess their partners.
 - ACCESS has been invited to contribute its experiences in applying OM to the Eastern Indonesian Knowledge Centre (BaKTI) organised a three day 'Introduction to Outcome Mapping Training' in April 2010.
- **The GOI is recognising that ACCESS is contributing to filling a niche in village planning and budgeting, and enriching government procedures including *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM)*.**
ACCESS and its partners have cooperated closely with Local Governments to design participatory processes that unify planning and budgeting efforts from village upwards that match with government regulations. Recognition for these efforts is shown in the following examples:
 - During a recent meeting between Bappenas-MOHA-Menkokesra and AusAID, the Director of Poverty Reduction under the Deputy for Poverty, Labor and SMES in Bappenas recognised the contribution from ACCESS related to the unification of planning efforts. A follow up meeting at the end of March discussed the three programs, *Program Pengembangan Sistem Pembangunan Pasrtisipatif (P2SPP)*, Pro-Poor Planning and Budgeting (P3B) and ACCESS, and their potential contribution to enhance PNPM. These Programs are now invited to present their Good Practices in support of the development of a pilot project supporting PNPM.
 - Following ACCESS' success in unifying planning efforts as mentioned above, Bappenas is now planning to send a team to Lombok with support from ACCESS to study the efforts of the Local Governments in unifying planning and budgeting approaches of PNPM-Mandiri Pedesaan (MP) and P2SPP with regular government processes.
 - Recognition has also come from the State Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas (*Kementerian Negara Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal*) in cooperation with 'Koalisi HAK' who invited the ACCESS Program Director to deliver a presentation on 'Financing and Improving Public Services and Good Governance in the Regions – a Donor Program Perspective'.
 - Two of ACCESS' Program districts, Jeneponto and Bantaeng, who previously showcased their experiences in district-wide development starting from the village upwards, were invited to the '*Rapat Koordinasi Gerbang Kampung Kesra (Gerakan Nasional Pembangunan Kampung)*

2010 as selected sites for the *Pandu Gerbang Kampung* Project⁵. This project will be implemented in three districts and will trial better integration of the three different national poverty alleviation clusters⁶ into a single approach.

- ACCESS is still intensively interacting with PNPM coordinators as well as with the PNPM Mandiri Support Facility (PSF) focusing on efforts to ensure the unification of the planning and budgeting processes. There is widespread recognition for the need to showcase good practice that benefits citizens and Local Governments alike. PSFs' Senior Social Development Specialist, Victor Bottini, recently stated "*there is value in highlighting lots of good examples and laying out a possible game plan to integrate participatory planning a la PNPM with musrenbang without getting 'kaku' or forcing all locations to follow the same exact pattern and without just ending up with instructions which go nowhere or take us back to almost 30 years of lip service with no improved service delivery or response to citizens'/villagers' expressed needs*". ACCESS has currently commissioned a study in Sumba Timur to look at the implementation of, and funding for the Medium-term Village Development Plans (RPJMDes). A short film is being made to document the participation of citizens and the change occurring from these efforts.
- **Provincial and District governments are effectively scaling-up proven approaches to achieve improved development outcomes by using RPJMDes and ensuring better targeting of programs with improved focus on the poor in budget allocation.**

Local Governments recognise the importance of possessing good facilitators who can support development efforts on all levels (village, sub-district, district and province). The ACCESS approach, focusing on capacity building (CB) for facilitators and showing examples of planning, budgeting and implementation of participatory development programs gets significant attention from provincial and Local Governments through increased budget allocation from District Income and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for RPJMDes development and implementation of the programs identified.

For example during this reporting period:

- The provincial government in South Sulawesi has made budgets available to replicate the CB approach of ACCESS for training village and sub-district cadres in support of the provincial poverty alleviation program '*Baruga Sayang*' with a focus on changing the development paradigm and encouraging citizen participation. They will provide support for seven additional districts.
- In Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province four Local Governments on Flores island⁷ cooperating with VSO are planning a sharing and learning visit to the ACCESS South Sulawesi target districts of Jeneponto and Bantaeng to learn how government and civil society organisations (CSO) are cooperating to deliver more effective aid through better targeting of poverty programs by using participatory poverty assessments and socio-economic mapping.

⁵ Some controversy surrounds this new project as it was initiated by Deputy Minister II in Menkokesra and did not seem to be in coordination with other poverty alleviation efforts including PNPM (under Pak Sujana) and the efforts of TKPK-RI. It seems an internal discussion in Menkokesra was triggered and it is not clear if the project will go ahead.

⁶ The three clusters include 1) Program berbasis bantuan dan perlindungan social (social security) 2) Program berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat (community empowerment program - PNPM) 3) Program Pemberdayaan Usaha Kecil dan Mikro (small business and micro credit)

⁷ Kabupaten Ngada, Nagekeo, Sikka and Ende

- A recent study on Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) financed through an ACCESS Innovative Grant is being used by several Local Governments to develop or sharpen their policies on it. Recently Local Governments from Sumba and Timor visited some Lombok BUMdes featured in the study.
- **ACCESS and its CSO partners are increasingly recognised by provincial governments as valuable stakeholders contributing to both the demand and supply side of better democratic governance and improved service delivery.**
 - In Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province the Program presented 'Best Practice – Planning and Budgeting using an Asset-based Methodology' in a provincial coordination meeting for Community and Government Empowerment Body (BPMPD) representatives from all districts in NTT, which resulted in a 'Provincial Recommendation Paper on Participatory Planning and Budgeting' that states the necessity to develop an action plan to work on this issue through collaboration of NTT Provincial and Local Governments, PNPM-MP, ACCESS (GOA), Bengkel APPEeK, Yayasan Bahtera, Yayasan Cendana Mekar, Yayasan Wali Ati and other NGOs⁸ concerned with the issue. Collaboration will be focused on sharing funding and optimising human resources for training.
 - Following up on this meeting in Kupang ACCESS was asked to contribute to the 'Master Facilitator Training in Participatory Planning and Budgeting' for provincial facilitators from different government departments in the Province that will act as a support system for district governments.
- **District Governments have committed to fund the implementation of a number of ACCESS CSO Partners' action plans coming out of the District Citizen Engagement Plan (DCEP) workshops.**

In all of the ACCESS target districts, government has shown a firm commitment to the ACCESS processes and have allocated budgets to ensure that local CSOs in cooperation with the Local Governments work on issues identified during the DCEP workshops. A number of these budgetary commitments have been included in the Technical Arrangements between the Local Governments and ACCESS. During this period, seven new action plans have been signed with an average contribution of 36% of the total budget from the Local Governments towards the action plans.
- **ACCESS management is on track in the Program's grant delivery.**

During this reporting period, 43 PGAs were issued. To date ACCESS has issued 109 PGAs with 37% of the total grant budget already committed and a further 61% of the budget earmarked. ACCESS' agreements with Partners already cover CSO partners working in 324 villages and with over 287 community-based organisations (CBO) active in public service delivery, local economic development, village planning and budgeting and natural resource management. During this period 430 people (207 women and 223 men) were trained as facilitators to assist communities in village planning and budgeting processes.

⁸ The NGOs mentioned are all ACCESS-partners in Sumba or Timor.

1 Introduction

Two recent AusAID strategic documents are increasingly influencing the programmatic context for ACCESS, namely:

- i) Sub National Level Engagement in Indonesia - A Framework for AusAID 2010 – 2015; and
- ii) Australia Indonesia Partnership for Decentralisation (AIPD) Delivery Strategy.

These documents highlight the strategic direction, the guiding principles, and the three pillar delivery strategy for AusAID, and recognises the need to work on both the demand and the supply side and ensure effective knowledge sharing as a means to learn from experiences to improve development impacts.

ACCESS is well placed to contribute in a significant way to the Australian Aid Program in general, and specifically to the achievements of the AIPD, because the Program is fulfilling its mandate of strengthening citizens (especially women, the poor and marginalised) and their organisations to engage with Local Governments in local democratic governance processes focusing on better service delivery.

Findings from the recent IPR mission highlight the potential ACCESS has to enrich the new direction in AusAID's Indonesia Program. On the supply-demand nexus, for example, the IPR team noted that the *"Program has pioneered collaboration between CSO and Local Government actors through dedicated forums"* and that there was evidence of *"strong relationships and mutual respect between CSO Partners and Local Government"*. The IPR team formed the view that *"... the Program is coherent with, and can contribute significantly to, AusAID's broader strategy"*⁹.

The Program structure and strategic framework is represented in Figure 1. ACCESS focuses on:

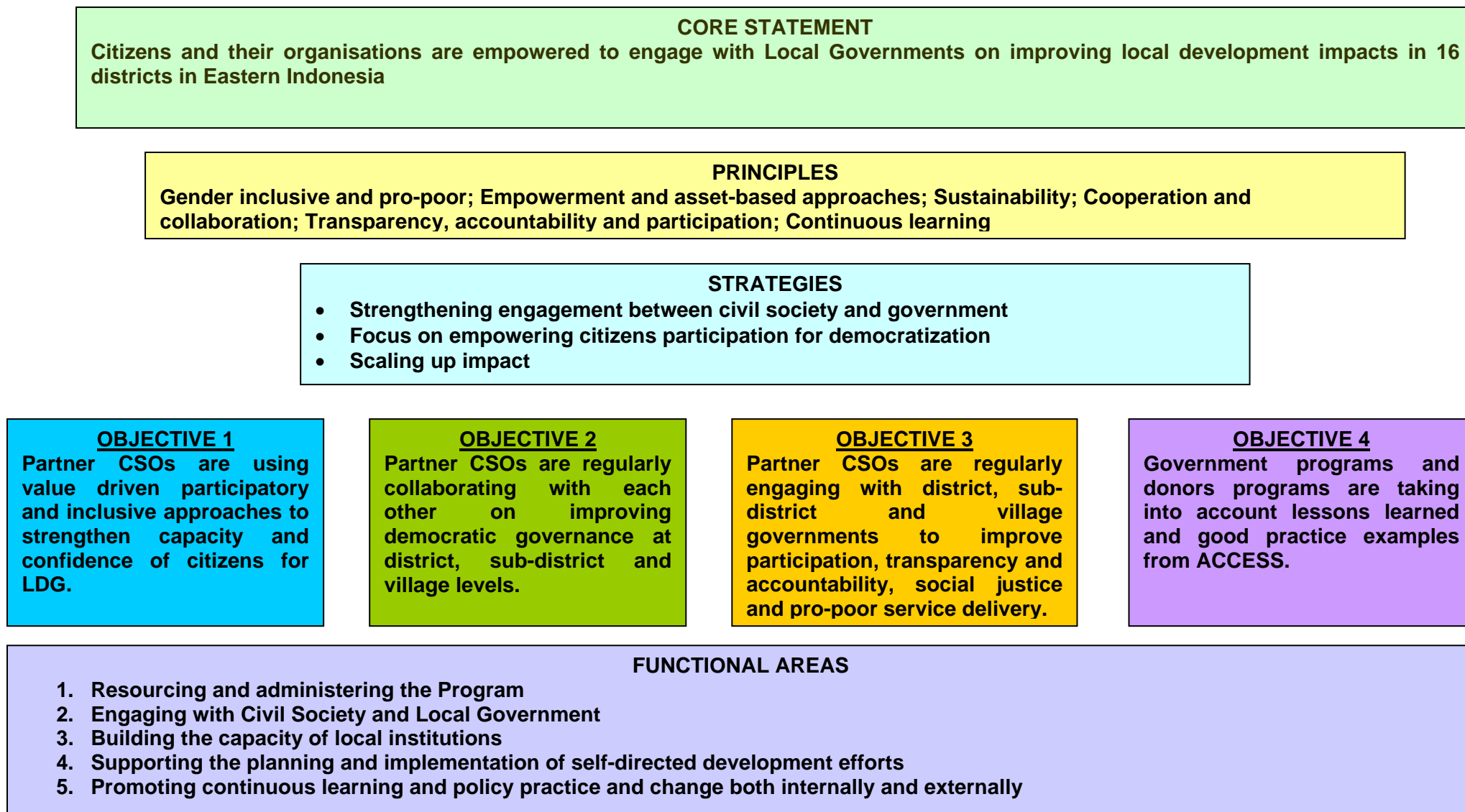
- Better poverty targeting and improved planning and budgeting from village to district level;
- Improved public services delivery by strengthening village cadres and enhancing feedback mechanisms;
- Participatory management of natural resources for better forest and natural resource governance;
- Local economic development for improved livelihoods and increased incomes through Cooperatives and Village Business Units; and
- Social justice to ensure that communities, in particular the women, poor and other marginal groups, are aware of their rights and have an equitable access to resources and development benefits.

This report outlines progress over the last five months for the reporting period¹⁰ November 2009 to March 2010 against the Program Objectives and the five functional areas as determined under the Scope of Services (SOS).

⁹ Crawford, Suhirman, Ebbinghaus, van Hooft, 2010 "Independent Progress Review Draft Report" p.6

¹⁰ AusAID and ACCESS agreed to adjust reporting period from the previous November-April schedule to a November-March (in the future October – March and April – September) schedule to ensure it coincides with the Annual Plan schedule. This will enable readers of the Annual Plan to benefit from the learning and receive an update on the latest progress reporting.

Figure 1: ACCESS Structure and Framework



2 Program Objectives

2.1 Summary of Objectives

ACCESS 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 local democratic governance.
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 programs and donors programs are taking into account lessons learned and good practice examples from ACCESS.

2.2 Achievement against Objectives

The following section describes progress against the Program objectives during the reporting period November 2009-March 2010.

2.2.1 Objective 1

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

ACCESS continues to make good progress in achieving Objective 1. The recent Draft IPR report noted that the “*value-based approach’ provided a unifying framework for program stakeholders to guide local democratic governance reform. Interestingly, the values were more than rhetoric; providing a practical basis for the behaviour changes required to achieve the reform agenda. Program stakeholders were encouraged to align their behaviour with the espoused values before expecting changes within their target communities. Many of the CSO and NGO representatives interviewed emphasised the importance of beginning the social change process with their own behaviour.*”¹¹

Over the past five months, seven new action plans¹² have been signed taking the total number of Partner projects being implemented to 22. These projects, based on the DCEP vision, are **actor centred**, i.e. they focus on changes in the behaviour of

¹¹ Crawford, Suhirman, Ebbinghaus, van Hooft 2010 “Independent Progress Review Draft Report” p.7

¹² An action plan is an agreement between a local CSO and ACCESS to carry out a specific project, which may also be co-financed by other stakeholders. The project is something that comes out of the thematic/technical agenda that was determined collaboratively as part of the DCEP. The projects fall under five main thematic areas: planning and budgeting, local economic development, natural resource management, improved public services, and social justice. The action plan is further developed by the CSO with the community through an assessment and planning process, which is also funded by ACCESS. Following a successful assessment the action plans are funded by ACCESS through a Project Grant Agreement (PGA), which sets out the contractual basis for the work to be done by the CSO. Most PGAs are for a duration of 24 to 36 months.

ACCESS Partners and the communities they serve as well as changes in the institutions including Local Government that most influence these communities at the village, subdistrict, and district levels.

"I am aware that in the past women were not included in the planning process let alone involved in the decision making process but I took what I have learnt from ACCESS back to my village in Oel Bubu, and found that the women in my village turn out to be even more capable than me in contributing to the success of our village activities. Because of this I believe involving women is a must"
(Edy Taneo, Head of Farmer's Group, Oel Bubu Village, TTS district)

The action plans developed are **gender and socially inclusive**; explicitly targeting the poor, women and other marginalised groups. Ensuring the participation of women has become a norm for all Partners and regular participation of women is averaging 50%. Partners are now grappling with how to increase the decision making power of women and the poor in the target groups. A study on women's leadership commissioned by ACCESS has provided a clear strategy on how to identify and strengthen women leaders. The ACCESS staff are working hard to assist Partners go beyond participation alone to a more strategic role for women, the poor and marginalised.

"There is lots of potential in our village which can be tapped into but has never been exposed before and has never come to the attention of the Local Government. The work with ACCESS has really helped us to identify and understand as well as market our potential and the resources this village has" (Bapak Kamiruddin, Head of Pattiro Village, Bantaeng)

The action plans are **empowering**; by putting women and the poor at the very centre of their work, the Partners, through CB of local citizens' groups, are:

- Focussing their activities on creating a deeper understanding of the issues faced;
- Facilitating the creation of a common vision; and
- Helping citizens to organise themselves for action.

The strength-based approach (SBA) and an appreciation of local assets including local knowledge and experiences and community aspirations are at the heart of the empowerment process.

Action plans promote **engagement** - through their activities with citizens, Partners are assisting CBOs to meet with government at all levels and promote their interests and rights. Community centres, for example, funded as part of an action plans in Lombok, help citizens to access the public services they are entitled to.

Action plans are **learning focused** - to improve the quality of their work, Partners are putting reflection and learning at the heart of their programs. ACCESS carried out monitoring and evaluation (M&E) training for all partners and the District Stakeholder Committees (DSC) in the old districts to assist partners to design M&E frameworks that are more learning-oriented. Regular reporting and progress monitoring is key to learning from past experience and develop more effective ways of interacting with their partners to promote positive change in governance systems.

"Ibu Masitah is always nagging and reminding us 'Friends, once more I want to emphasise don't ever try to use program funds outside of what has been agreed - Even to buy room freshener. Don't let us ever do something that is in conflict with the values we are trying to promote'"
(Ibu Atun, NGO Treasurer at a consolidation meeting in the ACCESS -Lombok office, 24 December 2009)

The 22 action plans were developed in a **participatory** manner and reflects principles of accountability and transparency. All action plans are developed with the participation of the beneficiary groups, Local Government and other stakeholders. They involve communities in reflection and learning processes. As well, through financial training conducted by ACCESS, Partners are made aware and committed to accountable and transparent financial management.

In the new districts, eight DCEP workshops were held using the AI methodology in this period involving 252 enthusiastic participants (52% women and 48% men) from CS, government and the private sector. The district visions and sectoral agendas have been promoted to government, the Local Legislative Council (DPRD) and other stakeholders to garner support. 29 Partners have now had their proposals approved to conduct participatory assessments for developing technical action plans. These assessments will involve at least 1,740 people in target villages and a number of officials from the sub-district and district governments.

Factors contributing to the success in Objective 1:

The continued emphasis on a values based approach that is put into practice.

The IPR team stated that one of the strongest features of ACCESS was the way the basic values promoted by the Program, in particular those relating to Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) and democratic governance, were already internalised by stakeholders at all levels and clearly contributed to some of the intended impacts. The IPR team noted that the values based approach actually proved to be an effective, efficient and sustainable way to influence behaviour of ACCESS Partners as well as the ultimate beneficiaries¹³. The ACCESS values are fully understood and demonstrated by ACCESS staff and promoted effectively to Partners.

The growing recognition by Partners on the benefits of the SBA as an effective and inspiring way to work on key issues. While not negating that there are 'problems' to be solved, an SBA provides a vehicle for focusing on the power within, rather than waiting for others to come and solve the problem.

Strategic Partners appreciate and use a values based approach. In the interactions with the local Partners, the Strategic Partners are using the same language and emphasis on values. This provides a consistent message to Partners that these values are not ACCESS values and principles, but universal democratic values.

2.2.2 Objective 2

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

Overall, ACCESS Partners are making progress towards achieving Objective 2. While there is a wide variation among Partners in the area of collaboration, this is considered normal for this stage in the process. Partners are using opportunities such as the DCEP review, DSC meetings, CB activities and other forums to discuss issues of critical and strategic importance. The ACCESS provincial staff use these opportunities to encourage Partners to work together. Partners in the old districts continue to collaborate in the implementation of their action plans. Strategic Partners

¹³ Crawford, Suhirman, Ebbinghaus, van Hooft 2010 "Independent Progress Review Draft Report" pp.6-7.

"We can achieve our dream if we all leave behind thoughts of compartmentalising each other and putting our own interests first and rather shoulder the responsibility together. If we think positively we can create a prosperous Kupang for our communities" (Fr. Lenny, Kupang during the DSC meeting)

are well versed in the area of network development and are assisting ACCESS Partners to build alliances for collective action.

There is also a growing understanding among all ACCESS Partners of the need to encourage collaborative action at the community level. This understanding is being translated into action in most districts. For example, in Sumba, several CSOs are collaborating on a study on the implementation of the RPJMDes to find out to what degree village plans have been carried out

and by whom. This could lead to action to lobby the government on legislation to honour the village plans by all parties.

In Buton, Prima has organised the Parents' Group of Marginalised Students (*Kelompok Termarginal Orang Tua Murid*) in Buton and these groups are beginning to collaborate together on issues of better quality education. Specifically, this association, which has 27 branches, will work together to promote participation, transparency and accountability in School Committees in their respective villages.

Four CSOs in North Buton created the Forum for the Promotion of Citizens' Participation (*Forum Pengembangan Partisipasi Warga*) to work on issues related to participatory planning. This forum will work together with the Local Government to ensure that all 49 villages in North Buton have a participatory RPJMDes by the end of 2011 and the legal basis (Perda or SK Bupati) to use these plans as the basis for all programs and funding including the *Alokasi Dana Desa* (ADD), PNPM, and *Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah* (SKPD) programs. These efforts are in line with the *Permendagri* No. 66/2007 on Planning and Budgeting.

Representative facilitators from 17 villages in Jeneponto worked together to influence the Bupati to use village social maps and the RPJMDes in their planning. They put together an exhibition of village social maps and a summary of the RPJMDes and convinced the Bupati of their value as a reference for all government programs. The Bupati instructed the SKPD to use these documents as the basis for planning. The exhibition was followed up with individual meetings with all SKPD planning divisions. The result of these meetings was an enthusiastic appreciation of the usefulness of the maps and plans and a commitment to use them in future planning and implementation.

In Lombok, a dialogue of the Cross Village Forum (FLD) was held to reflect on how four Community Complaint Centres could promote better public services in their communities and how to introduce their good practice to another 13 communities which are creating Community Complaint Centres. The FLD expects that their association will grow to involve all 17 Complaint Centres and become a force to interact with government on quality public service delivery.

In Jeneponto, nine economic production groups (that involve 770 members of whom 582 are women) have joined together in an association to promote their own economic development, share information and knowledge, explore marketing opportunities together and lobby the government for improved support.

In the new districts, there has been a good amount of collaboration among CSOs in the design of the action plans. The concept papers put forward from Bima and Dompu and from TTS and Kupang districts indicate many organisations are

committed to working together on action plans. For example, LP2DER in Bima is working with three other CSOs, and LESPEL in Dompu is collaborating with five other CSOs working on the issue of improving public service delivery.

The DCEP workshops and the subsequent promotion of the vision and agenda have also provided opportunities for CSOs to work together.

The factors contributing to success in achieving Objective 2 include:

The design of the DCEP encourages local CSOs to think about local issues and develop a joint vision. This promotes mutual understanding and respect for each other and enhances and encourages peer support and collaboration rather than competition.

The example set by Strategic Partners in collaborating and sharing learning and taking on a joint perspective to CB builds the confidence of local Partners who can see the value of collaborating and also sharing learning with their partners, i.e. CBOs and community groups.

Structured opportunities for reflection and learning are built into all activities and action plans, and this is conducive to CSOs developing common platforms and recognising the need for joint action.

2.2.3 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

ACCESS continues to make significant progress in promoting engagement of Partners with Local Government. In the new districts Local Government officials together with ACCESS Partners are discussing the action needed to implement the DCEP district-wide plan, which has been marketed to government, donors, and other CSOs. In Dompu and Bima districts for example, the DSC multi-stakeholder forums have been actively promoting the plans at a variety of levels including to the SKPD, to the DPRD, to local CSOs and to political parties. The reception of these groups has been favourable and discussions are continuing on resource allocations and follow up.

For example, in Bau-Bau City, the Head of Bappeda, Drs. Sudjito, MM. appreciated the DCEP effort as a contribution to the development of the long term city development plan that the Local Government is preparing. In North Buton, the district government has formally committed itself to providing Rp.500,000,000 for FY 2010 for the training of facilitators, participatory poverty assessments, development of village socio-economic maps, and the development of the RPJMDes process. This is an average investment of 20 million rupiah per village, which will cover the cost of training sub-district and district officials to engage in the process and ensure uptake on a higher level.

In Dompu, the government (through Bappeda) will be allocating an amount of Rp. 150,000,000, for supporting planning and budgeting for one sub-district, with the expectation, that if deemed useful, all other sub-districts will follow in FY 2011. Commitment from non-government actors taking part in the multi-stakeholder workshops is also happening even without ACCESS funding. For example, PIKUL, one of the bigger NGOs in Kupang district, will develop an action plan based on the

agenda and will seek non-ACCESS funding. District Plans are useful in different ways, for instance, Bappeda in Kupang will integrate the sectoral agenda's into the upcoming RPJMDes whereas in Dompu and Bima, Local Government officials (members of the DSC) helped the DSC have a hearing with the DPRD on the DCEP and the agenda. The DPRD became enthusiastic and supportive of the initiative and has promised funding for several activities.

Contributions from Local Governments to the implementation of the activities as agreed in the PGAs and as mentioned in the previous report are being realised. Over 4.5 billion rupiah has been committed by Local Governments to support action plans in their respective districts to date.

Commitments from the Local Government in support of Partner action plans this reporting period is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Commitments from different stakeholders to implement action plans

| Project Title | PGA | Total Budget (Rp) | Total Contribution (Rp) | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | ACCESS | Local Government | Community/ Pemdes | CSO Partner |
| Empowering Village Communities in Managing Development Programs as an Entry Point to Village Autonomy in Buton - Pelintas | 3 years | 2.350.245.000 | 1.196.995.000 | 689.000.000 | 240.745.000 | 223.505.000 |
| Internalisation of principles of local democratic governance in sustainable NRM and the development of the local village economy based on local assets in Buton - Sintesa | 2.5 years | 1.373.795.000 | 732.500.000 | 393.695.000 | 116.500.000 | 131.100.000 |
| Increase the capacity of village facilitators and health cadres to encourage community participation in clean and healthy lifestyles as a part of LDG - Berugak Dese | 2.5 years | 965.160.000 | 380.532.500 | 506.487.500 | 30.700.000 | 47.440.000 |
| Accelerate the legality of community forest management in Mareje Bonga through sustainable NRM that is democratic and improves the lives of the community-Asosiasi Mareje Bonga | 2 years | 718.215.000 | 614.360.000 | 5.800.000 | 2.625.000 | 95.430.000 |

| Project Title | PGA | Total Budget (Rp) | Total Contribution (Rp) | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | ACCESS | Local Government | Community/ Pemdcs | CSO Partner |
| Strengthen the access and control of CS through advocacy of community based NRM in West Lombok - KONSEPSI | 2.25 years | 943.665.000 | 708.565.000 | 3.600.000 | 42.100.000 | 189.400.000 |
| Citizen empowerment for LDG through participatory planning and budgeting in Sumba Timur - Yasalti | 2.5 years | 1.126.963.000 | 849.890.000 | 153.198.000 | 90.437.500 | 33.437.500 |
| Sustainable NRM focusing on the poor and women in Sumba Barat - PAKTA Sumba | 2 years | 953.464.500 | 726.107.500 | 136.760.000 | 57.697.000 | 32.900.000 |
| TOTAL | | 8.431.507.500 | 5.208.950.000 | 1.888.540.500 | 580.804.500 | 753.212.500 |

*Community in kind and village fund contribution

Leveraging Local Government budgets does not only occur through their contribution to the Projects of the CSOs. Even more impressive amounts of money have been allocated to build on the groundwork that has been done through cooperation between ACCESS Partners, ACCESS itself and the Local Governments. The example of Bantaeng district is an interesting case in point - in 2009 Jaringmas, an ACCESS Partner and the Bantaeng BPMD cooperated in a CB program to support the district regulation on BUMDes. In all 46 villages in Bantaeng several people were trained according to their function in the BUMDes (BUMDes managers received training in planning and management, BUMDes accountants and cashiers received training in financial issues etc) to ensure that the people involved in the BUMDes had the capacity and skills to manage considerable amounts of money. Early 2010 the Local Governments assessed the strengths of the emerging BUMDes and after assuring themselves that all the by-laws were in place, they allocated 100 million rupiah per BUMDes for the year 2010. It is planned that some projects from different SKPDs might use the BUMDes mechanism to ensure sustainable management of government inputs.

Table 2 below highlights how an initial investment in a collaborative exercise with Local Governments can leverage up to ten times the initial investment.

Table 2: Government Funds Leveraged by ACCESS in CB in Bantaeng

| BUMDes | Activity | ACCESS investment (Rp.) | Local Government Bantaeng |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | Capacity Building | 367,355,000 | 360,000,000 |
| | Seed Capital | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | Capacity Building | 200,000,000 | 495,000,000 |
| | Seed Capital | 0 | 4,600,000,000 |
| | | | |
| | Total | 567,355,000 | 5,455,000,000 |

The following picture emerges in terms of the investment in building human capital in village planning and budgeting so that the use of funds directed to the village can be optimised. In 2009 ACCESS collaborated with the Local Governments and co-funded CB support for facilitators (village, sub-district and district) in planning and budgeting. Having skilled human resources available allows the Local Governments to increase funding to the village (for example the ADD) but also through SKPDs. Other programs such as PNPM recognise that having a sound RPJMDes and trained village facilitators available helps them optimise their own investments and in a number of districts collaborative action is planned with PNPM in line with the directive on integration of planning systems.

Table 3 gives an overview of ACCESS' investment as well as other funding towards village development.

Table 3: Government Funds Leveraged for Village Development in Bantaeng

| Village Plans | Activity | ACCESS | Local Government Bantaeng |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | Capacity Building | 634,800,000 | 540,000,000 |
| | ADD (70% to development initiatives) | 0 | 6,000,000,000 |
| 2010 | Capacity Building | 350,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| | ADD (70% to development initiatives) | 0 | 7,000,000,000 |
| | | | |
| | Total | 984,800,000 | 13,940,000,000 |

ACCESS does not attribute allocation of ADD or other funds to the presence of the Program, but these figures illustrate that a small investment in CB has the potential to increase effectiveness of other development money from *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Nasional* (APBN) or *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah* (APBD) sources.

Besides the above example, having an RPJMDes and human resources available that can help manage equitable development programs will also make other investments more effective. This includes PNPM which has a total (national and local budget) allocation for PNPM-MP (Rural) of 18 billion rupiah and for PNPM-MK (Urban) 4.8 billion rupiah.

Partner CSOs have used innovative and proactive ways of influencing SKPDs and have succeeded in receiving program support for the implementation of their action plans. For example:

- BPMD in TTS facilitated a cross donor meeting (ACCESS, PNPM, AIP-MNH) with Bappeda to develop collaboration and synergy in promoting LDG.
- BPMD has given a commitment to develop, in collaboration with ACCESS Partners, guidelines for RPJMDes in TTS and Kupang.
- In Takalar a number of SKPDs have made commitments to work with five ACCESS Partners on a number of sectoral or cross-cutting issues such as gender mainstreaming, the protection of women and children against abuse and violence, public participation in the health sector and sustainable practices to protect the environment.
- In Bau-Bau City BAPPEDA and SKPDs have made a commitment to work with the ACCESS Partners and to support the four planned action plans

including the ones on access to education and an activity focusing on reproductive health for youth.

- In Bantaeng the DPRD was lobbied by ACCESS Partners and the Bantaeng government (BPM/PD) in order to get continuing support in 2010. An amount has been put into the draft budget (*Rencana Kegiatan dan Anggaran*).
- A firm commitment was given by the Bappeda, Forestry and Agriculture Departments and the DPRD to GP3A Turbin to carry out activities in support of the Jeneponto Green and Clean program and for a budget that takes into account environmental issues.
- The Forestry Department of West Sumba committed to provide a budget allocation for the action plan of Pakta to work on community forests.
- Several policies/regulations have been signed to guarantee the implementation of the RPJMDes and firm statements made by the Bupati, including:
 - In Lombok Barat a Surat Edaran¹⁴ to use Community Led Action Participatory Process (CLAPP) and GSI in the development of the RPJMDes in 2010.
 - In Lombok Tengah a Surat Edaran¹⁵ for technical guidelines on village planning for the RPJMDes 2010- 2014.
 - In Jeneponto the Bupati repeated his public statement demanding/urging the SKPDs to make use of the results of the socio-economic maps previously developed in cooperation with ACCESS Partners.
 - In Bantaeng the Bupati issued a Surat Edaran¹⁶ on the integration of all planning systems in 2010 . He made a public statement to use the RPJMDes as the basis for all programs entering the village including PNPM. The DPRD is excited to support the Surat Edaran and is working on a local regulation that would provide the legal cover for the 'one village one plan' drive.

"Lots of groups have been formed in villages, but the by-laws are usually made by someone else. But I am optimistic about this program because the BUMDes regulations were not dropped from above, but truly made by the community, so all activities of the BUMDes can be controlled by the community" (Abdul Hafid – Village Head of Desa Bonto Jai)

"I, in the name of the Government wish to thank the CSOs and ACCESS who have assisted in the development of the RPJM Desa. In February [2010], we will start the Musrenbang Kecamatan. If all the villages have an RPJMDes, it will simplify things for all of us. We hope that these activities of the CSOs continue until all villages have an RPJMDes. We can put funding into the APBD revision in April so that by June the funding can be realised."
(Drs. H. Lahibu Tuwu, M.Si, Head of BAPPEDA Buton)

"Agendas of TTS and Kupang Districts will become a model of learning that need to be shared to SKPD in other districts. In various meetings in the districts, I always share with SKPD that the participatory approach developed by ACCESS truly reflects the democratic values and encourages democratic local governance". (Johan Loban, BPMPD, NTT)

¹⁴ Surat Edaran No.140/170/Bappeda/2010

¹⁵ Surat Edaran No. 050/24/BPMPD/2010

¹⁶ Surat Edaran 414/./II/2010.

- Strategies are being discussed in Jeneponto and Bantaeng on how to use the RPJMDes as a guide for the planning and budgeting at the district level ensuring that bottom-up and top-down planning find a match.

Factors contributing to success towards Objective 3 are:

Opportunities for dialogue provided by ACCESS, such as the DCEP and DCEP reviews, has enabled trust to be built between government and CSOs. This contributes to the promotion of the DCEP and the resultant agendas and promotes a deeper understanding and openness among government officials and brings about greater opportunities for collaboration.

The **high quality programs** carried out by ACCESS Partners also contribute to building relationships of trust and mutual respect between CSOs and the Local Government. This trust will be a great asset as CSOs begin to tackle difficult issues, such as corruption.

Until now, I egotistically thought why on earth would we want to give huge amounts of funding to the community and how can they possibly manage these funds? But now I see that we have to support communities to manage themselves and we have to be prepared to support the capacity of communities in planning, budgeting and implementation. BPMD will work with ACCESS in the future to prepare communities so that they can make their own development plans. Albinus Kase, BPMD Kabupaten TTS.

The Local Governments' **willingness to support CSO initiatives** suggests increased trust and recognition of the role that CSOs can play in local development. In relation to village planning in particular, there is a growing momentum among citizens and governments alike to capitalise on the opportunities offered through national decentralisation policies and law. These results are encouraging for sustainability as stakeholders are clearly engaging with one another beyond the scope and control of the ACCESS Program.

Benefits of **CB of citizens** at all levels, which is demonstrated by an enhanced sense of ownership of communities and a willingness to take initiatives and make sure development is community-led, becomes very visible to the Local Governments. They acknowledge that this has come at the right time as the government systems district-wide try to support villages dealing with increased budgets through ADD, PNPM, and other sectoral programs. Safe-guarding spending of this money and optimising its use can only be ensured if there are systems and mechanism in place as well as local capacity for effective management and oversight on all levels.

2.2.4 Objective 4

Government programs and donor programs are taking into account lessons learned and good practice examples from ACCESS

The third strategic approach of ACCESS (refer to Figure 1) deals with how the Program can contribute to more effective development aid in line with the [Paris Declaration](#) and the [Jakarta Commitment](#). ACCESS is committed to up-scaling its activities and approaches and sees collaboration as well as sharing and networking with other organisations, institutions, and donors as a key requirement to achieve this. There has been strong progress against this objective during this reporting period.

At the **national level** ACCESS had the opportunity to present its experiences to MOHA during the MOHA evaluation workshop held in November 2009 in Jakarta and attended by PMD-staff and Local Government representatives from all 16 districts. In December 2009, ACCESS had another opportunity to present its experiences focusing specifically on scaling-up to AusAID staff and contractors in the 'AusAID Decentralisation Workshop'.

At the **provincial and district levels** it is ACCESS' main goal to attract attention from Governments outside of the ACCESS target districts and get their commitment to ensure valuable practices in the ACCESS provinces are shared with other districts in the same province, as well as with other provinces, if possible. During the reporting period, the Wakatobi Local Government, in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), visited the Bantaeng Local Government and Yajalindo, an ACCESS Partner cooperating with the Local Government, to learn more about ACCESS' CB approach related to participatory planning and budgeting. The Jeneponto Local Government has made presentations to national and regional forums¹⁷ about its experience and lessons on participatory village planning and budgeting and the integration into Musrenbang. Both the Jeneponto Local Government as well as JICA appreciated how ACCESS' approach to participatory planning works effectively in targeting poverty programs, particularly through the use of socio-economic mapping. In South East Sulawesi discussions are being held with provincial government and donor agencies on how to be mutually supportive. For example, in North Buton and Bau-Bau, ACCESS, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Local Governments are discussing ways to collaborate to ensure improvements in public service delivery, particularly in the areas of health and education. CIDA's Better Approaches to Service Provision through Increased Capacities in Sulawesi (BASICS) Program is having discussions with the DSCs in these two districts on undertaking research, which would result in the development of minimum service standards.

ACCESS has also continued to engage with the four target provincial governments, recognising that they are an important bridge to the districts for scaling up and replication. As a result, South Sulawesi Provincial Government has committed to fund and host a workshop in March/April on Shared Learning for Participatory Planning using CLAPP-Gender and Poverty Inclusion (GPI), to which all district governments in the province are invited. The NTB Provincial Government will launch a stimulant fund of Rp.1 million per village to support rehabilitation of the community meeting places for 33 ACCESS supported villages in West Lombok. This will be announced during the *Malam Philantropy Gerdu Cerdas* as follow up of the workshop 'Sharing Good Practices in the ACCESS Program' planned for the middle of April.

ACCESS has continued to strengthen its links with other **AusAID and donor programs** through regularly sharing information and in several locations increasing coordination. For example:

- ACCESS and PNPM-MP in West Lombok supported by Bappeda and BPMD have agreed to collaborate in developing RPJMDes in two sub-districts, Gunung Sari and Batu Layar.
- The Program welcomed the visit of an AusAID-assigned PNPM Technical Advisor to Bappenas i.e. the Local Government Capacity Building Specialist, to Jeneponto and Bantaeng to study participatory planning and budgeting and the integration of RPJMDes into Musrenbang feeding into the development of

¹⁷ This includes Bappenas Workshop on Pro-Poor Planning and Budgeting and VSO Workshop on Baseline Data and Social Economic Mapping.

the workplan for the CB Program to support Local Government in implementing and sustaining the PNPM Program.

- There has also been preliminary discussions with PNPM in Kupang and TTS districts on training for women leaders, training for village heads and BPD and for village cadre/facilitators (KPM) for RPJMDes development.
- ACCESS is exploring possible collaboration with the Asia Foundation in its Civil Society Program Initiative Against Poverty 2 in the areas of pro-poor budgeting and ADD.
- ACCESS has also had discussions with the Australia-Nusa Tenggara Assistance for Regional Autonomy (ANTARA) Program, Oxfam-GB and other stakeholders in NTT regarding the development of the Village Planning and Budgeting Consolidation Matrix (*Matriks Konsolidasi Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Desa*) to support village development.
- ACCESS Partners in TTS and Kupang districts are also looking for opportunities to cooperate with AIP-MNH in carrying out the health agenda as planned in the DCEP.
- ACCESS hosted a group of approximately 40 people from the UNDP Project. Support to Strengthen the Capacity and Role of CSOs in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias, to Program activities in Lombok. The group consisted of 32 CSO leaders from different background, seven facilitators from the Civil Society Resource Centers from IMPACT (Banda Aceh) and FORNIHA (Nias) and two representatives from UNDP.

"I am very supportive of the Pelintas action plan on participatory and inclusive planning and budgeting. Currently Pelintas has got support from ACCESS in six sub-districts of the total 21 sub-districts in Buton District. It means leaving 15 sub-districts unassisted by [ACCESS]. Is it possible the success of the six sub-districts be replicated to the remaining sub-districts? If necessary, we from district government are ready to help the realisation of a participatory and inclusive village planning document in all villages in Buton District". (La Ode Tuwu, Head of Bappeda, Buton District)

There is evidence that ACCESS approaches are being adopted by government and donors in the form of cooperation, co-financing (refer to section 2.2.3) and replication. ACCESS has received invitations to cooperate with several Local Governments to support their programs, such as the Forestry Department in West Lombok on Sustainable Community Based Forest and Watershed Management and the Education Office in Bau-Bau to conduct a Citizen Report Card with parents of school children. Through the active promotion of ACCESS' good practices two AusAID funded programs, CAHHF and IAFCP Facility, sought permission to use the ACCESS Fraud Control Plan and ACCESS Risk Management Plans for adoption within their programs.

The development of the DSC as a deliberative multi-stakeholder forum on local governance issues is proving to be an asset for donors and Local Governments. For example, in Bau-Bau City and Buton District, the BASICS program is using the DSC as a coordination forum. The DSC in West Lombok hosted a forum in January 2010 with SKPD, DRPD, CSOs, village heads and community members on the topic of *Gerdu Cerdas* (Integrated Movement for Village Development), a new policy initiative of the Bupati. During a lively debate, participants gave both positive and critical community feedback to the SKPD and Bupati representatives. As the IPR team who attended this forum witnessed, such events demonstrate that citizen engagement

can influence the way local development agendas are addressed and implemented to better reflect community priorities¹⁸.

The DCEP has also shown its value in influencing government decision making. As

“Currently the City Government of Bau-Bau is developing a long-term development plan of Bau-Bau City. I hope the result of promotional activities on the DCEP vision and agendas can enrich the long-term vision of Bau-Bau City”. (Drs. Sudjiton, MM, Head of Local Development Planning Agency, City of Bau-Bau)

told by Kris Koroh, Secretary of Bappeda from Kupang District, after attending the DCEP meeting (*Pertemuan Apresiasi Kabupaten*): *“Until now, the process of making RPJMDes in Kupang takes a long time. Therefore, the agendas generated by this DCEP should be submitted to the Head of District and Bappeda as a contribution to develop the RPJMDes. These agendas emerged from a process of deep reflection from the participants coming from rural communities who actually become agents of development in their villages”.* Similarly, the Bappeda of Bima District agreed

to use some points in the vision and agenda of the District Appreciative Meeting of Bima in the draft RPJMDes for 2010 – 2015.

Factors contributing to the success of ACCESS in Objective 4 are:

The Program has been successful in **strengthening synergies within the districts**. There is more regular communication among stakeholders and Local Governments are becoming advocates for approaches by sharing learning and replicating elements of the Program.

Demonstrating the efficacy of ACCESS approaches has been pivotal in influencing Local Governments. They are impressed by the practical application that enables them to respond and implement government regulations in planning and budgeting.

Local Governments have **seen proof** that development funds are used more effectively and they are acknowledging the beneficial use of village planning documents not only by village government, but also by SKPD, PNPM and other organisations. Sharing this with their peers creates opportunities for the further spread of good practice.

3 Implementation Progress against Five Functional Areas

A number of key program activities were identified during the design phase. These activities, grouped under five functional areas, describe the role and responsibilities of the Program as well as other stakeholders. Progress against these functional areas is described below, while progress against the output indicators and activities for these five Functional Areas for the reporting period November 2009 to March 2010 is given in the Progress Monitoring Matrix in Appendix 2.

¹⁸ See Carcasson, Martin (2009) “Beginning with the End in Mind: A Call for Goal-Driven Deliberative Practice”, *Occasional Paper 2*:19, Center for Advances in Public Engagement in which he states “Institutional decisions made in concert with high-quality deliberative processes are likely to be more legitimate and sustainable” p.12

3.1 Functional Area 1: To resource and administer the program.

The ACCESS management and administrative team are on track in terms of resourcing and administering the Program.

Significant work has been undertaken during the reporting period on updating and re-designing the Management Information System (MIS), ERSULA, to take into account proposed changes to the Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System (PAMELS) and following 12 months implementation experience. The new MIS is aimed to be more user-friendly and enables collection of grants data as well as comprehensive monitoring and evaluation data. Roll out of the new MIS is planned for the next reporting period.

As part of our Fraud Control Plan, financial audits of ACCESS partners were undertaken for three Strategic Partners and one Project grant holder during the reporting period. The finance team continues to provide financial support to partners on a monthly basis.

IDSS, the Managing Contractor, introduced a new financial management package and timesheet system during the reporting period. ACCESS administration and finance staff underwent training by Melbourne-based staff to use the system. Internal procedures and formats have been updated during the reporting period to meet the new system's requirements.

All contractual reports to AusAID, including monthly grant reports, Financial Irregularities Table, the six-month report and the Draft Annual Plan were submitted on their due date.

The Program provided logistical and secretarial support to AusAID for the preparation of the IPR which occurred in January. Assistance was provided to schedule the program, including travel and hotel arrangements, and to provide logistic support in the field. To enhance efficient and effective time-use of the IPR team, the SS team and the TAT, with input from the provincial teams, developed a comprehensive IPR Resource Kit, which included all the data regarding the locations the IPR would visit, as well as Fact Sheets and other interesting papers that would help the IPR better understand the Program (refer to Appendix 4 to see a list of documents produced).

The main challenges experienced during the reporting period in Functional Area 1 relate to managing staff workloads and ensuring that staff are taking leave intermittently to minimise the chance of burn-out as the workloads continue to be high.

3.2 Functional Area 2: To engage with CS and Local Government on the basis of shared values and principles.

ACCESS has made significant progress in Functional Area 2 over the past six months. All the activities have been carried out as planned.

As noted in the previous six monthly report, one of the main challenges in Functional Area 2 centred on the need to create a deeper sense of ownership by CS and Local Government stakeholders of the district plan, DCEP, and the priorities identified. Activities carried out over this period attempted to address this issue with key meetings of stakeholders and the DSC multi-stakeholder forums discussing these challenges and defining strategies to promote ownership and sustainability.

The IPR conducted in January 2010 helped this process by asking questions of the DSC and other stakeholders related to this challenge. Activities during this period have focussed on:

Establishing the DSC in the new districts:

In all eight new districts the DSC multi-stakeholder forum has formed and is consolidating its role and principles. Drawing from lessons in the old districts, efforts were made to work with the DSC members in discussing what the forum was, how it would function, and what the basic underlying principles were.

Sharing learning in support of local democratic governance:

ACCESS provided a range of opportunities to discuss current local democratic governance issues in the new districts. For example:

- In Bima and Dompu, ACCESS supported a learning event on participatory planning and budgeting which succeeded to raise participants' understanding and confidence in the topic.
- In Buton Utara, the DSC held a series of meetings to discuss on how they can support quality public service delivery (education and health).
- Local CSOs and government from Kupang and TTS districts showed a high level of interest during a learning event on participatory planning and budgeting. As a result, both Local Governments committed to working with CSOs in facilitating RPJMDes and ensuring linkages with the higher level planning processes.

Through the process of sharing learning, ACCESS acts as facilitator not as the motor, and as a result participants in learning events develop a deeper sense of ownership.

DCEP Workshops new districts:

The main activities in all eight of the new districts were the DCEP workshops, which commenced during the previous reporting period and were finalised in November 2009. These workshops averaged four days in duration and involved 256 participants (136 women and 120 men) from Local Government, DPRD, CSOs,

"The ACCESS program is really extraordinary. For as long as I have been taking part in meetings carried out by Local Governments or other programs, I have never felt as respected like this. The room is decorated like a celebration and we feel contented and safe".

(Jamuddin, Head of Desa Pebaoa, Buton Utara and DCEP participant)

village members, the private sector and media, among others. According to the participants, these workshops were a great success not only producing clear visions and agendas on key-issues for LDG in each district, but also in creating a general enthusiasm for further working on and developing the results.

Strengthening the DSC in the old districts:

The DSC continues to meet on a regular basis with 12 meetings being held over the reporting period with a total of 199 participants (69 women and 130 men) to

discuss issues of local democratic governance as they relate to their own areas.

Topics of discussion included:

- Promotion of the DSC
- Gender sensitive planning and budgeting
- Synchronisation of community empowerment programs
- DCEP agenda
- Role of CSOs in facilitating local development

- Engagement
- Hearings with the DPRD

DCEP Review in Old Districts:

The review of the DCEP has been carried out in Jeneponto and Bantaeng in January 2010 and the rest will be completed by the end of May 2010. The reviews were attended by key district stakeholders (participants in Jeneponto: 14 women and 16 men; participants in Bantaeng: 13 women and 17 men). These reviews, designed to bring the DSC and other key stakeholders together to reflect on progress towards the district vision, resulted in:

- Sharpened definitions of local democratic governance.
- Identification of successes of individuals and organisations and changes needed for improved results.
- Expansion of the number of actors involved.
- Strengthened commitment to the vision of local democratic governance.
- Plans for monitoring activities and an agreement to use the results of the DSC monitoring in next years review.

The key challenge that continues in implementing Functional Area 2 is to encourage a greater sense of ownership of the broader district plan by the members of the DSC. For the DSC, as a community of practice, of people committed to promoting local democratic governance, it is important to understand the relationship between the DCEP vision and the agenda. The purpose of the vision is to demonstrate that working on one or several agendas contributes to a bigger and more sustainable change. If the DSC is to be a motor of change, the relationship between the vision and agendas needs to be clearly understood and articulated.

3.3 Functional Area 3: To build capacity of local institutions to fulfil functions in a decentralised democracy.

Significant progress was made in Functional Area 3 during this reporting period. Following the selection of the Strategic Partners and the finalisation of the CB plans in the last reporting period, CB activities began in earnest in November 2009.

Issue Partner Grant Agreements:

During this period, four PGAs were awarded to Strategic Partners, bringing the total number of Strategic Partners with PGAs to seven. 11 Task Notes were awarded this period as outlined in Table 4. CB activities under these Task Notes will continue into the next reporting period.

Table 4: Task Notes Issued

| Organisation Receiving the PGA | Task Notes (TN) awarded this period | CB Activities Delivered This Reporting Period |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Inspirit | 3 | TN 2: Sharing of Learning on the use of Appreciative Inquiry in ACCESS on the 2009 World Appreciative Inquiry Conference (Creating a Positive Revolution for Sustainable Change) in Kathmandu, Nepal. TN 3: Training to improve facilitation skills for CSO partners in West and East Sumba. TN 4: Training and technical assistance on the use of strength-based approach in partners' action plans in West and Central Lombok. |
| Gita Pertiwi | 1 | TN 1: Training and technical assistance on village |

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|
| | | economic enterprises for two ACCESS Partners in West Sumba. |
| Remdec | 4 | TN 1: Training, technical assistance, and reflection on community organising in West and East Sumba. TN 2: Training, technical assistance, and reflection on community organising in West and Central Lombok. TN 3: Capacity Assessment ACCESS Partners. TN 4: Training, technical assistance, and reflection on community organising in Buton and Muna. |
| ICW | 2 | TN 1: Training and technical assistance on the use of citizen report card in Buton and Muna. TN 2: Training and technical assistance on the use of participatory research in the area of public services. |
| Mitra Samya | 1 | TN 2: Training in several locations as well as technical assistance and reflections on the use of CLAPP GSI in 16 districts. |
| Total | 11 | |

Twenty three major CB activities were carried out over the reporting period by ACCESS (11 activities) and ACCESS Strategic Partners (12 activities) as outlined in Table 5. These activities were viewed as highly successful with 98% of women participants highly satisfied or satisfied and 97% men participants highly satisfied or satisfied.

Table 5: CB Activities undertaken by ACCESS and Strategic Partners

| No. | Location | Service Provider | Activity | Training Days | No. Participants | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------|------------------|----|----|
| | | | | | F | M | T |
| 1 | Bau-Bau | ACCESS | SBA Training for the DSC | 1 | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| 2 | Buton | ACCESS | Financial training for ACCESS Partners | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 3 | Buton & Muna | ICW | CRC Training for Prima & Kritik | 4 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 4 | Dompu | ACCESS | OM training for Partners | 4 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| 5 | Lombok | ACCESS | Financial training for ACCESS Partners | 3 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 6 | Lombok Barat & Lombok Tengah | Inspirit | ABA & AI & TA | 3 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 7 | Lombok Barat and Lombok Tengah | Remdec | Community Organising | 4 | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| 8 | All old Distircts | Mitra Samya | CLAPP GSI - TOT | 6 | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| 9 | Muna | ACCESS | MEL Workshop | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 10 | Gowa and Takalar | Mitra Samya | CLAPP GSI - TOF | 9 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| 11 | Gowa and Takalar | ACCESS | OM training for Partners | 4 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| 12 | Buton and Muna | Mitra Samya | CLAPP GSI - TOF | 9 | 9 | 10 | 19 |

| No. | Location | Service Provider | Activity | Training Days | No. Participants | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | F | M | T |
| 13 | Buton | ACCESS | MEL Workshop for DSC | 2 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 14 | Bau-Bau | ACCESS | OM training for Partners | 4 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| 15 | Sumba Barat and Sumba Timur | ACCESS | Financial training for ACCESS Partners | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 16 | Sumba Barat | Gita Pertiwi | Entrepreneurship Training | 4 | * | * | 0 |
| 17 | Sumba Barat | Inspirit | Facilitation & ABA | 3 | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| 18 | Sumba Barat and Sumba Timur | Remdec | Community Organizing | 4 | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| 18 | Sumba Timur | ICW | Participatory research | 4 | * | * | 0 |
| 20 | Sumba Timur | Inspirit | Vibrant Facilitation & ABA | 3 | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| 21 | Dompu and Bima | ACCESS | Financial training for ACCESS Partners | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 22 | Kupang | ACCESS | Financial training for ACCESS Partners | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 23 | TTS/Kupang | ACCESS | OM training for Partners | 4 | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| | | | Total | 64 | 217 | 210 | 427 |

*Training report not yet available

District and Provincial CB Plans:

In February 2010 in Bali a meeting was held with the eight lead facilitators (four women and four men) for the capacity assessment, the provincial coordinators and the ACCESS Technical Advisory Team (TAT) to share expectations of the assessment and reach common understanding of the process and information needs. In March 2010, a design workshop was undertaken to develop a tool based on the Outcome Mapping Snapshot Tool (OMST)¹⁹ used in the action planning process. The assessment itself will be carried out with all Partners and candidate Partners in the next reporting period.

Revising CLAPP:

The CLAPP revisions were completed during this period with guidelines for planning and budgeting and M&E beginning to be used in training activities. Mitra Samya, a Strategic Partner, conducted a training of trainers in December 2009 with 28 participants (14 women and 14 men). These trainers then carried out training of facilitators in South East Sulawesi and South Sulawesi (refer to Table 5).

Prepare guidelines, methods, and tools to support Functional Areas 2, 4 and 5:

Over this period, several guidelines and tools have been developed including the finalisation of the manual for facilitating the DCEP process, guidelines for using the OM framework in the development of M&E and the guidelines for carrying out the

¹⁹ The OMST is a revision of the ODST used in ACCESS Phase I

assessment and action planning using OM. The response of Partners and ACCESS staff has been very positive to these materials.

The main challenges related to delivering activities under Functional Area 3 were:

The organising of the wide-range of CB activities covering 16 districts while **responding to emerging needs** and coordinating with 13 Strategic Partners. This makes the job of the Senior Technical Officer (STO) CB more administrative than first imagined. This challenge is being addressed through involving the Strategic Partners²⁰ in the continuing capacity assessments and building good relations amongst Strategic Partners and with ACCESS field personnel. It is also anticipated that the third Grants Officer position, which is planned for quarter one in APY3, will focus on contracts administration in order to allow the STO CB to concentrate on programmatic and content issues related to the CB program.

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

There has been significant progress made in Functional Area 4 this reporting period.

During this period 29 PGAs were issued for assessment and planning for action plans and seven PGAs were issued to implement action plans. There are currently 22 action plans in progress and as a result of these action plans to date ACCESS Partners are working in 324 villages over the life of their PGA, have trained 430 village facilitators (207 women and 223 men) in CLAPP GSI²¹, will be assisting communities develop 255 RPMJDes and are working with 287 CBOs²² and six associations of CBOs.

Prior to the assessments being undertaken, ACCESS staff in each province, with support from the TAT, provided training to potential ACCESS Partners in participatory assessments with an introduction to OM and provided on-going mentoring in proposal writing. Most participants viewed this training as important and well delivered with an overall satisfaction rating of 100 % for men and 98% for women. The 29 assessments are expected to be completed by the end of April.

Challenges in implementing Functional Area 4 are:

Some of the Local Government, ACCESS Partners and ultimate beneficiaries still see the result of the efforts in participatory village planning and budgeting as the production of the document (i.e. RPJMDes) itself and less on **how to use the planning and budgeting mechanism to organise citizens to get improved benefits from development activities** and investments for the poor, women and other marginalised groups. ACCESS will assist Partners who are still struggling by sharing stories of successes elsewhere where communities are successfully using the planning and budgeting mechanisms to leverage support for village development activities.

Working with a new approach, such as an actor-centred SBA, in the face of long embedded alternate **development paradigms** is an ongoing challenge for all

²⁰ This includes all 13 Strategic Partners who were successful in the Tender, even if the Strategic Partner does not have a PGA signed with ACCESS to undertake CB activities

²¹ Specifically for work in RPJMDes development

²² These include 83 community centres, 32 farmers groups, 27 school committees, 39 economic groups (of which 30 are specifically women's groups), 6 BUMDes, 27 water user groups, 4 youth groups, 20 neighbourhood groups, 9 self-reliance groups (Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat).

program stakeholders. ACCESS and our Strategic Partners will continue to encourage a consistent commitment to the approaches and to the ACCESS principles and continue to promote continuous learning as a means to assist Partners in doing things differently. The Partner Progress Review workshops will provide space for ACCESS to review the progress of our Partners in the key thematic areas and provide a chance for ACCESS to discuss with Partners their strategy and approaches. ACCESS will also investigate other avenues in Annual Plan Year (APY) 3 to strengthen Partners' commitments to the key ACCESS principles.

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

Functional Area 5 showed good progress in this reporting period with activities implemented as planned.

The key activities undertaken during the reporting period are discussed below.

Participatively monitor the implementation of grant-funded project activities alongside local CSOs institutions and take action to address issues:

24 quarterly monitoring visits were undertaken by ACCESS staff.

Two Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) workshops were successfully conducted with ACCESS Partners in Buton and Muna districts with a total of 29 participants (18 women and 11 men). MEL guidelines are now being prepared based on requests from ACCESS staff and Partners.

Supporting DSCs to analyse and review local processes and changes in governance practices and policies and monitoring changes to the strength of CS at the district level and in the organisational capacity of CBOs and CSOs:

During this period, one MEL workshop was conducted with the DSC in Buton district, with a total of 17 participants (7 men and 10 women).

Two annual DCEP Reviews were conducted in Jeneponto and Bantaeng districts (refer to section 3.2).

Conduct CS strengthening research and policy analysis program with local institutions and support innovative CS initiatives:

Five proposals for Innovative and Knowledge Sharing grants were received by ACCESS in this reporting period and were assessed and approved (refer to Appendix 5).

Two studies are currently being finalised; one is on women's leadership and the other on BUMDes and both are expected to be published in the next reporting period. Another study to review the results of village planning and the implementation of RPJMdes in a number of villages in four sub-districts in East Sumba started in March 2010 and will be finished in the coming months.

Share lessons learned and disseminate tools and methods within the districts and amongst ACCESS participants:

Many ACCESS Partners and other CSOs took the initiative to share learning with each other and with their Local Governments in the 16 districts (refer to section 2.2.3). This included regular meetings of the DSC in the old districts with many of these meetings aimed at sharing lessons.

There has been increased local and national media coverage on ACCESS since the last reporting period with an increase in the number of articles written about ACCESS to 17 articles compared with 13 in the previous reporting period. An opinion article by ACCESS staff on the ACCESS approach in *Musrenbangdes* was published in Pos Kupang, NTT. The ACCESS website received 6,629 visits from November 2009 to February 2010.

4,000 copies of the third edition of the ACCESS Bulletin, which focused on public service delivery, were widely distributed to villages, CBOs, NGOs, village facilitators, village government, district and central government, and donors. A number of other publications have also been produced this reporting period and are included in Appendix 4.

In terms of challenges in implementing Functional Area 5, the provincial teams have to **balance work priorities** to support and monitor Partners project implementation and to promote continuous learning for policy and practice change. This will become increasingly challenging as the number of PGAs increase. A time efficiency measure is to encourage Local Government staff to join with provincial teams and ACCESS Partners in monitoring activities (such as field visits and six monthly Partner progress review meetings with individual Partners and community representatives). In particular, this field monitoring exposes Local Government officials directly to good practices during project implementation.

4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

A major activity during this period was the commencement of work to revise PAMELS based on implementation experience. Recent advice from AusAID is that ACCESS should give more attention to reporting results and emerging impacts of the Program. In response to this ACCESS is planning to report more on intermediate results that contribute to poverty reduction and improved service delivery in addition to that of behaviour change.

As part of the review of PAMELS, ACCESS held a one day workshop with Program staff in February 2010 to review the Logic Matrix. The original Logic Matrix had a

core statement and objectives framed as behaviour changes that were considered pivotal in promoting local democratic governance. Indicators for behavior change were identified as the measures of the Program's performance, while results were focused at the impact level for the ultimate beneficiaries. It was agreed that the core statement and key objectives provide a clear description for the theory of change and should not be changed. However, a range of feasible intermediate results and impacts in the current operating environment were discussed and agreed. These were then processed to produce a succinct set of draft indicators to capture Program results and better align with the Program's achievements in the areas of improved service delivery and welfare.

The Program remains mindful that the emerging results remain highly dependent on factors outside the control of the Program (i.e. motivation and capacity of ACCESS Partners, Local Government and citizens and their organisations to work together) so that at best the results should be seen at this stage as indicative of the Program's contributions rather than causality. Behaviour change will continue to be monitored with Partners as this is considered the most critical element for bringing about long term change. This data will mostly be used for program management and learning and as part of the final contribution analysis of the Program's impacts.

Revisions to PAMELS are expected to be completed during the next reporting period so that recommendations from the final IPR report (expected on 31 March 2010) can be incorporated.

4.2 Lessons Learned Derived from Program Implementation

The following provides a summary of the key lessons learned during the reporting period November 2009-March 2010 against the three Program strategies:

Empowerment

- To improve understanding of and practice to promote community empowerment there is a need for continued efforts by all stakeholders. To ensure participation for empowerment, there needs to be ongoing and planned processes specifically designed to encourage both equal participation in terms of numbers, as well as in the actual decision making process. If there is a good process in place with continued efforts to include women and the poor, people will respond with enthusiasm.
- To ensure that participation in the village and planning process does not stop at the production of the RPMJDes, there needs to be sustained CB for ACCESS Partners and communities to better understand how to use the village planning and budgeting mechanism and to organise themselves in order to get improved benefits from village development activities.

Engagement

- ACCESS Provincial staff needs to be very aware of the local political landscape and the associated 'political baggage' of government officials to be able to effectively manage the inherent risks of working with Local Government and through government systems. There should always be careful consideration of the changing political context.
- Efforts at engagement seem to be more successful when there is a focus on building mutual trust. This is best achieved when there are structured

opportunities and mechanisms in place to encourage engagement. There is an increasing recognition by Local Government of the role that CSOs can play in local development, evidenced by the willingness of Local Government to contribute to CSO initiatives. However, unless the relationships are continually fostered for the mutual enhancement of both sides, then the relationships will not be sustainable. Continued efforts need to be made to sustain the growing momentum evident in the target districts.

Scaling-up

- Leveraging government funding and scaling-up ACCESS' approaches and lessons are more viable when these approaches intersect with the interests of Local Governments and align with provincial and district government policy, program and priorities. ACCESS approaches have proven to work particularly well when they support the current provincial and district governments' own policy and legislative agendas.
- There is a risk of scaling-up too quickly, which can lead to a reduction in the quality of the approaches as well as short cuts being taken in the process. In order to maintain the quality of the processes, clear quality assurance strategies should be in place from the start to avoid them. This will minimize the risk of reduced quality of the results at the impact level.

5 Sustainability

Sustainability is one of the main pillars of the Country Strategy 2008-2013. ACCESS' approach is geared towards ensuring sustainability as it builds on the existing human, social, technical, and financial capital by building the capacity of CSOs as agents of change, by supporting more effective engagement between the supply and the demand side, and by working to enrich existing government systems and processes.

Contributions to sustainability during this period can be demonstrated by:

- The explicit support of ACCESS approaches to Local and National Governments, particularly in the unification of the district-wide planning processes, evidenced by requests for replication of these processes to areas outside the ACCESS target districts, and by contributions made by Local Government in support of Partner action plans;
- Enthusiasm among CSOs, communities and Local Government and the willingness of these stakeholders to engage in a more positive and effective manner. This building of trust ultimately enables full participation of both the demand and the supply side in the democratic process;
- Increased social capital through CB support offered by ACCESS;
- Improved good governance of ACCESS Partners through a focus on transparency and accountability and targeted CB support in this area;
- The use of new approaches for community empowerment by ACCESS Partners including participatory pro-poor development, GSI mainstreaming, and continuous learning. Piloting and demonstrating what works creates opportunities for Local Government to invest in new practices with a low level of risk.

6 Cross-Cutting Issues

6.1 Gender Equity

The Program continued to promote gender equity across all functions of the Program. For this reporting period, women comprised 47% of the total training participants and accounted for 46% of the total training days. Specific support was provided to female based organisations such as FP2KK and FP3M in Sumbawa, JARPUK and SSP in Timor, and APAK and Lambu Ina in South East Sulawesi.

A study on women's leadership was undertaken by an NGO, Kapal Perempuan, funded through an Innovative Grant. The study explored the results and sustainability of women leadership initiatives of ACCESS Phase I and possible implications for the CB program in Phase II. The study sites were South Sulawesi and NTB and included interviews with women leaders, community leaders, community men, CSOs and Phase I training providers.

The study found that while decentralisation and national policies for gender mainstreaming offer opportunities for women's empowerment and gender equality, there are still entrenched customary, religious and government practice that continue to be an obstacle for women trying to fully participate in local development. The study also found the women alumni from ACCESS Phase I were much more confident and empowered, had initiated social change in their villages and sub-district, showing that the Program had gone some way to building their skills to mobilise others around key development issues for women. The report was used as the basis for an intensive and productive one day workshop with ACCESS provincial managers and the TAT on women's leadership.

The Program is now responding to the recommendation that ACCESS continue with the successful model to build women's leadership but with increased emphasis on strengthening critical skills for gender analysis and integrating a gender justice perspective. A women's leadership initiative will be piloted in South Sulawesi through a Strategic Partner. This will provide the basis for learning and replication in other ACCESS supported districts. Meanwhile, the report is being finalised for publication, together with a set of stories about different women leaders.



ASSESSING GENDER RESPONSIVE
LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
IN INDONESIA



In addition, arising from the DCEP agendas in the new districts are three potential projects in the area of domestic violence which are now in the assessment phase. These will cover a range of governance issues including women's empowerment, support for women and children's rights and their protection against violence through improvements in legal and welfare systems.

The UNDP-SNV publication, "Assessing Gender Responsive Local Capacity Development in Indonesia", that ACCESS contributed to during previous reporting periods was published this reporting period.

6.2 Environment

The ACCESS Environmental Management Plan (EMP) continues to be implemented to ensure that the Program makes a positive contribution to sustainable development

and mitigates any potential adverse effects on the environment in line with the *Environmental Management Guide for Australia's Aid Program* and AusAID's Environmental Policy.

From the programmatic side, all ACCESS partners are required to address potential environmental impacts as part of their funding proposals and how effectively these impacts will be managed is a criteria on which proposals are appraised. Where proposals have a specific environmental focus, ACCESS engages external specialists to take part in the appraisal panel.

One of the focus areas where ACCESS is targeting funding through the grants program is in Community-led Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Environmental Sustainability. Three PGAs for the assessment and planning of action plans that focus on NRM were signed this reporting period including:

- The assessment and planning of an action plan on the conservation and use of water resources in the Jeneberang water catchment area by Lembaga Bumi Indonesia in Gowa.
- The assessment and planning for an action plan on community based environmental conservation and green spaces by Lembaga LPMT in Takalar district.
- The assessment and planning of an action plan to improve participation and relations between stakeholders in managing natural resources in a sustainable manner by Yayasan Bina Cempe in Dompu.

Following successful completion of the assessments during the previous reporting period, a further four PGAs²³ were signed this period to fund action plans on sustainable NRM focussed on women and the poor. These PGAs are aimed at increasing awareness of the dangers of environmental degradation, reducing destruction of the natural environment through careless exploitation, and building economic well-being through more sustainable use of natural resources. This takes the total number of action plans being funded in sustainable NRM to six.

6.3 Anti-Corruption

ACCESS continues to implement its Fraud Control Plan and anti corruption measures in line with the *Australian Indonesia Partnership Anti-Corruption for Development Plan 2008-2013* and the *AusAID Tackling Corruption for Growth and Development – Anti-corruption Policy, 2007*.

“During the recent AusAID audit, Mr Umer Altaf, Senior Auditor of Stirling International reviewed CAHHF’s risk management plan and we discussed the steps to be taken to update it. Mr Altaf had reviewed examples of fraud and risk management plans from other AusAID bilateral programs, and he endorsed ACCESS’s plan as being excellent and said that other bilateral programs could learn from it”. (Satoko Yikota, Burnet Institute)

The ACCESS guiding principle of transparency and accountability has been applied within ACCESS operations themselves, as evidenced in the Program Operations Handbook and Field Management Manual. Transparency and accountability is also actively promoted with our partners, as evidenced in the CSO Financial Manuals for grant recipients, the Financial Guide for Strategic Partners and the range of training and socialisation for ACCESS partners undertaken as part of the funding program.

²³ KONSEPSI, PAKTA Sumba, Sintesa, and the Mareje Bonga Association – refer to Appendix 6 for more details.

The Program Coordinator continues to send the AusAID Activity Manager monthly Financial Irregularities reports outlining steps taken in any potential fraud cases. One case of fraud by an ACCESS Partner was closed this reporting period after all defrauded funds had been successfully recovered. ACCESS' Fraud Control Plan has received recognition as being an example of best practice. As mentioned earlier, our Fraud Control Plan has been adopted by other AusAID-funded Programs.

Strategic Partner audits continued this reporting period with an additional two audits being undertaken on Task Notes issued under the Strategic Partner PGAs. One audit of a CSO Project Partner was undertaken this reporting period with more scheduled in the next reporting period.

The ACCESS Finance team undertook financial training of Partner finance staff who signed PGAs during the reporting period, including two partners in SE Sulawesi, four partners in Lombok, and two partners in Sumba. During these sessions partners were fully briefed on their responsibilities regarding AusAID's Fraud Policy and ACCESS anti-corruption measures.

Table 6: ACCSYS Training

| ACCSYS Financial Training Nov-March 2010 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Location | Partners | Male | Female |
| Buton | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bima | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Dompu | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| TTS | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Kupang | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 20 | 5 | 20 |

The ACCESS Finance team continued to provide training for selected ACCESS Partners in the use of a simple accounting package (ACCSYS 08) that allows CSOs to do multi-donor reporting (refer to table 6). This system was piloted during the ACCESS Phase I bridging period and was successfully rolled out in South Sulawesi during the previous reporting period. This system promotes increased transparency and accountability in accounting practices and prevents the common occurrence of

double book-keeping in organisations. The training is undertaken with Partner finance staff and the Project Directors.

6.4 Partnership

The issue of partnership is outlined in the AusAID Indonesia Country Project Strategy 2008-2013 and relates to Australian development programs working in partnership with the GOI to support its development outcomes and responding with flexibility to Indonesia's needs and the policy context. This is done through:

- Helping Indonesia use its own systems and resources more effectively;
- Actively engaging with CS to strengthen public participation in the democracy process and demand reform; and
- Donor harmonisation to improve aid effectiveness.

The first strategy is highlighted in one of the Principles for AusAID's Sub-National Level Engagement Framework that states that where possible '*Programs and activities should use and support the development of government systems, at both the national and sub-national level*'. It further states that '*as Indonesia develops, the only way to ensure the sustainability of gains in service delivery is to design modes of capacity building and service delivery that can be met within the government's budget constraints i.e. the government can eventually take the activity over, having the necessary capacity and resources*'. ACCESS has been instrumental in developing a planning methodology that is a potential solution for the unification of the technocratic, participatory and political planning and budgeting going on from

village level upwards. Refer to section 2.2.4 for examples of how GOI's, provincial and districts governments are taking up this approach and how Local Governments are scaling-up impact by using their own budgets. ACCESS' approach provides a practical solution to adhere to existing regulations and is appreciated by the GOI at different levels.

The efforts of the Local Governments have been sustained as the five year RPJMDes provides an opportunity to allocate budgets more effectively. By using the RPJMdes as the 'one village, one plan' the annual process of planning and budgeting for development activities is simplified as it is used as the base for the formulation of Annual RKP and identifying resources to implement the plans by:

- Identifying community resources to implement certain aspects of the plan;
- Deciding on priorities to be funded through available ADD;
- Identifying activities that will be financed through specific programs including PNPM; and
- Prioritising activities (of a higher level) to be proposed in the MusrenbangKec.

The second strategy, which supports the first, is to ensure that both government and CS take up their role and responsibilities to contribute to the development processes. Ensuring that all stakeholders

"The government would not be able to respond without the cooperation of all other actors. The Local Government has financial and human resource limitations" (Bupati of Jeneponto)

from Local Governments, CS and other groups have the knowledge and skills, and live up to the principles of a truly democratic society is the basis for improved governance. Training citizens, village leaders and government officials pays off in the long run as qualified people will remain available and systems become institutionalised in Local

Governments through local regulations and budget allocation.

Finally, ACCESS continuously tries to link with other donors and development stakeholders to optimise resources. On the local level we have initiated meetings with JICA, CIDA, PNPM and other AusAID programs to ensure optimum use of resources.

7 Risk Management

Based on feedback from the provincial teams and the Draft IPR report, a number of risks and risk mitigation measures have been identified in Table 7. These will be considered for the remainder of APY2 and inform refinement of strategies and activities for APY3.

Table 7: Risks Identified Nov 2009-March 2010

| Risk | Potential Impact | Management Measure |
|--|--|--|
| Competing political interests in Muna between some SKPD supporting engagement with ACCESS and the Bupati who is not as responsive. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down of progress of Project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff member allocated as a dedicated resource in Muna district for intensive engagement. |
| Elections in June in the majority of districts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders will be distracted from ACCESS related activities. • Efforts to co-opt ACCESS for different political interests. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff alert to this risk so as to avoid getting into compromising situations. • High priority watch for management. |
| Balancing a more decentralised program management with necessary level of oversight to ensure program processes and procedures are followed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality outputs and timeliness in delivery. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear operational agreements in place. • Clarify non-negotiable elements of the Program's processes and procedures with staff. • Integrate quality for key program outputs into personnel performance appraisals. |
| 'Block agreement' contracting for Strategic Partners (SPs) has proved time consuming due to the need for CB of SPs in contract administration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the contracting of SPs. • More time taken by STO CB in contract management rather than content. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement already with AusAID to revert the contracting arrangements back to a 'grants' based process for local SPs. • Continue to mentor National and Provincial level SPs in the block agreement system. • Continue to foster a partnership approach through open communication and joint reviews of the administrative process. • Recruiting a third Grants Officer (expected during APY3) to deal specifically with SP contract administration. |
| Limited engagement in financial issues beyond the village planning phase. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missed opportunities to strengthen budget and public finance side of local development planning processes so that efforts on the demand side are undermined. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESS Partners will be encouraged and supported to engage with local financial issues as part of their action plans. • ACCESS to discuss on a district by district case the possibility of having additional action plans dealing with financing and budgetary issues linked to the five thematic areas i.e. service delivery, planning and budgeting, NRM, LED and social justice. |

| Risk | Potential Impact | Management Measure |
|--|---|--|
| DSCs may lose momentum if members become engaged with other (paid) activities, and members are seen as 'elitist' or their role is not clear. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSC cannot move beyond developing a vision and agenda and/or lose momentum. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACCESS will continue to facilitate dialogue among the DSCs concerning their role, structure and purpose. Support DSC to focus on some 'early results' to foster a sense of achievement. |

8 Program Management

The Field Management Manual and the Grant Operations Manuals were updated during the reporting period based on implementation experience during the previous six month period.

All contractually required reports this reporting period (refer to Appendix 4) have been submitted to AusAID on time with minimal requirement for revisions.

Program management continues to be responsive and flexible to requests from AusAID, ACCESS partners and other stakeholders.

8.1 Program Staffing

ACCESS currently has 40 locally engaged staff, including 14 Bali-based staff and 26 provincial-based staff. A new Program Officer (PO) was recruited during the reporting period for Sulse following the tragic death of Murni Ismail in December 2009. A temporary PO was also recruited for Sumba while the incumbent PO is on maternity leave for three months commencing March 2010.

Bruce Bailey, the MIS Short Term Advisor (STA), completed a 24 day input in December and March updating and revising ACCESS' MIS database, ERSULA II. Based on implementation in the field and input received from ACCESS staff during the December Coordination and Learning Meeting (CLM), ERSULA has been revamped to make her more user-friendly and streamlined. Additional work is still required to do data conversion and to make adjustments based on revisions to PAMELS following the IPR visit. I Nyoman Oka continued his STA role in village planning and budgeting support. This work will continue into the next reporting period. Chris Dureau continues to provide input and technical assistance to the team on Asset-based Community Development. Technical Assistance was also used during the reporting period for a local peer review of the Alternative Education module for adults and children, one of the products from an ACCESS-funded Innovative Grant.

8.2 Grant Management

8.2.1 Grants Processing

During the reporting period, 45 proposals were received and 42 approved, and four projects were completed. Figures 3 and 4 provide a breakdown of the grants processing by grant type for this reporting period and totals to date. Appendix 5 contains more details on all proposals received, approved and completed during the reporting period.

Grant Processing Summary for period 1/11/2009-31/3/2010

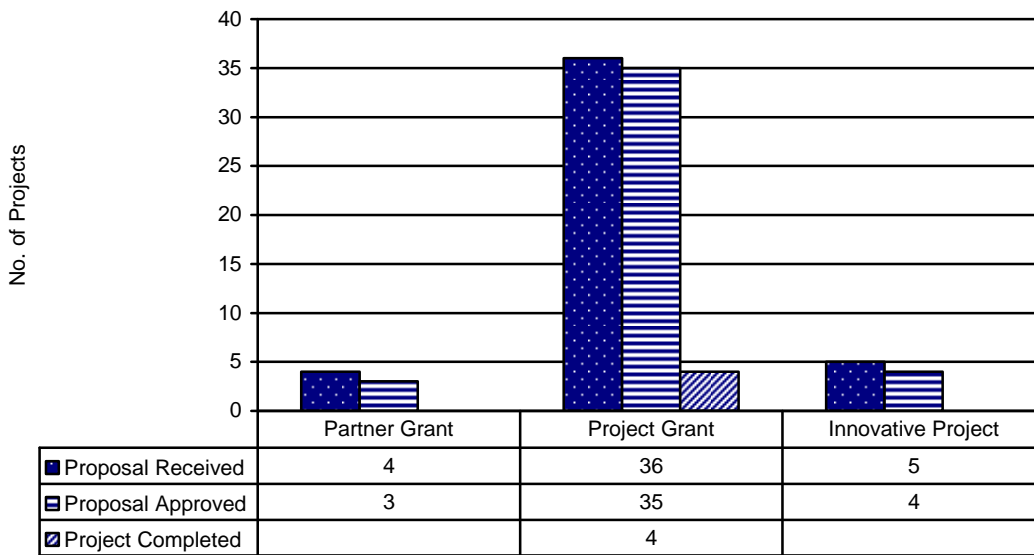


Figure 2: Grants Processing This Reporting Period

Status - all grant types

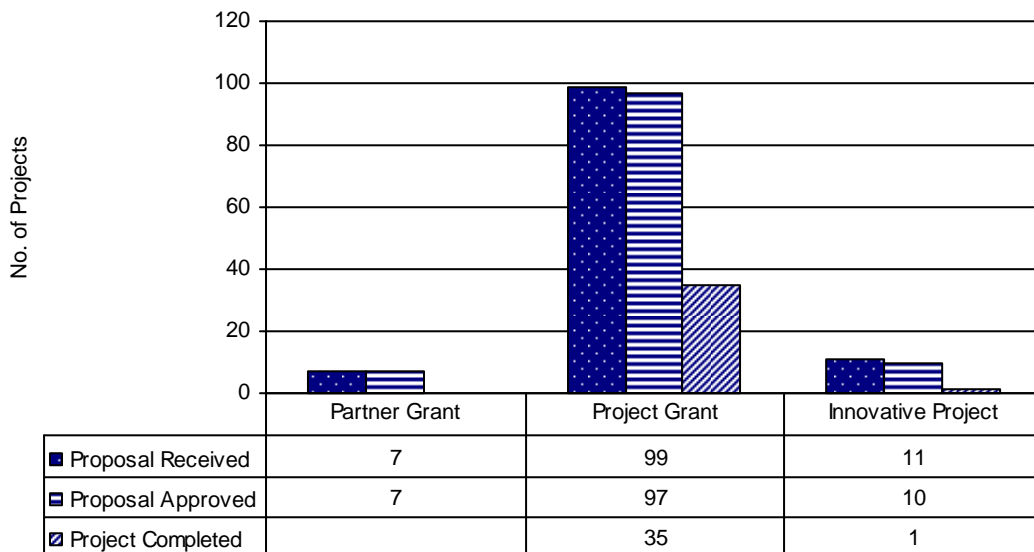
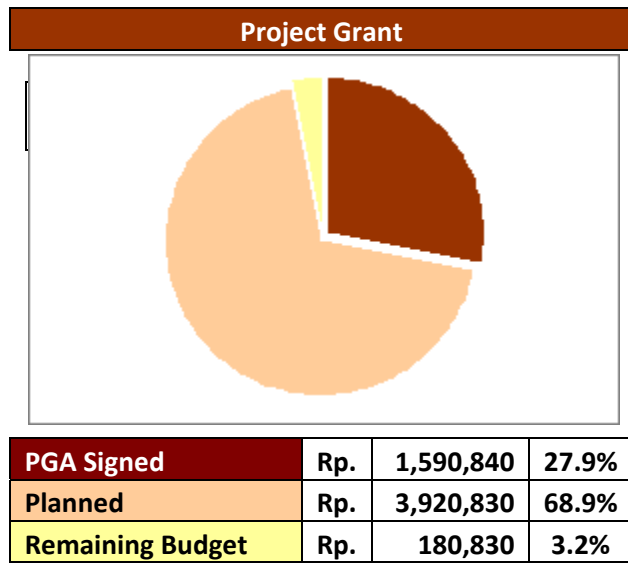
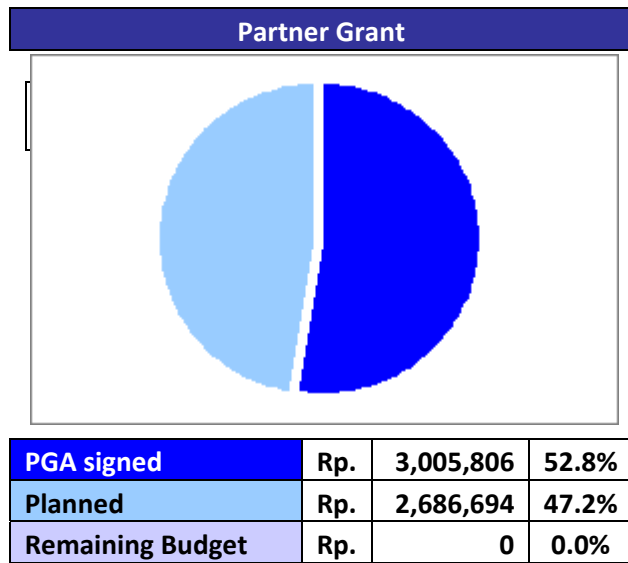


Figure 3: Grants Processing to Date

8.2.2 Grants Expenditure

The Program is on track to expend the grant budget by 2013. To date 100% of funds under Partner grants have been allocated for specific CB topics resulting from the Tender Process. For Project grants 96.8% of funds have been allocated for expenditure based on current PGAs and those PGAs that are in the planning stage. For Innovative grants, while the funds have not been specifically allocated, the budget has already been earmarked by the provincial offices for a number of activities that have already been identified and will be followed up during APY3 and

APY4. Figure 4 outlines the breakdown of the budget between PGAs already signed and those that are forecast.



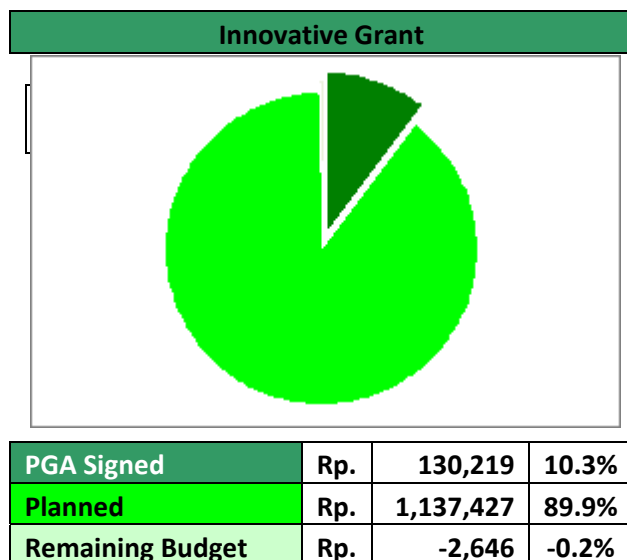


Figure 4: Allocated Funds against the Budget

The Grants disbursement estimated expenditure for the next six month period is included in Appendix 3.

It should be noted that there will be an under-expenditure of Grants funds against the total Annual Plan budget this reporting period due to:

- Delays in ACCESS Partners submitting proposals for approval, which has led to a delay in issuing PGAs
- Exchange rate gains of 17.78% since the annual plan budget was submitted to AusAID in March 2009, effectively increasing the total funds available in rupiah by 17.78%.

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| ACCESS Partners | : | Local CSOs who share the values promoted by ACCESS and who are primarily focused on shifting power relations to create greater social and gender equity in local development impacts. Based on the results of the District Citizens Engagement Plan (DCEP), these organisations will be committed to actively addressing the issues facing the district by engaging with individuals, citizens' organisations and their networks, with Local Government and with other parties interested in local democratic governance. ACCESS supports these organisations by creating space and providing opportunities to reflect, to learn, to act in order to improve performance. ACCESS negotiates directly with these organisations to determine the kinds of behaviour they want/need to influence externally and how they want to change internally in order to affect this change. ACCESS will support directly through organisational and individual capacity building and grants for activities that match Program criteria in line with its guiding principles. |
| CSO | : | Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are organized 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 CSOs include NGOs, CBOs and other member organisations. |
| District-wide | : | Includes village, sub-district and district level. |
| Grantee | : | An organisation or individual who receives a Partner or Project Grant Agreement from ACCESS, funded from the ACCESS Grant Fund Imprest Account. This includes recipients of Partner, Project, and Innovative Grants. |
| New districts | : | These are the additional eight districts that have been agreed to for Phase II and include Kabupaten Kupang and Kabupaten TTS (NTT), Kabupaten Bima and Kabupaten Dompu (NTB), Kabupaten Takalar and Kabupaten Gowa (Sulsel), Kota Bau Bau and Kabupaten Buton Utara (Sultra). |
| Old districts | : | 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). |
| Strategic Partners | : | Organisations with specialist expertise selected for their proven track record to assist with Program |

implementation. They will work with ACCESS and its ACCESS Partners through providing technical support, training and mentoring to the ACCESS Partners to develop capacities, conduct research and baseline data and produce learning materials in support of the Program's overall objectives. They will also assist the ACCESS ACCESS Partners in accessing key networks and actors operating at the provincial and national levels.

Target districts : The 16 districts in which ACCESS has been mandated to work.

Ultimate Beneficiary Partners: The Ultimate Beneficiary Partners are those with whom our ACCESS Partners interact to bring about improved democratic governance, including citizens, particularly women and poor marginalized groups, and local and national governments.

Appendix 2: Progress Monitoring Matrix

| Functional Area 1 Output: ACCESS is implementing and updating its systems and guidelines for effective resourcing and program administration | | |
|---|--|--|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| Program Operations Handbook (POH) and Program Strategic Framework updated annually to respond to environmental changes and lessons learned | Revision of FMM and POH | <i>Not planned this reporting period</i> |
| Usage of upgraded ACCESS Website | Monthly update of Ersula and website | Ersula and Website have been updated monthly |
| | Preparation and submission of Annual Plan | Draft Annual Plan submitted on the 31 March 2010 |
| Quality reports to AusAID are delivered in a timely manner | Preparation and submission of monthly and 6-monthly reports | 5 Monthly reports (Nov-March) all submitted by due date. Nov-March 6 monthly report submitted on 31 March. |
| Activities to promote good environmental practice internally and with partner CSOs | | Provincial Coordinators continue to support ACCESS Environmental plan |
| Activities to promote HIV mainstreaming internally and with partner CSOs | | HIV Mainstreaming workshop held 23-24 February |
| Number of grants issued by type | | 3 Partner PGAs issued 35 Project PGAs issued 4 Innovative PGAs issued |
| | Provincial and head office system audits | <i>Not planned this reporting period</i> |
| | Performance appraisal for all staff | <i>Not planned this reporting period</i> |

| Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program | | |
|--|---|--|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | Identify key stakeholders (Local Government, CSOs, etc) and undertake stakeholder mapping for new districts | <i>Completed</i> |
| | Sharing learning from ACCESS experience in old districts for key actors in new districts | <i>Completed</i> |
| | Meetings of embryo DSC in new districts to deepen learning on issues related to local democratic governance | <i>Completed</i> |
| | Conduct DCEP workshops in new districts | 2 DCEP workshops carried out in this period in 2 districts (Buton Utara and Kupang) with a total of 74 participants (42F; 31M) in November 2009. |
| DSC functioning in 16 districts with CS, Local Government and private sector participants | Regular meetings of DSC in old districts to share learning | 12 Regular meeting have been carried out by DSC in old districts. Meeting topics included: Participatory planning and budgeting, District agenda, role of DSC engagement between civil society and Local Government, Advocacy for Village Budget Allocation, Role and function of <i>Posyandu</i> . The total number participant were 199 (69F; 130M). |
| 16 DCEP Plans developed in line with ACCESS values and frameworks and annually reviewed | Support DSC to finalise DCEP in new districts | Provincial team provided support to DSC to finalise DCEP through providing technical assistance. Eight DCEP were finalized during this reporting period in the 8 new districts. |
| | Market results of DCEP to other key actors to build support | Marketing of District Vision and Agenda on LDG had been done in all 8 new districts. The |

| Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program | | |
|--|--|--|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | | total number of participant were 374 (152F; 122M). |
| | Annual review of DCEP in old districts | Annual Review of DCEP carried out in two old district (Jenepono and Bantaeng) with the total number participant 60 (27F; 33M). All other reviews are planned by the end of APY2. |

| Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements | | |
|--|---|--|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | Based on DCEP conduct CB assessments and analyse capacity building requirements in old districts | CB assessments were carried out in the last reporting period. With the selection of the Strategic Partners a new assessment will be carried out in all 16 districts. This process has begun with the design of the assessment tool (March 2010) in a 3 day participatory workshop involving 5 ACCESS staff and 13 Strategic Partners (8F, 8M). |
| | Based on DCEP conduct CB assessments and analyse CB requirements in new districts | <i>Not Planned this reporting period</i> |
| | Identify and select potential strategic partners | <i>Not planned this reporting period</i> |
| | Issue partner grant agreements | 7 PGAs and 11 Task Notes were issued in this period based on the CB plan per district. |
| 16 District Capacity Building Plans developed with local CSOs | Establish a CB plan per district in old and new districts | To be carried out next reporting period following the completion of the new assessment. |
| | Prepare guidelines, methods, and tools to support FA2, FA4, FA5 (DCEP workshop with AI, OM for planning, OM for MEL, Reviewing Kabupaten agendas, Governance in cooperatives/ village economic organizations, etc). | Over this period, guidelines and tools have been developed including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalization of the manual for facilitating the DCEP proses; ▪ Guidelines for using outcome mapping framework in the development of monitoring and evaluation; and ▪ Guidelines for carrying out the assessment and action planning using outcome mapping. |
| Number and type of CB activities conducted | Implement CB activities in support of FA2, FA4, FA5 | 23 CB activities have been carried out by 5 Strategic Partners and 14 by ACCESS staff in |

| Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements | | |
|--|---|---|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | | <p>the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CLAPP GSI ▪ Community Organizing ▪ Entrepreneurship ▪ Appreciative Inquiry and Strength based Approaches ▪ Citizens Report Cards ▪ Facilitation ▪ Participatory research ▪ Participatory Assessments and Outcome Mapping ▪ Financial management ▪ MEL |
| Number and % of male/female trainers/facilitators involved in workshops and training activities | | 49 trainers/facilitators (45% of F, 55% of M) involved in training activities undertaken by Strategic Partners and ACCESS during the reporting period. |
| Number of training days by gender | | The 23 CB activities had a total of 660 training days for women and 667 for men. |
| Number of people with improved facilitation skills through ACCESS supported training | | 28 participants were trained in CLAPP GSI as trainers (14F and 14M) and 188 as CLAPP facilitators (100F and 88M) from reports of 9 activities out of the 11 carried out (2 reports are pending). |
| Satisfaction rating of participants in CB activities by gender | | Overall satisfaction rating for all CB activities from 21 reports (out of 23 activities) 98% satisfaction rating for men and 97% satisfaction rating for women. |
| | Coaching and Mentoring to support Boundary Partners' CB activities | ACCESS staff provided ongoing coaching and mentoring support to ACCESS partners in all |

| Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements | | |
|--|---|---|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | | CB activities |
| | Identify possible opportunities in the DSC and DCEP action plans where woman and youth at different level can engage more actively on issues of concern | Opportunities being identified through action plans |
| | Identify potential women and youth leaders and build their capacities | The study on women leaders is currently being finalised. This paper has provided good support to ACCESS in the development of strategies for the identification of potential women leaders and how to build capacities. A PGA has been signed with Gita Pertiwi for CB in Women's Leadership. |
| | Annual SP meeting post DCEP | In December, all 13 Strategic Partners met with ACCESS field staff to discuss approaches and to define key TORs for CB activities (12F and 14M). |

| Functional Area 4 Output: ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development efforts | | |
|--|---|--|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | Providing technical assistance on concept paper and assessment proposal writing (old district) | ACCESS staff supported the development of 48 Concept Papers. Ongoing TA was provided to 29 Partners by Provincial Teams on assessment and planning of action plans. Workshop on participatory assessment and outcome mapping were held for Partners in new districts, facilitated by Provincial team and TAT to assist partners in the OM framework. |
| Number of villages that using revised CLAPP process in each district ²⁴ | | 324 villages |
| Number of local facilitators (male and female) trained to facilitate the revised CLAPP methodology in each district | | 430 village facilitators (207F and 223M) were recruited, coached and trained on CLAPP GSI. 176 from those numbers have facilitated the village participatory planning process using CLAPP GSI in their village. |
| | Providing technical assistance on concept paper and assessment proposal writing (new districts) | 29 CSO's Partners in new district received direct intensive TA on assessment proposal writing by ACCESS staff. |
| | Providing local management and mentoring support (through ACCESS staff) to local CSOs in proposal preparation and appraisal processes | 13 CSOs Partners received intensive mentoring in the proposal development process based on the OM planning workshops. Appraisals of project proposals were carried out in the field with participation from Partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Each panel had one government official knowledgeable in the field, one ACCESS staff |

²⁴ This indicator will be revised in the next review of PAMELS based on changes made to FA4 in the Annual Plan

| Functional Area 4 Output: ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development efforts | | |
|--|---|---|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| | | and one local expert. |
| | Grant support for assessment and action planning to boundary partners to ensure that communities are involved in defining the goals, outcomes, and activities that will contribute to their empowerment | 29 grants provided for assessments this period. Approximately 1,740 community members were involved in these assessment and planning processes. |
| | Provide support and technical assistance to boundary partners for project implementation to ensure that key values are being considered mainstreamed at all levels from beneficiaries to boundary partner | Provincial staff and the TATin Bali have been providing on-going TA to Partners in developing project proposals. |
| Number of beneficiaries in village level activities by gender and socio-economic status | | Data not yet available. As programs are implemented this data will be reported in Partner progress reports and M&E data. |
| Number of grants for village activities issued this period | | In this period 7 PGAs were issued for action plans bringing the total to date to 22 action plans. |

| Functional Area 4 Output: ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development efforts | | |
|--|--|---|
| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
| Number and type of projects (by focus markers) | | <p>Of the 7 Action Plans approved in this period, 1 in improved public service delivery, 4 were in NRM and 1 in Planning and Budgeting, 2.</p> <p>For the Program to date the number and type of projects by Thematic areas as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO working on Participatory Planning and Budgeting = 9 PGAs (old district) ▪ CSO working on Improved Public Service Delivery = 4 PGAs (old district) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO working on Local Economic Development = 4 PGAs (old district) ▪ CSO working on Sustainable Natural Resource Management = 5 PGAs (old district) |
| Project grants appraised and approved in timely manner | | All Project proposals received during the reporting period (45) were appraised within month of receipt |

Functional Area 5 Output:**ACCESS is promoting continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally**

| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
|--|---|---|
| Regular gender and poverty disaggregated data is accumulated and analysis is prepared and discussed with CSO and GOI stakeholder | Inputting data to ERSULA for Grant and CB Activities | Ersula updated on a monthly basis. |
| Changes in Program approaches and policies based on lessons learned | Review and revise guidelines on M&E and reporting for ACCESS Partners and staff | Guidelines on M&E and reporting for ACCESS Partners are being prepared. Will be completed next reporting period. |
| Activities to engage stakeholders in ACCESS M&E activities | Conduct participatory progress and outcome monitoring of grant funded projects on quarterly basis (phased across all partners) | 2 MEL Workshops were held in in Buton (10F, 6M) and Muna (8F, 5M). |
| | Strengthen capacity of district stakeholder committees to analyse and review local processes and changes in governance practices and policies | 1 Workshops on MEL for DSC in Buton attended by 17 participants (10F, 7M). |
| | Revise CDST | Currently under review |
| | Undertake monitoring on specific aspects of the CSI with ACCESS Partners and DSC (through SPs) in new districts | Due to the finalisation of overall CSI Results, monitoring on specific aspect of CSI in the new districts will be undertaken in the next reporting period. |
| Annual DSC review of DCEP | Support DSC to conduct annual review of DCEP in old and new districts | 2 DSC's 3-day Annual Review of DCEP for Bantaeng and Jeneponto. In Jeneponto 30 participants – 17M and 13F and in Bantaeng 30 participants – 16M and 14F. |
| Action research activities | Collaborate on one research program with an international/national organisation (involving local stakeholders) | Two exploratory researches have been conducted i.e. (1) Women Leadership Research by Kapal Perempuan, and (2) Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Study by Institute of Research and Empowerment. The Study on the Implementation of RPJMDs in East Sumba by Koppesda is currently in progress. |

Functional Area 5 Output:

ACCESS is promoting continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally

| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
|---|--|---|
| | Manage minimum of four Innovative Grants | 5 proposals were received during this reporting period (1 proposal still being reviewed). 5 PGAs issued (one appraised during the previous reporting period). |
| Lessons generated from ACCESS M&E processes are shared with CSO partners, GOI stakeholders and donors | Develop district learning program for regular review and learning meetings/workshops with CSO and Local Government partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 DSC meetings held (12 in the old districts and 12 in the new districts) with total number of 410 participants (162F, 248M). • A shared learning meeting from partners in Buton and Muna to partners in Buton Utara on cooperative management, and from ACCESS staff to partners in Buton Utara on ODST. |
| | Produce 1 edition of ACCESS Bulletin and disseminate to district, provincial and national stakeholders and other donor programs | 4,000 copies of the 3rd edition of ACCESS Bulletin have been produced. |
| | Produce two Good Practice Briefs and disseminate to district, provincial and national stakeholders and other donor programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The good practice manual on the alternative education for children and adults (PABAM) is in its final stage • A short film on Good Practices in the use of RPJM Desa in 13 villages in 5 Subdistricts of East Sumba. |
| | Identify opportunities for collaborating with PNPM at district level and share learning with national level PNPM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESS in West Lombok and PNPM MP have collaborated on RPJM Desa implementation • In Kupang, ACCESS and PNPM has agreed to develop synergy on RPJMDes training for village heads, BPD and KPM. |
| Activities to promote replication and scaling up | Identify opportunities to present ACCESS approaches and results through at least one national and four Provincial Government meetings (with non ACCESS districts where possible) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .ACCESS presented at MOHA Evaluation meeting in Jakarta on 24 - 25 November 2009. • ACCESS' partner, Mitra Turatea, and Jenepono District Government presented at |

Functional Area 5 Output:

ACCESS is promoting continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally

| Output Indicator | Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period | Progress This Reporting Period |
|------------------|--|--|
| | | the Coordinating Meeting on <i>Gerakan Nasional Pembangunan Kampung Kesejahteraan Rakyat 2010</i> in Jakarta, February 2010. |
| | Contribute as appropriate to the development and implementation of AusAID PNPM Strategy | ACCESS presented scale up activities in AusAID's Decentralisation Workshop on sub-national level engagement in December 2009. |
| | Conduct minimum of 2 presentations to other donors on ACCESS approaches and results | One of ACCESS' project partners (Mitra Turatea) presented its experience on participatory planning and social map in VSO's Workshop in Flores, February. |
| | Identify at least one opportunity to participate in an independent and external evaluation on democratic governance in Indonesia | ACCESS has been featured in a joint UNDP-SNV's publication "Assessing Gender Responsive Local Capacity Development in Indonesia" as a result of its participation in UNDP's assessment on gender and capacity development. |

Appendix 3: Six monthly Funding Estimates

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSED & ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE
October 2009 - September 2010**

Rp8,000

| PERIOD | | GRANTS TYPE | | | TOTAL |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| MONTHS | SEMESTER | PARTNER GRANTS | PROJECT GRANTS | INNOVATIVE GRANTS | |
| Oct'09- Mar'10 <i>(disbursed)</i> | 2 | \$720,170 | \$373,591 | \$94,656 | \$1,188,417 |
| Apr'10- Sept'10 <i>(Estimate Expenditure)</i> | 1 | \$1,021,047 | \$957,031 | \$310,787 | \$2,288,864 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | \$1,741,217 | \$1,330,622 | \$405,443 | \$3,477,281 |

Appendix 4: Documents Produced this Reporting Period

The following reports and documents were produced during the reporting period Nov 2009-March 2010:

- Draft Annual Plan APY3
- Monthly Grant Reports (Nov 2009-March 2010) to AusAID and provincial and district government
- Financial Irregularities Table (Nov 2009-March 2010)
- ACCESS Phase II Bulletin (Edition 3)
- ACCESS Topical Fact Sheets and papers (as part of IPR Resource Kit)
 - ACCESS Strategic Approach Fact Sheet
 - GSI Fact Sheet
 - Sustainability and Exit Strategy Fact Sheet
 - MEL Fact Sheet
 - Soft Systems Approach Paper
 - Strengths Based Approach Paper
 - Supporting Participatory Development Paper– Unifying Planning Processes from Village Level Upwards
 - The Use of CSI in ACCESS Phase II
 - The Use of CLAPP-GSI in ACCESS Phase II
- ACCESS HIV Situational Assessment Reports²⁵
- Revised CLAPP-GSI module
- The Voice of Citizens – The Voice of Development: A film on RPJMDes in East Sumba²⁶
- Film of the DCEP process in South Sulawesi
- Guidelines for DCEP Facilitation
- Guidelines for Assessment and Planning using OM Framework
- Provided input to the IPR Draft Report

²⁵ Due for publication early April 2010

²⁶ Due for release April 2010

Appendix 5: ACCESS Phase II Monthly Report - By Grant Type

Report Period: 01/11/2009 - 26/03/2010

| Date | Partner Name | Contact | Project Name | Value |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Partner Grant | | | | |
| Projects In Progress | | | | |
| 11/02/2009 | YAPPIKA (Aliansi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Demokrasi) | Iko | Application of Civil Society Index for ACCESS Phase II | 7.500.000.000 |
| 31/03/2009 | Mitra Samya (Lembaga Studi Partisipasi dan Demokrasi) | Purnama Sidhi | Strengthen NGOs/CSOs to Improve the Participation of the Community Towards Better Local Democratic Governance | 3.400.000.000 |
| 21/08/2009 | Inspirit Innovation Circle | Ma Rita Kismadi | Capacity Building Support in Assets Based Approaches | 1.000.000.000 |
| 03/11/2009 | Burnet Institute | Amanda Morgan | HIV Mainstreaming Support for ACCESS Phase II | 265.000.000 |
| 20/11/2009 | ICW | Danang Widyatmoko | Capacity Building activities in the area of budgeting and advocacy for public policy | 1.000.000.000 |
| 08/02/2010 | Remdec | Handoko Soetomo | Capacity Building for CSO Partners in the area of Community Organizing, governance within CSO, GSI, and Monitoring and Evaluation | 3.000.000.000 |
| 03/03/2010 | Gita Pertiwi | Rossana Dewi | Capacity Building for CSO partners in the Area of Natural Resources Management, Village Economic Development, and Women's Leadership | 1.000.000.000 |
| | | | Projects: 7 | Total |
| | | | | 17.165.000.000 |

Project Grant

Projects In Progress

| | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------|
| 05/11/2008 | ACCESS | Sartono | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for South Sulawesi | 60.000.000 |
| 05/11/2008 | ACCESS | Ferdinandus Rondong | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for NTT (Sumba) | 60.000.000 |
| 05/11/2008 | ACCESS | Dian Anggraeni | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for NTB (Lombok) | 60.000.000 |
| 05/11/2008 | ACCESS | Johnly E.P. Poerba | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for South East Sulawesi | 60.000.000 |
| 20/04/2009 | ACCESS | Toha Arifin | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for NTB (Sumbawa) | 60.000.000 |
| 20/04/2009 | ACCESS | Silvester Fallo | Provincial Coordinator Capacity Building Support for NTT (Timor) | 60.000.000 |
| 01/09/2009 | Jaringan Masyarakat Sipil (Jaring Mas) | Amri. S.Sos | Program of Community Economic Empowerment Through Management of Village Owned Businesses (BUMDes) that is Democratic, Transparent, Participatory and Promotes Citizen Independence | 367.355.000 |
| 01/09/2009 | Aliansi KSM (Koperasi Tani Assamaturu) | Rosdiana, SH | Productive Economic Businesses Based on Local Potential | 271.775.000 |
| 01/09/2009 | Aliansi Masyarakat Sipil Turatea (AMST) | Ahmad Faisal | Jeneponto Green and Clean | 331.002.500 |
| 02/09/2009 | Tunas Alam Indonesia (SANTAI) Yayasan | Mas'ud S.Ag | Community and Local Organisation Strengthening Program to Improve Local Democratic Governance | 775.652.500 |
| 02/09/2009 | Le-SA Lembaga Studi Advokasi Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi (LESA DEMARKASI) | Saiful Muslim, S.pt | Accelerate Development Through Strengthening Local Institutions and Advocating on Basic Rights in Central Lombok 2009-2012 | 800.167.500 |
| 02/09/2009 | Karaeng Opu Yayasan | Supriadi Ukkas | Program to Improve the Quality of Public Services Through Community Participation in Local Good Governance | 367.060.000 |
| 07/09/2009 | Jalarambang Indonesia (Yajalindo) Yayasan | Husni Alam S.Sos | Program to Increase the Capacity of Citizens and Public Policy Institutions to Support Local Development that is Participatory, Transparent and Accountable at Bantaeng District | 634.800.000 |
| 07/09/2009 | Mitra Turatea-Yayasan | Abdul Rachmad | Strengthen the Capacity of the Poor and Women in Planning and Budgeting that is Transparent, Accountable, Participatory and Inclusive | 659.135.000 |
| 14/09/2009 | Cendana Mekar Yayasan | Selyn Sedo | Participatory, Accountable, Inclusive and Asset-based Village Planning and Budgeting | 1.380.985.000 |
| 28/09/2009 | Lembaga Studi Perubahan Sosial dan Pengembangan Masyarakat (STIMULANT Institute) | Stepanus Makambombu | Empowering the Public Who are Not Given a Voice Through Engagement with Local Institutions | 716.005.000 |
| 01/10/2009 | Yayasan Goa Center (YGC) | Darmawan | Appreciative District Meeting in Gowa and Takalar Districts in Preparation for DCEP | 197.380.000 |
| 09/10/2009 | Perkumpulan Serabut (Sekolah Rakyat Butuni) | M. Abdi Hayat H | Appreciative Meeting for Bau-Bau City | 89.994.000 |
| 16/10/2009 | ASPUK (Asosiasi Perempuan Usaha Kecil | Ririn Hayudiani | Strengthening the Capacity of Women's Micro Credit Groups by Developing a Sustainable Cooperative | 723.609.000 |

| Date | Partner Name | Contact | Project Name | Value |
|-------------|--|------------------------|--|---------------|
| 16/10/2009 | Jaringan Masyarakat Sipil (JMS) Lombok Barat (Solidaritas Perempuan Mataram) | Suhaimi | Optimising the Role of the Community Centre in Promoting Citizen's Basic Rights and Improved Service Delivery in West Lombok | 749.915.000 |
| 20/10/2009 | Satu Visi Yayasan | Deby R. Kasuatu | Strengthen Local Potential for Poverty Alleviation of Village Communities in West Sumba | 899.546.250 |
| 20/10/2009 | Pengembangan Rakyat Indonesia Madani (PRIMA) Yayasan | Jafar | Improve the Participation of Citizens and Their Organisations in the Implementation of Basic Education in Buton District | 894.055.000 |
| 21/10/2009 | Bahtera Yayasan | Stefanus H. Segu | Village Planning and Budgeting as a Starting Point for Equitable Village Autonomy Based on the Principles of Local Democratic Governance | 1.972.769.250 |
| 03/11/2009 | Yayasan Kritik (Kelompok Kerja untuk Transparansi dan Partisipasi Publik) | La Ode Muammar Kadhafi | Assessment and Planning using Outcome Mapping to Design a Community Empowerment Program to Manage Village Development as an Entry Point for Local Village Autonomy in Muna | 4.447.000 |
| 06/11/2009 | Berugak Dese | Naspiah | Increase the Capacity of Village Facilitators and Health Cadre to Encourage Community Participation in Clean and Healthy Lifestyles as a Part of Local Democratic Governance | 380.532.500 |
| 17/11/2009 | Konsorsium Untuk Studi dan Pengembangan Partisipasi (KONSEPSI) | Rahmat Sabani | Strengthen the Access and Control of Civil Society Through Advocacy of Community Based Natural Resource Management at West Lombok | 708.565.000 |
| 17/11/2009 | YAKIIN (Yayasan Kreasi Insani Indonesia) | Hardiyanto | Appreciative District Meeting (DCEP): To Develop and Implement an Agenda for Participatory Village Planning and Budgeting in North Buton | 37.577.000 |
| 04/12/2009 | Pelintas Buton | Nasrun | Empowering Village Communities in Managing Development Programs as an Entry Point to Village Autonomy | 1.196.995.000 |
| 16/12/2009 | Yayasan Wali Ati (Yasalti) | Ninu Rambu W. Lodang | Citizen Empowerment for Local Democratic Governance Through Participatory Planning and Budgeting | 849.890.000 |
| 19/01/2010 | Yayasan Goa Center (YGC) | Darmawan | Assessment for Participatory Education that is Innovative and Based on Local Potential Towards Quality Education in Gowa District | 5.000.000 |
| 19/01/2010 | Yayasan Pendidikan Lingkungan (YPL) | A. Rais Fatta | Assessment to Develop an Action Plan for Program 'Increasing Community Participation in Law Enforcement and Services in Gowa District' | 4.848.000 |
| 20/01/2010 | Lembaga Bumi Indonesia (LBI) | Muhammad Kodri Tapa | Assessment and Development of an Action Plan on Conservation and Use of Water Resources in the Jeneberang Water Catchment Area | 4.970.000 |
| 21/01/2010 | Lembaga YBC Kabupaten Gowa | Zainuddin Daud | The Inclusion of the Community in the Development of the Health Sector in Gowa | 4.977.500 |
| 21/01/2010 | Lembaga Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Masyarakat (LEMBARA) | Faisal Amir | Assessment and Planning for Mainstreaming the Rights of Women and Children | 5.000.000 |
| 22/01/2010 | Lembaga Abdi Masyarakat (LAM) | Suriati | Assessment and Planning for Action Plan on Community Based Environmental Conservation and Green Spaces and Clean and Healthy Living | 4.995.000 |
| 22/01/2010 | Lembaga LPMT Kabupaten Takalar | Awaluddin | Assessment and Planning for an Action Plan on Involvement of Women and the Poor in the Health Board and Advocacy for Improved Public Health Services | 4.995.000 |
| 22/01/2010 | Lembaga FIK-KSM Kabupaten Takalar | Nurlinda | Assessment and Planning for Action Plan on Improving Community Capacity, Gender Mainstreaming and Public Policy Towards More Participatory, Transparent and Accountable Development | 5.200.000 |
| 22/01/2010 | Lembaga YKM Kabupaten Gowa | Nurlia Ruma | Assessment and Planning for Action Plan in Strengthening the Economic Position of Women and Poor Through Self-Sustaining Community Economy | 5.000.000 |
| 01/02/2010 | PAKTA Sumba Yayasan | Amos Siwa Wunu | Sustainable Natural Resource Management Based on the Poor and Women | 726.107.500 |
| 11/02/2010 | Bina Potensi Desa (Sintesa) Yayasan | Syukri Rauf | Internalisation of principles of Local Democratic Governance in Sustainable Natural Resource Management and the development of the local village economy based on local assets in Buton District | 732.500.000 |
| 16/02/2010 | Perkumpulan Serabut (Sekolah Rakyat Butuni) | Syahrudin Samiun | Assessment and Planning using Outcome Mapping Approach in the design of a program to improve the participation of citizens in planning and budgeting in rural sub-districts in Bau-Bau City | 4.800.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Yayasan Bina Masyarakat Sejahtera (YISA) | Abdul Haris | Assessment to develop Action plan for school committees and Children's organisations in 15 pilot schools (9 primary, 6 secondary) in subdistrict Wawo | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Lembaga Pengembangan Partisipasi Demokrasi Ekonomi Rakyat "Bangun Daya" (LP2DER Bangun Daya) | Ir. Bambang Yusuf | Assessment to develop an Action Plan for a program to strengthen the capacity of village community development cadre with the aim of encouraging democratic development | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Lembaga Studi Pengkajian Lingkungan (LESPEL) | Zulkarnain AS | Assessment to develop an Action Plan to strengthen planning and budgeting for village development that is participatory, transparent and accountable in an effort to encourage local democratic governance | 5.000.000 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 24/02/2010 | Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Pedesaan (LPMP) Dompu | Drs. Abdullah Mas'ud | in Dompu Social assessment for the development of an Action Plan for a program to strengthen citizens and their organisations in supporting the improvement of free education and health services in Woja Subdistrict, Dompu | 5.000.000 |
| Date | Partner Name | Contact | Project Name | Value |
| 24/02/2010 | Lembaga Studi Kemanusiaan (LenSA) NTB | Yusuf HAD | Assessment and the development of an Action Plan for a program to advocate participatory budgetting that is gender and pro-poor sensitive | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Yayasan Bina Cempé (YBC) | Hadijatul Qubrah | Assessment to develop an participatory Action Plan using Outcome Mapping approach that improves participation and relations between stakeholders in managing natural resources in a sustainable manner | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Forum Masyarakat Tani "Paju Rasa" Kabupaten Bima | Hasan Kasim | Assessment to develop an Action plan for a program to improve the capacity of the Paju Rasa Farmer's Forum in Bima District | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Perkumpulan Solidaritas Untuk Demokrasi (SOLUD) | Saroso | Assessment to develop and Action Plan to strengthen village women's groups to improve public services and protection for women and children | 5.000.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | LSM Pelangi | Harun Anggoro | Assessment using outcome mapping approach to develop and Action Plan to strengthen the role and access to information for teenagers on reproductive health in an effort to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in Bau-Bau city | 4.910.000 |
| 24/02/2010 | Forum Peduli Perempuan Pedesaan Madapangga (FP3M) | Dahlia Jufri | Assessment and development of an Action Plan to improve the knowledge and skills of village women to reduce poverty levels in Ndano and Madawau village in Bima District | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | Jaringan Perempuan Usaha Kecil (Jarpuk) Ina Fo'a Kupang | herlince Amekan | Assessment for the development of an Action Plan to increase the role of Jarpuk Ina Fo'a for the self-sustainability of women in Kupang district | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | Bengkel " Advokasi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kampung' (Bengkel APPEK-NTT) | Vinsen Bureni | Assessment for an Action Plan for autonomous village development that is gender sensitive and participatory | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | INCREASE (Institute of Cross Timor for Economic and Social Development) | Berti Soli Dima Dima Malingara | Assessment for Community Based Health Learning | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | SDM Kupang | Paskalis Nai | Assessment for the development of an Action Plan to optimise the role of the community in participatory planning and budgeting in TTS District | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | Sanggar Suara Perempuan | Ir Rambu Atanau Mella | Assessment for the development of an Action Plan to build local democratic governance through community based action on anti-violence against women | 5.010.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | Perkumpulan Pengembangan Inisiatif dan Advokasi Rakyat (PIAR-NTT) | Ir Sarah Lerry Mboeik | Assessment for development of an Action Plan for program to increase the participation of citizens in village planning and budgeting | 5.000.000 |
| 25/02/2010 | LSM Lembayung - Asosiasi Mareje Bonga | Ali Wardana | Accelerate the Legality of Community Forest Management in Mareje Bonga Through Sustainable Forest Management that is Democratic and Improves the Livelihood of the Community | 614.360.000 |
| 11/03/2010 | Koslata | Ahmad Junaidi | Using OM Approach for the Assessment and Planning of a Program to Improve Capacity for Planning and Budgeting that is Pro-women and Pro-poor | 5.000.000 |
| 11/03/2010 | Solidaritas Masyarakat untuk Transparansi (SOMASTI) dan Dewan Peduli Anggaran (DPA) NTB | Ely Mahmudah, Sag | Assessment for the Program to Strengthen the Intervention Strategy for Village Budget for 2010-2012 so it is More Pro-Poor and Pro-women in Central Lombok | 4.540.000 |
| | | | Projects: 60 | Total |
| | | | | 17.581.425.500 |

| Date | Partner Name | Contact | Project Name | Value |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| <u>Innovative Project</u> | | | | |
| <i>Projects In Progress</i> | | | | |
| 28/07/2009 | Sloka Institute | Anton Muhajir | Development of the ACCESS Bulletin as a Tool for Learning and Sharing Knowledge to Scale-up Program Impacts | 173.675.000 |
| 01/09/2009 | Veco Indonesia | Steff Deprez | Outcome Mapping Resource KIT | 40.000.000 |
| 18/09/2009 | Kapal Perempuan (Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif Perempuan) | Yanti Muchtar | Assessment of Capacity Building Interventions Undertaken by ACCESS in Women's Leadership in South Sulawesi and NTB | 201.685.000 |
| 16/10/2009 | Tunas Alam Indonesia (SANTAI) Yayasan | Dian Aryani, SP | Alternative Child and Adult Education - an Alternative Critical Education | 21.780.000 |
| 16/11/2009 | Kaukus Peduli Perempuan Nusa Tenggara Barat (KPP – NTB) | Baiq. Ely Mahmudah | PKK Cadre as Actors for Local Democratic Governance | 131.800.000 |
| 22/12/2009 | Yayasan Goa Center (YGC) | Darmawan | Development of Media for Learning Activities Based on Results of ACCESS Phase II Activities | 38.990.000 |
| 08/01/2010 | Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) | Sutoro Eko | A Study on Village Economic Units (BumDes) as a Local Support for Village Autonomy | 346.940.000 |
| 09/02/2010 | Cahaya Nusantara Vision | Dra Suharti | Production of a photo novella | 37.525.000 |
| 18/02/2010 | KOPESDA (Lembaga Koordinasi Pengkajian Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam) | Cristian David, ST | Reflection and Sharing Lessons: Implementing RPJMDes - Building Enthusiasm for Development Actors in Promoting Local Democratic Governance | 38.575.000 |
| | | | Projects: 9 | Total |
| | | | | 1.030.970.000 |