



# ACCESS Phase II


## Six Monthly Report

April-September 2010

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ACCESS

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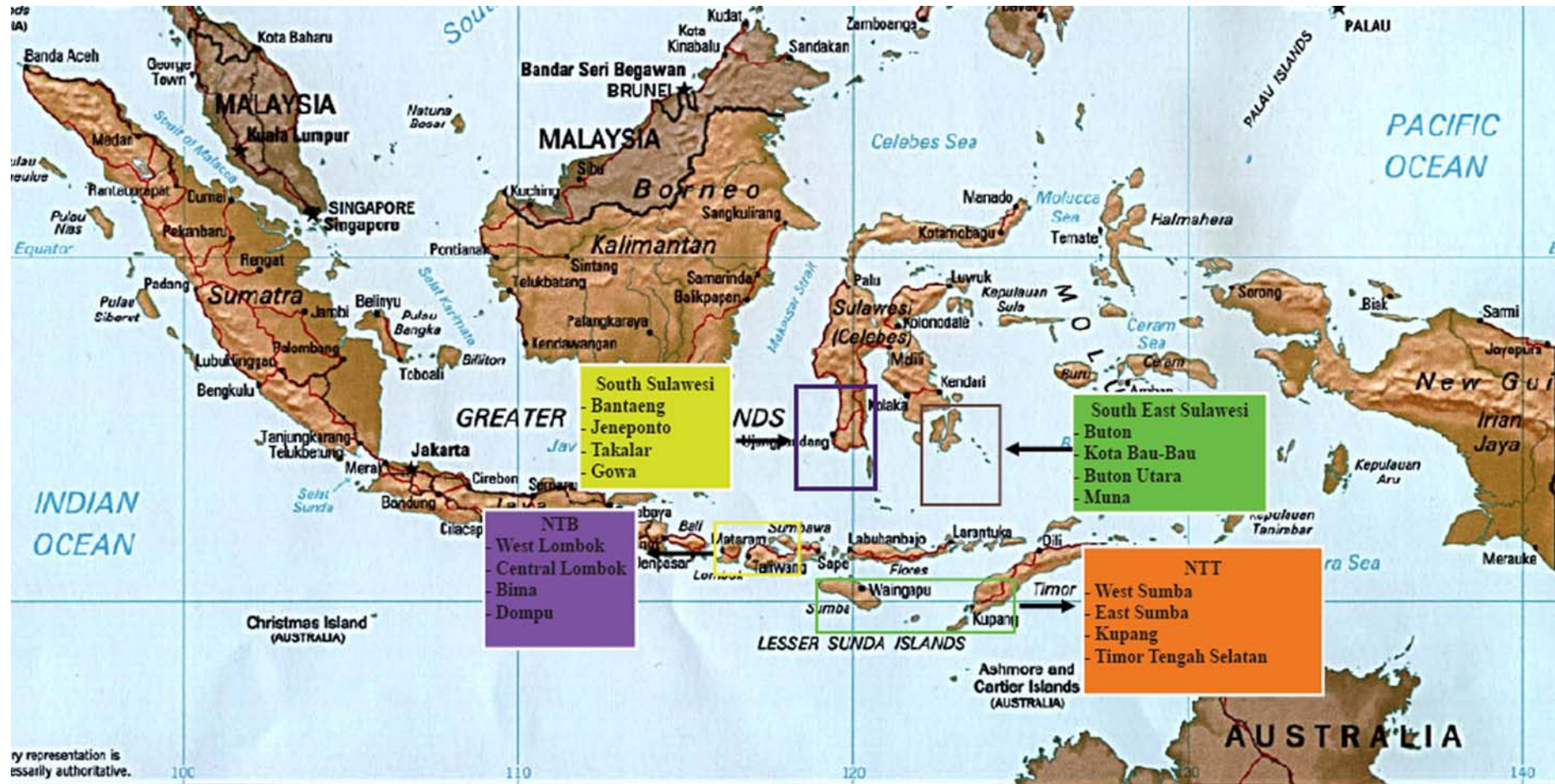
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCESS	Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme
ADD	<i>Alokasi Dana Desa</i> (Village Budget Allocation)
AI	Appreciative Inquiry
AIPD	Australian Indonesian Partnership for Decentralisation
AIPMNH	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)
AUD	Australian Dollar
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Bappenas	Ministry of National Development Planning
BPM	<i>Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (Community Empowerment Body)
BPMPD/K	<i>Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa/Kelurahan</i> (Village Community and Government Empowerment Body)
Desa	Village
BUMDes	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village Owned Enterprises)
CB	Capacity Building
CDST	Community Development Snapshot
CE	Community Engagement
CLAPP	Community Led Assessment and Planning 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
DMAM	<i>Desa Mandiri Anggur Merah</i>
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (Local Legislative Council)
DSC	District Stakeholder Committee
DSF	Decentralisation Support Facility
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Forum KTI	<i>Forum Kawasan Timor Indonesia</i> (Eastern Indonesia Forum)
FMM	Field Management Manual
GOA	Government of Australia
GOI	Government of the Republic of Indonesia
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
Kabupaten	District
Korprov	<i>Koordinator Provinsi</i> (Provincial Coordinator)
LDG	Local Democratic Governance
LG	Local Government
LGSP	Local Governance Support Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIS	Management Information System
MKPPDes	<i>Matriks Konsolidasi Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Tingkat Desa</i> (Consolidation Matrix for Village Planning and Budgeting)
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MP3	<i>Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik- Citizens Concerned about Public Service Delivery</i> - a CSO forum
MRG	Monitoring Review Group
Musrenbang	<i>Musyawahar Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Development Planning Process)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	Outcome Mapping
P2K	<i>Program Pengembangan Kecamatan</i> (Sub-District Development Program)
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)
Rp.	Rupiah
<i>RPJMDes</i>	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa</i> (Village Mid-Term Development Plan)
SKPD	<i>Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah</i> (Technical Units within each district)
SOS	Scope of Services
STA	Short Term Advisor
STO	Senior Technical Officer
TA	Technical Assistance
TAT	Technical Advisory Team
TKPKD	<i>Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah</i> (District Coordinating Team for Poverty Alleviation)
TNP2K	<i>Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i> (National Team for Speeding up Poverty Alleviation)
TOF	Training of Facilitators
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

# ACCESS Phase II Program Location



## Executive Summary

A number of exciting developments have taken place during the reporting period April to September 2010 that highlight the continuing relevance of the ACCESS Phase II Program in the AusAID portfolio in Indonesia. ACCESS sees that citizens in the target districts are becoming empowered, are becoming better organized, and are critically engaging with local governments resulting in these governments becoming more responsive.

The Program has progressed significantly towards achieving its objectives of building the capacity of citizens and their organisations to engage with local government to lay the foundations of improved local democratic governance contributing to more equitable development outcomes. Results this reporting period also increasingly show that other development stakeholders, including government and non-government agencies, national and international parties, are taking into account ACCESS experiences when designing and implementing their work.

### Progress at the Beneficiary Level

On the individual level we see that as a result of ACCESS supported activities citizens, including women and other members from poor households, are getting more involved in development activities in the village and that they are becoming recognized as contributing substantively to these development efforts. In a number of cases we see women taking up leadership roles they did not previously have access to either because of cultural or religious reasons. ACCESS' Partners have trained more than 1,700 village facilitators with a focus on increasing critical awareness and participatory facilitation, as well as interaction methodologies.

ACCESS, through its Partners, is now implementing projects that came out of the district multi stakeholder forums (termed the District Stakeholder Committees (DSC)) who developed District Citizen Engagement Plans (DCEP) focused on building better democratic governance. Based on the priorities identified in the DCEP, ACCESS is now supporting 57 Action Plans. These Action Plans are being implemented in the 16 ACCESS target districts covering 702 villages. From the participation data for the activities at the village level, 45 percent of the people involved in these activities are women. This is a marked improvement compared to traditional activities undertaken in Indonesia. ACCESS is also working on policy advocacy through our Partners in collaboration with the DPRD and local government. ACCESS Partners are currently supporting the development of 98 local regulations focused primarily on participatory planning processes and improved public service delivery.

Through monitoring results ACCESS also observes that citizens' organisations are becoming stronger in their engagement and interaction with local government and service providers. The village leadership has gained essential skills and knowledge that has enabled them to effectively analyse and critically reflect on their own situation, as well as analyse services provided by government or other service providers. This has led to an increasing number of examples where citizens and their organisations have been able to successfully engage with government to improve service delivery. Close to 280 civil society organisations, mainly community based, are engaging in the Program. They constitute a rather diverse group comprising: 46 BUMDes; 15 Community (Complaint) Centres; 70 Economic Groups; 38 Farmer/Fishing Groups; 20 Neighbourhood Groups; 13 Natural Resource Management Groups; 40 Student/Parent Groups; 1 Social Issues Group; 27 Water User Groups; and 4 Youth Groups.

### Progress at the Partner Level

On the level of the intermediary NGOs who are the ACCESS Partners, capacity building provided by the Program has resulted in positive internal changes, which has led to stronger organisations with clearer values and principles, and a better understanding of governance issues both internally as well as at the village and district level. This progress is measured through the Partner Progress Review (PPR) monitoring tool, which measures changes in organisational capacity as well as change at the beneficiary level. During the reporting period, the PPR was trialled with 19 organisations and their beneficiaries, involving a total of 449 people (264 males and 235 females).

From the monitoring we also see that ACCESS Partners during this reporting period are now also beginning to engage with government at different levels on more sensitive issues, such as corruption and the transparent and accountable use of public funds. Soft advocacy and lobbying are being used to influence government behavior in these areas.

The DSCs, although having developed in very different ways in each of the target districts, are increasingly taking up their role in advocacy and lobbying with the local government as well as with the DPRD. Increased interaction with the DPRD by individual NGOs, as well as other CSOs, is also opening opportunities to work on the regulatory framework evidenced by a number of position papers and draft regulations, which have been prepared this reporting period by CSOs in collaboration with the DPRD.

### Progress at the District and Provincial Government Levels

In the 16 target districts there is continued interest from local government in ACCESS proven approaches to poverty assessments and mapping, and capacity development for village and supporting facilitators. During this period there has been an increased interest from local government to ensure the village planning and development of RPJMDes is expanding by using the ACCESS Community Led Assessment and Planning Process – Gender and Social Inclusive (CLAPP-GSI) approach. There is also an increased interest from local government in applying other ACCESS approaches on their own programs, including the strength-based approach and Outcome Mapping to ensure that more attention is paid to behaviour change of actors involved during planning rather than planning being limited to physical outputs. For example, the East Sumba district government is the first ever local government investing resources to ensure government planning staff are trained in Outcome Mapping as they see the behaviour change focus as a main ingredient for sustainability.

At the provincial level, in three of the four target provinces (NTT, NTB and South Sulawesi), the government is taking the lead to build on ACCESS experiences in improving citizen involvement in democratic processes. The provincial governments are instrumental in ensuring that other districts in the province get access and exposure to good practice from ACCESS, its CSO Partners, and its local government partners. Their allocation of financial as well as human resources to ensure province-wide dissemination of lessons has triggered demands through official requests from districts outside the ACCESS target districts to: expand ACCESS coverage; for access to documentation regarding the Program; as well as requests for sharing visits.

In South East Sulawesi results on provincial level are not as impressive given the geographical distance between the provincial capital and the districts, hence less

frequent interactions, as well as frequent reshuffling of government officials, which has made a consistent engagement strategy and subsequent buy-in more difficult.

A number of the initiatives resulting from the provincial level interactions have been responded to by the Program and its counterparts and Partners including accommodating study visits and dissemination of documentation. The request for expansion of district coverage unfortunately can not be accommodated by the Program due to financial and human resource limitations of the Program.

A sign of the continuing interest from provincial and district governments to the Program and its approaches is their responsiveness to, and support for, the implementation of the CSO Partner Action Plans dealing with improving governance and village empowerment for which they have allocated financial resources from both the district or provincial budget, as well as put mechanisms in place so that the village fund allocation (ADD) can be used to help with the village-level implementation.

In the case of financial contributions from the local government, during this reporting period over seven billion rupiah has been pledged taking the total amount of contributions from local government to date to 8.98 billion rupiah (approximately AUD1.07 million) or equal to 35 percent of the Action Plan budgets. Despite this support, Program Partners are experiencing some hampering factors in the disbursement schedule of these local government contributions. In a number of cases the local government did not keep up with its promise to release funds on time to ensure smooth implementation of the projects. Numerous reasons have been cited, including the non-availability of budgets, the bureaucratic process these disbursements go through, as well as the reshuffling of government officials from one technical unit to another leaving people in charge that were not involved in the initial pledge.

ACCESS can confidently say that there is an increased recognition by national, provincial, district, as well as village governments regarding the ACCESS approach on community engagement in different fields. The strategy of providing first hand field based evidence of the success of ACCESS approaches to government has taken the Program out of the project sphere and it is now contributing to long-term sustainable development efforts.

#### Progress Influencing and Collaborating with other Donor and Government Programs

ACCESS' objective of influencing Indonesian Government programs as well as donors by presenting good practice and sharing lessons learnt is well on progress. ACCESS is attracting interest from stakeholders on different levels which opens the door for influencing policy regulations and approaches.

Key-activities related to other donor and national level programs this reporting period include:

- Presentations of ACCESS approaches and strategies to national level agencies to support poverty targeting and improved planning and budgeting from village level upwards
- Sharing our best practices on CSO grant management
- Contributing to stock-taking efforts of the PNPM-support facility
- Actively interacting with national level stakeholders both government e.g. MOHA-PMD, BAPPENAS, TNP2K, as well as non-government, e.g. Citizens Concerned with Public Service Delivery (MP3), IRE, and FPPD on strengthening BUMDes.

- Slowly assessing potential possibilities to support developments related to the bill on village legislation (RUU-Desa).

#### Progress Influencing AusAID Policy and Programs

ACCESS' focus on civil society strengthening (CSS) coupled with results achieved so far, is also contributing substantially to AusAID efforts to enhance the quality and impact of the Australian Government Aid Program. During the reporting period, ACCESS was actively involved in a number of AusAID activities aimed at sharing lessons learned, including Team Leader round-table meetings, accommodating visits from AusAID key-personnel, and contributing to AusAID learning via sharing of stories. During the reporting period, ACCESS also actively collaborated with other AusAID programs showing that AIP programs can be mutually supportive. Defining the contribution of each of the programs and the mechanisms for future engagement is of the utmost importance.

ACCESS contributed significantly to AusAID's Decentralisation, Poverty Reduction and Rural (DPRR) Section retreat for Team Leaders from five Australian-funded programs operating at the sub-national level<sup>1</sup> in Indonesia to discuss consolidation of decentralisation programs under the Australia Indonesia Partnership (AIP) into a 'One-Program Approach' by 2015. The retreat saw agreement reached on the first steps for putting in place a Common Results Framework by which AusAID can demonstrate what it is achieving in the provinces and how it is contributing to the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) agenda for development and bureaucratic reform. The ACCESS Program Director was part of the facilitation team and took the lead role in the development of the Common Result Framework indicators for the third theme<sup>2</sup> on CSS. In implementing this approach ACCESS, as one the main AusAID investments working with civil society at the local level, is strategically placed to contribute to the AusAID decentralisation agenda.

#### Progress in Program Management Issues

Program management is on track with almost 100 percent of our grant budget allocated for the three grant types: capacity-building Strategic Partner grants; project grants for community driven development projects; and innovative and knowledge sharing grants. In agreement with AusAID we allocated our remaining Innovative grant budget of AUD 250,000 for supporting efforts in documentation, national and provincial policy influencing and the One Program Approach. All the grants are closely monitored and no fraud cases emerged during this reporting period.

The sustainable and risk management strategies were reviewed during the reporting period and updated based on implementation experience and changing contexts in the target districts. ACCESS continues to support empowerment of citizens and their organisations and improved engagement with government by building social capital, enhancing an environment of trust, and strengthening an asset based approach with Partners.

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<sup>1</sup> Provincial, district and village

<sup>2</sup> The three themes of governance reform under AusAID's Decentralisation are Public Financial Management, Service Delivery and Civil Society Strengthening - three themes that are essential aspects to reform.

## 1 Introduction

During this reporting period AusAID's Decentralisation, Poverty Reduction and Rural (DPRR) Section built on the AusAID strategic documents on Sub National Level Engagement in Indonesia and the Decentralisation Delivery Strategy by consolidating a coordinated approach (the 'One Program Approach') amongst Australia-Indonesia Partnership (AIP) decentralisation programs for setting program priorities and demonstrating evidence of positive change and tangible results.

The One Program Approach will link the separate AIP programs – with distinct but related governance reform objectives and modalities - into a single platform of strategies and results reporting. It introduces a Common Results Framework to demonstrate more clearly what the AIP is achieving in the provinces. It will also demonstrate how AIP decentralisation programs contribute to the Government of Indonesian's (GOI) agenda for development and bureaucratic reform, and the AusAID country strategy, particularly in relation to decentralisation and poverty reduction.

Team Leaders from the AIP decentralisation programs resolved that the implementation of a One Program Approach would maximise the impact of aggregate program resources in supporting the GOI's decentralisation and poverty reduction agendas. Under the Approach, programs will coordinate efforts in working with sub-national governments to better manage public resources and deliver effective services, particularly in the priority areas of health and education. More effective service delivery by regional government - in response to community need and demand - is a key poverty reduction objective for the AIP decentralisation program.<sup>3</sup>

ACCESS, the only AusAID civil society strengthening (CSS) program in Indonesia, finds itself in a strategic position to take a lead role in the third theme<sup>4</sup> of the One Program Approach - CSS – by highlighting and disseminating its proven approach, strategies, methodologies and implementation experiences to contribute in a significant way to the achievements of the AIP decentralisation unit by 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.

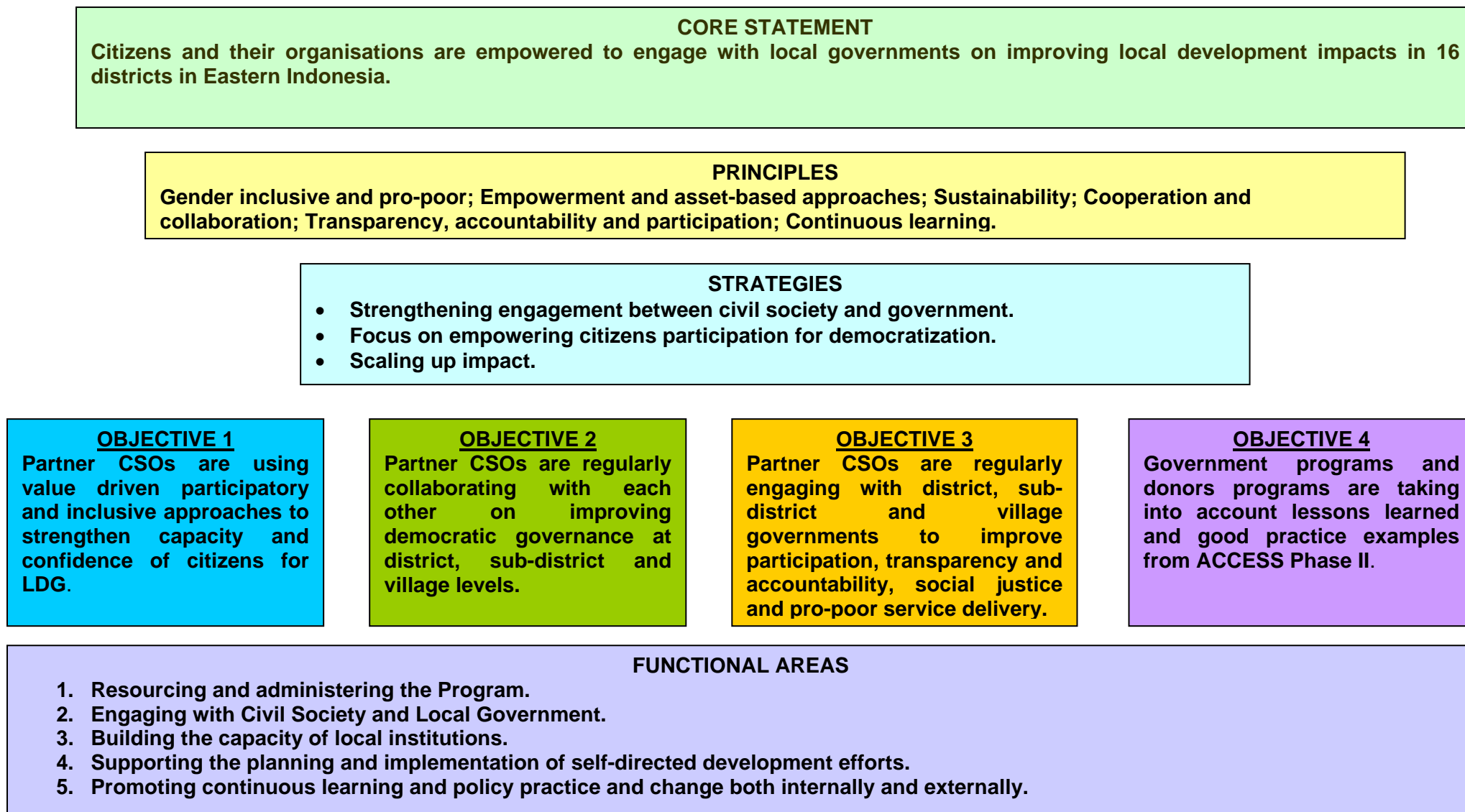
This report outlines progress over the last six months for the reporting period April-September 2010 against the Program Objectives and the five functional areas as determined under the Scope of Services (SOS).

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<sup>3</sup> Summary of Proceedings – Decentralisation Team Leader's Retreat, Jakarta 14-15 July 2010

<sup>4</sup> The three themes of governance reform under AusAID's One Program Approach for the Decentralisation unit are: Public Financial Management, Service Delivery and Civil Society Strengthening - three themes that are essential aspects to reform.

Figure 1: ACCESS Structure and Framework



## 2 Program Objectives

### 2.1 Summary of Objectives

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

1. Partner CSOs are using value driven participatory and inclusive approaches to strengthen capacity and confidence of citizens for 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 Phase II.

### 2.2 Achievement against Objectives

The following section describes progress against the Program Objectives during the reporting period April – September 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.***

The results achieved over this six-month reporting period demonstrate strong and positive progress towards the achievement of Objective 1. The six-monthly Participatory Partner Progress (PPR) monitoring carried out with ACCESS Partners and beneficiaries, as well as the regular quarterly monitoring of Partners indicates that ninety percent of Partners are making satisfactory progress in internalising and practicing key democratic values in their organisations and in their interactions with beneficiary groups.

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*"I don't think it is too much to say that ACCESS is an agent of change. ACCESS has encouraged me and our partners to change our behaviour and the way we think. Our aim now is not just to ensure our rights to manage forest resources, but how to empower women and the poor and ensure social equality. You can now see an improvement in the participation of women in our activities. This is not just because we're trying to be nice, but because their rights also have to be fulfilled and respected".*

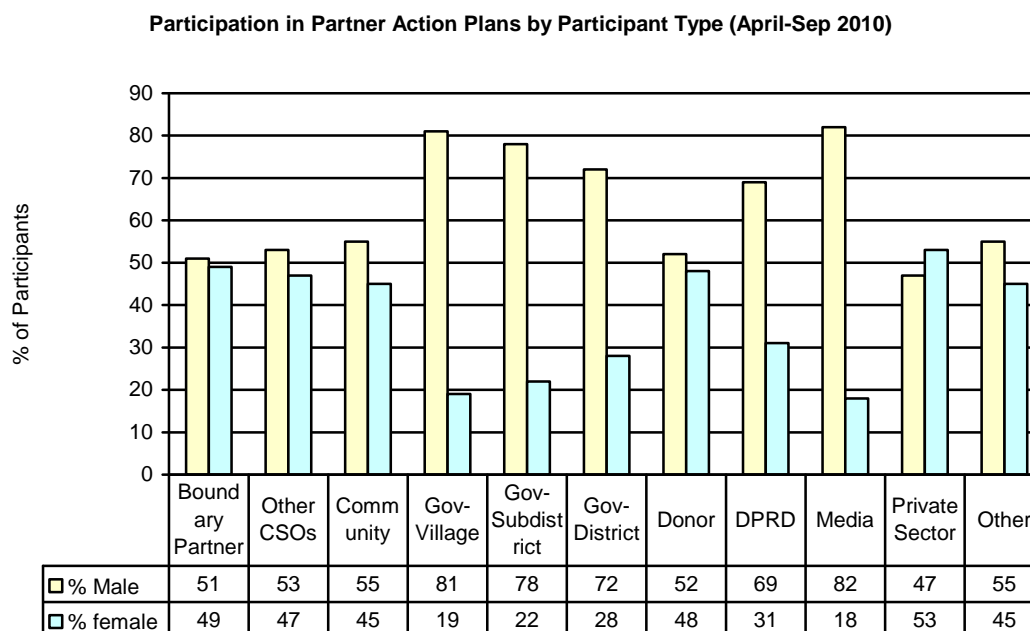
Kamsiah, Program Coordinator for AMB, Central Lombok

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Most Partners have changed internal processes, policies and regulations to reflect a more positive and proactive gender perspective including, but not limited to, recruitment and standard operating procedures. Partner financial systems are becoming more transparent and of a higher quality with the use of better financial reporting tools, and reporting more timely. There have been no cases of fraud reported during this period.

There is a clear improvement reported in the practice of gender and social inclusion (GSI) in Action Plan implementation with 45 percent of women in the village participating

in program activities (see Figure 2). While there is still room for improvement, the PPR monitoring clearly indicates that there is a better understanding and implementation of strategies for empowerment of the poor, women and other marginalised groups who comprise the direct partners of ACCESS Partners (i.e.the direct beneficiaries of ACCESS).



**Figure 2: Participation of Men and Women in Action Plans**

There are also good indications that activities carried out by Partners are beginning to produce results providing positive feedback on concepts of participation, strength-based approaches, GSI, community organising, and empowerment. For example:

- In Bantaeng in South Sulawesi the 46 BUMDes (village owned enterprises) working with the ACCESS Partners have succeeded in developing internal regulations and or by-laws in a participatory manner and these reflect values of transparency, accountability, and have clear objectives for producing tangible benefits for the poor and women.
- In Bima and Dompu districts in NTB, all Partners have made an agreement among themselves to use the ACCSYS08 accounting package to promote greater transparency and accountability in CSO financial management.
- In Buton district in South East Sulawesi, Sintesa, using a strength based approach, has assisted its partners in the mobilisation of local assets. As an illustration, in Lapandewa village this has resulted in the community mobilising over eight million rupiah as a starting point for a savings and loan fund.
- In Kupang district in NTT, PIAR and Bengkel Appek carried out a workshop with male students at the university on gender and violence against women.

The number of facilitators trained in using participatory and inclusive methodologies has increased to 1,703 (899 male and 804 female) over the reporting period. Communities are becoming better able to mobilise resources. While it is still too early for data on the results of the Village Mid-Term Development Plans (RPJMDes) for the current Action Plans focussing on participatory planning and development, a study conducted in East Sumba on the results of the RPJMDes supported under ACCESS Phase I showed that 70% of activities under the RPJMDes have been implemented, supported through a range of sources. Indications for RPJMDes

activities supported under ACCESS Phase II through the PPR monitoring with Mitra Turatea in Jeneponto also report a high level of satisfaction of beneficiaries to the response of government to the priority agenda of the RPJMDes.

There are several factors supporting this positive progress including:

- The tangible results and feedback from beneficiaries has produced a sense of pride in Partner organisation work, and a strong motivation to use these approaches more in the future. As well as the initial indications of success, Partners are finding a new appreciation arising from government and other stakeholders and are being asked to contribute more regularly and systematically to policy discussions.
- In most districts the District Stakeholder Committee (DSC) is more active and reflecting on the need to use the Action Plans as a basis for learning and action. This has come about through a better understanding of its role and function as a result of the Civil Society Index (CSI) work carried out by Yappika and the District Citizen Engagement Plan (DCEP) reviews themselves.

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*“After receiving training and technical assistance support from ACCESS the Community Organising Team from Sintesa has implemented a lot of changes in the work we do with our farmers and fishing groups. For example, we have already made strategic plans with the farmers groups in 12 locations and at the end of each month we are having progress meetings to see how far actions have progressed.”*

Kartini, a CO from Sintesa, Bau-Bau municipality

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- The Capacity Building (CB) program is noted by Partners as being highly useful in helping to bring about change in the organisational culture, policies and activities. The responsive nature of the CB program to organisational needs through technical assistance is seen as a major factor contributing to success. This is supported by ACCESS involving Strategic Partners in discussions on CSO success (for example, in the development of the capacity assessment tool) and through providing opportunities to learn more

about key ACCESS approaches such as during the Strength Based Approaches Workshop held in June 2010.

While ACCESS is proud of the progress made, there is more work to be done to maximise impact of the Program including:

- Many Partner staff still tend to focus on the micro level of activities without a clear concept of the ‘bigger picture’, i.e. how their Action Plans contribute to local democratic governance through real empowerment of the communities they work with. This will be addressed continually by ACCESS field staff and through planned activities, such as the Directors Meeting on the CB Assessment results, DSC National Meeting, and the two thematic workshops all planned for the next reporting period.
- One of the reasons staff focus on the micro level is that many are junior personnel often recruited to implement the Action Plans (an example of the reality of CSOs in Eastern Indonesia). Senior staff, who very often have the necessary skills and experience, do not pass these skills on to new staff in a

systematic manner and through mentoring in the field. This area will be stressed during the Directors Meeting planned for the next reporting period.

- At the community level and within government departments there is a very strong orientation in all areas (including program planning, public service delivery, and local economic development) towards physical development and the provision of inputs rather than people-centred, asset based and behavior change approaches. Thus, Partners need to do a great deal of work to motivate the community to work towards empowerment, demanding services, and holding government accountable. This area is being addressed through many of the CB activities carried out by ACCESS Strategic Partners as they work with local Partners in the use of the Outcome Mapping framework for Action Plan monitoring, learning and sharing meetings, helping people to document their results in relation to the DCEP, and through constant encouragement by ACCESS field staff.

### 2.2.2 Objective 2

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

ACCESS is demonstrating good progress in achieving Objective 2. Over the reporting period, Partners and the citizens' organisations they support have begun collaborating actively with each other informally and through networks to promote local democratic governance. To date, ACCESS Partners are working with more than 274 citizens' groups including:

- 46 BUMDes
- 15 Community Centres
- 70 Economic Groups
- 38 Farmer/Fishing Groups
- 20 Neighbourhood Groups
- 13 Natural Resource Management Groups
- 40 Student/Parent Groups
- 1 Social Issues Groups
- 27 Water User Groups
- 4 Youth Groups

These citizen's groups are becoming more active in forming networks and forums to progress their agendas. For example:

- In NTB, Jarpuk in Central Lombok has successfully organised 55 new women's micro-enterprise groups and a forum of sub-district cadre for planning and budgeting to share learning and good practice. In Bima and Dompu districts Partners have made an agreement among themselves to share resources in villages where their work overlaps. The DSCs in these districts have also agreed on a five-point plan to promote local democratic governance through preparation of position papers, presentations to government and the DPRD, and documentation of key learning.
- For South East Sulawesi, in Buton and North Buton districts the DSCs have formed working groups comprising mostly CSOs with support from at least one member of the DPRD on the issue of participatory planning and budgeting. In Bau-Bau municipality the DSC has formed a working group on quality public service delivery. These working groups have produced a plan to develop academic papers and draft regulations in these areas. In Buton

the working group has already delivered its academic paper and draft regulation on participatory planning and budgeting to the government. As well, Pelintas in Buton district is working on the formation of an association of village heads from 15 villages where they work to address issues related to village autonomy. KRITIK in Muna district has organised ten parent groups concerned with improved education.

- In NTT the DCEP review in both East and West Sumba led to the formation of a group of motivators promoting local democratic governance through the

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*“Team Collaboration feel they can really learn from our colleagues in the Coalition (Koalisi Perjuangan) in developing strategies for communicating with external parties, such as PNPM. Partnership and working together can bring about amazing success. PNPM is an asset that we can work with to assist us in supporting our program with the community”*

Yulius Opang, Program Coordinator,  
Tim Kolaborasi, East Sumba

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DSC. Coalitions of local CSOs in East Sumba working together on participatory planning and budgeting are also coming together to share learning and identify opportunities for advocacy action. In Kupang district, Partners have begun organising reflection meetings and have agreed to carry out cross-monitoring of each other’s programs.

- In South Sulawesi, Partners including Mitra Wahana

Kesehatan, WAKIL and FIK-KSM from Gowa and Takalar have carried out cross visits to learn from Yajalindo and Mitra Turatea’s programs in Jeneponto and Bantaeng in the area of participatory planning and budgeting. In Bantaeng district, Partners led by Yajalindo are working together on draft regulations on public participation in planning and budgeting and on standards for public service delivery.

While appearing modest, these developments give a clear indication that Partners are seeing the benefits of collaborating on key issues and are making real progress in sharing resources and acting in concert, and helping the groups they work with to come together for learning and action.

On the national stage, there have been some dramatic improvements over the past six months. Many ACCESS Partners, often through their interaction with Strategic Partners, have become active in national level networks related to their Action Plans. ICW, for example, has involved Partners Stimulant from NTT as well as Prima and KRITIK from South East Sulawesi in their work on influencing national policy in Education. PAKTA in West Sumba has become active in WALHI (a national network advocating on environmental issues) on issues of natural resources management and environmental protection.

In August, ACCESS sent Partners from all 16 districts to participate in a national forum of Citizens Concerned with Public Service Delivery (MP3) in Ciloto, West Java. This workshop developed a roadmap for improved public service delivery and ACCESS Partners have become active in the coalition. Indeed, ACCESS Partners were selected to be the provincial focal points in South East Sulawesi (APAK), NTT (PIAR), and Lombok (JMS/DPA). This meeting provided new inspiration for ACCESS Partners who now see how their local level action is useful and necessary to contribute to a national movement.

The most important factors supporting ACCESS Partners to work together are:

- A deeper understanding of the importance of networks to achieve long-term goals. This understanding has been a key element in the DCEP reviews and the work done by Yappika on the CSI communication strategy in each district. The CB assessment highlighted communication and networking as a key component to successful organisational social change, helping Partners to reflect on collaboration as a strategy for advocacy for the poor and marginalised.
- ACCESS Strategic Partners have broad networks themselves and ACCESS has encouraged them to introduce these networks and assist Partners to interact with and join these networks on common issues.
- The DSC in many districts has become more active and there has been an emphasis on how all the agenda of the DCEP need to contribute to a higher level of local democratic governance.
- Increasingly, Partners are developing a greater sense of mutual trust. This has been fostered through the DCEP review appraisal processes and reflection and learning forums with Strategic Partners and ACCESS.

### 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 is making good progress in achieving Objective 3. Not only are contributions from government continuing in the old districts (where ACCESS has a good track record), but in the new districts Partners have also been able to secure funds or commitments for funding in the coming years. For Action Plans signed during this reporting period local government has contributed over seven billion rupiah, or 23% of the total budget for the Action Plans (see Table 1). This takes the total contribution of government to date to over 8.89 billion rupiah (approximately AUD1.07 million), or 35 percent of the total budget for Action Plans. For those Action Plans related to participatory planning and budgeting signed this reporting period, the percentage of government contribution to the Action Plans is 32 percent, with some districts, such as North Buton and Gowa districts providing matching funds.

**Table 1: Funding Contributions for Action Plans During April-September 2010**

Partner	Total Contribution (Rp)			
	ACCESS	Local Government	Community/ Pemesdes	CSO Partner
Yayasan Kreasi Insani Indonesia	1,377,585,000.	1,103,975,000.	19,500,000.	80,805,000.
Yayasan Kelompok Kerja untuk Transparansi dan Partisipasi Publik	796,233,500.	246,811,500.	279,167,500.	202,380,000.
Lembaga YBC	624,950,000.	265,890,000.	29,520,000.	
Lembaga Abdi Masyarakat	645,995,000	271,650,000.	60,000,000	112,140,000
Lembaga YBS	557,607,500.	741,860,000.		76,352,500.
Lembaga YKM	603,560,000.	165,845,000.		61,000,000.
Lembaga Studi Kemanusiaan NTB	495,695,000.	4,350,000.	1,200,000.	16,887,000.
Yayasan Bina Cempe	598,350,000.	25,700,000.	19,950,000.	69,950,000.
Lembaga LPMT	663,520,000.	259,200,000.		66,680,000.
Yayasan Bina Masyarakat Sejahtera	534,963,000.	18,680,000.	120,800,000.	79,860,000
Lembaga Pengembangan Partisipasi Demokrasi Ekonomi Rakyat 'Bangun Daya' (Bangun Daya)	1,166,922,500	6,950,000.	177,487,500.	198,505,000

Partner	Total Contribution (Rp)			
	ACCESS	Local Government	Community/ Pempdes	CSO Partner
Lembaga Bumi Indonesia	859,875,000	827,475,000.	120,000,000.	80,600,000
Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional Jenepono-Jakarta	900,360,000.	224,293,600.	115,100,000.	171,850,000
Lembaga FIK-KSM Kabupaten Takalar	903,480,000.	33,115,000		265,340,000
Yayasan Pendidikan Lingkungan	514,100,000.	18,000,000.	18,200,000	50,000,000.
Yayasan Aksi Kemanusiaan ( ANIMASI)	900,245,000.	4,400,000.	24,480,000.	32,580,000.
Lembaga WAKIL	1,035,367,500.	1,233,233,100.		69,127,500.
Solidaritas Masyarakat untuk Transparansi (SOMASI)	858,275,000.	41,575,000.	13,000,000.	6,170,000.
Sanggar Suara Perempuan	947,685,000.	2,500,000.	8,600,000.	92,860,000.
Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Pedesaan Dompus	518,720,000.	13,600,000.	8,700,000.	33,050,000.
Forum Perempuan Peduli Korban Kekerasan	216,696,000	1,550,000	500,000	3,600,000
Lembaga Studi Pengkajian Lingkungan	997,506,000	81,175,000.	5,000,000.	138,255,000
Perkumpulan Sekolah Rakyat Butuni	789,695,000	381,045,000.	18,240,000.	87,510,000
Yayasan Lambu Ina	680,525,000	139,700,000.	65,100,000.	121,075,000
Lembaga Ekonomi Desa Lolo Gading	538,375,000.	333,280,000.	202,400,000.	74,635,000.
LSM Pelangi	591,590,000.	370,875,000	17,520,000.	153,915,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,113,356,000</b>	<b>7,097,393,200</b>	<b>1,324,465,000</b>	<b>2,432,477,000</b>

\*For more details on these Action Plans, including project titles, please refer to Appendix 5

As well, Partners are making solid plans to interact through advocacy to influence policy making that improves public participation in decision making, increases economic opportunities for communities (particularly the poor, women and other marginalised groups) and protects the natural environment. The following efforts are examples of progress during this reporting period:

- **NTB:** In West Lombok, Solidaritas Perempuan and Santai are working on a draft regulation regarding trafficking. In Central Lombok, Berugak Desa, part of a working group on Water and Environmental Health, is advocating in the promotion of healthy and clean lifestyles. In Bima and Dompus districts the DSC will be advocating for a district regulation on RPJMDes and district budgets.
- **South Sulawesi:** Yayasan Karaeng Opu in Bantaeng district is working on a district regulation on Public Services while Jaringan in Bantaeng district is working on a regulation on public participation in planning and budgeting.
- **South East Sulawesi:** the DSC in North Buton and Buton districts and in Bau-Bau municipality are developing draft regulations on planning and budgeting and on public services.
- **NTT:** Partners are interacting with government officials in East Sumba on defining the criteria and process for the selection of villages for the *Anggur Merah* (a Government funded program for economic activities for poor villages). PAKTA in West Sumba is working with the Manupeu Tanadaru National Park to build the capacity of communities living within the park boundaries and securing funding to pilot participatory planning at the hamlet level. In Kupang district, INCREASE is part of a team advocating increased budgets for public health services for pregnant women and newborns.

Not only are Partner organisations beginning to advocate for policy change but they are also helping citizens' groups to advocate for change with some very encouraging results. For example:

- **South East Sulawesi:** Parents groups supported by PRIMA in Buton district have advocated against illegal levies at schools with some success.
- **South Sulawesi:** In Bantaeng, Yajalindo has helped the local facilitators in establishing 22 village regulations on RPJMDes, while Jaringmas, also in Bantaeng, has helped local BUMDes advocate for 46 village regulations on the village owned enterprises. Yayasan Karaeng Opu in Bantaeng has assisted the citizens' complaint centres to advocate for budgets from the village government for their operational costs and this has succeeded so far in five villages. AKUEP, in Jeneponto, has helped one cooperative to access funding of fifty million rupiah from a national government program, *Pandu Gerbang Kampung*, for economic activities.

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*"Before Prima came to our village every school year the parents were forced to pay for school photos and other administrative costs. But since we have been using the CRC we are now brave enough to talk to the school and discuss these payments. As a result the school has agreed not to force these payments on us"*  
Ifa, a parent from Barangka village in Buton

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*"I intend to make Polen subdistrict RPJMDes an example for all subdistricts in TTS. I will translate the GSI Participatory Planning documents into the local dialect and to ensure success I will provide Rp.10 million to support human resource development to ensure each village in Polen has an RPJMDes"*

Albert Fai, Camat of Polen Subdistrict, TTS

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- **NTT:** After participating in a preparation meeting with Studio Driya Media in TTS district, the Camat from Polen sub-district has committed 13.275million rupiah from his own budget so that all villages in his sub-district can develop RPJMDes using participatory and GSI approaches (his original pledge was 10 million rupiah, which he increased to 13.275 million rupiah when he

released the formal statement letter of support).

- **NTB:** YISA in Bima district has convinced 16 school principals to reform the school committees in accordance with national regulations.

Furthermore, Partners are now more actively engaging with the DPRD members in their advocacy work. For example:

- Partners in Bau-Bau municipality invited the head of Commission A to a discussion with CSOs and he supported the development of a draft regulation on public services.
- In Buton district, Sintesa invited the deputy head of the DPRD, the head of commission A, and the head of BAPPEDA to visit all the communities they work with. This led to a renewal of the commitment to provide funding support for Sintesa's Action Plan.
- In North Buton district, the DSC and

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*"I totally support the program that is being implemented by Sintesa and as the deputy Head of the DPRD I am ready to support a budget allocation from APBD to support this program because what is being done here by Sintesa is part of the implementation of the Buton District Vision".*  
Saleh Ganiru, Wakil Ketua DPRD, Buton

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YAKIIN involved the head of Commission A in discussions regarding their Action Plan focussed on participatory planning and budgeting and he has supported the idea of a regulation on participatory planning and budgeting.

- In the target districts in South Sulawesi, there have been successful efforts to include more members of the DPRD and local government in activities of the DSC related to the DCEP.
- In Kupang district, Jarpuk is working with the member of the national senate (DPR) to secure funds for micro credit for women in micro-enterprises.
- In East Sumba, after a presentation by Partners on the RPJMDes process, the DPRD carried out an independent monitoring visit to several villages to see the results and were reportedly impressed with what they witnessed.

The dynamics of engagement of CSOs with government and the DPRD is multifaceted and complex. The openness of government to engage in a concrete manner with civil society varies from one district to another and is often based on the specific interest of individuals. The constant transferring of staff, for political rather than professional reasons, with no accompanied handover makes it difficult to build sustainable relations of trust with institutions. Partners themselves have complicated relations with members of government and the DPRD. In South East Sulawesi, for instance, the government in Buton district and Bau-Bau Municipality have expressed an openness to supporting some Action Plans but the CSOs themselves are reticent to seize this opportunity due to issues of social class and status. ACCESS staff themselves have a variety of strategies and expectations of these interactions. In South Sulawesi, for example, the ACCESS staff focus their attention on getting firm financial support and buy-in for Action Plans, while in South East Sulawesi the focus is more on getting Partners to work on regulations and policy issues. When Partners work with citizens' groups, there is a struggle to get commitment from the citizen's groups to take action on their own as opposed to letting the more sophisticated CSO take on the advocacy role. All of these factors need to be considered by ACCESS and their Partners in the development of their engagement strategies.

Over this reporting period, there are several factors which have contributed significantly to the progress made. These include:

- The growing ability of Partners to 'package' their message in terms the audience can understand and appreciate. One of the ways Partners have been doing this is to reframe the information showing the connection between the district vision and departmental strategic plans.
- There is a developing awareness that policy advocacy requires a systematic process which needs to be an integrated part of the Action Plan.
- The practical results of efforts at the community level are providing concrete evidence of the success of the Partner's approaches and the need for a supportive policy environment. These successes also build the confidence of our Partners to engage.
- Partners are beginning to see that advocacy requires multiple approaches, including using the media in a strategic manner. In North Buton, for example, the head of the planning department only met with the DSC after an article highlighting delays in disbursement of funds had been published in the provincial newspaper.

- The active efforts of Partners to identify potential allies in the DPRD (including ex-CSO members) and involving these people in discussions on policy and implementation of policy change.
- The role of the Strategic Partners and ACCESS staff has been instrumental in helping Partners see beyond the day-to-day activities of the Action Plans and understand how these Action Plans contribute to improved empowerment of citizens and their organisations.

There are still some areas where greater attention needs to be paid in the coming months. These are:

- Increasing the confidence and capacity of Partners to critically engage with government, the DPRD, and other actors. This will be done through introducing practical tools and systematic methods for advocacy in the CB program.
- Strengthening the skills of Partners to truly empower citizens, building critical awareness and resolve to act in their own interests. This will be addressed through CB with individual organisations, and will be one of the main topics at the two thematic meetings to be held during the next reporting period.
- Helping Partners to seize on events and moments of opportunity to build strong public support (e.g. using national and international days dedicated to issues of health, education, water etc.). This will be done through on-going coaching by ACCESS staff.

#### 2.2.4 Objective 4

##### ***Government programs and donors programs are taking into account lessons learned and good practice examples from ACCESS Phase II***

ACCESS is making considerable progress in its scaling-up strategy. The ACCESS team continue to engage with an extensive number of development stakeholders in order to ensure that the investment made through this Program is benefiting not only our direct CSO Partners and government counterparts, but is also contributing to more effective development aid.

ACCESS has been proactive to ensure that proven approaches, strategies and methodologies are shared with the broader development community with the aim of influencing government and donor programs and policy. A number of the achievements throughout the reporting period are noted below.

##### Influencing AusAID Policy

During this period the team has been more active in raising ACCESS' profile with AusAID and the work we are doing in CSS through facilitating field visits, taking part in AusAID forums, and finding opportunities to present our approaches to key personnel. These efforts have been successful in increasing the interest in, and acknowledgement of, the work ACCESS is doing. A number of examples include:

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*"I felt like I was seeing examples of development best practice. This is so much the way that other donors should be working. ACCESS may be one of the best 'bottom-up' development programs I have ever seen. What struck me particularly was the focus on gender and how women are actually having a real impact on development decision making. This is an area which should certainly be scaled-up"*

Douglas Ramage, AusAID Governance Advisor in a debriefing meeting with ACCESS

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- The AusAID-Jakarta Governance Advisor, Douglas Ramage, following a field visit to East Sumba to get a better understanding of the strategy and the results and emerging impacts of ACCESS' work, stated that ACCESS was an example of best practice. In a subsequent field report to AusAID staff, including Jacqui Delacy, the Minister Counsellor, Douglas Ramage reiterated his view that ACCESS represented good practice and acknowledged that Partners, beneficiaries and local government clearly saw the Program as highly useful in improving village access to and influence on allocation of development resources.
- The new Principle AusAID Gender Adviser from Canberra, Gillie Brown, Gender focal points, and members of the new Gender Unit from AusAID Jakarta took part in an exposure visit to ACCESS and other AusAID programs in Lombok (NTB) to learn about 'doing gender' in AusAID projects. It provided an opportunity for AusAID staff to learn more about ACCESS' GSI strategy and for ACCESS staff and Partners to interact and influence the gender agenda of AusAID. This was a particularly important visit given the Gender Unit in Jakarta and Canberra is relatively new.
- A joint team from PNPM-Generasi, members of the AusAID Education Section, and the AusAID Counselor for DPRR, Jeremy Stringer, visited East Sumba to familiarize themselves with AusAID supported programs conducted at the sub-national level (PNPM Generasi, AIBEP, AIPMNH, ACCESS, AIPD/ANTARA), to learn about the existing collaboration between these programs and to collect lessons learned which would be useful for future program collaborations.
- During the AusAID Decentralisation Unit team-leader's retreat, the ACCESS Program Director was part of the facilitation team and led the task-force to develop indicators and targets for the CSS section of the Common Results Framework. The fact that two out of the six indicators in this framework are linked to CSS is a further sign of the commitment of AusAID to support civil society as part of the package of decentralisation efforts.

#### Collaboration with other AusAID programs

ACCESS continues to ensure close collaboration with other AusAID programs to progress the One Program Approach and to share lessons learned in an effort to further strengthen these programs. ACCESS is focussing particularly on AusAID programs where we share geographic areas. Some examples of collaboration this reporting period include:

- The ACCESS Partners forming 'Tim Kolaborasi' in East Sumba are working with AIPMNH in 21 villages to increase the capacity of village and sub-district facilitators on village planning with a focus on pregnant women and newborns.
- The ACCESS Partner INCREASE in Kupang district is collaborating with AIPMNH to advocate to the district government to ensure that there is a district level budget for activities focussed on pregnant women and newborns.
- ACCESS provided information and advice to AIPMNH on developing a process to contract around 14 NGOs to support health-related community engagement activities in NTT (refer also to section 6.3).

- ACCESS has been cooperating with ANTARA to further develop the MKPPDes and provide support to the NTT provincial government's DeMAM-program.
- ACCESS and ANTARA are now sharing the same office space in the BAPPEDA office in Kupang district under the AIP banner. Plans are also underway for a joint office in the BAPPEDA offices in Lombok (refer also to section 3.1).

#### Collaboration with National Programs and Influencing National Government policy

Given the extensive AusAID support to PNPM and based on our good relationship with managing agencies (program development, implementation) and their support facilities, ACCESS continues to interact with a number of stakeholders to contribute experiences and best practice to the further fine tuning of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Indonesian Government through its national program PNPM. This includes:

- PNPM Support Facility Window 3 (recently renamed PNPM Peduli), led by Felicity Hall Pascoe, is currently setting up its implementation structure and operational procedures and has been engaging with ACCESS to learn about the ACCESS model, particularly in the selection of the CSOs, the relationship with the partners, and on lessons learned. In terms of management of the grants, there has been consultation on the operational manuals which would be used by the recipients of the block grants and the CSOs these intermediary organisations would grant funds to. Consultation has also been on-going regarding procedures for implementing, monitoring, and reporting on grants (refer also to section 6.3).
- ACCESS facilitated a visit by the PSF stock-taking team, Hans Antlov and Dianty Ayu Sintadewi, leading implementation of the concept note on local government CB, to Lombok to get a feel of the progress of certain interventions, including: work on *RPJMDes* and leveraging local government support; the development of *TKPKD* and their influence on poverty alleviation; and the interaction of different stakeholders in these efforts. ACCESS also provided information on budgets to conduct Learning Needs Assessments in the field, which will be conducted as part of the stock-taking activities and for a national TOT for P3B.

Opportunities for strategic interaction with national level government agencies include:

- The Director for Poverty Alleviation in BAPPENAS invited ACCESS to give a presentation on the 'Integration of *RPJMDes* in the Musrenbang' process in an effort to collect good practice to feed into policy development. ACCESS presented examples of good practice from the provinces of NTB and South Sulawesi focussed on efforts that would strengthen the participatory planning activities currently under review in BAPPENAS.
- ACCESS organised a sharing workshop in collaboration with MOHA-PMD and our Partner IRE on the results, findings, and recommendations of the *BUMDes* field study that was conducted by ACCESS during the previous reporting period.

### Collaboration with other Donor programs

ACCESS continues to work with other donors programs, to assist in strengthening these programs and ensuring that ACCESS best practice is taken into consideration. A number of collaborative activities undertaken during this reporting period include:

- ACCESS put together a team comprising former P3BM consultants, the ACCESS Village Governance/Planning and Budgeting STA, and ACCESS Partners in South Sulawesi to find alternatives to link the current local poverty indicators with the sub-district and district mapping used to monitor Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators as previously used by the P3BM program. If successful, this would enable local governments to base budget allocation on information from the village upwards but that also links to their macro analysis of MDG indicators.
- CIDA-BASICS is planning to undertake research in the area of education services using the CRC methodology in North Buton and has requested input and lessons learned from ACCESS on our use of CRC in Bau-Bau municipality and Buton district.
- One of the ACCESS Partners in Central Lombok, Berugak Desa, has been collaborating with NICE-UNICEF to strengthen health posts in some of the target villages where Berugak Desa is working.
- Complaint Centers being supported by ACCESS Partners in West Lombok have been supported by UNFPA to expand their scope to include handling of violence against women and children cases.

### Influencing Provincial Government programs

Collaboration with the provincial governments of NTB and South Sulawesi was specifically visible this reporting period with the organisation of two Provincial Coordination and ACCESS Lessons Learned Sharing Meetings. These workshops were organised and co-financed through the provincial government budgets and focused on sharing experiences in the ACCESS target districts with other districts in the province.

In Makassar 73 participants from provincial and district agencies attended, including BAPPEDA and BPMPD/K along with representatives from ACCESS Partner CSOs. In Mataram 80 participants attended including provincial government agencies, representatives from ten district level governments and representatives from CSOs.

The reaction of both provincial and district governments was positive to the work ACCESS Partners are doing. Both events resulted in official requests from some local

governments for ACCESS support (for example from Selayar district in South Sulawesi and from North Lombok district and Sumbawa Besar district in NTB). Unfortunately, ACCESS does not have sufficient resources to cater for this expanding demand. Other local governments involved in these workshops followed up with visits to ACCESS target districts. For example, East-Luwu district government representatives visited Bantaeng district to learn about experience with BUMDes.

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*"If ACCESS is prepared to support us in West Sumbawa, I am prepared to allocate a budget to assist in developing participatory RPJMDes"*  
Head of BPMD West Sumbawa during the Provincial Sharing Workshop

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### Influencing National Government Programs

There has been progress this reporting period in influencing government programs at the district level, in particular PNPM. A few examples where ACCESS is influencing national government programs on district level include:

- In North Buton an agreement was reached between ACCESS and its implementing Partners, the local government, and PNPM to use the ACCESS supported RPJMDes as the one and only planning and budgeting instrument at the village level.
- In Central Lombok there is increased cooperation between PNPM and the district government Health Agency on hygienic behaviors being supported through the Action Plan of Berugak Desa.
- In West Lombok the ACCESS Partner SANTAI is collaborating with PNPM to prepare and implement the RPJMDes plans in 13 villages.
- Several district governments have taken up the Outcome Mapping approach. In East Sumba, for example, the district government organised and financed an Outcome Mapping training for 52 government officials (31 male and 21 female) from BAPPEDA and different SKPDs. ACCESS staff provided technical assistance for this training. This event was the first time that Outcome Mapping has been introduced to government officials and planners anywhere in Indonesia.
- ACCESS staff have been used as resource people by district governments in a number of instances, including: to inform village and sub-district PNPM facilitators on participatory planning and budgeting in Kupang; as a resource person on socio-economic mapping and wealth-ranking during the TKPKD workshop and assisting them to formulate their workplan on poverty alleviation in Bantaeng district; in Kupang as a resource person on strength-based development in the coordination meeting for village development initiated by the NTT government.

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*“What impresses me most is that the Outcome Mapping approach really addresses the outcomes and impacts of a program, something we have not been able to capture with our current systems*

Muhammad Fadlul, Head of Statistics and Reporting, BAPPEDA, East Sumba

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A number of factors contributing towards the progress in achieving Objective 4 this period include:

- The increased interaction between ACCESS Partners and local government allied with the fact that we can now show results in the field has attracted the interest of local government. The deliberate strategy of involving government officials, as much as possible, in program activities and as part of the appraisal panel for Action Plans, led to increased interest by government. By understanding

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*“When we were invited by ACCESS to be part of the appraisal team for ACCESS Partner proposals we were impressed by the quality of the plans, the integration of monitoring and evaluation into the planning process and, most importantly, the focus on changes in behaviours of all actors. We felt that this approach would also help us as a district government to make better development plans so we lobbied for this training for all SKPD.*

Dra. Merliaty, Head of Research and Development, BAPPEDA, East Sumba

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what ACCESS is trying to do, how the approaches are leading to results, and how these can benefit government programs has led to a greater interest by government on all levels.

- There is increased momentum within AusAID itself for supporting civil society strengthening as part of the broader decentralisation program and this has meant a more open audience towards the work that ACCESS is doing. This momentum has been supported through the One Program Approach, which is encouraging greater collaboration between AusAID programs working in the area of governance.
- A more strategic use of media, including blogs, mail lists and film which focus on behavior change and show how the ACCESS approaches can strengthen current programs and policies has been more effective in grabbing the attention of decision makers.

The greatest challenge in the area of influencing and scaling-up is a lack of resources both from a funding perspective, as well as human resource capacity, to respond to requests for additional support.

An additional challenge in influencing government programs, as already mentioned under Objective 3, is both the focus on short-term gains, rather than sustainable development, and a continued focus on infrastructure based programs as a way to empower communities.

### **3 Implementation Progress Against ACCESS Phase II Five Functional Areas**

A number of key program activities were identified during the design phase of ACCESS Phase II. 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 April to September 2010 is given in the Progress Monitoring Matrix in Appendix 2.

#### **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. The following main activities were undertaken during the reporting period:

##### **Identification and engagement of physical and human resources:**

Joint efforts to support the new AusAID One Program Approach have been progressed this reporting period with the establishment of an AIP office in Kupang. ACCESS successfully came to a management agreement with ANTARA to share office space within the BAPPEDA building. A similar plan is underway in Mataram with ANTARA finalising renovations and refurbishment of a new office space also within BAPPEDA. It is anticipated that ANTARA and ACCESS will move to this AIP office during the next reporting period.

Two Provincial Annual Planning workshops were held in June: one in Makassar for South East and South Sulawesi based staff and one in Kupang for NTB and NTT based staff. These workshops proved very successful and were a key instrument for

the provincial teams to reflect on progress, focus their work, set clear targets for implementation, prioritise demands, and identify any need for support.

An Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) review was undertaken of the South Sulawesi office in May with no major non-compliance reported. Further OHS reviews will be conducted of the South East Sulawesi office and the new AIP office in Lombok during the next reporting period.

Staff appraisals for all locally engaged staff were undertaken during June, July, August and September (for further information regarding staffing developments refer to section 8.1).

The Program provided secretarial support for the fourth Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) meeting held in June to endorse the Annual Plan. During the meeting MOHA expressed their continued support of the Program based on their own monitoring of the Program's progress in the field.

During this reporting period ACCESS completed negotiations for the last of the Technical Arrangements between the Program and the relevant district governments. Technical Arrangements are now in place for all 16 ACCESS target districts.

**Establishment and management of procedures, grant management systems, program website:**

The revised Management Information System (MIS), ERSULA, was rolled-out during the reporting period. Training of all provincial staff was undertaken during the Provincial Annual Planning workshops and the revisions to the system have resulted in improved collation of M&E data in line with the indicators outlined in PAMELS. The Program website continues to be updated on a monthly basis.

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

An external and internal audit of the Trust Account was conducted in May with no major instances of non-compliance.

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

The main challenges experienced during the reporting period in Functional Area 1 included:

- Trying to effectively incorporate into the Program design the recent changes to AusAID's Indonesia program strategy, and specifically the strategy for the Decentralisation Unit, particularly in relation to expectations on reporting on the new M&E framework. More discussions will need to be had with AusAID to ensure that expectations in relation to data collection can be met within the current Program resources (refer also to the section on M&E).
- The time required for AusAID to finalise the IPR report and the Action Plan to address the recommendations and the time it took to confirm budget availability for this financial year created some delays in getting the Annual Plan finalised, thereby creating some level of uncertainty.

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

Over the reporting period, Functional Area 2 is well on track. The main purpose of Functional Area 2 is to create a conducive external environment in which Partner organisations can carry out their Action Plans that promote improved local democratic governance. This enabling environment is critical for smooth implementation and sustained attention to issues of local democratic governance. It is essential that a broad group of key actors from government, CSOs and the private sector under the DSC have a common understanding of what local democratic governance means in the local context, i.e. what citizens and their organisations, government (from the village to the district) are doing differently.

Progress made against the key system activities during this reporting period is as follows:

#### **Identification of districts and progressive engagement with district stakeholders to define engagement (based on the DCEPs) and build relationships of trust and shared values**

Through the DCEP process a clear and shared vision in each district was created that focussed on improved access to public services, participatory planning and budgeting, community led natural resource management, community based local economic development and social justice. These major thematic areas promote:

- Key democratic values
- Informed and critical participation
- Public services that focus on the needs of the poor, women and other marginalized groups,
- Transparency, accountability and access to information.

The DCEP process and subsequent annual reviews carried out during this and the previous reporting period provided a solid and shared vision as the background and ultimate aim of the Action Plans later developed.

#### **Establishment of DSCs in each district**

As noted in the last six-month report, there was some concern regarding the impetus to maintain and expand the DSC once the Action Plans got underway. There was also a concern that the DSC would be seen as a 'project' vehicle rather than a sustainable motor promoting local democratic governance. These issues were discussed in depth during the Provincial Annual Planning workshops held in June and strategies were developed to reinvigorate the DSC. These strategies included:

- Refocusing the DSC through the DCEP review
- Identifying and supporting key motivators who saw the DSC as a forum for democratic change
- Identifying key issues where the DSC could act as an interface with government and as a vehicle for advocacy on policy issues in its own right
- Using the CSI results as an analytical tool to sharpen the focus of the DCEP.

These strategies have proved effective in re-energising the DSCs in all of the old districts. In Bau-Bau municipality and Buton districts, for example, the DSC has formed a working group to develop draft legislation on public service delivery and on participatory planning. In East Sumba, the DSC has convinced the *Bupati* to use the RPJMDes as the basis for developing the district mid-term plan (RPJMD). In both East and West Sumba, the review of the DCEP resulted in the identification of motivators from the DSC tasked with expanding the composition of the DSC to the

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*“The CSI workshop in Kupang and TTS was an opportunity for CSOs and the government to reflect how far we have come, the challenges we face, and to realise that the DSC is not an ACCESS instrument but rather an effort of all stakeholders to improve local democratic governance in NTT”.*  
Vinsen Bureni, Bengkel APPeK,  
Kupang

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sub-district and eventually the village level. In West and Central Lombok, the DCEP review, while not changing the overall direction of the DCEP, provided an opportunity to sharpen the analysis of issues and develop key areas of work in the next year. The CSI results were used to help in this analysis.

DCEP reviews have been carried out in four districts this reporting period including West and Central Lombok and East and West Sumba. North Buton, Bau Bau municipality and Muna district DCEP reviews are planned for October 2010. Bantaeng and Jeneponto districts carried out their DCEP review in the previous reporting period and are currently following up on their Action Plans.

In some of the new districts (Gowa, Takalar, TTS, and Kupang districts), the DSC are struggling with the same issues as were experienced post DCEP in the old districts last year. With many Partners busy on their Action Plan development and implementation, the DSC is less active in the new districts. As ACCESS has already experienced this phenomenon, the strategies developed in the previous reporting periods are being employed to address this relative inertia, in particular using the CSI communication process, regular meetings on key issues, and developing agenda for action by the DSC itself and, as such, this situation is not seen as reason for major concern.

Of the new districts, Bima and Dompu in NTB and North Buton and Bau-Bau municipality in South East Sulawesi are demonstrating continued and improved dynamics with the DSC. In Bima and Dompu districts in particular, the DSC is seen as an important forum for change. The actors involved from CSOs, government, the private sector, and the DPRD, have defined their own rationale and developed agendas for action on specific issues, including public services and the new law on access to information, and participation in planning and budgeting. In addition, the DSC in Bima and Dompu have actively engaged (without ACCESS support) with government departments and the DPRD in promoting the DCEP and district agenda.

In North Buton, where CSOs are limited in number and have limited experience, the DSC is proving to be a vital asset for sharing learning and action. The DSC has been approached by the Head of Commission A of the DPRD to work on a draft regulation on public participation in planning and budgeting.

ACCESS staff spent a great deal of time and energy in helping the DSCs in these districts to find a role for itself, as opposed to one imposed by ACCESS and thus have avoided, for the most part, the DSC being seen as an ACCESS tool. Indeed, one of the strategies of the ACCESS staff was to not attend DSC meetings, especially where sensitive issues on local democratic governance are discussed. Thus, the DSC has gained more self confidence and is more sure of its role.

Besides the issue of post DCEP depression and the continued perception of the DSC being seen as an ACCESS initiative, the other major challenge over the reporting period was that local elections were held in seven of the ACCESS districts with the natural consequence of reducing the level of contact between the DSC and the DPRD and government departments.

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

During the past six months, there has been significant progress in Functional Area 3 and all activities are on track in supporting positive changes in Partner organisations and the communities they serve. Both in practical skills and in the refinement of strategies for empowerment and engagement, Partners are reporting improvements due to the CB activities provided by ACCESS.

The key activities carried out during this period include:

#### **District and Provincial CB Plans:**

The CB Assessment, which was built on a strength-based approach and using Outcome Mapping, was carried out in April and May with 62 Partners and potential Partners using key informant interviews, focus group discussions with Partners and beneficiaries, and briefing and de-briefing with ACCESS field staff.

The results of the assessments were analysed in a participatory forum, including all ACCESS Provincial Coordinators, ACCESS STOs, the Community Engagement/Governance STA, and the Strategic Partner facilitators in a workshop held in Bali in May, 2010. CB plans for the coming year were developed based on the analysis and used during the Provincial Annual Planning workshops in June 2010.

#### **Managing a demand driven CB program**

Throughout the reporting period, CB activities continued as planned. Four new PGAs for Strategic Partners were signed during the reporting period and 15 Task Notes were issued. These Task Notes were used to conduct 35 CB activities (22 trainings and 13 Technical Assistance visits). An additional six trainings were conducted by ACCESS staff. The total number of participants in the trainings alone was 552 (51 percent women and 49 percent men). The total number of training days was 3,688 with 45 percent men and 55 percent women. During this period 11 facilitators were trained.

Participants expressed a high level of satisfaction in the CB they received with 92 percent of women and 88 percent of men rating the trainings as having fully or mostly met the training goals and objectives. More than 90 percent of Partners noted during their PPR monitoring meetings that ACCESS supported CB activities have had a significant effect on their work both at the community level and internally. Specifically, the Partners mentioned the support of Gita Pertiwi (women's leadership); Remdec (community organising); Kawanusa (media); ICW (Citizens Report Cards and community centres) and Mitra Samya (CLAPP) as being of particular importance to them.

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*"The CLAPP ToT didn't give me practical experience in using the tools. But with technical assistance from Mitra Samya I now understand the tools and how to use them with direct support from Mitra Samya in the field. I now have more confidence in my ability to facilitate the assessment and planning process with community to develop RPJMDes".*

Christo Bengé, Yayasan Bahtera

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Due to the results of the CB assessment and the PPR monitoring, much more focus in the future will be on technical assistance and mentoring as opposed to in-class training.

In addition to providing CB to CSO Partners, ACCESS organised a three day workshop on strength based approaches for Strategic Partners. This training was designed to increase understanding of how strength based approaches work, how

people have been using it in the past (often without knowing so) and how it can be applied in the ACCESS CB program with Partners. There was a high level of appreciation for this initiative with over 90 percent of the participants saying that the objectives were fully or mostly met.

### **Creating space and providing opportunities for emerging and potential woman and youth leaders:**

Following the Women's Leadership Study conducted in the previous reporting period,

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*"In the past my husband didn't give me permission to join activities like capacity building training. But after I went to a training and I was able to explain what I was doing and why, my husband now always supports me. My husband no longer prevents me from going".*

Paulina Leda Mesa, An agent of change for Ubu Raya Village, West Sumba

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ACCESS has engaged its Strategic Partner for women's leadership, Gita Pertiwi, to provide follow-up support (including training and technical assistance) to Partners in Gowa, Takalar, Bantaeng, Jeneponto, Dompu and Bima. Gita Pertiwi also integrated elements of women's leadership into training on natural resource management and local economic development in Sumba and Lombok. This support is designed to help Partners actively identify community women with leadership potential and to assist these women in

developing their knowledge, skill and self confidence, particularly in the areas of raising women's voice in advocacy work. During the next period, Gita Pertiwi will begin to provide assistance to the selected women leaders on issues related to increasing their role in strategic positions in their organisations and in their communities.

The terms of reference (TOR) for a Youth Study were prepared during this reporting period. In the next reporting period an innovative grant will be provided to the selected organisation to carry out the study.

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

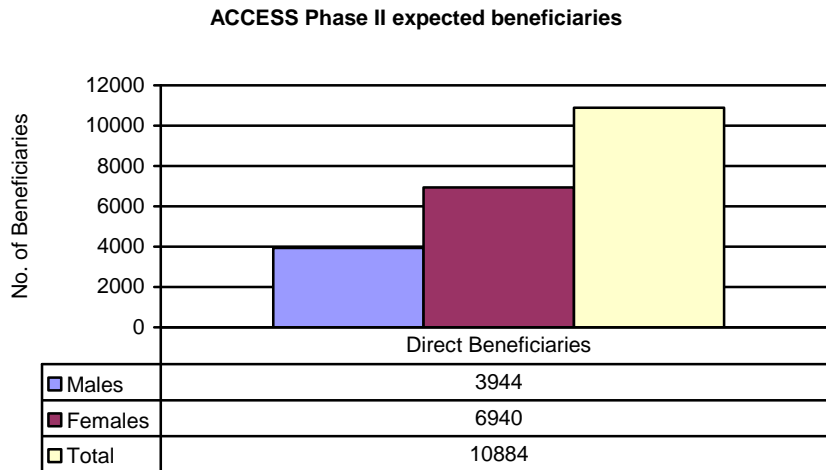
- Delivering a responsive CB program for more than 60 Partners spread over 16 districts is complicated and labour intensive. The hiring of the new Grants Contracts Officer in July 2010 was in direct response to the workload issues being faced in managing and administrating the large number of Strategic Partner contracts and Task Notes.
- Ensuring timely and informative reporting from Strategic Partners is critical to maintaining a good overview of the CB program and designing new interventions to meet arising needs. Not all the Strategic Partners recognise the urgency and importance of their reports, thus somewhat reducing effectiveness of the CB program overall. This is currently being addressed by the new Grants Contracts Officer.

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

Overall, ACCESS has made significant progress over the past six months in Functional Area 4.

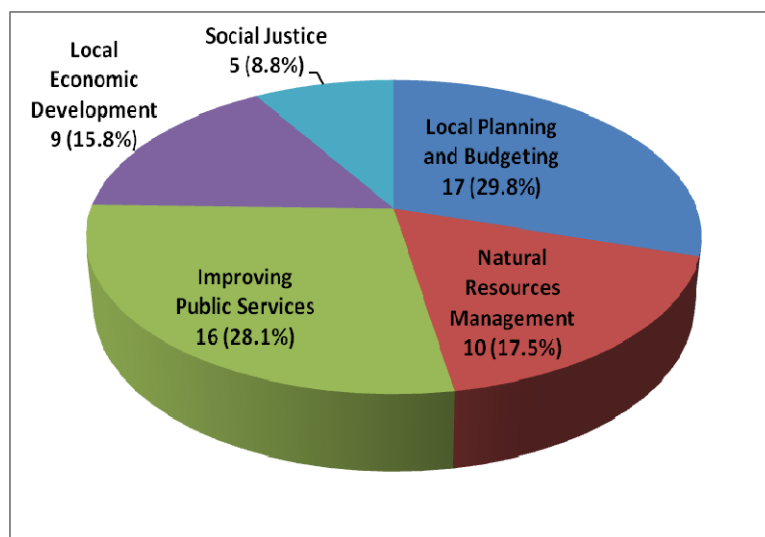
#### **Supporting CSOs to carry out Action Plans and provide local management and mentoring support**

The total number of grants provided to partners to carry out their Action Plans now numbers 57, an increase of 35 over the previous period. These grants are supporting the implementation of Action Plans covering 702 villages with more than ten thousand direct beneficiaries (see Figure 3) and approximately 2,349,105 indirect beneficiaries.



**Figure 3: Direct Beneficiaries for current Action Plans**

These grants came about as a direct result of grants for assessments, intense coaching from ACCESS field staff, budget review by the ACCESS finance team, and a thorough appraisal process involving three panellists from ACCESS, local government, and one local technical issue expert.



All the new Action Plans fall into the five ACCESS thematic areas (refer to figure 4): public service delivery, participatory planning and budgeting, local economic development, natural resources management, and social justice. Progress in these areas will be discussed below.

**Figure 4: Number of Action Plans by Thematic Area**

Public Service Delivery – There are currently 16 grants in the area of improving access to public services for the poor, women and other marginalised groups, of which 11 were approved during this reporting period.

While varying in approach and the service on which they focus, the overall aim of these Action Plans is on improving the quality of public services through the development of appropriate mechanisms for voicing citizen’s concerns regarding

access and service standards, and encouraging the establishment of organised citizens' groups to advocate for policy change (both related to service delivery and budget allocation) at different levels.

The Action Plans also aim to raise awareness of government service providers of the rights of citizens to quality public services. In some districts the focus is on one particular service area - in most instances health or education. In other districts a more general approach is being taken, such as the set up of complaint mechanisms to deal with all service issues faced by the poor and women on a range of services, for example health, education, public administration and registration, water, and electrical supply.

For example, in Bau-Bau municipality in South East Sulawesi, Prima is working in 39 villages and in Muna district KRITIK is working in 15 villages focusing on access to improved education services through building critical awareness of the parents, school committees and teachers using qualitative research methodologies, in particular the Citizens' Report Card. In Gowa district in South Sulawesi, The Gowa Centre is working in nine villages and in NTB in Bima district, YISA is working in 16 villages focusing their work on the school committees to convince village government to develop regulations on education for the poor, women and other marginalised groups while advocating at the district level for the application of national regulations on school committees and budget allocations.

In the area of public health, Action Plans are focused on organising citizens to advocate for improved health services through the development of complaint mechanisms at the village and district levels, improved implementation of national regulations, and the enactment of local regulations to protect the most vulnerable. For example, LPMT in Takalar district in South Sulawesi is working in 24 villages over nine sub-districts organising citizens' group that can advocate on a case-by-case basis, working with the village health board to develop village regulations on access to health services for the poor and women, and working at the district level advocating for a regulation on minimal quality standards for quality health care. In Gowa district in South Sulawesi, YBC is working in 12 villages in eight sub-districts on issues of reproductive health using an asset based approach where village groups develop activities that they carry out themselves. At the district level, they are using the Citizen Report Card to monitor health related issues as an evidence based tool for advocacy. INCREASE, in Kupang district and LPMP in Dompu district are both working in ten villages each organising community complaint centres to build citizen awareness on health issues and empower them to advocate with the service providers, village government, and with the district government on pro-poor budgets for health services.

Local Economic Development - Nine Action Plans are now being implemented in the area of community-led local economic development of which five are new this period. These Action Plans are aimed at increasing the welfare of the groups involved in economic activities, and also influencing the policy environment at the village and the district levels.

Three of the new Action Plans signed this period focus specifically on poor women. For example, JARPUK Ina Fo'a in Kupang district in NTT and YKM in Gowa district in South Sulawesi, are working in ten villages each, while FP3M in Bima district in NTB is working in 4 villages all working with women's village groups to ensure that women's concerns are taken into account in village decision-making, including in the planning and budgeting process. In addition to this FP3M is actively working with the

district government and private banks in efforts to set up a women's financial institution to assist poor women in accessing credit.

Other Action Plans focus on the poor. For example, YBS in Takalar district in South Sulawesi is working on setting up a micro credit facility for poor citizens in 30 villages. They are working with economic groups and directly with village government to ensure that the concerns of the poor are taken in account in the planning and budgeting process. They are also working with the district government to have a clear policy on inclusive community led economic development.

Natural Resource Management - There are currently ten Action Plans in the thematic area of community-led natural resource management with five new Action Plans approved in this reporting period (refer also to section 6.2).

There are five main strategies employed by all the ACCESS Partners working in this thematic area:

- Raising the critical awareness of the community on issues of the sustainable use of natural resources and conservation
- Capacity building on alternative economic activities, conservation methods, organisational strengthening (including transparency and accountability), network building, and advocacy
- Community organising carried out with various community groups, such as water users, forest farmers, cooperatives and local economic groups, and eco tourism groups
- Advocacy for policy change from the village to the district, including building public awareness and lobbying village and district governments. The goal of the advocacy work varies according to the specific issue. Some examples include developing village regulations on forest use, regulations on water conservation throughout a catchment area, spatial planning for conservation, sustainable and long-term access to forests for the poor and women through community based forest permits
- Scaling up impacts through efforts such as community radio, developing films and training materials, sharing meetings among beneficiary groups, discussion with government and DPRD through the DSC.

Public participation in planning and budgeting - There are currently 17 Action Plans in the area of participatory planning and budgeting, of which ten are new in this reporting period. Using the CLAPP-GSI approach and methodology, ACCESS Partners have already developed 48 RPJMDes to date. The CLAPP-GSI methodology includes participatory social mapping that will be used in this planning process and Partners are actively advocating for the data collected to be used as a reference for all programming at the community level.

Partners are also advocating with the district government for the RPJMDes to be the sole basis for decisions on development planning and investment. The ACCESS principles, including GSI with its focus on the inclusion of the poor, women and marginalised, community led processes, participation, accountability and transparency, are central to the advocacy work of the Partners.

Social Justice - There are currently five Action Plans in the area of social justice and all were signed this reporting period. The main focus of four of these Action Plans is the empowerment and protection of women and children. For example, FP2KK in Dompu district (seven villages in one sub-district), SSM in Kupang district (10 villages in two sub-districts), YPL in Gowa (10 villages in six sub-districts) and LEMBARA in

Takalar (six villages in six sub-districts) are working to provide practical political education to women, youth and children via community organisers in order to convince village and district government to enact laws to protect women and children from violence, provide access in planning, budgeting processes and ensure services and programs are available and accessible to these groups.

The fifth Action Plan in this thematic area is being implemented by Animasi in TTS district and is addressing the issue of food security by working with farmers groups, women's groups, and youth groups to improve their skills in farming techniques and help them advocate at the community/village level, as well as the district level to ensure that policies are in place, adequately supported by budget allocations, and government programs are implemented properly to ensure food security through production as opposed to food provision during hunger times.

The impacts of all these initiatives are beginning to emerge and are described in more detail in the Objectives section of this report.

There are several factors that have contributed to the positive changes in Functional Area 4. These include:

- The enormous effort by ACCESS staff in the planning, preparation and appraisal of Action Plans and the improved ability of both ACCESS staff and Partners to use the Outcome Mapping framework.
- The interest and commitment of partners in the actor-centred, behavioural change model and the commitment to involve their beneficiaries in the assessment and planning process.
- An increasing enthusiasm of government to work with CSO partners in the delivery of programs using participatory approaches. This is at least partly due to involving government officials in the appraisal process.
- Increased sharing among Partners on the results of their programs has led to better implementation, improved ability to see the individual Action Plans in the context of the district DCEP, and to identify areas of interaction between Partners on key issues.
- Intense mentoring of Partners by ACCESS Strategic Partners with requisite skills and training capacity.

There remain a number of challenges to implementing Functional Area 4 where ACCESS needs to focus attention in order to achieve deeper and more long lasting change. These include:

- The need to improve the technical capacity of many Partners in the handling of complex issues. Deepening understanding of the technical side of issues such as natural resource management, public service delivery and local economic development, for example, will continue to be a priority of Strategic Partners.
- How to ensure internalisation of CB within our Partner organisations. While most Partners have some staff who are quite highly skilled and experienced in the areas covered by the Action Plan, there is still not enough systematic

internalisation of CB occurring within the Partner organisations through action-reflection processes from senior staff to new and lesser skilled staff.

- How to assist Partners in dealing with rigid government timelines. While the various local governments have provided (often large) contributions to many of the Action Plans, it is often difficult for Partners to synchronise their activities with the rigid requirements and timelines of government processes.
- Moving Partners toward processes of empowerment with their beneficiaries. For many of the ACCESS Partners the focus of attention in the initial phases of the Action Plan implementation has been more on the organising of community groups sometimes at the expense of developing processes that lead to true empowerment, i.e. critical thinking, mobilising local resources for action and engagement with government.

### **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.

#### **Maintaining a database for grant funded activities and CB activities:**

To ensure quality of data input as well as giving the opportunity to all staff to be involved in data management, we provided updated ERSULA Guidelines on data quality management for staff and undertook a three day ERSULA re-fresher training for all staff during the Provincial Annual Planning workshops (refer also to section 3.1).

Data entry in ERSULA is being updated by the provincial offices on a monthly basis both for project grants as well as for CB. Monthly reports from ERSULA are distributed to the relevant agencies and interested parties.

#### **Participatively monitor the implementation of grant funded activities:**

Two Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) workshops were successfully conducted with ACCESS Partners in Kupang and TTS districts with a total of 39 participants (24 women and 15 men).

To support reflection on the progress of activities in each of the districts ACCESS organised a Coordination and Learning Meeting involving all provincial coordinators and ACCESS advisory staff with four main agendas:

- Reflection, sharing and discussion on program achievements including supporting factors, challenges and lesson learned
- The current state of affairs on Program and grant management
- An overview about natural resource management and local economic development with a perspective from external experts in these areas
- AusAID's policy and strategy on implementing the One Program Approach and influencing strategy at the national level

A total of 19 PPRs have been carried out involving 449 participants (264 males and 243 females). These six monthly Partner monitoring events reflect on progress of the Partner organisations towards achieving milestones (referred to as progress

markers) both related to organisational change within their own organisation, as well as reflecting on change happening on the level of the ultimate beneficiaries.

**Support DSC to analyse and review local processes and changes in governance practices and policies:**

Workshops were held in all 16 districts by ACCESS' Strategic Partner, Yappika, with the DSC and also a number of ACCESS Partners with the aim of developing a communications strategy which will enable the results of the CSI to be effectively fed back to the different sections of the community i.e. the DPRD, the government, CSOs and the private sector. Work is currently underway in each of the districts to produce a range of documents using different media to support this communications strategy. It is planned that the feedback will be undertaken by CSI facilitators originating from the DSC.

DCEP Reviews were conducted in four districts this reporting period (refer to section 3.2).

**Monitor the changes in the strength of Civil Society:**

ACCESS is using two tools to monitor changes in the strength of the civil society in the districts: the PPR and the CSI. The PPR measures the degree of collaboration between CSOs and the extent to which this collaboration is strengthening over time. The CSI is used to give an indication of the change in the strength of civil society and the degree of influence they have through their interaction with other stakeholders.

PPR monitoring occurs each six months with Partners undertaking Action Plans. The results of the CSI will be disseminated in the next reporting period. The results obtained by using both these tools can also be used by Partners to enhance reflection and build a deeper understanding amongst the stakeholders about the strengths and weaknesses of civil society to influence the development agenda in the district.

**Conduct CSS research and policy analysis:**

During this reporting period two concept papers were received to undertake studies in South East Sulawesi which will provide insight and assist the work being undertaken by ACCESS Partners in the area of service delivery and economic development. These include a study on the revitalisation of integrated community health services through the health posts (*Posyandu*) and a study on the role of women in village household economic management.



Two publications resulting from the Women's Leadership Study were published this reporting period and distributed. The results of the Study on BUMDes undertaken during the previous reporting period have been presented in a workshop in cooperation with IRE and MOHA. All studies and publications have been placed on the ACCESS website. A list of publications produced by ACCESS for this reporting period can be found in

## Appendix 4.

ACCESS is currently preparing a Knowledge Management Plan, which will be finalised next reporting period. Part of this Plan will be determining the results of which studies will be professionally published for wider distribution.

### **Conduct impact assessments using open-ended qualitative research methods:**

The draft for the final impact assessment tools (a governance survey with government and DPRD actors, a community impact assessment, and the final PPR for CSO organisational change) have been prepared during the period. The tools will be further discussed with the provincial teams during the next reporting period prior to finalising in preparation for field testing at a later date.

### **Share lessons learned and disseminate tools and methods within districts and amongst program stakeholders and other programs.**

ACCESS supported a range of activities during this reporting period for the purpose of shared learning. This included innovative grants for sharing and coordination workshops in South Sulawesi and NTB, the DCEP Reviews, and CSI workshops held in all 16 districts. ACCESS also facilitated visits from local governments outside the ACCESS target areas to interact with the local governments from the 16 ACCESS target districts.

As part of our strategy to disseminate field-gained expertise with the aim of achieving change, ACCESS has been developing a range of documentation to support its scaling-up strategy. During this reporting period ACCESS started the development of the draft of the Knowledge Management Plan, which will support our Influencing Strategy. In addition, ACCESS has recruited a Senior Technical Officer for Dissemination, Influencing and Profiling (STO-DIP) who will be instrumental in developing effective communication for the purpose of sharing learning.



During this reporting period, four thousand copies of the ACCESS Bulletin fourth edition, focusing on Partner experiences in local economic development, were widely distributed to villages, CBOs, NGOs, village facilitators, donors and to district, provincial and national government agencies. The fifth edition, focusing on community-led natural resources management, is currently under review and will be distributed early in the next reporting period.

ACCESS developed a range of publications, including reports and studies which are all aimed at sharing ACCESS best practices and lessons learned. These are outlined in more detail under Appendix 4 of this report. The ACCESS website received 2,696 visits during the reporting period and ACCESS was in the printed press a total of 13 times on a range of issues

related to the work ACCESS Partners are carrying out in the target districts.

Further efforts in documenting ACCESS' lessons learned this reporting period included:

- Ensuring a wide dissemination of a short video on the reaction of different layers of society towards the availability and the use of RPJMDes in Sumba which was also recently nominated on the short list for the 12 Best Practices by KTI.
- Finalising a video documenting the story of three women from different backgrounds in South Sulawesi who set up the Alliance of Productive Economic Groups (*AKUEP*) in Jeneponto district.
- Accommodating a visit of a documentary team hired by AusAID as part of the PNPM Peduli Trust Fund, to show how marginalised people are targeted through programs, focusing their efforts on Lapale village, known as the village of thieves, in Sumba, NTT.
- Initiating discussion with Metro-TV on airing a program on a woman village facilitator, Rambu Dorkas, supported by ACCESS in East Sumba who made it to the district House of Representatives and who is trying to use her influence to create opportunities for other women.

#### **Share lessons learned with national and sub-national governments and other programs:**

ACCESS continues to encourage its staff to ensure that Program experiences are shared with others to improve development effectiveness and Program impact on a broader scale. The following learning activities were carried out during this reporting period:

##### At the National level:

As mentioned under Objective 4, ACCESS presented lessons learned and field experience, specifically on unifying the planning processes in the Musrenbang process and presenting its findings on BUMDes to a national forum of MOHA representatives in Jakarta.

To ensure the Program keeps up-to-date on, and has the opportunity to influence National policy developments, ACCESS staff took part in three National events on poverty alleviation this period which included guest speakers from National agencies such as *Bappenas*, MOHA, *PNPM* and *TNP2K* including:

- The National symposium on 'Lessons on Poverty Alleviation from the districts' organised by a Consortium of organisations with support from the Ford Foundation in Yogyakarta.
- National seminar on poverty data base development from village upwards to speed-up poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia held in Yogyakarta.
- National workshop Phase II in the 'Pro-poor Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation (P3BM) series' with focus on 'Pro-poor Programs and APBD' held in Bau-Bau.

##### At the Provincial level:

In addition to the two sharing and learning workshops held between the provincial governments of South Sulawesi and NTB and ACCESS during this reporting period (refer to Objective 4), ACCESS also shared its experiences with the Assistant Deputy for Poverty Alleviation Menkokesra and staff from TNP2K on the ACCESS approach in Lombok.

### With other Donor Programs

During this reporting period ACCESS shared lessons with Basics-CIDA in South East Sulawesi in relation to using Citizen Report Cards as part of the research in public service delivery and with PNPM Peduli specifically on tender and grant management issues for CSOs and experiences for CB for local governments (refer also to section 2.2.4).

### **Undertake joint planning and analysis for program design and implementation and policy initiatives across the AusAID CPS**

ACCESS contribution to AusAID Program design and policy initiatives during this reporting period are as follows:

- By taking part in the AusAID team leaders meeting, enabling ACCESS to inform AusAID policy and program development processes based on implementation experiences.
- Contributing to three Team Leader Round Table meetings with ACCESS presenting at the meeting concerning M&E processes. Feedback from the AusAID Procurement Manager stated that this input was very well received and other Managing Contractors and AusAID staff found the discussion useful.
- Contributing to the AusAID Decentralisation Unit Team Leader retreat as part of the facilitation team and as lead person to develop the CSS indicators for the Common Results Framework as part of the One Program Approach.
- Organising a field visit for an AusAID-commissioned team preparing stories on how marginalised people are targeted through programs, as an input to the development of the PNPM Peduli program. In addition to ACCESS, RESPECT and PNPM-Generasi were selected as sites for this input.
- Hosting a number of visits for AusAID staff involved in shaping policy (refer also to Objective 4, section 2.2.4)

### **Support independent and external evaluation on changes in democratic governance in Indonesia and program effectiveness**

No specific activities were undertaken under this activity during this reporting period.

The main supporting factor in the implementation of Functional Area 5 is the current momentum within donor organisations and government agencies to build on learning. Development agencies, now more than ever, are realizing the importance of sharing, collaborating and learning. This provides a great opportunity for ACCESS to disseminate learning and to interact with other stakeholders with the ultimate aim of influencing and improving program delivery on a broader scale.

In terms of challenges, all the ACCESS teams have to balance work priorities between supporting and monitoring Partner project implementation and promoting continuous learning for policy and practice change. This is particularly the case when it comes to field visits. While visits to villages is an incredibly useful tool in terms of demonstrating successes and enabling stakeholders to understand what ACCESS is trying to achieve, arranging and preparing for these visits is time consuming and resource intensive for both ACCESS staff and the Partners and beneficiaries in the field.

## 4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

### 4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Improving M&E systems is a current focus of the Australian Government Aid Program. AusAID Jakarta is investing significant resources to implement a five-year program (2010–14) to strengthen the evidence base for decision-making through improving the quality of M&E in the Indonesia Program.

As Australia's aid budget increases<sup>5</sup>, so does its accountability to the Australian and Indonesian public. This has resulted in a clear need across programs for a coordinated approach in setting program priorities, alongside being able to demonstrate evidence of positive change and tangible results.

ACCESS contributed to improving M&E efforts on the AIP level in a number of ways over the last six months, including actively contributing in AusAID forums, such as presenting at the recent AusAID Teamleader Roundtable<sup>6</sup> discussion focusing on improving AusAID's M&E approach, and taking a lead role in developing indicators for the CSS component of the Common Results Framework (see Table 2) for AusAID's Decentralisation unit (refer also to sections 2.2.4 and 3.5)

**Table 2: AusAID Decentralisation Unit Common Results Framework Indicators**

<b>(i) Public Financial Management:</b>	
<b>Key indicator 1:</b>	<b>Good budgeting</b> – an increased percentage of district and provincial budget allocated for health; <i>(and/or education?)</i>
<b>Target 1:</b>	10 to 15% <i>(to be resolved)</i> of partner district and provincial APBD is allocated for health by 2015.
<b>Key indicator 2:</b>	<b>Good spending</b> – Narrowed gap (SILPA or deficit) between allocated budget and expenditure for education or health or infrastructure.
<b>Target 2:</b>	The gap (SILPA/surplus and deficit) is less than 3 to 5% <i>(to be resolved)</i> between allocated budget and expenditure on health or education of infrastructure in partner districts and provinces by 2015.
<b>(ii) Service Delivery:</b>	
<b>Key indicator 1:</b>	<b>The fulfilment of Minimum Service Standards</b> – necessary regulatory framework (i.e. Perda) to achieve MSS in health or education is formulated, the financing strategy, business processes and consultative mechanisms are in place to facilitate MSS implementation.
<b>Target 1:</b>	Partner districts and provinces implemented the MSS in health or education, together with a financing strategy, by 2015.
<b>Key Indicator 2:</b>	<b>Better quality of life</b> - increased proportion of births attended by skilled health workers.
<b>Target 2:</b>	The proportion births attended by skilled health workers at partner districts and province is or above the current national average by 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Australia is currently the largest donor in Indonesia

<sup>6</sup> Team Leader Roundtable meetings have been set-up by AusAID to be able to more effectively draw on Contractor's implementation experiences to guide the AIP Program, and to better ensure that AusAID Program priorities are informing Contractor's approach to implementation.

### (iii) Civil Society Strengthening:

<b>Key Indicator 1:</b>	<b>CSO-influenced regulatory policies</b> ensuring more transparency, accountability or increased budget allocation in or for planning and budgeting decision-making process. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Target 1:</b>	Partner districts and provinces formulated and enacted one Perda on education or health based on Civil Society initiatives by 2015.
<b>Key Indicator 2:</b>	<b>Functioning Community-driven Complaint Handling Mechanisms</b> in the health or education sector. <sup>8</sup>
<b>Target 2:</b>	Number of functioning community-driven complaint handling mechanisms in health and/or education sector in partner districts by 2015.

ACCESS' role in contributing to the first four indicators in the Common Results Framework is by strengthening and supporting civil society to:

- Collaborate with government in identifying community priorities that should inform local planning and budgeting, and
- To carry out advocacy work with local government to improve service delivery through improvements to the legislative and policy framework.

ACCESS will identify which Action Plans have a potential impact on the indicators and map their scope of work to get an indication of the extent to which these Action Plans might (or might not) contribute to a change in the set targets.

The indicators on CSS are much easier to collect as they are part of a number of projects implemented by our Partners. These indicators are already part of the Partner quarterly activity monitoring reporting and the six monthly PPR monitoring.

During the next reporting period ACCESS will work with its Partners and local government from the 16 target districts to commence collecting data that can contribute to the Common Results Framework indicators and targets. A number of challenges still need to be worked through related to data collection and reporting including:

- Data related to these targets is not necessarily accurate and agencies are often reluctant to share this information.
- ACCESS will be limited in its contribution to Public Financial Management to the results of the planned Local Government Impact Assessment regarding the responsiveness of government to community priorities in its planning and budgeting and to complaint handling mechanisms. The study will further assess government's perceptions of and satisfaction with the role of ACCESS on its contribution to these changes.

<sup>7</sup> AusAID Unit Manager to finalize final wording related to a request to have more explicit commitment for poverty reduction in the second statement of indicator such as ".....or increased budget allocation for the achievement of poverty reduction objectives in or for planning and budgeting ..."

<sup>8</sup> "Complaint Handling mechanisms" are defined as having mechanisms in place to be able to give feedback – this means it could be complaint centers; parent-teacher association that uses CRC; a commission on district level; etc – so basically organized citizen groups that have mechanisms to give feedback on the services delivered to the provider. Community-led does not (necessarily) include the government established complaint mechanism.

- ACCESS is not supporting any work in the second key indicator on Service Delivery and this would require us having to allocate specific resources to be able to report against this indicator. As ACCESS resources have been fully committed this poses a problem. To do so would also confuse our Partners and local government counterparts as it would be a move away from the focus of our Program. Therefore, we propose that ACCESS be exempted from reporting on key indicator 2 for Service Delivery.
- AusAID will need to consider how to coordinate reporting against these indicators at the provincial level for those provinces in which a number of AusAID projects are working. In particular, for NTT and NTB, it would make sense for AIPD to take a lead role in reporting on these indicators to avoid overlap and duplication and save on time and resources.

ACCESS will continue discussions with other AusAID decentralisation programs and relevant AusAID staff to get further clarity on a number of these issues.

In addition to the work done on the Common Results Framework, the third revision of PAMELS was undertaken this reporting period and will take into account the indicators in the Common Results Framework. During this reporting period the PPR tool was also refined and 19 PPR monitoring meetings were held with Partners (refer also to section 3.5).

## 4.2 Lessons Learned Derived from Program Implementation

The following provides a summary of the key lessons learned during this reporting period.

### Empowerment of citizens to influence the governance agenda:

- Capacity building is a process that requires sufficient time to ensure new staff in Partner organisations are up to the same standards as long-term staff. Strengthening CSO Partners with the assumption they will be immediately able to transfer skills and knowledge to their beneficiary partners or the community does not work, particularly when most of the staff in that organisation are new and inexperienced. There is a need to make sure that people recognise the different levels of competency required in becoming a good trainer and facilitator i.e. first acquiring knowledge on methodologies and approaches, and secondly being able to implement them in facilitation processes with communities, and ultimately being able to train other people in applying these methodologies. Supporting mechanisms of technical assistance, as well as training, need to be in place to ensure that effective community organising and mobilisation work is carried out.
- In order to ensure that citizens groups develop the necessary skills and knowledge they require they also need to be provided with direct CB support. Relying solely on building the capacity of the CSO Partners is not sufficient in ensuring knowledge and skills are passed on to the community. There is a benefit in including community members in CB activities for CSO Partners as well as getting CB service providers to work directly with the citizens groups in building capacity.

- CSO Partners often focus on the micro level – carrying out activities as planned and agreed to in the contract – rather than focusing on the outcomes they are trying to achieve or analysing how their program contributes to the greater scheme of improving local democratic governance in their district. In order to ensure that this macro-level outcome is addressed within the context of the DCEP, ACCESS and CB service providers need to use every opportunity (field visits, monitoring workshops, CB activities, meetings with Partners, organised events such as the DCEP review and DSC meetings etc.) to assist Partners in reflecting on the bigger picture of democratic change. There is a need to continually reiterate to ensure that people get the bigger vision – it takes a long time to change behaviour and to ensure that citizens are able to advocate in their own right.
- Appreciate the small successes, highlight them, build on them and move forward to other challenges and events. People get positive energy from their success, no matter the size, and it is important to recognise any changes that occur that have the opportunity to lead to more significant changes.

#### Strengthening CSO organisations:

- By using a clear, simple and practical tool that incorporates key principals of participation and a strength based approach, such as the Outcome Mapping Snapshot Tool, comprehensive capacity building plans can be developed in a relatively short period of time with CSO Partners.
- A responsive capacity building plan requires tailor-made activities, often in the form of technical assistance. To do this effectively, CB service providers need to have a deep understanding of both the issues emerging in the partner organisation, and the context in which they are working to ensure that the correct methodologies are used.

#### Engagement between CSOs and government in pursuing improvements in local democratic governance:

- Effective engagement between CSOs and government is essential to Program success. Critical engagement works when mutual trust is built and where there is a shared understanding and a common goal. Such engagement requires that CSOs 1) have the skills, knowledge and confidence to engage with government on issues, 2) can show evidence of results successfully working on the issues, 3) are able to relate this evidence to government programs and strategies, 4) are able to stand firm on basic democratic principles, 5) and that there is a high degree of solidarity amongst the CSOs. Critical engagement also requires a broad base of citizens' support.
- Forums supported by donors aimed at improving local democratic governance, such as the DSC, will only succeed as agents of change if they are able to define the role of the forum on their own terms (for example in advocating for policy change or being a forum for learning or as a liaison with government). Donors can contribute to this process by allowing an organic process to take place and continually guiding the forum to reflect on their identity and motivation in the context of democratic change. ACCESS, for example, needs to be able to identify the motivators within the DSC and work

with them behind the scenes rather than be the organisers and facilitator of DSC meetings and events.

- With the high level of transfers of officials in government departments with no handover processes in place, the DSC, Partners and ACCESS need to be continually reiterating the goals and objectives of the Program to government counterparts. This is more effective if media is available, such as case studies, information sheets, film/video etc. of a sufficiently high quality to convince new government actors of the value of their contribution. Such materials are particularly effective when they relate real success in implementation to government programs plans and strategies.

#### Scaling-up of successful approaches:

- In order for successful scaling-up, the process needs to be sufficiently resourced and flexible to be able to develop effective tools and media to assist in scaling-up efforts, and to be able to respond to requests for scaling-up support from government and Partners . This is important for AusAID to consider in future designs that have a scaling-up component. There should also be flexibility in the program design that enables – in our case for instance – programs to spread their geographical scope.
- While flexibility is required to ensure scaling-up opportunities can be maximised, this needs to be weighed up against the risk of short-cuts being taken. For example, local governments often turn to quick-fix arrangements that show impressive results in number of people trained, number of documents produced, etc but this is often at the cost of quality implementation and long-term building of social capital.
- ACCESS and ANTARA's experience in exchanging ideas on the development and implementation of DMAM in NTT clearly shows that it is very important to set the parameters and agree on processes in negotiating with the government to avoid the trap that donor interest is translated as 'financial commitment'.

## 5 Sustainability

The ACCESS strategy for sustainability is focused on ensuring that our staff, as well as ACCESS implementing Partners, engage continuously on:

- Building social capital by providing capacity development opportunities for villagers, CBO-members, CSO-staff as well as government counterparts. ACCESS as a capacity building program invests considerably in enhancing knowledge and skills and links this to changed behaviour especially focusing on issues that enable people 'to do their jobs better'. ACCESS and our Partners are helping people from the village leader to agency head, from a woman running her small business in the village to the coordinators of local economic development activities and their alliances, from a mid-wife to the head of a *Puskesmas*, or from a staff member to a CSO Director to reflect how to improve the way they deliver their 'services' to the people that have a right to it.
- Enhancing an environment of trust between different stakeholders including government officials, CSOs, DPRD members and the private sector by providing space for interaction and building common development strategies

that can be supported by all stakeholders. The review of the DCEP looking at working plans on better democratic governance provides an opportunity for all parties to contribute to this common goal. The CSI workshops to develop communication strategies, for instance, have proved a safe venue to highlight and discuss sensitive issues, such as cases of corruption or money-politics in the local elections.

- Strengthening an asset-based approach that values the locally available resources and that puts the leadership and decision-making for change at the local level. ACCESS and its Partners encourage this by:
  - Supporting Local Government with improved methodologies (within the existing system) that enable them to do their job better;
  - Building on local systems but enhancing them to allow more equity and participation in the approach;
  - Ensuring appreciation for what is available as the main source for change;
  - Supporting strategic capacity development by ensuring deeper reflection and discussion and opening possibilities for critical engagement by building on existing relationships and interactions.

The strategy for sustainability was reviewed during the previous six-months and indications are that the strategy does not require revision at this time.

There were two specific risk factors related to sustainability that were addressed during this period. The first is the increased attention of a number of Partners to the issue of corruption and the potential this has to erode the environment of trust, particularly in forum such as the DSC<sup>9</sup>. ACCESS staff will continue to work with Partners to ensure that sensitive issues can continue being addressed without threatening the results for the local democratic governance reform.

The second risk, which is also related to the potential eroding of the enabling environment, is the district level elections. There is always a risk of Partner organisations supporting specific candidates and not being able to separate (or others being able to separate) this support and associated lobbying from the work they are doing with their constituents through the ACCESS funded Action Plans. ACCESS has developed a number of management measures to mitigate the impact of these potential risks (for more details refer to the Risk Management Table in section 7).

## 6 Cross-Cutting Issues

### 6.1 Gender Equity

ACCESS continues to promote gender equity across the Program and encourages Strategic Partners and project Partners to do the same.

During this period the results of the Women's Leadership study undertaken by Kapal Perempuan were published and 1,000 copies distributed throughout Indonesia. The results were published in two documents: "A Study report on Women Leadership"

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<sup>9</sup> It is pleasing to note that the concerns of the IPR team that sensitive issues would not be addressed with the use of the assets-based and AI have proved to be unfounded. As noted in section 3.2, DSC meetings in Bau-Bau municipality, and Buton, Dompu and Bima districts discussed the issue of government corruption. In the CSI workshops attended by the DSC for developing their Communication Strategy, the issue of corruption was also discussed.

and “Profile of Woman’s Community Leaders in Jenepono and Central Lombok” using ACCESS case studies (refer also to section 3.5).

During this period Gita Pertiwi, one of the Strategic Partners for Women’s Leadership

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*“Up to now we have never been involved in the development of our village. But with the program that has been facilitated by Pelintas, we are glad that people realise the importance of women in the village planning process. We have received training and support to increase our knowledge on RPJMDes and now can contribute to the process”*

Tutik, member of village facilitator group, Sumber Sari Village, Buton.

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(as well as Natural Resource Management, Village Economic Development) built on the results of the Women Leadership to design more focussed CB training for ACCESS Partners. The study undertaken by Kapal Perempuan found that in order to build long-term capacity of women for leadership roles, women need to be equipped with specific knowledge and skills that will enable them to expand their role in village organisations and for political influencing. There are still entrenched customary, religious and government practices that continue to

prevent women from fully participating in local development. A lot of work in Women’s Leadership focuses on participation. While increased participation of women and improved skills to express themselves is admirable, it is not sufficient in influencing the development paradigm including gender inequality. Gita Pertiwi is using the findings of the Women’s Leadership study to design their CB support for ACCESS Partners in the four provinces, with a specific focus on mainstreaming a GSI-approach into the Local Economic Development as well as Community Led Natural Resource Management.

During this reporting period a film was made documenting the struggle of three women in South Sulawesi who emerged as leaders in their economic development activities and who have now set-up an ‘Alliance for Groups in Economic Development (AKUEP = *Aliansi Kelompok Usaha Ekonomi Produktif*). This film will be used to further support ACCESS efforts in promoting GSI.

ACCESS Partners in the 16 districts have become more consistent in using affirmative action in the implementation of their Action Plans in relation to gender, even in areas where this is traditionally problematic. In addition to mainstreaming gender, ACCESS Partners are also focussing on specific women’s groups, particularly in the field of Local Economic Development. In South East Sulawesi, ACCESS is supporting Partners to work on issues such as household economy focusing on the role of women, in NTB on violence against women and children, and in a number of provinces working on public service delivery with a focus on access of women to health and education services (refer also to section 3.4).

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*“After seeing the CLAPP-GSI approach I realise that self-respect cannot be bought with money. When the women were involved in the planning process they really felt valued. This process was a new and valuable experience for me”*

M. Ali, Member of village government, Rora village, Bima

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With continuous support and by building the capacity of Partners in GSI we see that in general ACCESS Partners are becoming better at analysing who the real marginalised in society are and what steps need to be taken to support them.

## 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.

Internally ACCESS continues to promote re-use and recycling practices. All offices have set up recycling systems and separate rubbish. Single use Aqua glasses have been banned and Partners are also encouraged to do the same both internally and during ACCESS funded activities. Adherence to the ACCESS environmental plan is monitored through the OHS audits (refer to section 3.1).

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 thematic areas where ACCESS is targeting funding through the grants program is in community-led natural resource management and environmental sustainability. Five PGAs for Action Plans focussed on natural resource management were signed this reporting period and include:

- A project in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi, focussed on training village environmental cadre and strengthening policy institutions
- Community based healthy villages project in Kupang district, NTT
- A conservation project focussed on water catchment management in Gowa, South Sulawesi
- A project on participatory sustainable resource management in Dompu, NTB
- A program in Takalar, South Sulawesi, focussed on environmental conservation, food security and encouraging behaviour change in village based environmental management.

This brings the total number of Action Plans to date focussed on natural resource management to ten.

## 6.3 Anti-Corruption

ACCESS continues to implement its Fraud Control Plan and anti corruption measures in line with AusAID policy. The ACCESS guiding principle of transparency and accountability has been applied within ACCESS operations themselves, as evidenced in the Program Operations Handbook and the Field Management Manual.

IDSS, the managing contractor for ACCESS, has also commissioned and rolled out (at their own cost) a tailor made grants management software (GIFTS) for use on all their programs, which has further improved the accountability of the grants management process in ACCESS. This system has been designed to compliment ERSULA.

Transparency and accountability is also actively promoted with our Partners, as evidenced in the CSO Financial Manual 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. During this period, financial trainings

**Table 3: No. of Financial Trainings**

<b>ACCSYS Financial Training April-Sep 2010</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Bima	4	14	14
Dompu	2	6	6
TTS	3	11	12
Kupang	2	5	10
Jeneponto	1	0	3
Bantaeng	1	0	1
Gowa	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>49</b>

were undertaken with fourteen ACCESS Partners (refer to Table 3). During these sessions Partners were fully briefed on their responsibilities regarding AusAID's Fraud Policy and ACCESS anti-corruption measures. A further three refresher trainings are being undertaken in Dompu at the time of writing. The finance team continues to provide mentoring support to Partners on a monthly basis and the success of this on-going mentoring has contributed to

there being no cases of fraud during this period.

ACCESS has received recognition for its including its fraud control. During this reporting period ACCESS was approached by AIPMNH program to provide advice and input into their grant tendering processes. The World Bank PSF Window 3 - PNPM Peduli program asked ACCESS to contribute to the design of their grants program and to provide advice in the development of their grant management processes. ACCESS has provided all their grant management manuals and procedures to the program and has participated in a design workshop. PNPM Peduli has already adopted ACCESS' eligibility and selection criteria for both their service provider and CSO grants.

robust grant management processes,

*"I am impressed with what I have seen in Lapale village as a result of the work being done by ACCESS' Partner, Bhatara. I am going to recommend to the World Bank and to the PNPM Window-3 program to work together with ACCESS and learn from the successes of the ACCESS approaches and methodology"*

Timothy Kortschak during an AusAID visit to Lapale village, West Sumba

## **6.4 Partnership**

In implementing the Program, ACCESS adheres to the partnership agreement between the GOA and GOI as outlined in the AusAID Indonesia Country Program Strategy 2008-2013, and specifically the three main strategies outlined in this document. The main efforts undertaken by ACCESS to support the partnership approach during this reporting period are as follows:

### Strategy 1. Helping Indonesia use its own systems and resources more effectively

ACCESS is recognised as having gained precious experience in a number of fields and local governments are trying to build on this investment. A number of examples where government systems have been used by ACCESS to expand leverage include:

- The use of the traditional government coordination meetings at the provincial level. Rather than being coordination meetings, these meetings were expanded to become 'Provincial Sharing and Learning workshops' involving the majority of districts within the province. There was a focus in these meetings on looking for replicable strategies for improving participation and better targeting the poor.
- Continuing and expanding the allocation of local government funds for programs that make a change in the lives of people. This is often achieved via local government grants to CSOs that have the facilitation and social capital building skills necessary to implement the program.

- Responding to an invitation from Bappenas at the National level to present the ACCESS approach and the lessons learned in unifying the planning and budgeting system from village level upwards.
- Supporting the PSF Window-3 activities that are aimed at strengthening PNPM and the collaboration of a number of our target districts in the CB-local government stocktaking exercise that will feed into national development policy.

Strategy 2. Actively engaging with CS to strengthen public participation in the democracy process and demand reform

This strategy is the core business of ACCESS. During this period a number of CB activities were implemented focusing on gender mainstreaming, on community organising, as well as strengthening CSOs to use tools such as Citizen Report Card to ensure better service delivery. ACCESS Partners also build the capacity of an increased number of CBOs that critically engage with local government agencies in technical fields such as forestry, health, and education.

Strategy 3. Donor harmonisation to improve aid effectiveness.

ACCESS staff actively search for opportunities to collaborate, share lessons, map resources and discuss roles with other donors and donor programs where there is an overlap in the target districts. Many of these examples are already outlined through other sections in this report (refer to section 2.2.4 for more details).

## 7 Risk Management

ACCESS uses the Annual Planning Meetings and Coordination and Learning Meetings to review the Risk Management Matrix and discuss any emerging risks. Most of the risk identified in the previous six-monthly report, including political risks related to competing political interests and the regional elections and their outcomes have decreased. The following table outlines risks identified during this reporting period:

**Table 4 Risks Identified during period April-September 2010**

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
High expectations for ACCESS support (as exemplified by the numerous requests from local governments outside of our target area as well as from provincial governments in the four target provinces) not being able to be met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and Provincial Government decrease their support for ACCESS activities</li> <li>• Limited resources being pulled away from ACCESS and its Partners and spreading the Program too thin</li> <li>• Provincial Government not as cooperative as previously, hampering our efforts to stimulate them to involve other districts in the shared learning activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed plan for scaling up between AusAID and ACCESS to ensure expectations are realistic</li> <li>• Improving coordination with other AusAID Programs to ensure one voice in dealing with the local government</li> <li>• Recruiting an STO-DIP to optimise and focus scaling-up and influencing efforts</li> <li>• Ensuring clear communication with provincial government so expectations match the limited resources ACCESS</li> </ul>

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
		<p>has available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AusAID strategising to support provincial level activities through support from different programs according to their mandate and their SOS.</li> </ul>
<p>Government officials being replaced as a result of the recent elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in delivery of programs</li> <li>• Considerable resources directed at re-establishing relationships with Local Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective networking to have ACCESS known so that it is easier to build relations with any new people</li> <li>• Include Partners in the relationship building effort</li> <li>• Socialisation of the program and its direction to get the new officials on board and build commitment</li> <li>• Optimise the planned thematic meetings on public service delivery and participatory planning and budgeting to lobby local and provincial government.</li> </ul>
<p>Newly elected government members not supporting ACCESS Partners who publicly opposed them during the elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in Program implementation</li> <li>• Government support being withdrawn for some Action Plans</li> <li>• Potential unrest if CSOs mobilise support resulting in a breakdown of relations between government and CSOs in certain districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging with a range of CSO partners</li> <li>• Ensuring that sensitive issues can be discussed at forum such as the DSC meetings</li> <li>• Ensuring provincial staff monitor closely political situation in the districts leading up to and following elections</li> </ul>
<p>Government budgets being released late</p>	<p>Lack of funds to implement the Action Plans on time resulting in delayed delivery of program implementation</p>	<p>Anticipate delays in disbursement happening and ensure pro-active solutions are discussed ahead of time with Partners</p>
<p>Budget deficits in some districts will impact project implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missed opportunities to build on the current momentum of government support for Action Plans</li> <li>• Less impact from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage self-reliance efforts by communities themselves</li> <li>• Encourage Partners and networks to appeal directly to the DPRD (and using</li> </ul>

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
	<p>ACCESS' scaling up strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in Program implementation</li> </ul>	<p>the recess visits of members) to secure budgetary consideration for village plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage Partners to leverage Government programs, PNPM for example</li> <li>• Look at opportunities for other external funds, such as other development aid funded programs (including NGOs)</li> </ul>
<p>Famine and/or food shortages in some target districts as a result of climate change impacts i.e. excessive rains and changes in planting patterns for rice and other staple crops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultimate beneficiary partners need to address acute food shortages resulting in decreased enthusiasm to take the lead and reduced participation in village level activities</li> <li>• Partners focussing on emergency efforts resulting in delays to the Program</li> <li>• Increased cost in living resulting in a call for budget amendments to Action Plans, which may not be able to be accommodated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close monitoring of situation on a local level and cooperating with local government to ensure potential food shortages in villages are identified early</li> <li>• ACCESS partners to be made aware of importance of early identification and reporting of food shortage conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>Government advising that the participation requirements under the recent <i>Surat Edaran Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 414.2/1408/PMD</i> on techniques for village planning and development are sufficient.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCESS Partners and local government stick to the letter of this SE and try to make a shortcut in the participatory process of developing RPJMDes</li> <li>• The ACCESS approach to planning and budgeting processes will be compromised</li> <li>• Ownership for the RPJMDes will decrease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCESS preparing a critical analysis of the SE and informing all stakeholders about the possibility this SE leaves for participation of the villagers in the RPJMdes development.</li> <li>• Further promote the ACCESS approach and its successes to government to ensure understanding of the benefits of a fully inclusive process</li> </ul>
<p>The increased attention of a number of Partners to the issue of corruption by Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The erosion of the environment of trust, that has been built with local government to date</li> <li>• Local government no</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a range of forum for sensitive issues to be discussed in a facilitated manner</li> <li>• Ensuring provincial staff</li> </ul>

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
	longer playing an active role in the DCEP	monitor closely any potential unrest

## 8 Program Management

Program management is well on track from both Melbourne Head Office and in-country, and continues to be responsive and flexible to requests from AusAID, ACCESS partners and other stakeholders.

### 8.1 Program Staffing

ACCESS currently has 39 locally engaged staff, including 13 Bali-based staff and 25 provincial-based staff and two international staff. Following staff appraisals, four staff members chose not to extend their contracts for various reasons. The Program Officer (PO) in Muna relocated to Lombok, where his wife had gained long-term employment. The Provincial Coordinator in Lombok accepted a scholarship to study in the Netherlands, the Senior Technical Officer (STO) for Capacity Building chose to return to Jakarta at the end of September for family reasons and the STO for MEL also chose to return to Jakarta for professional and personal reasons. A new PO was successfully recruited for Muna. With the recruitment of the new Contract Grants Officer, ACCESS decided to recruit an STO-DIP, rather than a new STO-CB. The recruitment for the STO-DIP is completed and contract negotiations are underway. ACCESS also took this opportunity to review staffing configurations for NTB. The PO in Bima has been promoted to Provincial Coordinator for NTB and the previous Provincial Coordinator has taken up the role of STO-MEL based in Bali. The current staffing arrangement provides greater coordination between the two islands. As a result of these changes two new POs will be recruited, one for Lombok and one for Sumbawa, during the next reporting period.

The following short term technical assistance was provided during the reporting period:

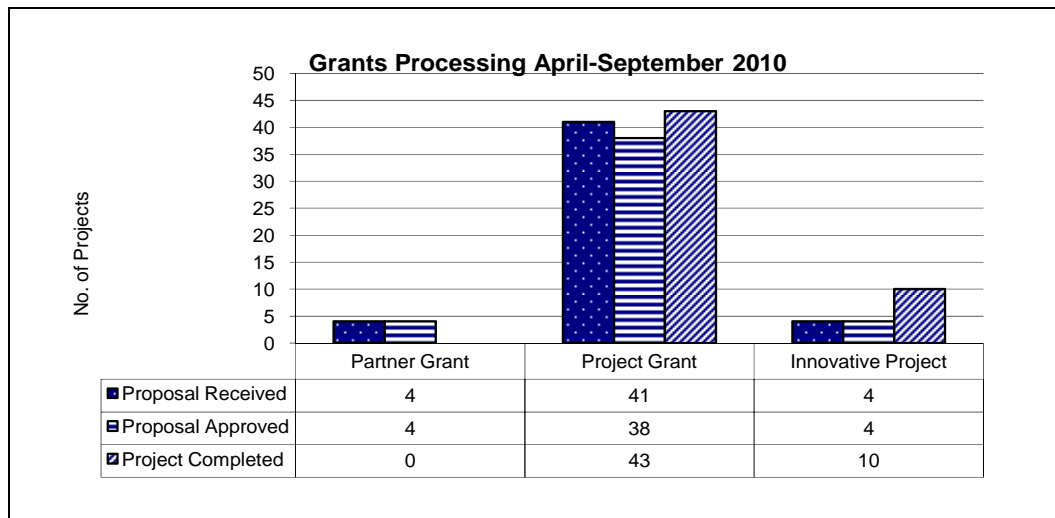
- Input by the CE/Gov Advisor, Greg Rooney, in his short term capacity specifically in facilitating the provincial annual planning workshops, supporting development of TORs for the DSC and sharing meetings, and providing on-going mentoring support to the STOs;
- Input by the MEL Advisor, Nina Shatifan, in revising PAMELS and commencing work on the impact assessment tools;
- Assistance by the Village Governance/Planning and Budgeting Specialist, I Nyoman Oka, in developing a framework for the integration of RPJMDes; drafting a guideline for a planning approach that could be used for P-DMAM; undertaking a review of synergies between ACCESS and the approaches being used on P3BM; providing specific technical assistance in relation to relevant Action Plans in the area of planning and budgeting;
- Further work by the Strength Based Approach Advisor, Chris Dureau, in assisting ACCESS staff and Strategic Partners in understanding and applying strength based approaches

### 8.2 Grant Management

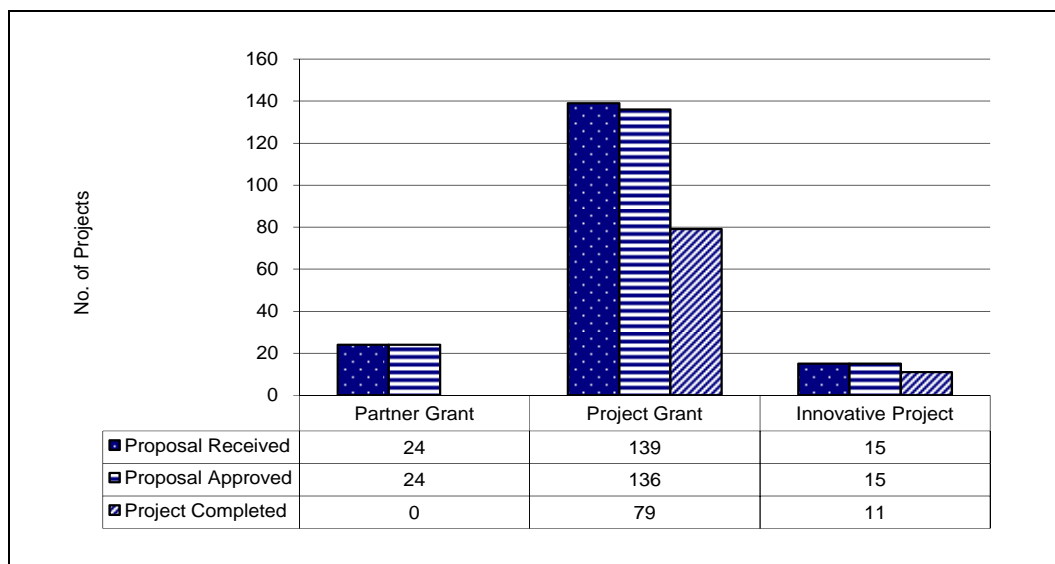
#### 8.2.1 Grants Processing

During the reporting period, 41 proposals were received, 38 were approved, and 43 projects were completed. Figures 5 and 6 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.



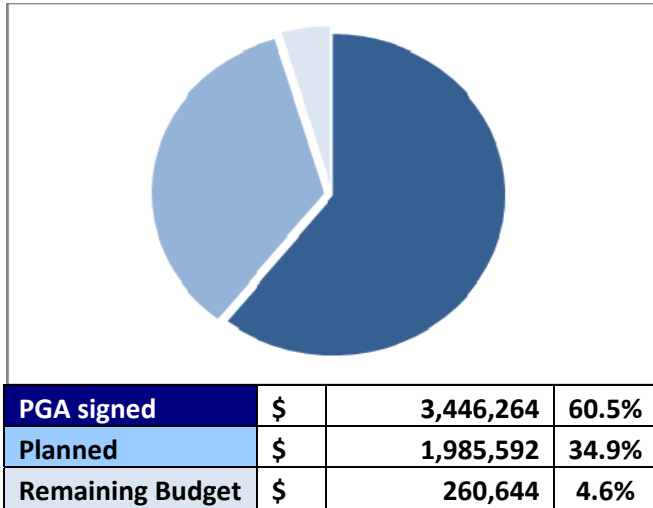
**Figure 5: Grants Processing This Reporting Period**



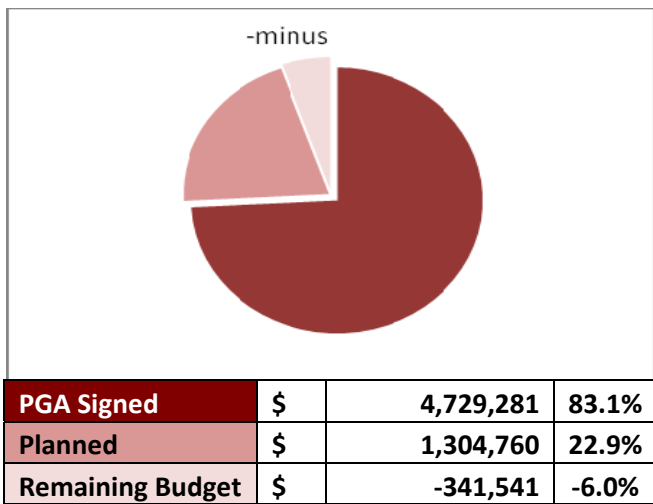
**Figure 6: Grants Processing to Date**

### 8.2.2 Grants Expenditure

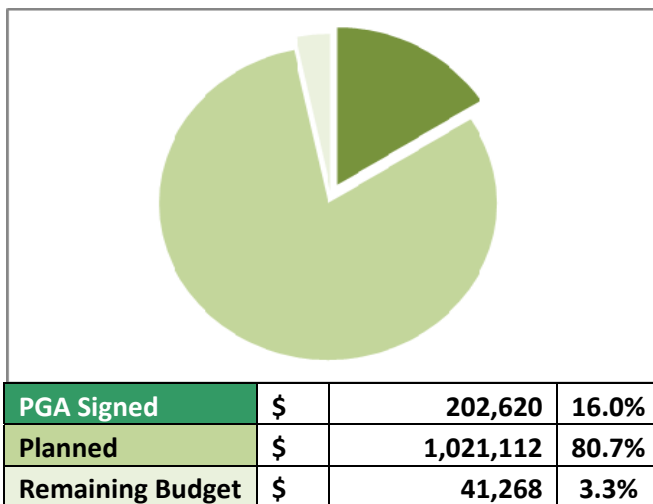
The Program is on track to expend the grant budget by 2013. To date most funds for Partners Grants has been allocated. For Project grants 100 percent of funds have been allocated, although the graphic under Figure 8 shows negative budget, this is because of conservative exchange rate estimates over the next 2.5 years. With the new earmarking of \$250,000 of the Innovative budget earmarked to support activities supporting the realisation of One Program Approach, replication at the provincial and national level, and enhancing the Knowledge Management Plan, the budget for Innovative Grants is already 97 percent allocated (refer to Figure 9).



**Figure 7: Partner Grants Budget**



**Figure 8: Project Grants Budget**



**Figure 9: Innovative Grants Budget**

## Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Boundary Partners	:	Local CSOs who share the values promoted by ACCESS Phase II 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 Phase II supports these organisations by creating space and providing opportunities to reflect, to learn, to act in order to improve performance. ACCESS Phase II 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 Phase II 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 Phase II 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 Phase II, funded from the ACCESS Phase II 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 North Buton (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 Phase II and its Boundary Partners through providing technical support, training and mentoring to the Boundary 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 Phase II Boundary Partners in accessing key networks and actors operating at the provincial and national levels.

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

Ultimate Beneficiary Partners : The Ultimate Beneficiary Partners are those with whom our Boundary 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

The Progress monitoring matrix tracks progress against the activities in the Annual Plan for this reporting period and against the output indicators in PAMELS. Activities planned for this reporting period are shaded in yellow.

<b>Functional Area 1 Output: ACCESS is implementing and updating its systems and guidelines for effective resourcing and program administration</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
Program Operations Handbook (POH) and Program Strategies updated as needed	Revision of FMM and POH	FMM and POH updated
Number of ACCESS Website visitors	Monthly update of Ersula, website, GMS	2,696 website visitors Ersula updated monthly Website updated monthly GMS updated monthly
	Update of Program strategies	All strategies reviewed following the Annual Planning Workshops. HIV Mainstreaming Strategy Updated
Reports to AusAID are delivered in a timely manner and of a high quality	Preparation and submission of Annual Plan	All contractual reports to AusAID submitted on or before the due date.
	Preparation and submission of monthly and 6-monthly reports	Monthly reports for April-September submitted on the due date. Six monthly reported submitted on the due date.
	Procurement for ACCESS Offices	All offices are established and equipped
	External and Internal audit	External and internal audit of the trust Account conducted. No major non-compliance issues.
	Performance appraisal for all staff	All staff were appraised prior to their contract anniversary date
% Budget allocated or spent		95.4% of Partner grants spent or allocated 100% of Project grants spent or allocated 96.7% of Innovative grants spent or allocated

<b>Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
	Support the updating of key stakeholders (local government, CSOs, etc) and undertake stakeholder mapping (post DCEP Review)	Stakeholder mapping will be undertaken during the next reporting period. Discussions were held with the DSC in how to broaden membership and in some districts meetings were held on actions to be taken to revitalise the DSC, including reviews on membership.
DSCs functioning in 16 districts with civil society, local government and private sector participants	Consolidation of DSC to represent CS, government and private sector in new districts. Regular meetings of DSC in all districts to dialogue on issues, to share learning with a view to action	16 DSC formed and operational. More than 40 regular DSC meetings held this reporting period in the 16 target districts. Topics included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSC assets mapping,</li> <li>• issues of local democratic governance in the district including values and principles,</li> <li>• designing concept paper for short term plan of action,</li> <li>• consolidating CSO's agendas and DSC's agendas,</li> <li>• coordination mechanism between CSOs and LG,</li> <li>• CSI dissemination,</li> <li>• sharing learning</li> <li>• efforts for revitalizing DSC,</li> <li>• DSC as a media for advocacy,</li> <li>• Village autonomy</li> <li>• public policy for community participation.</li> </ul>
16 DCEP Plans developed and updated in line with ACCESS Phase II values	Annual review of performance and planning process for DCEP in all districts	16 DCEP developed. Annual review of DCEP carried out in four old districts (West Sumba, East Sumba, West Lombok and Central Lombok) with the total number participant 129 (58F;71M). Two other DCEP reviews are planned for October

<b>Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
		2010.
	Present the revised results of DCEP to other key actors to build support (Post DCEP Review) (related to Updating in 2.1.1)	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
	Mentoring and support provided by ACCESS staff as required	Provincial team provided support to DSC to create new strategy for enlarging the role of DSC on local democratic governance.
	National DSC Meeting	<i>Not planned this reporting period.</i>  <i>TOR for the National DSC Meeting prepared this period.</i>

<b>Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
	Based on DCEP conduct CB assessments and analyse capacity building requirements in all districts	Data collection for CB assessment was conducted with 62 Partners (including potential Partners) in 16 districts. A capacity assessment analysis workshop was conducted at the end of May 2010 CB plans produced for all districts
	Provide feedback of results of Capacity Assessment to partners	Feedback will be conducted during the directors meeting forums in October 2010.
	Issue partner grant agreements and Task Notes	4 new Partner PGA issued this period and 15 new Task Notes were issued in this period.  During the period 22 trainings were conducted, 13 Technical Assistance and 6 in-house training
	Regular meetings with individual strategic partners	On-going meetings held with Strategic Partners throughout the reporting period
	Annual SP meeting together with ACCESS Annual Planning Meeting	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
District Capacity Building Plans developed and updated with local CSO partners	Establish a CB plan per district in old and new districts see 3.1.1.	16 CB Plans developed
	Prepare guidelines, methods, and tools to support Capacity Building for Monitoring, SBA, Gender and women's leadership	SBA guidelines will be finalized during the next reporting period. PPR tool trialled with 19 partners and refined.
Number and type of CB activities conducted for	Implement and monitor CB activities in support of	41 CB activities (22 trainings & workshops, 13

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
CSO Partners	Boundary Partners	<p>technical assistance by strategic partners; 6 training workshop by ACCESS Staff ) were carried out in the area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Popular media development</li> <li>- Facilitation with AI</li> <li>- GSI</li> <li>- Women leadership</li> <li>- Local economic development/ entrepreneurship</li> <li>- Natural resource management</li> <li>- CLAPP GSI</li> <li>- Accounting package ACCSYS08</li> </ul> <p>One workshop on SBA (strength-based approach) was conducted for Strategic Partners</p>
	Coaching and Mentoring to support Boundary Partners' to carry out CB activities	Provincial teams continue to take an active role in supporting BP in carrying out their CB activities.
	Assessment on the condition of Youth in ACCESS districts	TOR for youth assessment has been developed and planned to be carried out in the next reporting period
	Identify potential woman leaders and build their capacities	The study on women leaders has been finalized. Results and learning drawn from the study has been used to develop strategies in strengthening potential women leaders in the districts (by SP Gita Pertiwi).
Number and % male/female trainers/facilitators for training of Boundary Partners		142 trainers/ facilitators (61 F & 81 M) involved in trainings, workshops, and technical assistance during the reporting period.
Number of training days by gender for training of		A total of 3,688 training days (2010 F & 1678 M)

<b>Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
Boundary Partners		for Boundary Partners
Participant satisfaction (by gender) with CB activities		From a total of 511 training and workshop participants (51% F & 49% M), 89% men and 92% women felt satisfied or highly satisfied with the training they received

<b>Functional Area 4 Output: ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development efforts</b>		
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period</b>	<b>Progress This Reporting Period</b>
	Providing technical assistance on concept paper and assessment proposal writing (all district)	ACCESS staff supported the development of 65 Concept Papers. Ongoing TA was provided to 62 partners by provincial teams on assessment and planning of action plans in the outcome mapping framework.
Number of villages (total and per district) covered in Action Plans		702 villages
Number of beneficiaries in village level activities by gender		Direct Beneficiaries : 10, 884 (3,944 M ; 6940 F) Indirect Beneficiaries : 2,349,105 (1,152,387 M ; 1,196,718 F)
	Technical support to Boundary Partners in assessment process	Ongoing TA was provided to 3 partners this period by the Provincial Teams and TAT on assessment and planning of action plans.
	Technical support to Boundary Partners in planning process based on OM	3 partners received regular mentoring by ACCESS staff in the proposal development process based on the OM planning workshops during this period.
	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	3 PGAs provided for assessment and planning bringing to date a total of 64 PGAs for assessment and planning
	Providing local management and mentoring support (through ACCESS staff) to local CSOs in proposal preparation processes	ACCESS staff provided technical assistance and intensive mentoring to 37 local CSOs in proposal preparation this reporting period.
	Appraise and provide feedback on proposals to ensure key values are promoted and mainstreamed and high technical quality	37 project proposals received for Action Plans during the reporting period were appraised within a month of receipt.

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 Action Plans (by thematic area)	Negotiate, prepare and issue PGA	35 PGAs were issued this reporting period for Action Plans.  This takes the total number of Action Plan to date to 57.  PGAs by thematic area to date include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 PGAs for Equitable Participatory Planning and Budgeting;</li> <li>• 16 PGAs for Citizens Led Public Service Delivery;</li> <li>• 10 PGAs for Community Based Natural Resource Management;</li> <li>• 9 PGAs for Local Economic Development and</li> <li>• 5 PGAs for Social Justice.</li> </ul>
	Carry out regular reporting, analysis and feedback to boundary partners	ACCESS provincial staffs provided intensive mentoring for 57 boundary partners on reporting, analysis and feedback of action plan.
	Meeting for CSO' partners leaders (Director & Program Manager) at provincial level/national level	Planned for next reporting period
	Provide support and technical assistance to boundary partners for project implementation	Technical assistance to all boundary partners provided by ACCESS staff included the implementation of 64 partners project assessment and the implementation of 57 action plans (note: 1 assessment still in progress, 3 Action Plans being assessed, 2 assessments did not progress to Action Plans, 1 Action plan did not require an

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
		assessment)
	Provide support for narrative and financial reporting to ensure quality and accountability	Monthly feedback on financial reports provided to all partners for assessments and Action Plans. Feedback provided on quarterly progress reports
	Providing mentoring to Boundary Partners on project monitoring, evaluation, and sharing - learning.	ACCESS Provincial staff and STOs facilitated 19 PPR. On-going mentoring was provided to all Partners throughout the reporting period.
	Workshop on key thematic areas to sharpen the strategy of partner's action plan.	<i>Not Planned this reporting period – two thematic meetings to be carried out next reporting period</i>

**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
	Prepare data quality management guidelines for staff	Guidelines on data quality management have been produced. Staff has been trained in ERSULA
	Inputting data to ERSULA for Grant and CB Activities	ERSULA updated on a monthly basis
	Monthly reports on data from GMS and ERSULA II	Six monthly reports produced for AusAID and local government
	Conduct quarterly quality checks on ERSULA data (Ref 1.2.5)	Two Quarterly quality checks undertaken
	Revise and implement Community Development Snapshot Tool	First draft of the impact assessment tools completed
	Conduct regular internal Coordination and Learning Meetings (CLM) with ACCESS managers and TAT	CLM held in September 2010
	Conduct six monthly Partner Progress monitoring each Boundary Partner (phased across all Partners)	19 PPR completed from a planned 21. The remaining 2 PPR will be conducted during the first week of October.
	Disseminate CSI results and support strengthening local CSO capacity to use CSI as a tool for engagement with the local government	Six workshops undertaken to develop CSI Communication Strategy. Preparation work is currently underway i.e. recruitment of CSI agents, development of campaign strategy and products, and writing campaign materials. Dissemination will be undertaken next reporting period.
	Conduct and publish at least two research activities in strategic areas (ref also 3.4.1)	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
Number and type of activities undertaken through Innovative and Knowledge Sharing grants	Manage minimum of four Innovative Grants including national level advocacy	4 proposals were received and 4 PGAs issued

**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
	Develop impact assessment methodology and tools	Currently in progress
	Conduct case studies	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
	Produce 3 editions of ACCESS Bulletin and disseminate to district, provincial and national stakeholders and other donor programs	4,000 copies of the fourth edition of ACCESS Bulletin produced and distributed.
	Conduct Readers Survey for Bulletin	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
Number of quality publications produced (eg on ACCESS approaches and tools, good practices, success stories and research documents)	Produce minimum 5 publications on good practice, case studies, research studies and success stories	Three significant change stories have been completed
Lessons from ACCESS Phase II shared with CSO partners, GOI stakeholders and donors	Conduct annual provincial learning workshop with CSO partners and local governments	Two learning workshops at provincial level undertaken
	Conduct minimum of 2 presentations nationally on ACCESS Phase II approaches and results (including Bakti Expo)	Two presentations given at the national level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Integration of RPJMDes in the Musrenbang' for BAPPENAS</li> <li>• Presentation of BUMDes study findings at MOHA-PMD.</li> </ul>
	Identify opportunities for collaborating with PNPM at district level and share learning with national level PNPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCESS Timor shared its approaches on participatory planning and budgeting to PNPM sub-district and village facilitators in Kupang District</li> </ul>

**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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In West Lombok ACCESS Lombok, SANTAI and PNPM have collaborated in the development of RPJM Desa in 13 villages and social map in 3 villages</li> <li>• In Central Lombok ACCESS Lombok, Puskesmas/DinKes and PNPM have collaborated in supporting Berugak Desa's action plan on Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour</li> <li>• ACCESS in Buton Utara has agreed with PNPM that PNPM will use RPJMDes facilitated by ACCESS</li> </ul>
	Identify opportunities to present ACCESS Phase II approaches and results through provincial and National government meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National symposium 'Lessons on Poverty Alleviation from the districts' organized by a Consortium of organisations with support from the Ford Foundation.</li> <li>• National seminar on poverty data base development from village upwards to speed-up poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia.</li> <li>• National workshop Phase II in the 'Pro-poor Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation (P3BM) series' with focus on 'Pro-poor Programs and APBD'.</li> <li>• ACCESS Sumba presented asset-based planning at the Provincial planning meeting in Kupang</li> </ul>
	Develop new and strengthen existing linkages with	Collaborations occurred with the following donors

**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
	AusAID (e.g. .AIPMNH, ANTARA, AIPD, SADI and AIPBEP) and other donor programs in ACCESS provinces (eg TAF, Oxfam, CIDA, UNFPA)	and AusAID: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NICE - UNICEF in Lombok</li> <li>• CIDA-BASICS in North Buton</li> <li>• PSF PNPM Peduli</li> <li>• AIPMNH in Lombok, Sumba and Kupang</li> <li>• UNFPA in Lombok</li> <li>• ANTARA in Lombok and Kupang</li> <li>• PNPM</li> </ul>
	Conduct National learning workshop with MOHA and local government	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
	Contribute to the development and implementation of AusAID AIPD and other programs as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCESS contributed to the development of CSS indicators of Decentralisation Unit Performance Framework during Team Leader Meeting</li> <li>• ACCESS staff and STA were presented SBA approach to AusAID staff</li> <li>• Attendance at team leaders meeting</li> <li>• Presentation at Team leaders Round Table</li> </ul>
	Identify at least one opportunity to participate in an independent and external evaluation on democratic governance in Indonesia (eg UNDP; PNPM; AIPD, World Bank etc) - timing depends on opportunities	<i>No opportunities presented during this reporting period</i>

### Appendix 3: Six monthly Funding Estimates

## March 2010 - February 2011

Rate Estimate : Rp8,000

PERIOD		GRANTS TYPE			TOTAL
MONTHS	SEMESTER	PARTNER GRANTS	PROJECT GRANTS	INNOVATIVE GRANTS	
<b>Mar'10-Aug'10</b> <i>(disbursed)</i>	<b>2 &amp; 1</b>	\$715,235	\$911,693	\$65,242	<b>\$1,692,170</b>
<b>Sep'10-Feb'11</b> <i>(Estimate Expenditure)</i>	<b>1 &amp; 2</b>	\$892,899	\$1,044,508	\$227,685	<b>\$2,165,092</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,608,134</b>	<b>\$1,956,201</b>	<b>\$292,927</b>	<b>\$3,857,262</b>

## Appendix 4: Documents Produced this Reporting Period

The following reports and documents were produced during the reporting period March to September 2010

### Contractual Documents to AusAID

- Final Annual Plan Year 3
- Monthly Grant Reports (April-September 2010) to AusAID and provincial and district government
- Financial Irregularities Table (April-September 2010)
- Draft Action Plan on IPR Recommendations

### Other Documents

- ACCESS Phase II Bulletin (Edition 4)
- Study report on Women Leadership
- Profile of Woman's Community Leaders in Jeneponto and Central Lombok
- Manual on Alternative Education for Adults and Children
- Survey Report on Civil Society Index
- Study Report on Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDes)
- Study Report on the Implementation of RPJM Desa in 13 villages in five sub districts of East Sumba
- Outcome Mapping Resource Kit
- Proceeding on Coordination and Shared Learning Meetings on ACCESS experiences and approaches with all district governments of South Sulawesi Province on 17 – 18 May 2010
- Proceeding on Coordination and Shared Learning Meetings on ACCESS experiences and approaches with all district governments and CSOs of West Nusa Tenggara on 29 – 30 June 2010
- Photonovella on ACCESS' Good Practices in Lombok

### Contributions to External Documents

- UNDP, Enhancing Local Development Performance: Practical tools from Indonesia (launched on the 1<sup>st</sup> May)

## Appendix 5: PGAs Issued this Reporting Period

Report Period: 1/04/2010 - 30/09/2010

Date	Partner Name	Contact	Project Name	Value
<b>Partner Grant</b>				
<b>Proposals Approved 1/04/2010 - 30/09/2010</b>				
29/06/2010	Kawanusa	Yoga Atmaja	Improving the capacity of ACCESS Partners in the area of Community Organising, Learning, Local Village Economy and Advocacy for Public Policy	1,000,000,000
18/08/2010	PATTIRO Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional	Ilham Cendikia	Capacity Building for CSO Partners in The Area of Gender and Social Inclusion	750,000,000
			<b>Projects: 2</b>	<b>Total Value: 1,750,000,000</b>
<b>Proposals Approved 1/04/2010 - 30/09/2010</b>				
8/04/2010	Yayasan Kritik (Kelompok Kerja untuk	La Ode Muammar	Strengthening Student Parent's Groups and Teacher's Groups to Improve Basic Education Services in	841,833,500
6/05/2010	Lembaga YBS Kabupaten Takalar	Bambang Sul	Strengthening Household Economies Using Micro Finance Organisations That Are Managed Professionally in Supporting Village Economic Initiatives and Creating Room Creativity and Economic Opportunities	557,607,500
7/05/2010	Lembaga Abdi Masyarakat (LAM)	Baharuddin	Environmental Conservation and Protection (To Create Green Space, Food Security and Clean Living Habits)	645,995,000
8/05/2010	Lembaga Bumi Indonesia (LBI)	Andi irwan SMB	Conservation and Use of Water Resources in the Jeneberang Water Catchment	859,875,000
8/05/2010	Lembaga YBC Kabupaten Gowa	Mohammad Hatta	Strengthening the Participation of Citizens to Improve the Quality of Basic Health Services and Understanding of Reproductive Health as Part of Local Democratic Governance at the District Level	624,950,000
8/05/2010	Lembaga YKM Kabupaten Gowa	Nurliah Ruma	Strengthening Women's Groups and the Poor to Increase Their Family Income Through a Self-Sustaining Community Economic Program	603,560,000
14/05/2010	Lembaga Studi Kemanusiaan (LenSA) NTB	Akhdiansyah, S.HI	Advocacy for participatory planning and budgetting that is pro-women and poor	495,695,000
14/05/2010	Yayasan Aksi Kemanusiaan (ANIMASI)	Marselinus Supardi Ganar	Community and community organisation empowerment in food security	900,245,000
15/05/2010	Lembaga Pengembangan Partisipasi Demokrasi Ekonomi Rakyat "Bangun Daya" (LP2DER Bangun Daya)	Ir Bambang Yusuf	Strengthen the capacity of village cadre to promote development that is democratic	1,166,922,500
17/05/2010	Yayasan Bina Masyarakat Sejahtera (YISA)	Abdul Haris	Optimalise School Committees to improve the quality of educational services to ensure democratic, transparent, accountable and equitable school governance by improving the quality of education in 16 pilot schools	534,963,000
18/05/2010	Yayasan Bina Cempe (YBC)	Hadijatul Qubrah	Participation and equity between women, youth, the poor and other marginal groups and other stakeholders in the sustainable management of natural resources	598,350,000
19/05/2010	Perkumpulan Solidaritas Untuk Demokrasi (SOLUD)	Safriatna Ach	Strengthening Village Women's Movement to Improve Public Services as well as Protection for Women and Children	599,995,000
20/05/2010	Forum Peduli Perempuan Pedesaan Madapangga (FP3M)	Dahlia Jufri	Improving the knowledge and skills of village women in an effort to reduce poverty levels in the villages of Ndano, Madawau, Dena and Woro	214,380,000
20/05/2010	Perkumpulan Serabut (Sekolah Rakyat Butuni)	M. Abdi Hayat	Increase the participation of citizens in village development planning and budgeting in Bau-Bau	789,695,000
20/05/2010	Forum Masyarakat Tani "Paju Rasa" Kabupaten Bima	Hasan Kasim	Strengthening the capacity of the Area Coordinator for the Farmers Forum 'Paju Rasa' in an effort to promote the rights of farmers in Bima district	225,280,000
21/05/2010	Bengkel " Advokasi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kampung' (Bengkel APPEK-NTT)	Vinsen Bureni	Empowering citizen groups through building the capacity of village facilitators/motivators to promote democratic village development and proportional budget allocation in Kupang district	963,985,000
22/05/2010	Yayasan Lambu Ina	Yustina Fendrita C.	Strengthen the capacity and role of health post cadre in an effort to improve the quality of maternal and child health service delivery in Muna	680,525,000
26/05/2010	YAKIIN (Yayasan Kreasi Insani Indonesia)	Marlin Ramli	Implementation of Principles of Local Democratic Governance in Participatory Village Planning and Budgeting in North Buton	1,377,585,000
30/05/2010	Lembaga Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Faisal Amir		Mainstreaming women and child rights	795,480,000

1/06/2010	Masyarakat (LEMBARA)								
2/06/2010	Yayasan Pendidikan Lingkungan (YPL)	M.Sapri S	Increase the participation of the community in law enforcement and services in Gowa district						514,100,000
	Lembaga FIK-KSM Kabupaten Takalar	Nurlinda	Program to increase the capacity of citizens and optimise public policy to support the local development process that is participatory, transparent and accountable in Takalar						903,480,000
2/06/2010	SDM Kupang	Rita Kefi	A collective effort to bring about village development (planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation) in a sustainable and equitable manner						941,620,000
3/06/2010	Yayasan Goa Center (YGC)	Darmawan	Participatory Education for Quality Education in Gowa District						704,965,000
3/06/2010	INCREASE ( Institute of Cross Timor for Economic and Social Development)	Siprianus Damai Nar	Community Based Healthy Villages						894,880,000
4/06/2010	Lembaga LPMT Kabupaten Takalar	Husain Mabe	Program for Public Service Delivery in Health which is Participatory, Transparent and Accountable and Promotes a Critical and Self-Sustaining Community						663,520,000
4/06/2010	Lembaga WAKIL Kabupaten Gowa	Kaharuddin Miji	Participatory planning to develop village mid term development plans( RPJMDes) and a village data bank system						1,035,367,500
4/06/2010	Jaringan Perempuan Usaha Kecil (Jarpuk) Ina Fo'a Kupang	Martha Kewua	Strengthen the role of women's small businesses to promote women's independence in Kupang district						179,090,000
5/06/2010	Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional Jeneponto-Jakarta (Pattiro Jeka)	Edwin Sutte	Increase Quality Public Services That are Pro Poor, Women and Other Marginal Groups						900,360,000
8/06/2010	Sanggar Suara Perempuan	Ir Rambu Atanau Mella	Build Local Democratic Governance Through Gender Equity Initiatives						947,685,000
14/06/2010	Perkumpulan SWAMI	Wa Ode Rulia Paymand	Assessment and Planning using Outcome Mapping to design a program for community organisations and local government to improve the sustainable management of forest resources and strengthen village economies						4,970,000
22/06/2010	Lembaga Studi Pengkajian Lingkungan (LESPEL)	Zulkarnain, S.Sos	Strengthening the Capacity of Citizen in Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Planning and Budgeting to Encourage Local Democratic Governance in Dompu District						997,506,000
23/06/2010	Lembaga Studi Kemanusiaan (LenSA) NTB	Akhdiansyah	The use of Outcome Mapping in assessment and planning for a program to advocate for the broadening of village autonomy and participatory village planning that is pro women and pro poor						7,040,000
23/06/2010	Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Pedesaan (LPMP) Dompu	Drs. Mahdi Salman	Strengthen the capacity of citizens and their organisations to support the improvement of quality health services in four subdistricts in Dompu						518,720,000
24/06/2010	Forum Perempuan Peduli Korban Kekerasan (FP2KK)	Ida Wahyuni	Strengthening women's organisations to increase the role and number of women in development through Community Centres						216,696,000
25/06/2010	Solidaritas Masyarakat untuk Transparansi (SOMASI)	Ervyn Kaffah, ST	Promote the fulfilment of budgetary rights by increasing the access and control of the poor and women to democratic budget management						858,275,000
24/07/2010	LSM Pelangi	Harun Anggo	Strengthen the role and access to information for youth regarding reproductive health in an effort to reduce sexually transmitted diseases and HIV & AIDS in Bau-Bau						591,590,000
31/07/2010	Lembaga Ekonomi Desa (LED) Lolo Gading	Andi Sukri	Improve the quality of the environment by strengthening environmental cadre and initiating policies based on local knowledge						538,375,000
4/08/2010	Koslata	Ahmad Junaedi	Increasing the capacity of citizens, in particular the poor, women and other marginal groups as well as village social organisations, to ensure that planning and allocation of the village budget is gender sensitive and pro-poor						678,230,000
5/08/2010	Yayasan Swadaya Membangun	Drs. Ayip Rosodi SH, MM	Assessment for the program for Dana Wali Amanah (social contributions) as a self-sustaining livelihood system for communities in West Lombok						10,685,000
							<b>Projects: 39</b>	<b>Total Value:</b>	<b>26,469,766,000</b>

### Innovative Project

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5/05/2010	Yayasan Peduli Indonesia (YASPINDO)	Armanato Laudri	Coordination Meeting of Community Development and Sharing Learning about ACCESS program in South Sulawesi Province						61,680,000
26/06/2010	Lembaga Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat (LP2M)	Saifuddin Zuhri	Meeting to Share Learning from the ACCESS Program in NTB						72,053,850
26/07/2010	YAPPIKA (Aliansi Masyarakat Sipil untuk Demokrasi)	Sri Indiyastutik	Workshop to consolidate CSOs to be able to monitor the delivery of public services following the ratification of the Public Service Legislation No.25, 2009						97,437,200
6/08/2010	Gita Pertiwi	Ir Juni Thamrin, M.Sc	Study of women leadership and their role in village household economies						393,035,000
							<b>Projects: 4</b>	<b>Total Value:</b>	<b>624,206,050</b>