



ACCESS Phase II

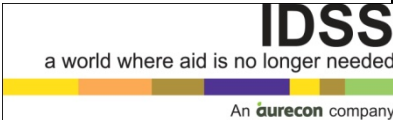
Six Monthly Report

October 2010- March 2011

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ACCESS

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DOCUMENT CONTROL					
					
Rev No.	Date	Revision Details	Author	QA	Approve
0	31/03/11	Final document for submission	NJF	NJ	PGB

IDSS

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

ACCESS Phase II

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

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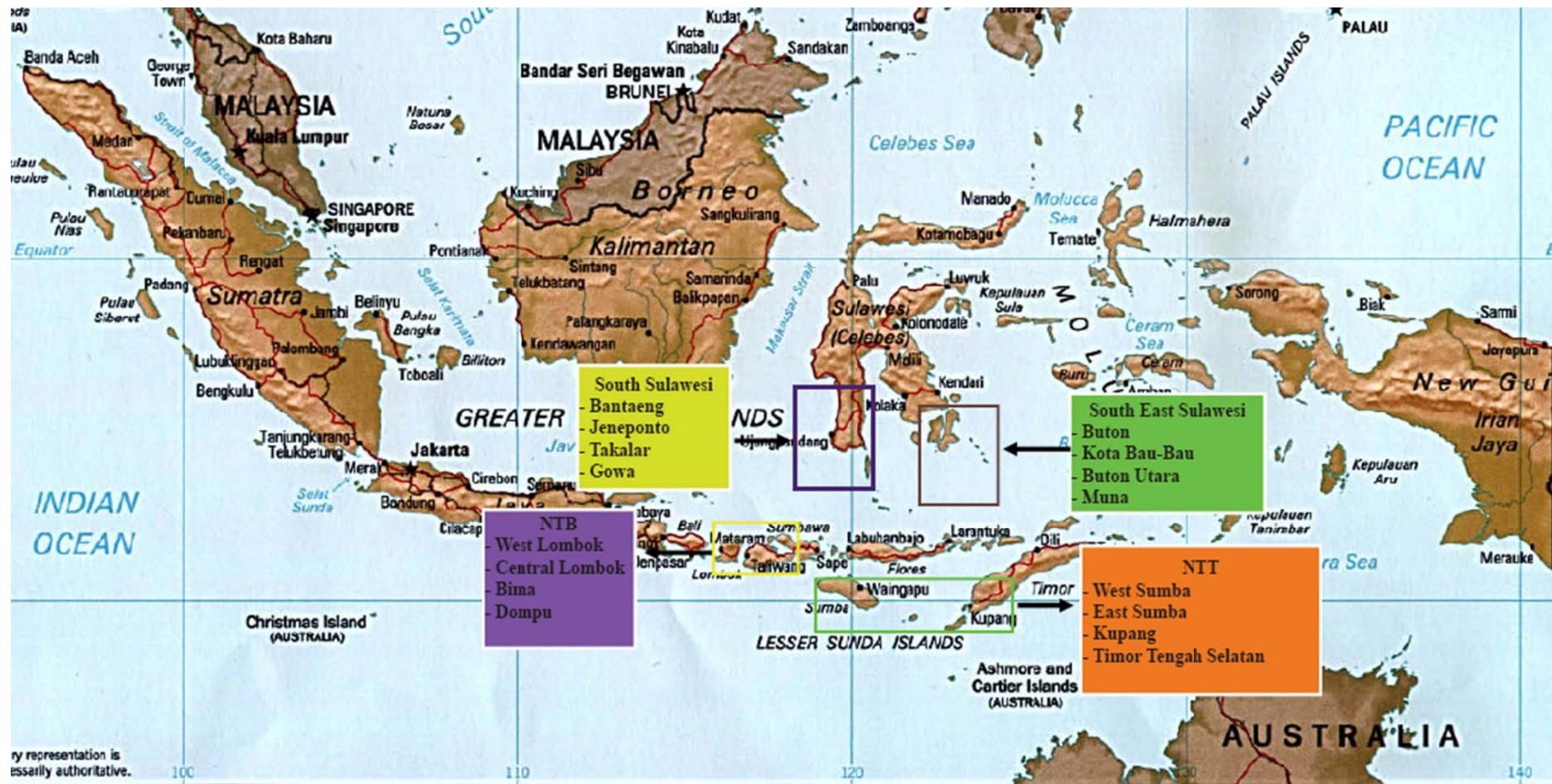
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCESS	Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme
ADD	<i>Alokasi Dana Desa</i> (Village Budget Allocation)
AI	Appreciative Inquiry
AIP	Australia Indonesia Partnership
AIPD	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Decentralisation
AIPMNH	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health
AIFDR	Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction
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> (Community and Village Government Empowerment Body)
Desa	Village
BUMDes	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village Owned Enterprises)
CB	Capacity Building
CE	Community Engagement
CLAPP	Community Led Action and Participatory Process
CLM	Coordination and Learning Meeting
CPS	Country Program Strategy
CS	Civil Society
CSI	Civil Society Index
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCEP	District Citizen Engagement Plan
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (Local Legislative Council)
DPRRD	Decentralisation, Poverty Reduction, and Rural Development Section
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
Kabid Litbang	<i>Kepala Bidang Penelitian dan Pengembangan</i> (Head of Research and Development Division)
Korprov	<i>Koordinator Provinsi</i> (Provincial Coordinator)
KPM	<i>Kader Pembangunan Masyarakat</i> (Village Facilitator)

KPUK	<i>Kelompok Perempuan Usaha Kecil</i> (Women's Small Business Group)
LDG	Local Democratic Governance
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIS	Management Information System
MKPPDes	<i>Matriks Konsolidasi Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Desa</i> (Consolidation Matrix for Village Planning and Budgeting)
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MP3	<i>Masyarakat Peduli Pelayanan Publik</i> (Citizens Concerned about Public Service Delivery)
MRG	Monitoring Review Group
<i>Musrenbang</i>	<i>Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Development Planning Process)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	Outcome Mapping
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> (Community and Village Empowerment) – Directorate General within Ministry of Home Affairs
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (National Community Empowerment Program)
Rp.	Rupiah
RPJMDes	<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
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 Accelerating Poverty Alleviation)
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers

ACCESS Phase II Program Location



Executive Summary

The last six months witnessed an increased interest by GOI and GOA focused on the process of, and the impact in civil society strengthening and working with citizens and their organisations. This development occurred because of a change in personnel overseeing the Program, but was also influenced by the external environment

Developments within Indonesia as well as in Australia have once again highlighted that citizens, if encouraged and provided space by their governments, are indeed the main stakeholders in development. The response from the people to the disasters in Australia - the floods in Queensland and Victoria, the cyclone in Queensland, as well as bushfires in Western Australia - has shown that in the wake of huge disasters the government can only do so much. But by working with the people and understanding the immense community assets, the government created the space to unleash the tremendous power in the hands of the people resulting in exceptional achievements and proof of resilience.

In Indonesia, the implementation efforts related to the Freedom of Information Act (*UU KIP*), in order to ensure information dissemination to the people, and the Public Services Act (*UU Pelayanan Publik*), in order to improve public service delivery, as well as the discussion and several drafts of the Village Act (*RUU Desa*) that will provide for an increased amount of resources flowing to the village and urban communities to encourage them to build their communities, are significant signs of the recognition of the importance of people's participation and empowerment and the constructive engagement between government and citizens. It is encouraging to hear Mr. Sapto Supono, Director '*Pemberdayaan Adat dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat*' from the Directorate General Community and Village Empowerment in MOHA during a field visit to Lombok expressing the link between communities and broader change as follows:

"Handling everything at the top [i.e. national level] will not enable us to solve the problems we face. There is a clear need to focus our efforts on involving the people to ensure their own and their community's development"

These latest developments are encouraging signs for the on-going and even increased relevance of ACCESS' support to the empowerment of citizens and the strengthening of their organisations to constructively, but critically, engage with local government, enhancing the notion of active citizens and responsible and responsive governments in an environment of collaboration and mutual trust based on the assets and the added-value of each of the parties involved.

AusAID support through ACCESS Phase II extends to 16 districts in four provinces covering more than 780 villages and a total number of 2,471,750 beneficiaries (direct and indirect). ACCESS has provided 186 grants to approximately 85 CSOs (including national service providers, implementing local CSOs and a number of CSOs involved in innovative and learning and knowledge sharing grants) who are involved in activities at the village, sub-district and district level as well as in some limited provincial level activities. The CSO activities supported under these grants to date provide support to 1,001 citizen's groups. Activities supported range from village-level capacity building of facilitators and village planning and budgeting, to formulating a supportive regulatory framework on district level in cooperation with local government and the local parliament. Support to the implementing Partners will

last for another 12 to 18 months to ensure expansion of their activities within their districts.

Progress at the Beneficiary Level

Significant change is noted in the behaviour of the 1,001 citizen's groups comprising 17,080 members with whom the ACCESS Partners work. In all districts, citizen's groups are increasingly engaging in government development processes and are increasingly interacting with public service providers. These groups are: developing more confidence to engage with others in pursuit of their interests; their analysis is becoming more critical; they are finding or creating space in which to engage with government; they are becoming more active in their organisations (especially women and the poor); and citizen's groups (complaint centres, women's groups, agricultural groups, etc) are increasingly active in development actions in their districts.

There are several factors supporting this positive progress, with the main impetus being the capacity building and learning activities supported by ACCESS. During this period, for example, local Director's meetings were held, which helped Partners analyse changes at the beneficiary level and promote ownership of capacity building activities. Strength-based approach clinics were held with Partners to help show practical applications of this approach at the community level. Thematic meetings were held during this reporting period on Public Service Delivery and on Participatory Planning and Budgeting and these have helped local government, Partners and community members to reflect on, and articulate the key values and how they are putting these into practice in the communities.

Progress at the Partner level

Over the past six months, and based on the monitoring of the change in CSOs using the Partner Progress Review (PPR) tool, satisfactory progress has been made in the internalising and practicing of key democratic values both within their organisations and in their interactions with citizens' groups. This finding is backed up by the results of a short survey conducted with 63 ACCESS Partners in January 2011¹ aimed at determining what changes had occurred over the previous year, and the factors contributing to that change. Overwhelmingly, ACCESS Partners responded that the most significant change was in their behaviour and values – they perceived themselves as being more participatory and transparent, acting more as an intermediary for citizen organisations in support of their development, had a more open attitude towards engagement with government. One of the main contributing factors of this change was the increased level of learning activities conducted by the organisation itself. In other words, the Partners had a higher level of ownership of the learning process. Partners are also now better skilled to apply GSI and asset-based approaches. Because of this Partners are now using values based approaches more consistently in their work.

Proof of a more asset-based development is the emergence of more citizen based initiatives (not supported by projects), the increased interaction between citizen's groups and government departments (outside the project context), increased numbers of CSO representatives involved in government processes, and the request from local government for CSO facilitators to facilitate processes at the sub-district

¹ This survey was undertaken as part of the preparation for the Strategic Partner Annual Meeting held in February 2011. The survey asked Partners and ACCESS field staff the questions: What changes have you made both internally and in your interactions with communities and other stakeholders over the last year? This was followed up with a second question: What do you consider to be the key factors that made these changes possible?

and district level related to annual planning. In addition, ACCESS staff have noted an increased use of a more appreciative approach to planning and problem-solving in meetings.

Progress at the District and Provincial Government levels

Local government financial support for ACCESS Partner programs is high reflected in the solid contributions from local government towards Partner Action Plans. To date Partners have succeeded in leveraging 15.8 billion rupiah (approximately AUD\$1.98 million) in contributions from local government, comprising 33% of the total grant budget for Action Plans.

One aspect of co-financing with local government that needs attention is the timely disbursement of their funds. This needs a soft approach with local government to avoid delay in program implementation. In one case, the ACCESS Partner, along with local government, has had to revise the implementation plan as a result of late disbursement of government funds.

As Partner Action Plans have progressed, and the level of engagement with government has increased, some Partners have succeeded in gaining additional funding from government departments and programs over and above that originally contributed at the time the Action Plan was signed. In most instances, the Technical Units (SKPD) have been impressed by the preparedness of the villages to address issues important to the SKPD and funds have been disbursed directly to the community as a result.

In other cases local government have expressed a commitment to contribute 'program-sharing' i.e. replicating what is being done by ACCESS and its Partners in a more extended geographical area.

Besides the financial contributions from the local governments, there is an increased level of engagement between Partners and local government at all levels on key issues of: public participation in decision making; increasing economic opportunities for communities (particularly the poor, women and other marginalised groups); improving public services; protection of women and children; and sustainable management of the natural environment. This engagement is producing tangible results across all districts.

Effective interaction with Provincial Government has been maintained with on-going exchange of experiences and collaboration of provincial government officials in several events. The Thematic Meeting on Public Service Delivery in Kendari was opened by the Governor of South East Sulawesi and attended by a number of key officials. The Makassar Thematic Meeting on Participatory Planning and Budgeting was opened by the head of BAPPEDA, and a number of provincial government officials from BAPPEDA and BPMD South Sulawesi and from BAPPEDA NTB participated throughout.

Progress Collaborating with National Government Agencies and Donors

Over the past six months, ACCESS has been proactive in engaging with the broader development community to ensure that learning from ACCESS is presented, discussed, and ultimately taken into consideration by GOI and donors in developing their policies and programs. ACCESS is currently discussing an expansion proposal with AusAID that would enable us to increase our influencing efforts at the national level.

ACCESS maintains its on-going consultation with PSF to support PNPM implementation, the Indonesian government's flagship program for poverty reduction and peoples' empowerment, which is strongly supported by the Australian government.

In preparation of and as follow-up ACCESS continues to support action on the implementation of the Public Service law and the forthcoming government regulations on public service delivery through the National CSO coalition *MP3*.

Progress Supporting AusAID Policy and Program Development and Enhancing AusAID Profile

During this reporting period ACCESS has been increasingly acknowledged for its contribution in support of AusAID policy and program development and supporting AusAID's profile in the provinces ACCESS is working.

Over the last six months ACCESS has supported gender mainstreaming in AIP in two significant ways: 1) By leading a workshop on gender mainstreaming and women's leadership for about 30 AusAID staff, including the Canberra based gender advisor; and 2) ACCESS supported the development of the survey on gender stock taking relating to gender integration in AusAID programs.

ACCESS contributed to the recent Advisor Remuneration Review, as well as to the Independent Review on Aid Effectiveness by hosting one of the Review team members during a visit in Lombok.

In addition to this, ACCESS took active part in a number of AusAID Team Leader Roundtable meetings, as well as in the *'Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation on AusAID's Indonesia Program'* initiated by the AusAID Performance and Quality Unit led by Sue Dawson.

Building on the AIP Common Results Framework (CRF) workshop held during the previous reporting period, ACCESS supported the facilitation process in the CRF workshop held in Kupang in November 2010 and the ACCESS Sumba team consequently collaboratively developed a workplan for cooperation between AusAID supported programs in East Sumba together with representatives from AIPMNH and PNPM.

A number of local governments from ACCESS' target districts have agreed to take part in the survey *"Diagnostic on evidence-based public policy formulation under decentralisation"* which is being undertaken as part of the *'Revitalising Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy'*, a study commissioned by AusAID in partnership with BAPPENAS.

ACCESS is currently investigating potential cooperation with the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR) to ensure that the participatory developed social maps in the ACCESS supported villages can be used by national agencies, including for disaster reduction but potentially also for other purposes. A first step is digitalising the maps and ensuring information can be fed back through an easily linked system.

The MKPPDes tool developed in cooperation with AIPD in the previous reporting period is now being field tested in Bantaeng and West Sumba for tracking budgets and spending based on the *RPJMDes*.

Enhancing AusAID's profile with National and Provincial Government was supported by ACCESS organising a number of national workshops and seminars with representatives from national and provincial government. This included the Thematic Meetings and the role of Multi-Stakeholder Forums to initiate change held in Bali.

ACCESS staff and a representative from the Jeneponto local government took part in the international conference on '*Governance and Development*' in Padang in December 2010 organised by Deakin University Melbourne, drawing attention to AusAID's support for civil society.

Experiences of the ACCESS Program in using a strength-based approach in supporting local democratic governance was highlighted by its STA for SBA and members of Inspirit (ACCESS Strategic Partner) in the '*Strengths and Assets Summit 2010, the 2nd Asset Based Community Development Asia Pacific Conference*' organized by the University of Newcastle in December 2010 in Melbourne.

Progress in Program Management Issues

Program Management is on track with most of our grant budget allocated for activities in the 16 districts (for Project and Capacity Building Partner Grants) as well as to support activities for sharing learning and knowledge at Provincial and National level.

A request for expansion of the Program to four new districts as well as to influence the national level has been submitted to AusAID for review. This request is strongly supported by the local government in the new districts, as well as by our counterparts in *PMD* who want to ensure that lessons learned and experiences gained can benefit the broader public.

The sustainability and risk management strategies were reviewed during this period and updated based on implementation experience and changing contexts in the ACCESS districts.

1 Introduction

Developments over the last six months, not the least the increased appreciation from the main stakeholders in the Program, have considerably influenced the dynamics surrounding the Program and are increasingly opening the opportunity for ACCESS to more effectively contribute its experiences to the Australia Indonesia Program (AIP) in general and the Decentralisation, Poverty Reduction and Rural Development (DPRRD) Section more specifically.

AusAID, through the new director for the DPRRD section, has clearly indicated a two-fold direction:

1) To ensure that future AusAID efforts are strongly grounded on proven successes, and that existing programs contribute their good practices, tools and experiences to this knowledge base.

ACCESS is a Program that is considered to be successful in empowering citizens, strengthening their organisations and creating mechanisms for constructive interaction with local governments on different levels, resulting in an increased participation base of the people, better targeting of poverty alleviation efforts, and improved service delivery. Since its inception in 2002, ACCESS has gained considerable knowledge and our focus on knowledge sharing opens opportunities for ACCESS to collaborate more intensively and contribute to AusAID supported initiatives, such as PNPM, PSF, TNP2K and programs such as AIPD, AIPMNH, and AIFDR.

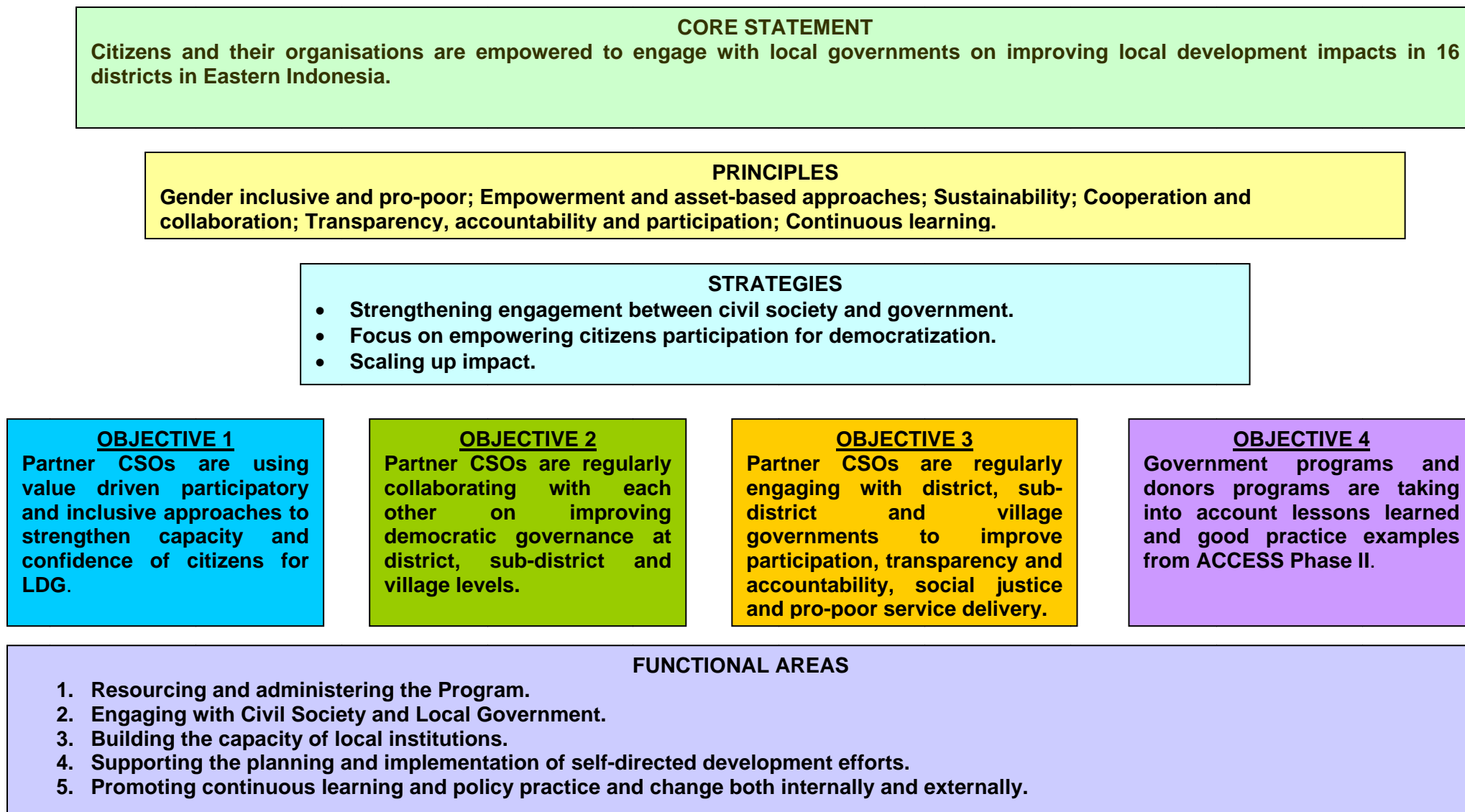
*2) Ensuring that our national counterparts, the Director for *Pemberdayaan Adat dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat* and his staff develop stronger ownership of the Program.*

This will be done by increasingly involving PMD staff in Program direction setting in line with their main tasks and functions as described under the Directorate. These main tasks include work related to women's empowerment, rural employment, building on local traditions and culture, strengthening of family welfare, and supporting increased social welfare.

This two-fold direction for the Program is supported by both the GOA and GOI. Such an approach will benefit from more integrated collaborative efforts and knowledge exchange, which in the end will support aid effectiveness. ACCESS is well-placed to support knowledge sharing and increased collaboration at the national level, which would enable expansion of influencing efforts and lobbying GOI from within. A number of modalities need to be taken into account to ensure that this can be accommodated within the current scope of services and budget of ACCESS.

This report outlines progress over the last six months for the reporting period October 2010 to March 2011 against the Program Objectives and the five functional areas as determined under the Scope of Services (SOS).

Figure 1: ACCESS Structure and Framework



2 Program Objectives

2.1 Summary of Objectives

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

1. Partner CSOs are using value driven participatory and inclusive approaches to strengthen capacity and confidence of citizens for Local Democratic Governance.
2. Partner CSOs are regularly collaborating with each other on improving democratic governance at district, sub-district and village levels.
3. Partner CSOs are regularly engaging with district, sub-district and village governments to improve participation, transparency and accountability, social justice and pro-poor service delivery.
4. Government programs and donors programs are taking into account lessons learned and good practice examples from ACCESS.

2.2 Achievement against Objectives

The following section describes progress against the Program Objectives during the reporting period October 2010 – March 2011. During this period, significant progress has been made over all the objectives. Moreover, as the Program develops and as the ACCESS Partners implement their programs (referred to in this document as Action Plans) two things happen:

1. There is a natural confluence of the objectives, appropriate to a systems approach, where success in one objective contributes directly or indirectly to positive change in the others.

Therefore, the examples given in the sections below reflect changes that are happening in many areas. For example, an ACCESS Partner works to develop skills in using participatory and strength-based approaches with the communities they serve (Objective 1) in order to empower the community to engage more successfully with government (Objective 3). These citizen's groups see that to be able to really influence the government they need to work with other groups in other villages to create critical mass (Objective 2). The result of this effort influences another donor programs to use the same approach in the districts in which they are working (Objective 4). So one example can actually be placed under any of the Objectives, depending on where the emphasis is.

2. As ACCESS Partners implement their programs, many positive results are being generated and felt in each of the 16 target districts.

This report is not aimed at listing all these achievements, but to identify trends across the districts. Therefore, while the list of examples is fairly extensive, these examples have been chosen to elucidate clear trends.

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.

Over the past six months, ACCESS has made significant progress in the achievement of Objective 1. To date ACCESS has provided some 162 capacity building activities to Partners in the area of values driven participatory approaches.

Information contained in the quarterly reports of Partners and in the 32 Partner Progress Reviews (PPR) carried out with ACCESS Partners and beneficiaries shows that more than 90% of Partners are making satisfactory progress in internalising and practicing key democratic values in their organisations and in their interactions with citizen's groups. This finding is backed up by the results of a short survey conducted with all 63 ACCESS Partners in January 2011² aimed at determining what changes had occurred over the previous year, and the factors contributing to that change. Overwhelmingly, ACCESS Partners responded that the most significant change was in their behaviour and values – they were more participatory, more skilled in Gender and Social Inclusive (GSI) approaches, more asset-based, more transparent, more open to engagement with government, and acted more as an intermediary for citizen's groups. One of the main contributing factors of this change was the increased level of learning activities conducted by the organisation itself. In other words, the Partners had a higher level of ownership of the learning process. Partners are now using values based approaches more consistently in their work.

ACCESS approaches are being used more consistently by Partners and are being understood by beneficiaries. For example, the strength-based approach encouraged by ACCESS is being used more systematically at the community level and with other stakeholders. In many meetings and discussions taking place at the community level, an appreciative approach – looking for success and factors of success – is being used. Good examples of this include the village public service work (*Kampung Pelayanan Publik*) being done in Jeneponto, and in the *Gawe Rapah* interactions between government departments and citizen's groups in West Lombok. *Gawe Rapah* and *Kampung Pelayanan Publik* are totally self-funded traditional meeting forums where citizens and local government interact with a focus on citizens giving feedback to the government, such as airing their complaints on public service delivery. The success of these forums has been attributed to the appreciative approach used, which has been less confronting for government.

In implementing their programs at the village level, ACCESS Partners are encouraging communities to use local assets. For example, in Pao village and Maredekaya village in Gowa the communities are building a hall (*aula*) for a farmer's field school using their own resources. In Jeneponto, ACCESS Partner Pattiro Jeka has encouraged community members to billet people during cross village activities, such as the Public Service Village meeting they organised, which was attended by citizens, government officials, the complaint centre members, and the DPRD.

² This survey was undertaken as part of the preparation for the Strategic Partner Annual Meeting held in February 2011. The survey asked Partners and ACCESS field staff the questions: What changes have you made both internally and in your interactions with communities and other stakeholders over the last year? This was followed up with a second question: What do you consider to be the key factors that made these changes possible?

ACCESS' GSI strategy continues to gain acceptance by ACCESS Partners and communities, with the level of participation of women in Partner activities at the village level reaching 60% this reporting period. Following the results of the Women's Leadership study undertaken by Kapal Perempuan during a previous reporting period, ACCESS has been providing additional capacity building in the area of women's leadership to assist Partners in ensuring that participation of women actually leads to a significant contribution in addressing social inequity. To this end, Partners in South Sulawesi and Bima have developed a Learning Guide for CSOs on how to integrate women's leadership into community programs. It provides effective tools to ensure equal participation of women not only in activities, but in the areas of decision making, and leadership roles.

I am grateful for the CLAPP-GSI approach because now the village government actually pays attention to us. Before we never received any assistance from the government, even though I am poor. In the past it was the rich people who benefited from village initiatives. Now that I am actually included in these village meetings and if in the future things do not change, at least I can make the government answerable (Dg. Lu'mu—citizen from Borong Palala, Gowa)

There is also significant change noted in the behaviour of citizen's groups with whom ACCESS Partners work. In all districts, citizen's groups are using democratic values and approaches in their activities and interactions. These groups are: developing more confidence to engage with others in pursuit of their interests; they are becoming more critical; they are finding or creating space in which to engage with government; they are becoming more active in their organisations (especially women and the poor); and citizen's groups are beginning to take action in all the districts. For example:

- The Complaint Centres in Jeneponto, Lombok Barat and Bantaeng, are actively involved in ensuring that there is a clear mechanism for referring complaints to the district level.
- In Jeneponto, members of GP3A have been much more active in criticizing their board members and are advocating within the organisation for better decisions on the processes for water distribution and payments in favour of the poor.
- Economic groups (*BUMDes*, cooperatives, farmers groups), and public services groups (complaint centres, parents groups, and health groups) are participating in the *Musrenbang* processes, not as individual citizens, but as members of organised constituencies in order to influence planning and policy.
- In Takalar, the village health forum criticised the services of a local midwife and were almost taken to court by the midwife's husband (a policeman) for slander. However the forum was able to show proof of the lack of service and the case was dropped and the midwife apologised.
- In Kupang, a women's economic group, Noelbaki, successfully advocated to ensure that women and the poor were involved in village development processes.
- In Central Lombok, women farmer groups in four villages have been successful in advocating for permits with the department of forestry to manage the community forest in the Mareje Bonga area. Thirteen village groups have also successfully leveraged 1.5 million rupiah from the local government for operational expenses.

- In Buton, 12 economic groups in 12 villages have built their own revolving funds and these funds are being lent to members based on agreed criteria and rules developed by the groups themselves.
- In Kupang and TTS, citizens are increasingly using mobile phone technology to address concerns with public service providers.

There are several factors supporting this positive progress, with the main impetus being the capacity building and its associated tools, and learning activities being supported by ACCESS. During this period, for example, a number of Director's Forum meetings were held, which helped focus Partners on the 'big picture' and promote ownership of capacity building activities. Strength-based approach clinics were held with Partners to help show practical applications of the approach. Thematic meetings were held on Public Services in Kendari in November 2010 and on Participatory Planning and Budgeting held in Makassar in January 2011 and these have helped Partners and community members to reflect on, and articulate, the key values and how they have put these into practice.

Other supporting factors include:

- Partners are more and more seeing their role as an intermediary with the community and citizen's groups being the focus for action and advocacy. This understanding has led to more activities that are aimed at empowering communities and citizen's groups to advocate on their own and in alliance with other citizen's groups.
- Partner programs are beginning to produce results, providing positive feedback on concepts of participation, strength-based approaches, gender and social inclusion, organising, and empowerment. This feedback 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 good results shown, Partners are finding a new appreciation from government and other stakeholders and are being asked to contribute more regularly and systematically to policy discussion.
- The consistency of ACCESS and its Strategic Partners in using these principles is a key factor in supporting local Partners to adopt and put these values into practice.

Going forward, the focus will be on the consolidation of learning and the internalisation of values, particularly at the community level.

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 very good progress in achieving Objective 2. In particular, citizens' organisations, supported by ACCESS Partners, are identifying areas for collaboration to achieve more systematic results at the village, sub-district and district levels. These activities are occurring across all 16 districts. In many of the eight old ACCESS districts³ the collaboration has solidified into formal groups and networks, while in the eight new districts⁴ the need for such alliances has been identified and the consolidation process is underway. In addition, ACCESS Partners are working more together, particularly through the District Stakeholder Committees (DSC) to

³ NTB - West Lombok, Central Lombok; NTT – East Sumba, West Sumba; Sulsel - Bantaeng, Jenepono; Sultra - Buton, Muna

⁴ NTB – Bima, Dompu; NTT-Kupang, TTS; Sulsel - Takalar, Gowa; Sultra - Bau-Bau city, North Buton

ensure that each Partner is contributing to the overall success of the District Citizen Engagement Plan (DCEP).

Up to date, 1,001 citizens' groups have been formed including:

- 46 BUMDes
- 327 Community Centres
- 195 Economic Groups
- 162 Farmer/Fishing Groups
- 20 Neighbourhood Groups
- 54 Natural Resource Management Groups
- 68 Student/Parent Groups
- 22 Social Issues Groups
- 40 Water User Groups
- 29 Youth Groups
- 38 Village Facilitator Groups

One of the most active stakeholders forming alliances has been among the village facilitators (*Kader Pembangunan Masyarakat*). ACCESS is currently supporting 3,491 village facilitators (54 percent women) within the 16 target districts. Examples of effective networking by village facilitators this reporting period include:

- In West Sumba, 68 village facilitators - 34 men and 34 women - from 23 villages met to share success stories, identify factors of success and to discuss how to sustain the facilitators in the future. One of the recommendations of the meeting was to form an association of village facilitators.
- The 165 village facilitators in Bantaeng are organising themselves into a Forum for Shared Learning to promote the development of more qualified people to facilitate planning and budgeting processes at the village level.
- In Gowa, 36 village facilitators have formed an alliance to promote public health issues, especially on ways to reduce the level of infant and maternal mortality.
- In Buton, the village facilitators have become more confident in advocating for the government supported 'one village-one plan'. In January 2011, village facilitators and village heads got together to discuss directly with each district technical unit (*SKPD*) the support they needed from the SKPD. An agreement was also reached in discussions between the facilitators and the village heads and PNPM in the sub-district of Siontapina that all PNPM programs will use the ACCESS supported village plan (*RPJMDes*) as the basis for funding.

Specific examples of other citizen's groups working together during this reporting period include:

- In Central Lombok, 13 women's small business groups (KPUK) representing approximately 200 members in 10 villages have come together to promote democratic values in local economic development through involving themselves in village planning to represent the interests of women.
- In Buton, citizen's groups supported by ACCESS Partner Sintesa have established an Alliance of Fisherpeople and Farmers groups with a total membership of 376 (173 men and 203 women). The purpose of the Alliance is to improve their bargaining position with regards to the market

and with government, and to promote self-reliance through increasing access to investment funds.

- In West Lombok, a traditional meeting forum named *Gawe Rapah* was organised by 12 complaint centres from 12 villages covering 6 sub-districts. Over the course of three days some 500 citizens met with government department staff and held discussions on areas of concern – mainly public service delivery. The meeting was appreciated and supported by local government (the Bupati, SKPD, Village Heads).
- In Bantaeng, an alliance of community centre members from 25 villages are monitoring the government and pushing for the establishment of a Commission of Public Service Delivery at the district level.
- In East Sumba, four Citizens Resource Centres from four villages presented the results of their research on the quality of water supply services to the local water board, the government, the DPRD and the media.
- In Central Lombok and West Lombok the Association of Mareje Bonga and ACCESS Partner Konsepsi respectively are working with citizen's groups to review operating procedures on how to manage local forests across villages to ensure a systematic understanding and application of these processes and procedures.
- In Kupang an alliance of Women's Small Business Groups has emerged to promote having a common business location. They are also advocating for a women's *Musrenbang* and an allocation from the village budgets (*ADD*) in 10 villages.
- Village facilitators in Bantaeng have also been actively working with local government and PNPM on establishing a women's *Musrenbang* as an addition to the village planning process.
- ACCESS Partner YAJALINDO in Bantaeng is collaborating with other CSOs in the development of a regulation on planning and budgeting and the draft has been sent to the DPRD for discussion.
- In Jeneponto, directors and staff from all ACCESS Partners are meeting monthly to discuss ways of synchronising their programs and to discuss strategic issues and how to address these issues in the promotion of local democratic governance.

The community forum in Lombok is a great example of the possible success in collaboration between Government and CSOs and shows what is possible if communities and their organizations are given sufficient room to share and learn from their experiences and collaborate on action (Dan Hunt, AIPD Deputy Director during a visit to the Sekretariate of Gawe Rapah)

The most important factor supporting ACCESS Partners in their networking efforts has been a deeper understanding of the importance of networks in achieving long-term goals. Partners are beginning to see there are issues of common interest across villages, sub-districts, districts and even provinces and that collaboration on these issues can lead to tangible results. This understanding has been a key element in the DCEP reviews and the work done by ACCESS' Strategic Partner, Yappika, on the Civil Society Index (CSI) dissemination in each district.

ACCESS Partners are also beginning to access national and regional strategic partners, such as the *MP3* network on public service delivery, and seeing the leverage this can offer them. The Director's forums held in October 2010, feedback from the Capacity Building Assessment and the Thematic meetings held during this reporting period have contributed to the efforts made by Partners at all levels in developing a greater sense of mutual trust and building alliances.

Over the coming period, ACCESS, with the Strategic Partners, will assist Partners to focus their efforts on the overall goal of the Program. The better Partners are able to see the 'big picture', the better they will be able to identify strategic collaboration.

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 Phase II is making significant progress in achieving Objective 3. Government support for ACCESS Partner programs is high, reflected in the solid contributions from local government towards Partner Action Plans. To date Partners have succeeded in leveraging 15.8 billion rupiah (approximately \$1.98 million) in contributions from local government, comprising 33% of the total grant budget for their programs. Table 1 shows total government contributions for Partner programs for the current reporting period. Contribution in these Partner programs exceeds 37%.

Table 1: Government Contributions to Partner Action Plans October 2010-March 2011

Partner	Project Title	ACCESS Contribution	Local Government Contribution
Karaeng Opu Yayasan	Program to Improve the Quality of Public Services Through Community Participation in Local Good Governance	431.350.000	480.475.000
Jalarambang Indonesia Yayasan	Program to Increase the Capacity of Citizens and Public Policy Institutions to Support Local Development that is Participatory, Transparent and Accountable at Bantaeng District	899.465.000	1.114.465.000
Jaringan Masyarakat Sipil	Program of Community Economic Empowerment Through Management of Village Owned Businesses (BUMDes) that are Democratic, Transparent, Participatory and Promote Citizen Independence	430.677.500	250.000.000
Gabungan Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air	Jeneponto Green and Clean	467.912.500	1.245.455.250
Aliansi Koperasi Tani Assamaturu	Productive Economic Businesses Based on Local Potential	486.590.000	269.365.000
Aliansi Peduli Perempuan dan Anak Buton	Increase the role and function of the Posyandu as an effort to improve citizen access to quality basic health services that are affordable in Bau-Bau municipality	666.500.000	311.725.000
Yayasan Mitra Turatea	Strengthen the Capacity of the Poor and Women in Planning and Budgeting that is Transparent, Accountable, Participatory and Inclusive	708.197.500	308.980.000

Partner	Project Title	ACCESS Contribution	Local Government Contribution
Total		3,622,780,000	2,135,525,250

As Partner Action Plans have progressed, and the level of engagement with government has increased, some Partners have succeeded in gaining additional funding from government departments and programs over and above that originally agreed at the time the Action Plan was signed. For example, during this reporting period in West Sumba two Farmers Group networks from Bondotera and Manukuku village have each received Rp.100 million from the Agricultural Extension and Food Security Unit to support joint marketing work in candle nuts. Likewise, in the Poronombu forest area in West Sumba where ACCESS Partner Pakta Sumba is working, four villages have received Rp.205 million from the forestry department to support their work in natural resource management (NRM). In both instances, these funds have been disbursed directly to the community. In Bantaeng local government has provided Rp.100 million per *BUMDes* as funding for economic activities.

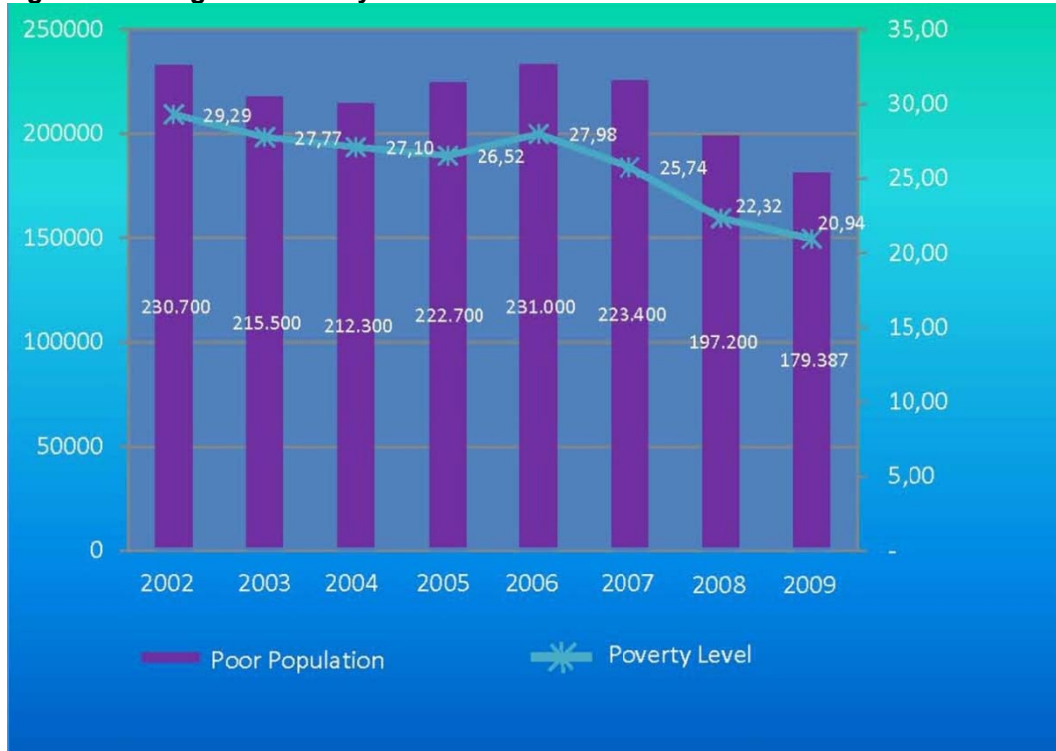
Regardless of the past, it is clear that CSOs have the same goals and responsibility as the government when it comes to village empowerment and development. As such it is appropriate for the government and CSOs to collaborate to optimise district development.
(Bp.M.Jafar Head of BAPPEDA Bima)

What makes the achievements in Objective 3 so significant is the increased engagement of Partners with local government at all levels on key issues of: public participation in decision making; increasing economic opportunities for communities (particularly the poor, women and other marginalised groups); improving public services; protection of women and children; and sustainable management of the natural environment. This engagement is producing tangible results across all districts. In NTB for example, the head of the provincial Village Empowerment and Village

Governance body (*Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa*), H. Soedaryanto, at a plenary session for the *Murenbang* for North Lombok in March 2011 mentioned the changes in poverty levels in Central Lombok (refer to Figure 2) and stated:

“The development strategy of Central Lombok district government in working closer with CSOs and ACCESS Partners resulted in a reduction of poverty levels by 3% between 2007 and 2008 with this trend continuing. I urge North Lombok government to use this extremely successful model in combating poverty”

Figure 2: Changes in Poverty Levels in Central Lombok



There is a much higher level of trust being developed between government and local CSOs. This increasing trust, developed through positive engagement, is opening new spaces for CSOs to advocate effectively, be involved in committees and commissions, and to get proposals for regulations accepted. As shown in Table 2, 176 local government regulations (including on village and district level) have been successfully lobbied to date by ACCESS Partners and local CSOs.

Table 2: Number of Local Government Regulations Negotiated Through ACCESS Partners

District	Thematic Area				Total
	NRM	Planning	Public Service	Local Economy	
Buton	3	-	3	-	6
Bantaeng	-	24	2	46	72
Jeneponto	-	17	-	-	17
West Sumba	6	49	-	-	55
West Lombok	-	20	4	-	24
Central Lombok	2	-	-	-	2
Total	11	110	9	46	176

In the other target districts, many regulations are in draft form, for example:

- In Bau-Bau municipality, village governments have drafted village regulations to ensure the principles of participation and gender inclusion are part of the *Musrenbang* process.
- In North Buton, ACCESS Partner Yakiin and the DSC have prepared and presented an academic paper and draft regulation on Participatory Planning

and Budgeting to the DPRD for discussion in the lead-up to a 'Perda' formulation.

- In Muna, ACCESS Partner Lambu Ina has convinced 10 villages to develop a village regulation to promote men as Health Post cadres, to break the assumption that the Health Post is for women only.
- In TTS, ACCESS Partner SSP has produced an academic paper and is producing a draft regulation on women and child protection for discussion with the DPRD.
- In Kupang, ACCESS Partner INCREASE has assisted the village government in ten villages to draft regulations related to public service delivery, specifically in the health sector.
- In East Sumba, 31 village government regulations have been drafted related to the village plans that were developed in a participatory manner with support from ACCESS Partners.

One of the main contributing factors to these excellent results has been the change in the perceptions of Partners to the meaning of engagement. This was supported by capacity building interventions by ACCESS Strategic Partners, particularly in advocacy training, which enabled Partners to develop concrete strategies for engagement. This centred on increasing the role of community groups in the process, more effective packaging of key messages, and more intensive interaction with decision makers. The DSC is also instrumental in focussing attention on issues and providing Partners access to decision makers in key policy areas.

In the coming months, attention will need to be paid to the quality of the (supporting) legislative products that Partners produce in order to ensure that the local government at all levels and the DPRD are convinced of the value of these products.

2.2.4 Objective 4

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

Over this reporting period, ACCESS has made very good progress and is on track to achieve Objective 4. ACCESS' approaches and methods are becoming a reference point for both GOI and GOA programs. Over the past six months, ACCESS has been proactive in engaging with the broader development community to ensure that learning from ACCESS is presented, discussed and ultimately taken into consideration in developing both policies and programs.

Influencing AusAID Policy

ACCESS continues to be active in interacting with key AusAID personnel in the Indonesia program. This interaction is aimed at building awareness of the value of ACCESS approaches, methodologies and tools, and supporting AusAID decision makers to develop policies that reflect best practice.

During this period ACCESS assisted hosting a visit by a team-member of the AusAID Review Team looking at AusAID Program effectiveness and coherence in Lombok in January 2011. ACCESS also provided input in a number of Team Leader Round Table Discussions and provided input into the recent Advisor Remuneration Framework.

Building on the AIP Common Results Framework (CRF) workshop held during the previous reporting period, ACCESS supported the facilitation process in the CRF workshop held in Kupang in November 2010 and the ACCESS Sumba team consequently collaboratively developed a workplan for cooperation between AusAID

supported programs in East Sumba together with representatives of AIPMNH and PNPM.

In March 2011 ACCESS supported a gender mainstreaming and women's leadership workshop for about 30 AusAID staff, including the Canberra based gender advisor (refer to section 6.1 for more information on this workshop).

Collaboration with other AusAID Programs

ACCESS has been working with other AusAID programs to institutionalise the CRF. As well, at the implementation level, ACCESS has contributed to good practice in other programs. Some examples include:

- AIPD has expressed its interest in using ACCESS approaches to collaborate with local government in its work in Central Lombok.
- ACCESS is currently cooperating with AIFDR to ensure that the ACCESS supported participatory developed social maps in the villages can be used by national agencies, including for disaster reduction, but potentially also for other purposes. A first step is digitalising the maps and ensuring information can be fed back through an easily linked system.
- One of ACCESS' local Partners, Mitra Turatea, is involved in the Australia Indonesia Basic Education Program evaluation in Jeneponto, assisting with the use of participatory techniques for data collection at the village level.
- ACCESS is collaborating with AIPMNH in Sumba in facilitating the *RPJMDes* process and advocating for regulations on the health programs and budgets for women and children.
- ACCESS Partners and ACCESS staff have provided input on the substance of a new district regulation on maternal and child health with AIPMNH in West and East Sumba.
- The MKPPDes tool developed in cooperation with AIPD is now being field tested in Bantaeng and West Sumba at the village and sub-district level for tracking budgets and spending based on the *RPJMDes*. It is anticipated that based on results to date these trials will be expanded.

Collaboration with National Programs and Influencing National Government Policy

ACCESS maintains its on-going consultation with PSF to support PNPM implementation, the Indonesian government's flagship program for poverty reduction and peoples' empowerment, which is strongly supported by the Australian government.

As well, ACCESS continues to support action on the implementation of the law on public services through the CSO coalition *MP3*. Some examples of collaboration with national programs this reporting period include:

- Officers from the Ministry of Peoples' Welfare and BAPPENAS visited ACCESS Partners in South Sulawesi, during the inauguration of the national integrated pilot project for village development (*PanduGerbangKampung*) as part of their commitment to supporting the use of the ACCESS developed welfare mapping techniques in three pilot villages.
- ACCESS has had detailed discussions with the *MP3* regarding advocacy work related to the implementation of the Public Services Act 25/2009 including how to work with the newly appointed national ombudsman. ACCESS has requested approval from AusAID to support this initiative.
- Dompu and West Sumba local governments have submitted their response to taking part in the survey "*Diagnostic on evidence-based public policy*

formulation under decentralisation" which is being undertaken as part of the 'Revitalising Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy', a study commissioned by AusAID in partnership with BAPPENAS.

- ACCESS continues to work closely with PNPM in all areas but specifically in developing ways to implement the one village-one plan approach in a number of areas. An increased focus is cooperation to maintain the quality of the *RPJMDes* by adding value through supporting at least a minimal process. Our partner PIAR in Kupang district has been asked by PNPM to work with them to produce the *RPJMDes*.

Influencing Provincial Government Programs

Over the reporting period, ACCESS has had on-going interactions with provincial government officials. Provincial government staff and the DPRD actively participated in the Thematic Meeting on Public Service Delivery held in Kendari (the meeting was opened by the Governor of South East Sulawesi), and the Thematic Meeting on Participatory Planning and Budgeting held in Makassar. At this meeting provincial government officials from BAPPEDA and BPMD South Sulawesi and from BAPPEDA NTB participated throughout. Some interesting results are as follows:

- Several provinces have indicated an interest in using ACCESS approaches and South Sulawesi, NTB and NTT have formally asked for additional districts to be included as part of ACCESS target area. ACCESS has received formal requests from these governments to add an additional four districts⁵ to the Program. These proposals are currently being considered by AusAID and MOHA
- BPMD and BAPPEDA in NTB and South Sulawesi have allocated budgets for their coordination meetings where ACCESS approaches will be shared
- The ACCESS Partner Mitra Turatea, supported by VSO, is working with BAPPEDA in four NTT districts and one district in South Sulawesi specifically on the mapping as part of the participatory planning process.
- ACCESS Partner LBI in Gowa has been asked by the provincial government to replicate its approach to natural resource management in the Walanae and Cenranae catchment areas in Wajo district.

Influencing District Level Government

There have been, over the past six months, many examples of district governments in the ACCESS target districts taking up and expanding ACCESS approaches and methodologies. Some examples are

- After a study tour to Bantaeng to see the development of the *BUMDes*, BAPPEDA in Takalar has set up one village as a pilot for the development of *BUMDes*.
- In Dompu, the district head, has committed himself to replicate the planning and budgeting approach in all sub-districts not yet supported by the Program using APBD-funds.
- In Central Lombok the ACCESS Partner AMB is in negotiations with the department of forestry to replicate its approach in another protected area in Central Lombok.
- In West Sumba, the government has agreed to pilot the *MKPPDes* as a means of tracking expenditures at the village level.
- In East Sumba, following the training of SKPD in the use of Outcome Mapping (OM) during a previous reporting period, four members of the DSC

⁵ Pulauan Selayar in South Sulawesi; Sumba Barat Daya and Central Sumba in NTT; and Noth Lombok in NTB

have been designated as part of the government team to develop the five year vision for the district.

- The Bupati of Kupang has decided to use the ACCESS approach for the selection of village facilitators, enforcing gender-balance amongst them. The Bupati has agreed that the facilitators will be selected by the villagers themselves.
- In Bima and Dompu, the local government has trusted the facilitation of participatory planning to ten ACCESS Partner organisations. In Bima five Partners were issued invitations from BPMD to facilitate the Musrenbang. In Dompu BPMD issued a decree formalising the arrangement.
- The Bupati of both Dompu and Kupang are now active members of the DSC and partook in the DCEP reviews. Both these Bupati have formally requested they be kept informed of developments.

The Bupati of Kupang is proud of the ACCESS approach which is bottom-up and involves all elements of the community. What impressed him most was that ACCESS Partners recruited village facilitators from the village thereby planting ownership of village development in the middle of the village itself (Winston Rondo, Director for CSO CIS)

I am very interested in the work ACCESS is doing in TTS, particularly in training the village facilitators to develop village plans (RPJMDes) with the involvement of the community. This is a new approach as in most cases this is done by the village elite. We are also very interested in the asset-based approach because overtime communities will become more self-sufficient (Rai Fernandes, Bupati TTU)

The ability of ACCESS Partners to be able to show tangible results in the field, that have direct application for government at all levels, has contributed to the success of ACCESS to influence government. ACCESS Partners are getting better at being able to describe their 'good practices' and ACCESS' approaches and this has made it easier to convince external parties of the usefulness and

applicability of these approaches. The field visits undertaken by national and sub-national officials from government, AusAID and other programs has also contributed to this better understanding of the Program. ACCESS Strategic Partners are able and willing to promote the values and approaches of the Program in various milieu in which they work outside of ACCESS which brings new opportunities for the Program to promote its work and influence others.

I am really impressed with the approach used by ACCESS in facilitating the community in developing village plans (RPJMDes) in other districts in Sumba. The ACCESS approach truly encourages community empowerment (Drs. Umbu Pateduk, Bupati Central Sumba)

In the coming period ACCESS will commence further work in undertaking and writing up case studies and success stories from Partners to assist in articulating the emerging impacts and applicability of the Program's approaches.

3 Implementation Progress Against ACCESS' Five Functional Areas

A number of key Program activities were identified during the design phase of ACCESS. These 21 key activities, grouped under five Functional Areas, are part of the contractual deliverables for the Program and describe the role and responsibilities of the Program as well as other stakeholders. Progress against these five Functional Areas is described below, while progress against the output indicators

and activities for these five Functional Areas for the reporting period October 2010-March 2011 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:

ACCESS and AIPD sharing an office in BAPPEDA will not only make coordination with local government much easier, but it will provide a good opportunity to share experiences with each other (Bayu, Kabid.Litbang, BAPPEDA)

Further efforts at harmonising under the AIP banner were undertaken with the move of ACCESS and AIPD into a single office in the BAPPEDA building in Mataram, Lombok.

Procurement of office equipment continued this reporting period on an as needs basis in line with ACCESS procurement protocols.

In November 2010, there was a Program Officer (PO) summit in Bali aimed at bringing together all the Program officers in an effort to improve coordination between provinces, to share experiences and learning, and to develop an integrated work strategy. This activity was designed in response to the previous MRG report that noted some staff had less direct access to strategy decisions given the devolved nature of management on the Program.

ACCESS supported the third Monitoring Review Group by AusAID and MOHA to Southeast Sulawesi in October 2010 where they visited government officials at the district level, including Bupati of North Buton, villages, the DSC (including the DCEP review in North Buton) and public hearings on draft regulations in Buton and North Buton. The team also attended the thematic meeting on Public Services in Kendari at the end of their visit.

During this reporting period one Coordination and Learning Meeting (CLM) was held in Bali in December 2010 followed by two provincial level CLMs held in NTB and South Sulawesi. The CLMs were used to discuss management and program development issues, and as an opportunity for capacity building and knowledge sharing. The CLM are designed to ensure adherence to the Program Strategy and to ascertain that all Provincial teams have a clear view on their contribution to the expected results of the Program.

The Program provided secretarial support for the fifth Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) meeting held in January 2011. Time was spent during this PCC meeting familiarising the new Director of *Pemberdayaan Adat dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat* and a designated person of AKLN from MOHA. The Program also hosted a follow-up field visit for the Director and staff from PMD to Lombok in February.

The Annual Planning Workshop for APY4 was held in February 2011, bringing together Bali-based staff, the Provincial Coordinators and the POs. The workshop was used to assess progress to date and plan for the following financial year, setting clear targets for implementation.

An Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) review was undertaken of the South East Sulawesi office during the reporting period with no major non-compliance reported.

Staff appraisals were undertaken for six staff members during the reporting period (for further information regarding staffing developments refer to section 8.1).

A proposal for additional resources as a direct response to GOI requests for expansion of the Program into four new districts in NTB, NTT and South Sulawesi was submitted to AusAID for consideration in March (refer to section 2.2.4 for more details).

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

Updating of the databases to manage the grants program continued during the reporting period. This included monthly updates of the MIS system, ERSULA, and daily updating of the Grants Management System, GIFTS. Refresher training for ERSULA data input, particularly data related to M&E, was undertaken in all the provincial offices, except for Sumba, which is planned for the next reporting period.

The ACCESS website was also updated on a monthly basis throughout the reporting period.

The ACCESS Finance Team commenced their mid-term audits of Action Plans. A total of 33 audits was carried out during this reporting period (refer for further details to section 6.3).

All contractual reports to AusAID, including monthly grant reports, Financial Irregularities Table, the six-month report, the Revised PAMELS, and the PCC minutes were submitted on their due date.

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

- The time it is taking to finalise the Common Results Framework following the NTT workshop in November 2010 has created some delays in finalising the latest revision of PAMELS.
- While the recruitment of new staff was managed in an effective and efficient manner, it still requires some time for new staff to familiarise themselves with the Program. The provincial level CLM were held to assist new staff in getting up to speed quickly on the Program strategy and approaches.
- Full workloads remain an on-going challenge for staff and management. Improved communication and a greater number of strategic coordination initiatives, such as the PO Summit held during this reporting period and provincial level CLM, have assisted provincial teams in undertaking more strategic and focused planning.
- Even though trying to accommodate all AIP Programs in the same premises is an effective way of inducing more cooperation and exchange between the Programs, it is becoming obvious that the NTB AIP office allocated by the Provincial BAPPEDA is becoming too small to accommodate all the Programs. The AIPD program is mobilising and increasing the number of staff to be located in the NTB office. The INDII program, as well as the Regional AusAID representative for Nusa Tenggara, are also planning to locate to this already crowded office. The lack of space impacts directly on ACCESS' *modus operandi*, which focuses on creating space and

opportunities for Partners, local government and citizens to come together to meet. The current office space doesn't facilitate this, and is also already confined with the existing staff numbers.

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 showing significant progress. The main purpose of Functional Area 2, as noted in previous reports, is to create a conducive external environment in which Partner organisations can carry out their Action Plans that promote improved local democratic governance. Beyond this, functioning DSCs have the potential to become motors of sustainable action in pursuit of local democratic governance. In order to perform such a role, the DSC must have a high level of ownership of the concepts of democratic governance and how this can be encouraged in their respective districts.

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

ACCESS staff and, to a greater extent than ever before, local Partners are identifying new 'champions' within local government and the DPRD. The interactions are intensifying through discussions on key issues and the promotion of regulations. Local community groups are also now engaging with government and are slowly but surely building a broader base of interested and active people with a shared vision for local democratic governance. The annual district plan review process is providing an important forum for discussion and deepening of understanding democratic reform.

Establishment of DSCs in each district

During this period ACCESS used four key strategies to support the consolidation of the multi stakeholder forums (DSC) in all districts. These strategies included:

- Ensuring the forum focuses on the ultimate goal of improved participation and contribution of citizens in democratic governance by using the DCEP review to refocus.
- Identifying and supporting key motivators who see 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 results of the Civil Society Index to improve understanding of civil society conditions internally as well as interaction opportunities externally to sharpen the focus of the DCEP.

These strategies have been used to good effect and overall, ACCESS notes that ten of the DSC are functioning effectively, two are still in the process of consolidation (TTS and Muna) and four (Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto and East Sumba) are still struggling to find their specific identity.

In November 2010, a national meeting of DSC representatives was held in Bali. This meeting provided an opportunity to identify and encourage key motivators from CSOs and government. As well, DSC members were involved in both Thematic Meetings held during this reporting period (on Public Services held in Kendari in November

2010 and on Participatory Planning and Budgeting held in Makassar in January 2011). These events have assisted the DSCs to discover their role in promoting local democratic governance.

In all but the four districts mentioned above, the DSCs are meeting regularly with more than 49 meetings held this reporting period. The meetings of the DSC have been much more focused on progressing issues, rather than on general sharing, showing the growing maturity of these forums. For example:

- In Dompu and Bima, the DSCs have met eight times over the period with a major focus on improving participatory planning and budgeting and improving the *Musrenbang* process at all levels. One result of this is that there is an agreement to use ACCESS-trained Partner facilitators in the *Musrenbang* process from village to district levels.
- In West Lombok, the DSC has met four times with a focus on strengthening the poverty alleviation work in the district. The DSC from West Lombok and Central Lombok held a mini-workshop in November inviting the media, DPRD, CSOs, citizens and local government departments. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the composition and role of the District Coordination Team for Poverty Alleviation (TKPKD). This meeting resulted in an agreement to revitalize the TKPKD and, in Central Lombok, to have CSOs, DPRD members and government departments represented on the team.
- In Bau-Bau, the DSC met seven times to discuss a wide range of topics including: minimum standards for public health services; preparations for International HIV&AIDS day; improving the *Musrenbang* and the use of the strength-based approach.
- In Buton, the DSC met five times to discuss among other topics: Research findings on the managing of the Labusango forest; draft legislation on education services; the Yasinta Action Plan on maternal and child health and preparations for the *Musrenbang*.
- In West Sumba, the DSC met five times with a focus on developing a common position on the opening of a new mine in Central Sumba. Their position paper was published in the *Pos Kupang* newspaper. In addition, the DSC members made field visits to educate local communities on the mining issue and discuss the laws on mining exploration and production.
- In East Sumba, the DSC has been promoting a more people centred approach to development using the OM framework. The DSC took the opportunity to influence the *Bupati* to use this approach in the development of the five year strategic plan for East Sumba (*RPJMD*).
- In Gowa and Takalar, two districts where the DSC has been struggling to consolidate, the Directors Forum comprising ACCESS Partners made an official agenda to revitalise the DSC and make it more relevant and active.

In all districts, ACCESS Strategic Partner, Yappika, has been working with the DSC (or a DSC sanctioned team) to use the CSI results as a means of better understanding and conceptualise the District Action Plan (DCEP). This has led to the development of a communication strategy in each district to better explain the direction of the Plan and the strategy used towards achieving the results.

DCEP reviews have been carried out in seven districts this year with five implemented in this reporting period - Buton, North Buton, Bau-Bau, TTS, and Kupang. The remaining reviews are planned during the next reporting period prior to the commencement of APY4. The DCEP reviews, strengthened by the National DSC meeting and the CSI work, while not changing the district vision, have sharpened the focus and developed renewed interest in the work of the multi stakeholder forums

The DCEP Review has been a very dynamic process, and opportunities have been given to everyone to participate and articulate their vision without boundaries. As a result I feel closer to my own community and better understand the principles of democracy. Even on a small scale I am going to adopt these principles and this inclusive approach in meetings in my own work as head of PKK. (Wa Ode Farida Bahardin, Head of the PKK Muna)

and their plans. In Dompu and Kupang, the *Bupati* have joined the DSC and are involved actively in the meetings and follow-up discussions.

Overall, the DSCs are gaining self-confidence in most districts and are better defining their role, not as an organ of ACCESS, but rather as committed members of a 'community of practice' promoting local democratic governance.

The factors supporting the achievements in FA2 include the active support of the ACCESS team in each district, encouraging the forum to find its own role and mandate. A great deal of energy has been put into the revitalization of the DSC and this commitment is beginning to pay dividends. The increasing involvement of local government and DPRD members in the DSC has opened doors to the government offices and has provided an opportunity for the members to showcase the program achievements in the field and promote the District Plan more broadly.

The key constraint in some areas remains the level of ownership. In areas with a strong project dependency background, where the forum is seen as an ACCESS initiative and not connected to ultimate goal of democratic governance, the DSC has struggled to define a role for itself. The focus during the next reporting period will be to encourage the expansion of the DSC to a broader community of citizens concerned with local democratic governance and to expand this group towards the grassroots.

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 good progress in Functional Area 3 and all activities are on track in supporting positive changes in Partner organisations and the communities they serve.

Partners are reporting positive changes both in the way their organisations operate internally and in their interactions with both the communities they serve and other stakeholders. A short survey was conducted with all 63 Partners and ACCESS field staff prior to the Annual Strategic Partners meeting in February 2011. Overwhelmingly, ACCESS Partners felt that good progress had been made and that the Strategic Partners were providing a valuable service. During this reporting period there was an increased emphasis on technical assistance as the means of delivering Capacity Building (CB) support.

The key activities carried out during this period include:

District and Provincial CB Plans:

Based on the Capacity Assessment carried out in May 2010, 16 CB plans were developed by ACCESS staff as part of the annual planning process. In October and November 2010, the results of the CB assessments were presented to the Directors Forums in the respective districts for discussion and feedback. These forums had a specific objective to increase the sense of ownership of CB as part of the organisational learning processes both within each organisation and among CSO

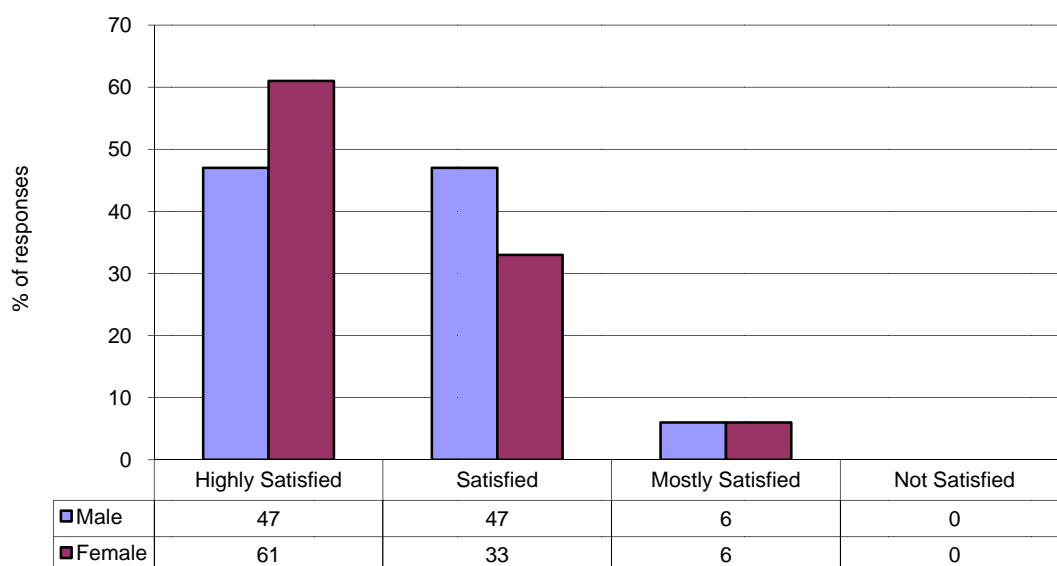
organisations. The above mentioned CB survey indicated that most Partners are seeing structured internal reflection and learning processes as one of the main reasons for the success in the development of new capacities.

Managing a demand driven CB program:

Throughout the reporting period, CB activities continued as planned. Twelve PGAs for Strategic Partners are currently in place, with three being signed. Under these PGAs, 14 Task Notes were issued to conduct 45 CB activities in these six months, including nine Technical Assistance inputs, six in-class trainings, and 30 workshops. The total number of participants was 926 (55.4% women).

Participants expressed a high level of satisfaction in the CB they received (refer to Figure 3) with 94 percent of men and women being satisfied that the training met the training goals and objectives.

Figure 3: Participant Satisfaction with CB Activities



More than 95 percent of Partners noted, during their Partner Progress Review (PPR) monitoring meetings and in the CB survey, that ACCESS supported CB activities have had a significant effect on their work both at the community level and internally.

ACCESS organised clinics on strength-based approaches for all Partners during this period. These clinics were designed to enable Partners to apply the approach in the work they are doing with citizen's groups.

The Annual Strategic Partners meeting was held over four days in February 2011, with 12 Strategic Partners attending. According to the Strategic Partners the factors of success in the CB approach to deepen learning and bring about change were:

- The capacity development was geographically focussed (district based)
- A space was developed for dialogue and creative learning among local Partners (including citizens) based on values and principles
- The use of success stories as learning materials, empowerment tools, promotion activities, advocacy activities and dissemination materials.

- Developing strategic partnerships with key individuals and organisations in order to promote the continuation of empowerment work with citizens and the promotion of local democratic governance.

These strategies will continue to be developed by the ACCESS staff in the Annual Planning processes at the provincial level and form the basis for discussion with Partners.

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

The terms of reference for the Youth Study was prepared during the previous reporting period and the Centre for Public Policy and Population Studies from Gadjah Mada University has been chosen to carry out the study. It has taken longer than anticipated to finalise contract negotiations with the University, and as such, there has been a delay in the implementation of this activity. However, the study will still be carried out during this APY3.

Gita Pertiwi has been providing assistance in a number of districts to selected women leaders on issues related to increasing their role in strategic positions in their organisations and in their communities. This work will continue during the next reporting period.

The main factors of success in Functional Area 3 relate to the values driven approach used by ACCESS. Staff as well as Strategic Partners are committed to the basic values of democratic governance and are consistent in the application of these values in the work undertaken with the ACCESS Partners. This has enabled a focus on the 'big picture' of change to which ACCESS Partners are contributing through the implementation of their District Plans.

An on-going challenge for ACCESS and its Strategic Partners is continuing effective and regular communication to ensure that expected changes are achieved. The geographic spread of the Program and independent workplans for each district makes coordination a key element in the delivery of the CB Program.

3.4 Functional Area 4:

To support planning and implementation of self-directed development efforts.

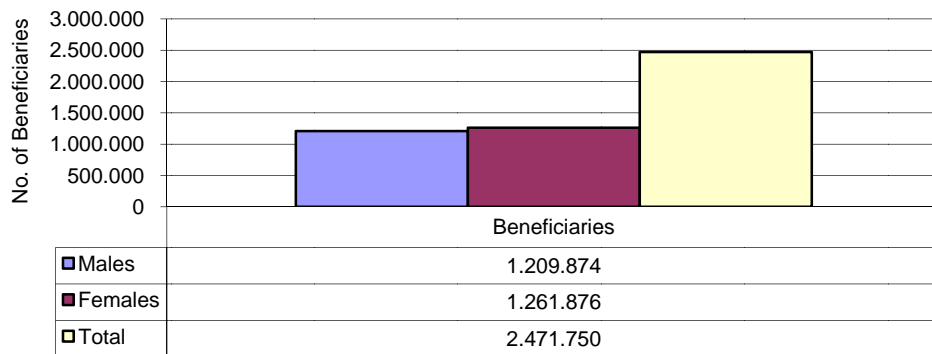
Overall, ACCESS has made good progress and is on track in Functional Area 4 with 63 Partners now in the implementation stage of their programs in all districts.

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

There are now 63⁶ grants in place to support the implementation of Partner Action Plans. This is an increase of seven over the previous period. Grants are supporting the implementation of Action Plans covering 781 villages with more than a thousand citizen's groups receiving support in these villages with approximately 2,471,750 Program beneficiaries (see Figure 4).

⁶70 PGAs for Action Plans have been issued to date. However one Action plan in Lombok was discontinued as a result of poor financial management. Of the remaining 69 PGAs, six Action Plans in South Sulawesi have been re-newed. From a contracting perspective, these re-newals are counted as new PGAs, although it is a contract for the same program. Because of this renewals have not been counted as separate Action Plans for the purpose of this report.

Figure 4: Beneficiaries for Current Action Plans

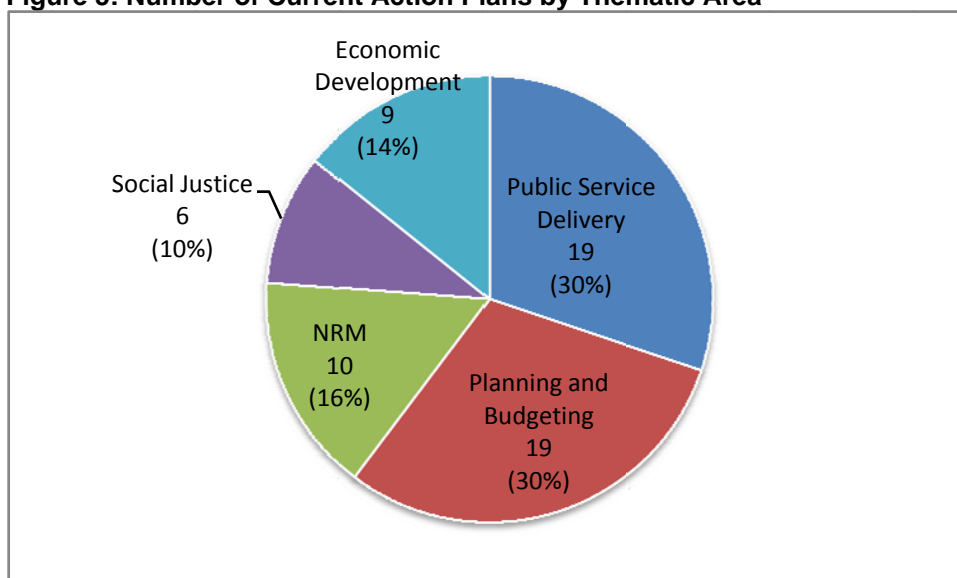


An enormous amount of work has been carried out by all ACCESS staff to get these Partner Programs and the grants that support them in place. Coordinated efforts by the provincial teams, the administration and finance teams and the technical officers helped the Partners to produce the new plans as well as maintain monitoring on the 63 in-progress Action Plans.

Overall, Partner Progress Reports are arriving regularly, if not a bit late. Provincial teams routinely provide feedback on these reports, including reminders for timeliness in reporting. As well, financial reports are reviewed monthly and written feedback provided.

All of the Partner programs supported fall into the five thematic areas (refer to figure 5): public service delivery, participatory planning and budgeting, local economic development, natural resources management, and social justice. Progress in these areas is discussed below.

Figure 5: Number of Current Action Plans by Thematic Area



Public Service Delivery – There are currently 19 grants in the area of improving access to public services for the poor, women and other marginalised groups, of which four were approved during this reporting period.

While there is some variation in the details of the Partner Action Plans supporting improved public services, common goals and strategies are emerging and are proving useful in promoting public service improvements. These programs also show that improving public service delivery, especially to the poor, women and otherwise



Weighing babies at the revitalized Posyandu in Muna

marginalised groups is a key to improving welfare, reducing poverty and ending corruption. While some Partners call them Community Centres or Complaint Centres or Citizens Resource Centres, all Action Plans in this area seek to establish space for dialogue and negotiation between government and citizens on the services they deserve, have a right to, and are guaranteed under Public Services Act 25/2009. Not only do these 'centres'⁷ function as a place where citizens can complain about services, they also act as mediators between government service providers and citizens, negotiators for settlement of complaints, advocate to local government, they are sources of information on service requirements and rights. The common goal of all these initiatives is to ensure effective and accountable delivery of services that are well targeted.

Five key services that Partners have identified –are health, education, public administration, utility services (water and electricity) and special needs services. The strategies used by these groups focus on:

- Creating innovation in public services by introducing participation, strength-based approaches, positive discrimination (for the poor, women and others with special needs), and systems of accountability (e.g. through the 'centres')
- Promoting and spreading the concepts and practice of quality public services to government at the sub-district and district levels
- Consolidation of a movement for quality public services through collaboration between villages, districts and joining national networks

These strategies are bearing fruit at the community and district levels. As noted in the Objectives section, all of these groups are taking action in their own villages and communities and most are coming together in local networks to share learning and carry out advocacy at the district levels.

In November 2010, a national workshop was held in Kendari on Public Services Delivery. This workshop brought together all ACCESS partners working on this issue, key civil society actors at the national level working on public services, government

⁷ The centres are sometimes more or less virtual centres with no specific building related to it. The 'centres' are the local citizens who have formed a group to deal with these issues rather than a physical entity. In some instances groups have set up a room in a house, or in a health centre, for example, specifically designed to enable citizens to come and lodge a complaint.

officials from districts, provinces and the national level. The workshop was designed to share learning, devise strategies and develop plans for common action for each province. These action plans have the potential to help groups form networks beyond their villages on public service issues.

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

These Action Plans are now being implemented and are proving successful in organizing citizens in economic groups, formulating better strategies for economic activity, advocating for funding and support, and finding markets for products.



Small business development in Banyuanyara village in Takalar

Not only are these economic development groups learning to do business better, they are also learning about how to influence policy from the bottom up. Many groups (the *BUMDes* in Bantaeng, *JARPUK* in Lombok and Kupang, the farmers and fisherpeople association in Buton, the cooperatives in Jeneponto, among others) are using formal *Musrenbang* processes to increase attention (in the form of technical expertise and funding) for their economic activities. Women's small business

groups in the 10 villages supported by *JARPUK Ina Fo'a* works in Kupang district, are advocating for a women's *Musrenbang* to precede the general *Musrenbang* so that women's issues can be clearly articulated and have an increased possibility of becoming supported.

Nine of the Action Plans focussing on Local Economic Development work specifically with women's groups. Through these Action Plans ACCESS Partners are working with 207 specific women's economic group. As an example, *ASPPUK* in NTB has trained 1,100 women members from 114 groups to develop small businesses.

ACCESS is seeing the CSOs working on economic issues making significant progress both in economic activities and in tying the work of the groups to issues of democratic governance.

Natural Resource Management - There are currently 10 Action Plans in the thematic area of community-led natural resource management with two new Action Plans approved in this reporting period.

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, especially using local assets, 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 multi stakeholder DSC forum.

Some very good progress has been made in the work carried out by these groups. All of the groups are active in increasing economic activities in a manner that protects



Seaweed farming in Buton as an alternative to illegal logging

the environment. For example, SINTESA in Buton has convinced a group of illegal loggers to change their profession to seaweed farming, and is helping 12 villages to start self-help revolving funds using their own money. In Dompu, YBC has helped its groups to set up a centre for joint marketing of natural products (for example, cashews). In addition, many of these groups are now actively lobbying the government for policy in natural resource

conservation and sustainable use (refer to section 6.2 for more details).

These success stories coming from almost all districts are encouraging. Engagement of citizens in sustainable natural resource management can lead to democratic change.

Public participation in planning and budgeting - There are currently 19 Action Plans in the area of participatory planning and budgeting covering 422 villages. Using the CLAPP–GSI approach and methodology, ACCESS Partners have already developed 210 RPJMDes, 67 RKPDes and 38 APBDes to date. As well, in all districts over 108



The development of this land in Wa Ode Angkalo Village in North Buton has been included in the *RKPDes* for 2011

government regulations (*Perdes*) have already been signed to support the implementation of the *RPJMDes*.

Partners are also advocating with the district government and with other programs 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. For example in East Sumba, ACCESS partners are in dialogue with PNPM and AIPMNH and with village and district governments systemising the *RPJMDes* so that all plans have the same level of information and analysis.

only to advocate for budgets (including advocating for increased *ADD*) for the implementation of the plan, but also to use local assets to the greatest extent possible to take action on the plan and through this demonstration of commitment leverage funding from other sources. Besides this, citizens are being encouraged to 'shepherd' the *RPJMDes* through the *Musrenbang* process to the district level.



Citizens in O'of village in TTS undertaking village asset mapping as part of their village planning process

Overall, there is a growing recognition of the value of the ACCESS approach with local governments extending the approach to new subdistricts in Dompu, using ACCESS trained facilitators in Bima, Kupang, North Buton, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, and Sumba, and discussing new regulations proposed by ACCESS Partners in Bantaeng, Buton, North Buton, Sumba, Bima and Dompu.

Communities, through the CLAPP-GSI approach, are encouraged, not

The Thematic Meeting on Planning and Budgeting held in Makassar in January 2011 inspired the participants from government, DPRD, partners and communities not only to identify factors of success and develop a plan of action, but also to release a joint statement signed by all participants formalising their commitment to the plan.

Social Justice - There are currently six Action Plans in the area of social justice. A good deal of progress has been made over the reporting period in these six Action Plans. For example, FP2KK in Dompu district (seven villages in one sub-district), and SSP in TTS district (10 villages in two sub-districts) are working more closely with the local government on issues related to violence against women. FP3M in Dompu has been asked by the Bupati's wife to replicate their approach in women's empowerment in Sapie sub-district.

In TTS, the community centre groups working with SSP have carried out a community meeting for women in preparation for the *Musrenbang*. LEMBARA in Takalar have set up six citizen's

groups and are working to provide practical political education to women, youth and children 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.

Animasi in TTS district is addressing the issue of food security in 10 villages and the groups they support are currently advocating the DSC for increased budgets for women and child protection and lobbying for gender mainstreaming in sectoral development programs.

What ACCESS is seeing in the area of social justice is that organised and critical groups can take action and through their actions inspire government to pay attention to key issues.



A six-year old from Tuafanu village in TTS suffering from malnutrition weighing only 5kg and unable to walk.

The on-going partner mentoring by ACCESS staff in the implementation of their Action Plans and a high level of commitment by Partners in implementing their plans has led to the success in this Functional Area.

There remain a number of challenges to implementing Functional Area 4 where ACCESS needs to focus attention in order to achieve deeper and longer 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 will continue to be a priority for Strategic Partners.

- A continuing issue of how to assist Partners in dealing with rigid government timelines remains a challenge. 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. In some instances, such as in Buton, government contributions have not been forthcoming requiring Partners to re-visit their workplans.

3.5 Functional Area 5:

To promote continuous learning and policy and practice change both internally and externally.

Functional Area 5 showed good progress during this reporting period. The key activities undertaken during the reporting period are discussed below.

Maintaining a database for grant funded activities and CB activities:

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 government and other interested parties. Every quarter, a quality control check of the data is done by the STO-MEL and feedback given to provincial teams.

Participatively monitor the implementation of grant funded activities:

Routine monthly monitoring of all grant funded activities is undertaken by ACCESS provincial staff. Besides this a total of 32 six-monthly PPRs have been carried out this reporting period involving 468 men and 493 women. The participants came from Partner staff, community representatives and government officers. These Partner monitoring events reflect on the progress of the Partner organisation towards achieving milestones⁸ both related to organisational change within their own organisation as well as reflecting on change happening at the level of the ultimate beneficiaries (refer also to section 2.2.1 and section 3.3). The feedback from community participants is very useful to cross check and enhance information from the Partners.

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

The ACCESS Strategic Partner, Yappika, has assisted all districts in developing their communications plan for the dissemination of the CSI results. In the workshops, the participants were able to identify key information on local democratic governance and develop media for dissemination. These media included a range of targeted posters, leaflets, calendars, fact sheets, and policy briefs. It is planned that in the following period, Yappika will assist the DSC in deepening its ability to analyse changes in governance practice using CSI indicators (see section 3.2 for more detail).

DCEP Reviews were conducted in five districts⁹ this reporting period (refer to section 3.2 for more information).

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 amongst other things the

⁸ Referred to a progress markers.

⁹ Buton, Muna, Buton Utara, Kupang, TTS

degree of collaboration between CSOs and the extent to which this collaboration is strengthening over time. Over the reporting period, PPRs are indicating a very good level of collaboration amongst CSOs, particularly at the grassroots levels, to share learning, develop strategies, and take action for social change (refer to section 2.2.2 for further information).

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. ACCESS is currently working with Yappika to use the CSI indicators as they apply to CSO strengthening on an ongoing basis as an input into the DCEP process (refer to the activity above for progress on the CSI this reporting period).

Conduct CSS research and policy analysis:

During this reporting period, Gita Pertiwi conducted a study on the role of women in village household economic management and the results were presented to stakeholders (including the Cooperatives Department, BAPPEDA, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office for Women's Empowerment) in seminars in all districts in South East Sulawesi. The main findings of the study pointed to the lack of household assets controlled by women and the use of any assets being oriented towards education and health as opposed to increasing economic activities. Agreements were reached in Bau-Bau to use the study results in the design of future programs and the Department of Agriculture has agreed to contribute to activities to increase the skills of women farmers. ACCESS Partners have responded to the research by reviewing their activities to ensure activities for economic development have specific strategies to reach women, identify and use their assets appropriately, and diversify their economic activities to increase assets.

The study on the revitalisation of integrated community health services through the health posts (*Posyandu*) in South East Sulawesi using 'positive deviance' methodology (a form of strength-based approach) is underway.

The contract for the study on the role of youth in Bima and Kupang by the Centre for Population and Policy Studies from the University of Gadjah Mada planned for the previous reporting period is finalised and the study will begin in April 2011.

ACCESS has received and is currently discussing two concept papers for Civil Society Strengthening studies. One is on the adaptation and scaling-up of innovations in participatory planning and budgeting and local economic development from IRE and the other is on best practices in bottom-up planning to increase the participation of women in Takalar, Gowa, Makassar, Parepare and Bone, in South Sulawesi by YKPM.

All completed 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.

Conduct impact assessments using open-ended qualitative research methods:

During this period the tools for the impact assessment (a governance survey with government and DPRD actors, a community impact assessment, and the final PPR for CSO organisational change) were refined. The implementation plan for the assessments was prepared by the MEL Advisor this reporting period and is under discussion.

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

ACCESS prepared a range of media this reporting period to assist in sharing knowledge regarding ACCESS approach and methodologies for the purpose of shared learning at the district level.

- Three thousand copies of each of ACCESS Bulletins, edition V October 2010 (Natural Resource Management) and edition VI January 2011 (Local Economic Development) were disseminated during this period to villages, CSOs, village facilitators, donors and to government agencies.
- ACCESS supported the publication of 1000 copies of the *Practical Guidance to Create Fair and High Quality Public Services* by MP3 and this was distributed by ACCESS to all Partners and relevant government departments.
- The study conducted in Sumba during the previous reporting period on the implementation of the *RPJMDes* (The Voice of Citizens) was published (500 copies) this reporting period and distributed to ACCESS Partners and government bodies during the Thematic Meeting held in Makassar.
- KAWANUSA, with support from ACCESS, published 1000 copies of a book '*People's Communication: A Basic Guide for Civil Society Organisations*' during this reporting period. The book was the result of capacity building activities provided to ACCESS partners on communication media. Copies of the book were distributed to community organisers in all ACCESS districts this reporting period.

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

Over the past six months, ACCESS has been proactive in engaging with government at all levels to ensure that learning from ACCESS is presented, discussed, and ultimately taken into consideration in developing government policies and programs.

At the International Level

ACCESS was selected by the *International Conference on Governance and Development*, organized by Deakin University, Melbourne in cooperation with a number of Padang-based universities, in December 2010 in Padang, West Sumatra, to make a presentation entitled, '*Putting the demos back in democracy: Changing the role of citizens in decision-making*' and to design a workshop focussed on using Appreciative Inquiry in developing district plans entitled '*Strengthening Democratic Local Governance*'. ACCESS invited a local government official from Jeneponto to be part of the ACCESS team at this conference. These contributions received very favourable responses from the participants and there have been subsequent requests from international participants for copies of the papers in English.

ACCESS was also invited to present its experiences in using a strength-based approach in supporting local democratic governance at the '*Strengths and Assets Summit 2010, the 2nd Asset Based Community Development Asia Pacific Conference*' organized by the University of Newcastle in December 2010 in Melbourne. The AusAID International Seminar Support Scheme provided assistance

to a delegate from Inspirit, an ACCESS Strategic Partner, to present, in collaboration with the ACCESS STA for SBA, a paper entitled '*Vibrant Facilitation - Releasing creativity in Applying Strength-based Approaches*'. The presentation was very well received.

At the National Level:

ACCESS made a number of presentations during this reporting period, including a presentation at the National PNPM meeting related to poverty targeting. ACCESS also participated in the national conference of the Forum for Eastern Indonesia (Forum KTI) and displayed ACCESS products and publications. Over 100 kits were distributed to interested participants including the governors of the provinces, BAPPEDA, representatives from districts, government officials and donors.

The Thematic Meetings held this reporting period were attended by some national level government officials and attracted attention to the work being done.

In order to familiarise the new Director of PMD with the Program, ACCESS facilitated a field trip for key staff of PMD to Lombok in February 2011.

At the Provincial Level

A number of provincial level initiatives have already been discussed throughout this report (refer in particular to section 2.2.4) related to efforts undertaken by ACCESS to share lessons with sub-national government. The Thematic Meetings held this reporting period were successful in inspiring and convincing provincial government officials of the value of the Program approach and to start looking at how to adapt for their specific circumstances.

With other Donor Programs

ACCESS continues to collaborate closely with AusAID and other donor programs. During this period ACCESS had a number of discussions with Oxfam Australia on how to support women organisations and women movements in NTB and NTT potentially through Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia.

ACCESS invited KINERJA (USAID) to make a presentation to ACCESS staff to see if there were potential areas for collaboration.

ACCESS is collaborating with a PSF-initiative in South Sulawesi, Lombok Barat and Sumba on research into the stocktaking of local government capacities as part of the preparation for a national program.

ACCESS is collaborating with a number of AusAID programs, including AIPD, AIPMNH and AIFDR. Examples of this collaboration can be found in section 2.2.4.

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

Some ACCESS districts, including West Sumba and Dompu indirectly and Bantaeng directly are involved in the previously mentioned survey '*Diagnostic on evidence-based public policy formulation under decentralisation*' which is being undertaken as part of the '*Revitalising Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy*', a study commissioned by AusAID in partnership with BAPPENAS. This study also looks at the involvement of civil society and academics in influencing policy.

Activities under Functional Area 5 have been successful because of a more targeted approach for influencing. While ACCESS staff will always have to be responsive to

ad hoc opportunities that come our way, the refined ACCESS Influencing Plan has enabled staff to better focus their efforts for maximum effect. This, coupled with the fact that Partners are starting to publish their experiences in more formal and informative media, is helping ACCESS better target their influencing.

4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

AusAID's continuous commitment to improving its M&E systems to strengthen the evidence base for decision-making is shown through the organisation of the *'Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation on AusAID's Indonesia Program'* held by the AusAID Performance and Quality Unit and led by Sue Dawson in November 2010.

The direction set in this workshop shows a clear focus on evidence-based monitoring and providing proof for achievements and impacts, especially on the level of the ultimate beneficiaries, including the poor, women and other disadvantaged groups. Interestingly the workshop also highlighted that evidence-based monitoring is not only a matter of providing quantitatively proven figures, but that there is still room for monitoring more qualitative changes. It was noted, however, that AusAID still has a preference for these qualitative changes to be quantified to show trends in scope and depth.

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Input from the AusAID M&E workshop was taken into account in reviewing the ACCESS Participatory Monitoring Evaluation and Learning System (PAMELS) which was revised in March and submitted to AusAID for review.

As part of the further development of the MEL plans, ACCESS has developed a roadmap for M&E (refer to figure 6 over page) which will guide the Program through the various MEL milestones and will ensure that sufficient evidence based data is collected to make an informed decision on the success of the Program¹⁰. Specific exercises will be done with communities (Community Impact Assessment) and local government/DPRD (the Local Government Survey), as well as a range of stakeholders involved in the Civil Society Index. Final Partner Progress Reviews will be undertaken with all ACCESS Partners to analyse progress and adjust the approach if needed.

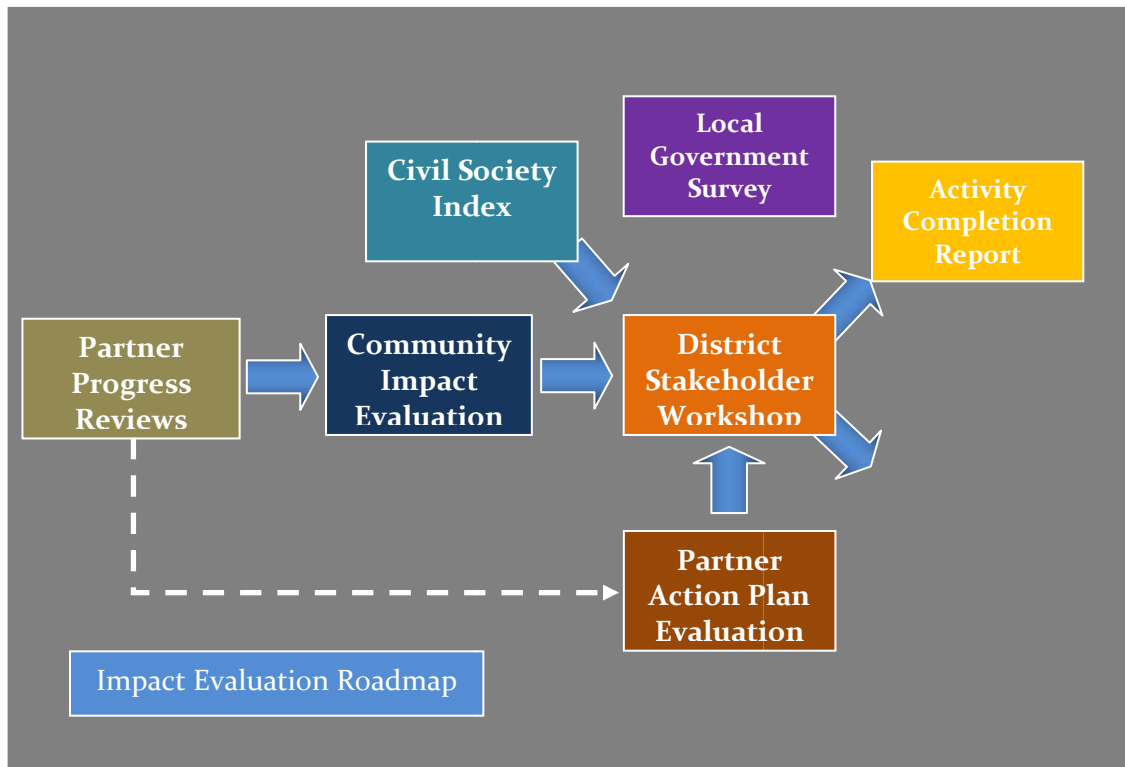
Both the ERSULA database, our Management Information System for storing monitoring and evaluation data from the Partner Action Plans, and GIFTS, our grants management database, are providing the necessary information for overview and monitoring of grants processes and results.

As reported elsewhere in this report, ACCESS continues to provide input and direction to the Common Results Framework launched by the AusAID Decentralization Unit. At this time all programs under the DPRRD Section are waiting for the final report and Work Plan resulting from the CRF workshop held in Kupang in November 2010 before further work can be done. ACCESS notes that more discussion needs to be held regarding the reporting on indicators for Public Financial Management and Service Delivery to avoid overlap in data collection,

¹⁰ For more in-depth information on each of the different tools and exercises to be undertaken as part of the evaluation process for ACCESS, please refer to PAMELS, which can be found on the ACCESS website

particularly given the focus of AIPD on the first indicator, and AIPMNH's contacts regarding health on the second indicator.

Figure 6: ACCESS Impact Evaluation Roadmap



Results against the CRF for the Civil Society Strengthening indicators for this period are as follows:

Key Indicator 1: CSO-influenced regulatory policies ensuring more transparency, accountability or increased budget allocation in or for planning and budgeting decision-making process

Achievement to date:

ACCESS CSO partners have succeeded in putting in place 176 regulatory policies, with nine of these relating specifically to the delivery of public services in the area of health and/or education (refer to Table 3).

Table 3: CSO-Influenced Regulatory Policies to Date

District	Thematic Areas					Total	Notes
	NRM	Planning	Public services	LED	SJ		
Buton	3		3			6	3 Perdes RPJMDes, 3 SK Kades
Bantaeng		24	2	46		72	22 Perdes RPJMdes & 46 pedes Bumdes formation, 1 Perda participatory planning and budgeting and 1 SE Bupati on guidelines for <i>Musrenbang</i> and 2 citizen contract on health services at the <i>Polindes</i> and procedure for administrative services from the village
Jeneponto		17				17	Perdes RPJMDes
West Sumba	6	49				55	6 citizen Nota kesepakatan on NRM and 49 perdes RPJMdes
West Lombok		20	4			24	20 Perdes RPJMDes & 4 citizen MOU's on Health clinics (Puskesmas)
Central Lombok	2					2	SK Bupati on forest management
Total	11	110	9	46	0	176	

Key Indicator 2: Functioning Community-driven Complaint Handling Mechanisms in the health or education sector.¹¹

Achievements to date:

ACCESS Partners have formed 327 Community Centres for the handling of citizen complaints related to public services, and 68 Parent Committees. Of the 327 Community Centres, eight centres focus solely on education and 39 centres focus on health.

4.2 Lessons Learned Derived from Program Implementation

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

1. Empowerment of citizens to influence the governance agenda
 - Attention to issues and action on service delivery by government officials is more likely to occur when citizens' can demonstrate proof of critical awareness regarding their rights and responsibilities, they are able to communicate their concerns and appreciation, they are able to organise themselves for action, and they can apply mechanisms to give feedback to public service providers.

¹¹ "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.

- Citizens are more eager to contribute resources for the common good when they receive attention and appreciation for their efforts to support more transparent and open development processes.
- Consistent adherence to democratic values and principles ensures that these get internalised and institutionalised and become part of the culture in which development processes take place. There are no shortcuts to by-pass the process of internalising these values.

2. Strengthening CSOs

- Change in organisations happens when individuals within the organisations have the opportunity for and are challenged to take part in action-reflection-adaptation exercises that analyses the action implemented and the results (positive or negative) or change (expected or unexpected) emerging from them. It enables the individual to learn from previous experiences and translates the analysis into improved action and provides the organisation with information to make strategic decisions.
- Sustained and consistent efforts in monitoring and enforcing zero-tolerance towards corruption or poor financial management sends the right message to implementers and policy-makers and results in decisions that improve transparency and accountability.

3. Engagement between CSOs and local government in pursuing improvements in local democratic governance

- Engagement and interaction between CSOs and their local governments results in gradual development of a trusting relationship and opens opportunities for mutual beneficial cooperation and more in-depth collaboration that builds on each other's strengths and assets. Local governments granting project funds to CSOs and CSO facilitators invited by local governments to facilitate *Musrenbang* processes on district level show increased appreciation for skills that are lacking in government.
- An environment of trust between local government and CSOs opens the opportunity to work on the development of regulations that support local democratic governance including *Perda* on participatory and equitable planning and budgeting, improved public service delivery, management of natural resources, etc.
- CSO-initiated feedback mechanisms, even if initially seen as threatening to government officials because it relates to their performance, can become forums for exchange creating a better understanding of available assets and challenges faced, as well as opening opportunities to search for solutions that are mutually acceptable.
- Showing proof of successful people-centered, participatory, and flexible alternatives to the 'formal' government processes that are still within the regulatory legal framework attracts the attention as well as the commitment of government officials to allocate resources - both human and financial.

4. Scaling up of successful approaches

- In order to be able to attract the attention of policy decision makers in government and lobby for their commitment to replicate successful alternative approaches, it is necessary to have the process, results (and if possible the impact) of these approaches well documented.

- Effective collaboration between CSOs, local governments, as well as donors opens opportunities to interact with a broader range of stakeholders that is beneficial to development efforts. Successful collaboration attracts attention and enthusiasm and results in outside parties wanting to become part of the success and thereby contributing their own resources.
- Proven development experiences that involve poor and women and adhere to democratic governance principles of transparency, accountability and participation are more easily and quickly scaled-up when there is a regulatory framework that protects and supports the approach. CSOs and local government, together with DPRD need to be involved to ensure these regulations are put in place.

Some specific lessons on efforts to support women leadership came out of the ACCESS facilitated AusAID workshop on gender and women leadership attended by the gender focal points and other AusAID staff (refer also to section 6.1). These were as follows:

- There is a need for on-going support in women leadership because it:
 - Enables a more holistic development approach that meets the needs of women and men and so optimises results
 - Influences health and disaster mitigation policy-making which can save lives (e.g. HIV, health, water supply and sanitation, and disaster management)
 - Supports influencing agenda for inclusive education of girls and boys, which is critical for developing future generations
 - Promotes a rights based approach to leadership (which reaffirms that both women and men have rights)
 - Ensures that men become better aware of women's needs (and *vice versa*)
 - Enables women to influence paradigm shifts towards more inclusive development.
- Other aspects of women's leadership to consider:
 - Women's leadership doesn't only mean women have to be in the 'top' positions, but that they are actively participating in decision making.
 - Women's leadership should be used to pursue gender equality not only increasing the number of women in leadership roles
 - Women's leadership should involve engaging with men as advocates and supporters
 - Women's leadership efforts need to build on what has already been achieved (including reproducing useful materials/resources which are no longer in print etc).

5 Sustainability

The ACCESS Program approach and implementation strategy are developed in such a way that they support ownership by:

- **ACCESS Partners** including capacity building service providers as well as implementation Partners in the 16 districts
- **Local government** through the DCEP as well as through budget allocation specifically for CSO implementation of the Action Plans they have developed, and

- Most importantly by the **ultimate beneficiary partners** who are supported to learn about systems for active interaction with government on a diverse range of issues beneficial to them.

The experience of these three actors especially related to interaction amongst them and the ownership that is developed from the outset is the ultimate guarantee for sustainability.

The ACCESS strategy for sustainability as described in the previous report has not changed and we keep 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, DPRD as well as government counterparts.
- 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.
- 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.

Increased attention this reporting period has been given to support for the development of regulations at the district and village level. At the district level this is occurring by engaging more strategically with the DPRD and the relevant government bodies. At the village level it is part of the process ACCESS Partners undertake to ensure that village plans as well as budgets are managed according to the relevant regulations which include *Perdes* on *RKPD*s and *APBD*s.

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

6 Cross-Cutting Issues

6.1 Gender Equity

ACCESS is well acknowledged for its success in gender mainstreaming in the Program context. During this reporting period ACCESS continued to actively promote gender equity amongst its Partners and ultimate beneficiary partners, but also within the wider context of AusAID supported development work through AIP.

Over the last six months ACCESS has supported gender mainstreaming in AIP in two significant ways, firstly by supporting the development and implementation of the AusAID survey on gender stock taking relating to gender integration in AIP programs and secondly, by running a workshop on gender mainstreaming and women's

leadership for about 30 AusAID staff. The presentation on gender mainstreaming was followed by focus group discussions on women's leadership i.e. what is it, why it is important, and where the opportunities are in programs to promote women's leadership.

In the Program context ACCESS continuously works with its Partners to ensure its GSI policy is enforced in Partner activities, including capacity building activities managed by the Strategic Partners and the implementation of local Action Plans by CSO Partners.

Our Strategic Partner Gita Pertiwi implemented an assessment on women leadership in the development of the household economy in Buton and Muna. It was found that 70-95% of the income generated by women is spent on fulfilling the needs of the children, which highlights the critical financial role that women play in the education and well-being of their children.

In relation to fulfilling the GSI strategy, ACCESS Partners are contributing in the following four ways:

- Improving the economic status of rural women, specifically women from poor households, through capacity building activities in business management including in production and marketing. Thousands of women are getting better organised and have obtained basic skills in managing their business in a more effective way by obtaining materials in bulk and marketing their products via dedicated 'sales' persons.
- Improving the participation of women in decision-making and enhancing women leadership has been specifically addressed by a number of Partners in their Action Plans as an integrated part of the grant activities. In a number of districts specific women forums have emerged to discuss strategies and approach to ensure that their voice is heard (including in *Musrenbang* processes) and that their self-identified asset and strengths can be used to the maximum effect to support local development.
- Improving equitable access to health services and promoting male involvement in primary health is happening in a number of cases. Better developed complaint centers have proved successful in negotiating better services with Primary Health Care Centers and hospitals. These centres have also been instrumental in monitoring government programs in the health sector as well as negotiating with the local government on health services.
- Reducing domestic violence, which is high in a number of the districts ACCESS is working, is enhanced as women obtain better communication skills, can draw on support mechanisms such as the complaint or community centers that can then refer their complaints to higher levels as well as negotiate with law enforcers for better policies to protect women and children.

ACCESS can show that investments in terms of gender mainstreaming are paying off in terms of women obtaining more strategic positions in CSO organisations and obtaining the necessary skills to take part in decision-making processes that impact their lives. In many cases women have expressed that the most significant impacts to them is not only about being able to contribute financially to the household but even more about being recognized for their contributions and leading a more dignified life.

6.2 Environment

There are 10 Partners who are implementing programs with the thematic topic of Community-Led Natural Resource Management (CLNRM) as outlined in Table 3.

Table 4: List of Action Plans with the Thematic Area of Natural Resource Management

Partner Name	Title of Action Plan	Grant Amount	Province/District
Yayasan Bina Cempe	Participation and equity between women, youth, the poor and other marginal groups and other stakeholders in the sustainable management of natural resources	598,350,000.00	Nusa Tenggara Barat\Dompu
Konsorsium Untuk Studi dan Pengembangan Partisipasi	Strengthen the Access and Control of Civil Society Through Advocacy of Community Based Natural Resource Management at West Lombok	708,565,000.00	Nusa Tenggara Barat\West Lombok
LSM Lembayung - Asosiasi Mareje Bonga	Accelerate the Legality of Community Forest Management in Mareje Bonga Through Sustainable Forest Management that is Democratic and Improves the Livelihood of the Community	614,360,000.00	Nusa Tenggara Barat\Central Lombok
Institute of Cross Timor for Economic and Social Development	Community Based Healthy Villages	939,900,000.00	Nusa Tenggara Timur\Kupang
PAKTA Sumba Yayasan	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Based on the Poor and Women	726,107,500.00	Nusa Tenggara Timur\West Sumba
Lembaga Ekonomi Desa Lolo Gading	Improve the quality of the environment by strengthening environmental cadre and initiating policies based on local knowledge	538,375,000.00	Sulawesi Selatan\Bantaeng
Lembaga Bumi Indonesia	Conservation and use of water catchment resources in Jeneberang	859,875,000.00	Sulawesi Selatan\Gowa
Gabungan Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air	Jeneponto Green and Clean	331,002,489.00	Sulawesi Selatan\Jeneponto
Gabungan Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air*	Jeneponto Green and Clean	467,912,500.00	Sulawesi Selatan\Jeneponto
Lembaga Abdi Masyarakat	Environmental Conservation and Protection (To Create Green Space, Food Security and Clean Living Habits)	645,995,000.00	Sulawesi Selatan\Takalar
Bina Potensi Desa Yayasan	Internalisation of principles of Local Democratic Governance in Sustainable Natural Resource Management and the development of the local village economy based on local assets in Buton District	822,100,000.00	Sulawesi Tenggara\Buton

*This PGA is an annual renewal of the previous PGA for this organisation

Three Partners in NTB are working in community forestry. Two Partners are advocating for legal certainty regarding the rights of the community to use and manage forest resources in areas classified as community forests¹², as well as assisting communities to conserve the forest in a sustainable manner. In West Lombok, Konsepsi has been successful in assisting a community group in the Sesaut region¹³ in securing a business license for the use of the community forest with a concession period of 35 years for an area of 185 hectares. Asosiasi Mareje Bonga in Central Lombok has been successful in helping two local cooperatives get business licences for the use of community forest assets through a Bupati decree¹⁴. Only in

¹² *Hutan Tanaman Rakyat (HTR) and Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm)*

¹³ *Kelompok Masyarakat Pelestari Hutan*

¹⁴ This was done through Bupati Decree SK Bupati no 394 on 8 July 2010 for Tekad Lestari Cooperation and SK Bupati no 395 for Karya Utama Cooperation through the form of a business licence for use of community forestry (Ijin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu Hutan Tanaman Rakyat) in Mangkung village and Pandan Indah village.

the last week did another two groups receive the same rights bringing the number of villages involved to four in total.

In West Sumba, ACCESS is supporting Pakta Sumba in six villages to advocate for sustainable NRM. The Forestry Division has already given a commitment in these six villages to plant 25 hectares of community forest in each of the villages. Pakta Sumba has also been successful in facilitating an agreement between the community and the village government for preserving village natural resources in the following ways:

- Preservation of water resources through household re-forestation and livestock control around catchment areas;
- Pasture and forest preservation through controlled burning;
- Fauna protection by prohibiting hunting and the sale of wildlife;
- Marine protection by banning the use of poisons for fishing.

These agreements were formalised through the village planning meetings for 2011. According to the Department of Forestry during a plenary session in Jakarta in 2010, these efforts have contributed to an increase in vegetation cover in Sumba which has risen from 7.5% in 2006 to 10.5% in November 2010¹⁵.

In South Sulawesi ACCESS is supporting Partner programs related to NRM in each of the four target district of Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Takalar and Gowa. Three of these Action Plans have a direct synergy with the government program of Green and Clean, which is promoting reforestation. The Action Plans are also looking at ways of strengthening local policy on NRM. The fourth Action Plan is being implemented by Lembaga Bumi Indonesia in Gowa and is working in 13 villages along the Jeneberang River and is focussed on sustainable water catchment area management.

In South East Sulawesi, one of the successes during this reporting period has been the Action Plan of Bina Potensi Desa in Buton, which has been working in 12 villages looking at more sustainable NRM. One of the major issues in this area is illegal logging and de-forestation. One of the local economic groups being mentored by Bina Potensi Desa in Wagari village has succeeded in creating new economic opportunities through seaweed production and as a result all logging activities in the village have ceased. This move has been strengthened by village regulations governing forestry activities. The economic success of this initiative has caught the attention of neighbouring villages, such as Kamelanta in Kapontori sub-district, who are now also lobbying their village government for regulations on more sustainable coastal management.

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 POH and the FMM. These principles are also 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.

One of the challenges in managing a grants program is fraud control, particularly with Partners with limited capacity, and in a cultural context where there may be differing

¹⁵ The Department of Planology and Ministry of Forestry, Jakarta, November 2010. The November 2010 areal photo was taken at the height of the dry season.

perceptions about what financial practices constitute fraud. For example, mark-ups and accepting double payments (i.e. receiving full salary support under the grant and taking additional fees for Technical Assistance under the same grant) are considered acceptable means of fundraising by many CSOs. To counter this, ACCESS employs a range of management strategies, including:

- Having a clear contract in Indonesian language, which clearly outlines the responsibilities of the grant recipient, particularly in relation to financial reporting and fraud guidelines
- Having contract 'socialisation' with potential Partners so they are aware of the contract's content prior to signature
- Having the recipient community and/or the local government witness the grant agreement
- Providing compulsory one-on-one financial training of Partner organisations once the contract is signed to ensure that the organisation understands the financial reporting requirements and the fraud guidelines
- Provision of a comprehensive Financial Management Manual for CSOs
- Encouraging the use of community information boards in the recipient villages, where financial data relating to the grant can be recorded and is available for everyone to see
- Requiring regular acquittal of funds (monthly) and providing detailed feedback on the organisation's acquittal reports
- Scheduling of a full audit (including program and finance audit) at least once during the life of a grant
- Regular monitoring of grant activities by ACCESS staff

During this reporting period 33 mid-term audits of Project Grants were undertaken spread over the target districts. From these 33 audits, a further four investigative audits were carried out based on suspicion of fraud. In all four instances, the investigative audit concluded that the issues originally identified were the result of poor financial management and were deemed not to be fraud. In all four cases amelioration measures have been put in place and further training undertaken with the Partners. The finance team continues to provide mentoring support to all Partners on a monthly basis.

I felt nervous about the audit but after the audit we were all very happy because not only was it a financial audit but also a program audit. We now understand the link between program reporting and financial reporting and have learned more about the application of the values of transparency and accountability
(Mareity Wala, Bookkeeper, Yayasan Pakta Sumba)

The Program has found that consistent application and adherence of ACCESS policies and procedures related to good financial management has resulted in more transparent and accountable financial management of Partner programs. Partners, particularly in the old ACCESS districts, are now welcoming audits as a way of demonstrating their internalisation of good management practices.

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6.4 Partnership

The strategies described in the partnership agreement between the GOI and the GOA as outlined in the AusAID Country Program Strategy 2008-2013 guides ACCESS efforts to support the partnership approach.

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

A number of proven strategies developed under the Program have the potential to substantially contribute to more effective poverty targeting and have been appreciated by national as well as provincial and district government and other stakeholders alike. To name a few – improved capacity building for development facilitators as arranged under *Permendagri 7/2007*; participatory socio-economic mapping of villages to improve poverty targeting and direct aid to the poor and disadvantaged in the community; participatory development of *RPJMDes* and development of *RKPDDes* and *APBDDes (PP 72/2005)* by village facilitators to ensure that support given by technical departments as well as initiatives from district and province are more effectively channelled; supporting district level planning (as arranged under the *Surat Edaran Bersama*).

A number of districts are now allocating *APBD* money to ensure that these proven approaches are replicated within the district (increasing the number of sufficiently trained village facilitators, increasing number of villages that possess socio-economic mapping for better poverty targeting as well as formulating *RPJMDes*).

Hosting visits or contributing to visits of policy makers from Jakarta (*MOHA-PMD, BAPPENAS, TNP2K*, etc) is another way of ensuring that more people, especially policy-makers (including the ones on provincial level), get access to proven approaches that might enable them use their resources more effectively.

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

ACCESS is designed as a civil society strengthening Program and the majority of its activities are related to this strategy. ACCESS is documenting good practice and preparing guidelines to ensure that the added value of the involvement of civil society in the district processes is clearly visible.

The implementation of the more than 60 Action Plans by the local Partners are all related to increasing participation of citizens, supporting development of mutual beneficial mechanisms in public service delivery, and ensuring more transparency and accountability in the use of public funds.

Strategy 3. Donor harmonisation to improve aid effectiveness

ACCESS has an overt strategy to replicate processes and approaches and influence other donors and other programs at a national as well as on local (provincial and district) level.

Collaboration is specifically sought with programs and donors addressing issues of better governance (and civil society involvement) and poverty reduction. Opportunities are sought to exchange experiences, information, good practice, lessons learned, as well as sharing approaches, strategies and tools. A number of examples have been highlighted in other sections of this report already (refer to section 2.2.4 for more details).

The recent direction set by the AusAID Director of the DPRRD section to improve knowledge gathering and sharing of experiences and successes with other development stakeholders is another step to more effective and efficient use of development funding.

7 Risk Management

ACCESS uses the Annual Planning Meetings and CLM to review the Risk Management Matrix and discuss any emerging risks. Most of the risks identified in the previous six-monthly report remain in place and have been included in the updated Risk Monitoring Matrix that can be found in the Annual Plan for APY4¹⁶. The following table outlines new risks identified during this reporting period.

Table 5 Risks Identified during period October 2010– March 2011

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
Political backlash at ACCESS due to sensitive activities undertaken by Australian entities in the target districts (for example mining activities in Sumba and Kupang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESS funded CSOs undertaking strong advocacy work • Disruption of ACCESS funded activities as human resources of CSOs are channelled away • Picketing of ACCESS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESS maintaining a neutral position • Ensure staff are familiar with the Security Plan • Ensuring CSOs are clear regarding use of ACCESS funded resources and adherence to the Code of Conduct
High incident of financial fraud uncovered in new target districts as a result of first year audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential delay in Action Plans if fraud cases are proven • Cancellation of PGA • Need to replace CSO staff members engaged in fraudulent activities leading to project delays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training on PGA socialisation and the financial guidelines, including fraud policy • Mentoring of financial staff by ACCESS finance team • Dissemination of lessons learned coming out from the audit process to all ACCESS Partners
National government does not perceive adequate value from the Program for government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from national government is lost • ACCESS subsidiary agreement is rescinded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased engagement with <i>PMD</i> and <i>AKLN</i> • Encourage field monitoring visits by national government counterparts • Use of government champions to promote the ACCESS approach within government • Promote strong linkages between ACCESS activities and the <i>tupoksi</i> of <i>PMD</i>
Local government elections in Buton District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs spend more time on activities related to elections leading to delays in program implementation • Efforts to co-opt ACCESS by different political interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Program staff alert to this risk so as to avoid getting into compromising situations • Program Officers ensure regular monitoring of Partner projects

¹⁶ Submitted to AusAID 31 march 2011

Risk	Potential Impact	Management Measure
Local governments establish local regulations on the prohibition of Ahmadiyah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local unrest in some ACCESS target districts, such as Lombok, Bima and Dompu The democratisation process supported by ACCESS will take a step backwards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to promote ACCESS values through multi stakeholder forums such as the DSC Undertake soft advocacy on broader democratisation issues
Loss of CSO staff to the public service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brain drain from local CSOs Inability to find suitable replacement of key CSO staff in the districts leading to project delay and potential decrease in quality of project implementation by Partner CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACCESS POs to encourage CSOs to implement succession plans Emphasis on institutionalisation of learning from the ACCESS CB program Continued focus on transfer of skills to lesser experienced staff

8 Program Management

8.1 Program Staffing

ACCESS currently has 42 locally engaged staff, including 14 Bali-based staff and 28 provincial-based staff, and two international staff.

During this reporting period the restructuring of the NTB offices was initiated with the following arrangements:

- The PO in Bima took up his new position as Provincial Coordinator for NTB
- Two new POs were recruited and commenced work in Sumbawa and Lombok respectively
- The previous Provincial Coordinator for Sumbawa took up his position as Senior Technical Officer (STO) MEL based in Bali.

Other recruitment during the reporting period included:

- The successful appointment of the STO Documenting, Influencing and Profiling (DIP)
- The recruitment of an additional PO for Sulsel (filled internally)
- The recruitment of a replacement PAO for Sulsel following the promotion of the PAO to PO, and in Kupang following the resignation of the previous PAO
- The recruitment of a Guard for the Sultra office

Morale and enthusiasm within the ACCESS team is currently high, although workloads remain heavy.

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 Annual Strategic Partner's meeting, and providing support to the Annual Planning Meeting and preparation of the Annual Plan.

- Input by the MEL Advisor, Nina Shatifan, in revising PAMELS and commencing work on a number of studies to assess emerging impacts
- Assistance by the Village Governance and Planning Specialist, I Nyoman Oka, in finalising the framework and manual for the integration of RPJMDes; providing specific technical assistance in relation to relevant Action Plans in the area of planning and budgeting; facilitating a number of ACCESS activities, including the thematic meeting for planning and budgeting, and several technical sessions during the Strategic Partner Meeting and the Annual Planning workshop
- Further work by the Strength-based Approach Advisor, Chris Dureau, in assisting Strategic Partners in understanding and applying strength-based approaches. Chris undertook an SBA clinic for all Local Partners focusing on ensuring an asset-based approach in the specific technical issues each of the partners is addressed.

8.2 Grant Management

8.2.1 Grants Processing

During the reporting period, 39 proposals were received, 39 were approved, and 23 projects were completed. Figures 7 and 8 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 7: Grants Processing This Reporting Period

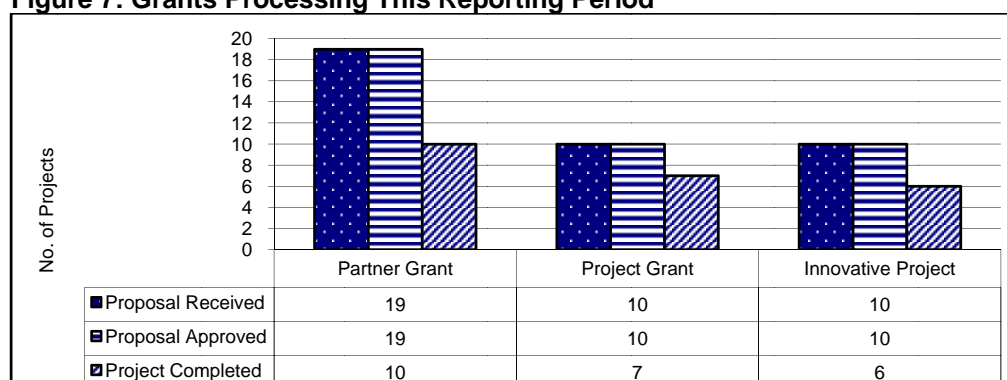
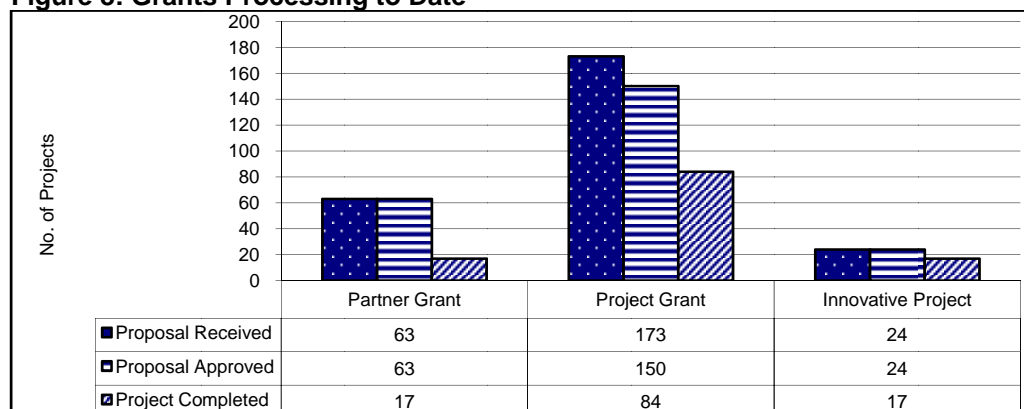


Figure 8: Grants Processing to Date



8.2.2 Grants Expenditure

The Program is on track to expend the grant budget by 2013. To date most funds for Partners and Project Grants have been allocated, with 88.5% of funds for project grants already being contracted (refer to figures 9-11). Most of the expenditure for innovative grants will occur during the final two years of the Program including for an increased number of sharing and learning workshops as well as potentially commissioning a number of studies to determine the impact of ACCESS approaches. With most grant funds already earmarked for specific activities, there are no longer any discretionary funds available to respond to emerging issues. This is currently being explained to ACCESS Partners.

Figure 9: Partner Grants Budget

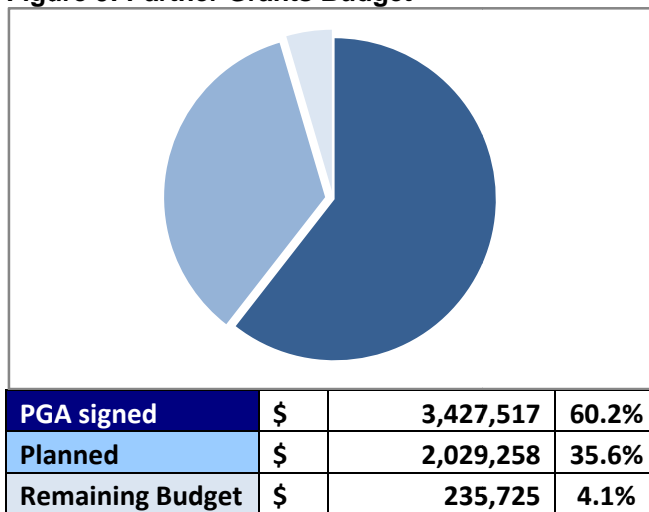


Figure 10: Project Grants Budget

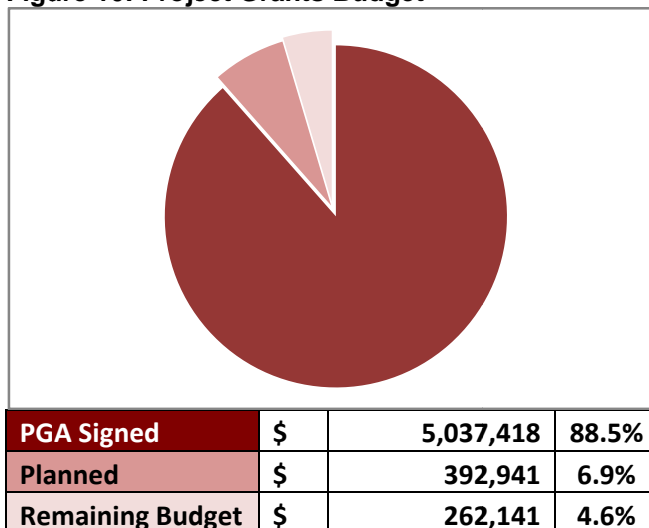
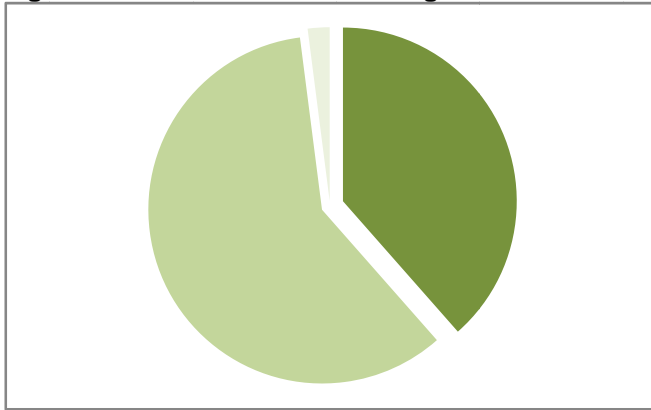


Figure 11: Innovative Grants Budget



PGA Signed	\$	507,661	40.1%
Planned	\$	784,120	62%
Remaining Budget	\$	-26,781	-2.1%

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.

Functional Area 1 Output: ACCESS is implementing and updating its systems and guidelines for effective resourcing and program administration		
Output Indicator	Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period	Progress This Reporting Period
Program Operations Handbook (POH) and Program Strategies updated as needed	Revision of FMM and POH	FMM and POH updated
Number of ACCESS Website visitors	Monthly update of Ersula, website, GMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,640 website visitors • Ersula updated monthly • Website updated monthly • GMS updated monthly
	Update of Program strategies	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
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	2 Six-monthly reports prepared and submitted to AusAID on the due date
	Procurement for ACCESS Offices	All offices are established and equipped
	External and Internal audit	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
	Performance appraisal for all staff	Six staff were appraised prior to their contract anniversary date
% Budget allocated or spent		95.8% of Partner grants spent or allocated 95.4% of Project grants spent or allocated 100% of Innovative grants spent or allocated

Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program		
Output Indicator	Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period	Progress This Reporting Period
	Support the updating of key stakeholders (local government, CSOs, etc) and undertake stakeholder mapping (post DCEP Review)	Key stakeholders identified throughout the period.
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 DSCs established. 49 DSC meetings held as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 in NTB - 4 in Lombok Barat, 4 in Bima, 4 in Dompu. • 7 in NTT - 5 in Sumba Barat, 2 in TTS. • 9 in Sulsel - 2 in Gowa, 2 in Takalar, 2 in Bantaeng, 3 in Jenepono. • 21 in Sultra - 5 in Buton, 4 in Muna, 7 in Bau-Bau, 5 in Buton Utara.
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. Five DCEP reviews carried out in Buton, Muna, Buton Utara, Kupang and TTS.
	Present the revised results of DCEP to other key actors to build support (Post DCEP Review) (related to Updating in 2.1.1)	DCEP review discussed in the DSC meetings.
	Mentoring and support provided by ACCESS staff as required	Mentoring support provided, particularly for DSCs still struggling with their role.
	National DSC Meeting	National DSC meeting held with 67 participants (37 M : 30 F) from CSO, local government, DPRD, universities and citizens.

Functional Area 3 Output: ACCESS is building the capacity of CSOs and their networks for LDG improvements		
Output Indicator	Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period	Progress This Reporting Period
	Based on DCEP conduct CB assessments and analyse capacity building requirements in all districts	CB assessments undertaken in 16 districts
	Provide feedback of results of Capacity Assessment to partners	Feedback provided to 14 districts through the Director's meetings. In West Lombok and Central Lombok the results were fed back through Partner meetings.
	Issue partner grant agreements and Task Notes	3 PGAs for Strategic Partners issued and 14 Task Notes issued this period.
	Regular meetings with individual strategic partners	Regular meetings held with Strategic Partners to discuss Task Notes and implementation in the field.
	Annual SP meeting together with ACCESS Annual Planning Meeting	SP Meeting held in March attended by 12 Strategic Partners.
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 District CB Plans developed
	Prepare guidelines, methods, and tools to support Capacity Building for Monitoring, SBA, Gender and women's leadership	3 modules / tools developed this period including: basic health education module (CD Bethesda), business module (Gita Pertiwi), legal drafting module (PSHK)
Number and type of CB activities conducted for CSO Partners	Implement and monitor CB activities in support of Boundary Partners	45 CB activities undertaken including: 9 Technical Assistance; 6 in-class training; 30 workshops
	Coaching and Mentoring to support Boundary Partners' to carry out CB activities	Coaching and mentoring provided by ACCESS staff, including financial training
	Assessment on the condition of Youth in ACCESS	<i>Not undertaken this reporting period. Will be done</i>

Functional Area 2 Output: ACCESS is engaging with CSOs and Local Governments to implement the Program		
Output Indicator	Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period	Progress This Reporting Period
	districts	<i>in April 2011</i>
	Identify potential woman leaders and build their capacities	Women's leadership training undertaken during the period and potential women leaders identified
Number and % male/female trainers/facilitators for training of Boundary Partners		Two training were undertaken this period for facilitators involving 44 participants (23M: 21F) of which 48% were female.
Number of training days by gender for training of Boundary Partners		3,450 total training days this period (1,467M: 1,983F)
Participant satisfaction (by gender) with CB activities		<p>Male respondents 47% highly satisfied 47% satisfied 6% mostly satisfied 0% not satisfied</p> <p>Female respondents 61% highly satisfied 33% satisfied 6% mostly satisfied 0% not satisfied</p>

Functional Area 4 Output: ACCESS is supporting the planning and implementation of self directed development efforts		
Output Indicator	Activities Planned Based On Annual Plan See highlighted boxes for This Reporting Period	Progress This Reporting Period
	Providing technical assistance on concept paper and assessment proposal writing (all district)	Not applicable this period
Number of villages (total and per district) covered in Action Plans		781 villages
Number of beneficiaries in village level activities by gender		Beneficiaries : 2,471,750 (1,209,875 M: 1,261,876 F)
	Technical support to Boundary Partners in assessment process	Ongoing TA was provided to 2 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	2 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	2 PGAs provided 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 7 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	7 project proposals received for Action Plans during the reporting period were appraised within a month of receipt.
Number and type of Action Plans (by thematic area)	Negotiate, prepare and issue PGA	12 PGAs were issued this reporting period for Action Plans (5 PGAs had a start date of the 1 st October 2010 so planning and assessment for these were done in the previous reporting period).

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
		<p>This takes the total number of Action Plan to date to 63.</p> <p>Current PGAs by thematic area to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 current PGAs for Participatory Planning and Budgeting; • 19 PGAs for Improved Public Service Delivery; • 10 PGAs for Community Based Natural Resource Management; • 9 PGAs for Local Economic Development and • 6 PGAs for social justice
	Carry out regular reporting, analysis and feedback to boundary partners	ACCESS provincial staff provided intensive mentoring for 63 boundary partners on reporting, analysis and feedback of action plan.
	Meeting for CSO' partners leaders (Director & Program Manager) at provincial level/national level	Director's meetings held in all ACCESS provinces during this period.
	Provide support and technical assistance to boundary partners for project implementation	Technical assistance provided to 63 boundary partners
	Provide support for narrative and financial reporting to ensure quality and accountability	Monthly feedback on financial reports provided to all Partners. Feedback provided on quarterly progress reports. 33 financial and program audits undertaken.
	Providing mentoring to Boundary Partners on project monitoring, evaluation, and sharing - learning.	ACCESS Provincial staff and STOs facilitated 32 PPR. On-going mentoring in M&E was provided to all Partners throughout the reporting period.

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
	Workshop on key thematic areas to sharpen the strategy of partner's action plan.	Two thematic meetings held 1) on Participatory Planning and Budgeting and 2) Public Service Delivery

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	<i>Not planned this reporting period</i>
	Inputting data to ERSULA for Grant and CB Activities	ERSULA updated on a monthly basis
	Monthly reports on data from GMS and ERSULA II	Monthly reports (6) 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	<i>Undertaken the previous reporting period</i>
	Conduct regular internal Coordination and Learning Meetings (CLM) with ACCESS managers and TAT	CLM held in December 2010 in Bali for all provinces. Two provincial CLMs held in NTB and South Sulawesi
	Conduct six monthly Partner Progress monitoring each Boundary Partner (phased across all Partners)	32 PPR completed.
	Disseminate CSI results and support strengthening local CSO capacity to use CSI as a tool for engagement with the local government	CSI results disseminated
	Conduct and publish at least two research activities in strategic areas (ref also 3.4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of <i>RPJMDes</i> study published this reporting period • Study undertaken in role of household economic management • Study currently underway on revitalisation of the posyandu
Number and type of activities undertaken through Innovative and Knowledge Sharing grants	Manage minimum of four Innovative Grants including national level advocacy	10 proposals were received and 10 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 and draft road map for evaluation including impact evaluation developed.
	Conduct case studies	Field work for case study on women's economic businesses commenced this reporting period
	Produce 3 editions of ACCESS Bulletin and disseminate to district, provincial and national stakeholders and other donor programs	3000 copies of the sixth edition of ACCESS Bulletin produced and distributed.
	Conduct Readers Survey for Bulletin	The results of the reader survey was published in edition 6 in January 2011
Number of quality publications produced (e.g. 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	Five publications released this reporting period (ref to Appendix 4). A number of change stories were received and feedback provided by the STO.
Lessons from ACCESS Phase II shared with CSO partners, GOI stakeholders and donors	Conduct annual provincial learning workshop with CSO partners and local governments	2 Thematic meetings held
	Conduct minimum of 2 presentations nationally on ACCESS Phase II approaches and results (including Bakti Expo)	2 international presentations undertaken 2 National level presentations, including on PNPM poverty targeting and the Bakti KTI forum
	Identify opportunities for collaborating with PNPM at district level and share learning with national level PNPM	Opportunities for collaboration with PNPM identified during the period. In Dompu ACCESS has encouraged pemda to develop a pilot project in Manggalewa subdistrict for PNPM-ACCESS collaboration. On-going collaboration continues in all ACCESS provinces.

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
	Identify opportunities to present ACCESS Phase II approaches and results through provincial and National government meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners in South Sulawesi presented to officers from the Ministry of Peoples' Welfare and BAPPENAS during inauguration of <i>PanduGerbangKampung</i>. • A number of ACCESS supported local governments have agreed to take part in the survey "<i>Diagnostic on evidence-based public policy formulation under decentralisation</i>" which is being undertaken as part of the '<i>Revitalising Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy</i>', a study commissioned by AusAID in partnership with BAPPENAS.
	Develop new and strengthen existing linkages with AusAID (e.g. .AIPMNH, ANTARA, AIPD, SADI and AIPBEP) and other donor programs in ACCESS provinces (e.g. TAF, Oxfam, CIDA, UNFPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPD collaborating with ACCESS in its work in Central Lombok • Collaborating with AIFDR on social mapping • One of ACCESS' local Partners, Mitra Turatea, collaborating Australia Indonesia Basic Education Program • ACCESS is collaborating with AIPMNH in Sumba in facilitating the <i>RPJMDes</i> process. • ACCESS provided input on the substance of a new district regulation on maternal and child health with AIPMNH in West and East Sumba • The MKPPDes tool developed in cooperation with AIPD is now being field tested in Bantaeng and West Sumba

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
	Conduct National learning workshop with MOHA and local government	2 Thematic meetings held to which local and national government counterparts were invited.
	Contribute to the development and implementation of AusAID AIPD and other programs as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPD collaborating with ACCESS in its work in Central Lombok • Collaborating with AIFDR on social mapping • One of ACCESS' local Partners, Mitra Turatea, collaborating Australia Indonesia Basic Education Program • ACCESS is collaborating with AIPMNH in Sumba in facilitating the <i>RPJMDes</i> process. • ACCESS provided input on the substance of a new district regulation on maternal and child health with AIPMNH in West and East Sumba • The MKPPDes tool developed in cooperation with AIPD is now being field tested in Bantaeng and West Sumba
	Identify at least one opportunity to participate in an independent and external evaluation on democratic governance in Indonesia (e.g. UNDP; PNPM; AIPD, World Bank etc) - timing depends on opportunities	Some ACCESS districts involved in the survey " <i>Diagnostic on evidence-based public policy formulation under decentralisation</i> " which is being undertaken as part of the ' <i>Revitalising Indonesia's Knowledge Sector for Development Policy</i> ', a study commissioned by AusAID in partnership with BAPPENAS.

Appendix 3: Six monthly Funding Estimates

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSED & ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE
OCTOBER 2010 - SEPTEMBER 2011**

Rate Estimate : Rp8,500

PERIOD	GRANTS TYPE			T O T A L
MONTHS	PARTNER GRANTS	PROJECT GRANTS	INNOVATIVE GRANTS	
Oct'10-Mar'11 <i>(disbursed)</i>	\$848,506	\$942,876	\$193,769	\$1,985,151
Apr'11-Sept'11 <i>(Estimate Expenditure)</i>	\$913,562	\$1,054,918	\$263,112	\$2,231,592
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,762,068	\$1,997,794	\$456,881	\$4,216,743

Appendix 4: Documents Produced this Reporting Period

The following reports and documents were produced during the reporting period October 2010 to March 2011

Contractual Documents to AusAID

- Monthly Grant Reports (September 2010-February 2011) to AusAID and provincial and district government
- Financial Irregularities Table (September 2010- February 2011)
- Minutes of the 5th PCC Meeting
- Draft Annual Plan Year 4 (submitted 31 March 2011)

Other Documents

- ACCESS Phase II Bulletin (Edition 5 and 6)
- Proceedings on the Thematic Meeting on Public Service Delivery
- Proceedings on the Thematic Meeting on Participatory Planning and Budgeting
- *Panduan Praktis Menuju Pelayanan Publik yang Adil dan Berkualitas* (Januari 2011) (Practical Guide for Fair and Quality Public Services) Indonesian only
- *Buku Studi RPJM-Desa Suara Warga Suara Pembangunan* (Januari 2011) (Study on RPJMDes – Voice of the People Voice of the Village) Indonesian only
- *Komunikasi Masyarakat: Panduan Dasar untuk Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil* (People's Communication: A Basic Guide for Civil Society Organisations) Indonesian only
- Video 'Turatea Women's Spirit for Change'
- Poster – What our Beneficiaries are Saying
- Poster – What our Government Counterparts are Saying
- Poster – What AusAID and Other Donors are Saying
- Building the Capacity of ACCESS Facilitators in the ACCESS Program (translation of *Pengembangan Kapasitas Fasilitator ACCESS*)

Contributions to External Documents

- *Practical Guidance to Create Fair and High Quality Public Services* by MP3

Appendix 5: PGAs Issued this Reporting Period