



BAPPENAS

LIST OF PLANNED GRANT PROJECTS (DRKH) 2018



**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY**



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) 2018

Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

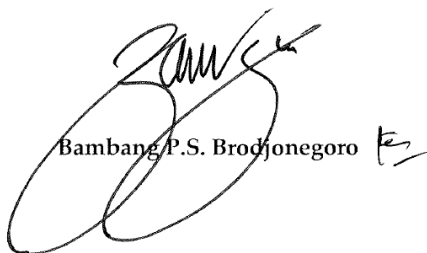
Foreword

Grants, both are from domestic as well as external sources of fund, are one amongst various sources for development funding. Therefore, the use of grants should be well planned. However, as Indonesia's economy improves, opportunities to receive foreign grants are decreasing significantly. Grants' utilization shall consequently be administered through a rigorous planning process in order to ensure them being appropriately allocated to support development needs. This planning process is exercised under coordination and supervision of Ministry of National Development Planning/The National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*), as an agency mainly responsible for national development planning.

Grants are categorized as direct grants and planned grants. This document, List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH) refers to the former, which is constructed through the planning mechanisms as mentioned previously. DRKH shall also refer to the National Medium-term Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN) and be in accordance with the principles and policies of grant utilization stipulated in Grant Utilization Plan or *Rencana Pemanfaatan Hibah* (RPH).

DRKH 2018 is enacted through the decree of Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*) number KEP. 93/M.PPN/HK/07/2018 on List of Planned Grant Projects (DRKH) Year 2018. It consists of 9 projects in 6 line ministries with the total grant amount of USD 54.32 million and the total local cost amount of USD 12.26 million. This document is a guidance for line ministries in preparing grant projects so that the result can support the achievement of national development targets.

Ministry of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*),


Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro

List of Contents

Foreword	v
List of Contents	vii
Chapter 1	ix
1. Introduction	ix
2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2018	ix
Chapter 2	1
Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Kementerian ATR/BPN	3
1. Program to Accelerate Agrarian Reform	5
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources/ Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral	7
2. Technical Assistance to Indonesia on Scaling Up Energy Efficiency.....	9
Ministry of Environment and Forestry/ Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan	13
3. Forest Programme IV – Mamasa/Sulawesi.....	15
4. Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ISMIA).....	18
Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency/Kementerian PPN (Bappenas)	21
5. ASEAN Regional Integration Support - Indonesia Trade Related Assistance (ARISE Plus Indonesia).....	23
6. Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	26
7. Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance for Leveraging Information and Communication for Irrigated Agricultural Project	29
Ministry of Transportation/ Kementerian Perhubungan	33
8. Capacity Building Program for Jakarta LRT	35
Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education/ Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi	37
9. The Advanced Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Development Project	39

Chapter 1

1. Introduction

According to the Government Regulation Number 10/2011 on Procedure for the Procurement of External Loans and Grants, Indonesian Government could receive grants for supporting national development program as well as handling the impact of natural disaster and perform humanitarian assistance. In order to utilize this source of financing, the ministries/agencies prepare a project proposal to be submitted to the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*). The project proposal that eligible and ready to be funded by grants, and also already have funding indications from perspective donors will be listed in annual planning document for grants called List of Planned Grant Projects or *Daftar Rencana Kegiatan Hibah* (DRKH).

The DRKH 2018 is composed based on National Medium-Term Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and accordance to principles and policies of grant utilization as stated in the Grant Utilization Plan or *Rencana Pemanfaatan Hibah* (RPH) 2015-2019 as stipulated in The Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Head of *Bappenas* Number KEP.56/M.PPN/HK/03/2015.

The DRKH 2018 is presented in two chapters. Chapter 1 consists of the recapitulation of the projects by line ministries and the list of projects along with an indication of its source of financing. Chapter 2 presents the digest for each grant project, which contains a summary of the project information such as their location, scope, outputs and outcomes as well as institutions involved in project implementation.

2. Recapitulation and List of Projects in DRKH 2018

The DRKH 2018 consists of 9 proposed projects from line ministries in the total grant amount of USD 54.32 million and the total local cost amount of USD 12.26 million. The local cost is divided into counterpart fund and support fund. The grant which received by the Indonesian Government this year are mostly used to support natural resources, agricultural, fishery and removal of mercury use (69%), while the rest are used to support trade competitiveness (21%), to assist financing of transportation (6%), to increase energy efficiency usage (2%), to support higher education system (1%), as well as to ensure the completeness of geospatial data (1%).

The list of projects in the DRKH 2018 as stipulated in the Decree of Minister for National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency Number KEP. 93/M.PPN/HK/07/2018 is shown in Table 1.

Table List of Grant Projects DRKH 2018

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Local	Donor Indication	Scope of Work
Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency					
1	Program to Accelerate Agrarian Reform	600.0	0	World Bank	Supports the operation of one map policy
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources					
2	Technical Assistance to Indonesia on Scaling Up Energy Efficiency	1,000.0	100.0	ADB	Enhance and encourage the application of energy efficiency
Ministry of Environment and Forestry					
3	Forest Programme IV - Mamasa/ Sulawesi	27,715.9	2,164.2	KfW	Improve watershed effectiveness and management as well as conservation of biodiversity
4	Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ISMIA)	6,720.0	0	GEF through UNDP	Supports removal of mercury use in the Small-Scale Gold Mining sector
Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency					
5	ASEAN Regional Integration Support - Indonesia Trade Related Assistance (ARISE Plus Indonesia)	11,481.5	0	European Union	Improving Indonesia's trade competitiveness and openness

(US\$'000)

No	Project	Grant	Local	Donor Indication	Scope of Work
6	Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	1,002.9	0	GEF through UNDP	Encouraging competitiveness of superior fishery products
7	Knowledge and Support TA for Leveraging Information and Communication for Irrigated Agricultural Project	2,000.0	0	JFPR through ADB	Increase agricultural irrigation revenue
Ministry of Transportation					
8	Capacity Building Program for Jakarta LRT	3,000.0	10,000.0	KOICA	Financing capacity building of LRT Jakarta
Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education					
9	The Advanced Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Development Project	800.0	0	ADB	Strengthen national higher education system
Total		54,320.3	12,264.2		

Chapter 2

Project Digest

**Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial
Planning/National Land Agency**
Kementerian ATR/BPN

1. **Project Title** : **Program to Accelerate Agrarian Reform**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/
National Land Agency
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/
National Land Agency
b. Geospatial Information Agency
 4. **Duration** : 12 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

In implementing the nine national priority agendas of *Nawa Cita*, a holistic-thematic, integrative, and spatial approach is needed to ensure the effective and efficient use of existing resources. One of the important conditions to be able to do such approaches required the completeness of spatial data that can be used together between sectors with their respective technical criteria.

In support of the acceleration of government programs in the field of Agrarian Reform, it is necessary to prepare in the framework of policy development to be able to carry out spatial data supply activities for Complete and Systematic Land Registration or *Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap* (PTSL).

7. Scope of Work

Program Accelerate to Agrarian Reform required the completeness of spatial data that can be used together between sectors with their respective technical criteria. This project covers three activities, namely:

- 1) Building project management system and procedures.
- 2) Workshop and project socialization at central, provincial and district/city levels.
- 3) Support of social and environmental impact assessment.

8. Priority

Equity and territorial development; main sector development.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Major social and environmental issues in land delineation, allocation and registration identified and baseline data compiled and assessed.
 - 2) Background and scanning study of existing geospatial data policy and regulations conducted.
-

- 3) System, structure and procedures for the operationalization of project management unit/office developed.
 - 4) Personnel and teams to be involved in project implementation trained and project information disseminated.
- b. Outcome
- 1) Support the implementation of acceleration of Agrarian Reform.
 - 2) Supporting improvement of policies and procedures related to infrastructure and geospatial services.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
World Bank	600.0	0	600.0
Total	600.0	0	600.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)	Total
1 st	
600.0	600.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency	600.0	0	600.0
b. Geospatial Information Agency			
Total	600.0	0	600.0

**Ministry of Energy and Mineral
Resources/
*Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya
Mineral***

1. **Project Title** : **Technical Assistance to Indonesia on Scaling Up Energy Efficiency**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of Industry
b. Agency for The Assessment and Application of Technology
c. Financial Services Authority
d. National Standardization Agency
e. Local Universities
 4. **Duration** : 24 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. Background and Justification

Energy security is a stated priority in the Government of Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN) 2015-2019. In order to achieve this goal, the government has called for increased energy production from indigenous sources, particularly renewable energy resources, reform of fuel and electricity subsidies, expended access for all Indonesians, and more efficient use of energy.

Indonesia has historically paid insufficient attention to energy efficiency measures. This is primarily due to the reliance on widespread government subsidies for fuels and electricity, which kept energy tariffs low for all consumers, from small households to large industries.

On the other hand, there is significant potential for energy savings in Indonesia. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has identified an energy saving potential in many sector and set a national target to reduce energy consumption by 17% by 2025.

Furthermore, other constraints to improved energy efficiency include a lack of enforced energy conservation guidelines, limited expertise among energy services companies (ESCOs) to conduct energy audits and develop bankable investment proposals, and limited understanding of their services amongst public and private facility owners.

7. Scope of Work

Reforms in the industrial sector, commercial buildings, and household sector for scaling up energy efficiency programs and investments through policy dialogue,

analytical studies, draft regulation, capacity building, demonstration projects and support for promulgating improved regulations.

8. Priority

Main sector development.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Labelling program for several household appliances developed.
- 2) Government testing laboratories accredited for the identified appliances.
- 3) A regulatory basic for ESCOs to serve the needs of government facilities developed.
- 4) Capacity in Energy Saving Performance Contract (ESPC) contracting of various private and public stakeholders improved.
- 5) Fuel efficiency standard for all type of vehicle particularly land transportation.

b. Outcome

Energy efficiency in various sectors.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local*	Total
ADB	1,000.0	100.0	1,100.0
Total	1,000.0	100.0	1,100.0

*) *As support fund*

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)		Total
1 st	2 nd	
n.a	n.a	1,100.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Ministry of Industry			
b. Agency for The Assessment and Application of Technology			
c. Financial Services Authority	1,000.0	100.0	1,100.0
d. National Standardization Agency			
e. Local Universities			
Total	1,000.0	100.0	1,100.0

**Ministry of Environment and Forestry/
*Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan
Kehutanan***

1. **Project Title** : **Forest Programme IV – Mamasa/Sulawesi**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Watershed and Protection Forest Management Office of Jenebarang Saddang
b. Watershed and Protection Forest Management Office of Lariang Mamasa
c. Nature Resource Conservation Office of South Sulawesi
 4. **Duration** : 84 months
 5. **Location** : West Sulawesi Province
-

6. **Background and Justification**

Renewable energy is one of solutions to meet the increasing power demand of the country. The rehabilitation of the Hydropower Plant Bakaru in South Sulawesi faced problems of heavy sedimentation in Mamasa River. The cause of the problem was assumed to derive from upstream land use practises, and it requires adequate upstream measures.

Therefore, this project has made a provision to reduce sedimentation in the reservoir of Bakaru Dam, and thus to reduce the damages by abrasion of the turbines in the hydropower plant. This project also contributes to the rehabilitation of the Hydropower plant Bakaru II with a project on improved watershed management and conservation in the Mamasa watershed.

7. **Scope of Work**

This project covers four priorities, namely:

- a. Enhancing the management of Mamasa Watershed.
- b. Strengthening the capacity of Forest Management Unit (FMU) in West Sulawesi.
- c. Empowering people surrounding Mamasa Watershed.
- d. Conservation of biodiversity in the Gadang Dewata Landscapes in West Sulawesi.

8. **Priority**

Main sector development.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Strengthening the cooperation of key stakeholders to improve watershed management.
- 2) Strengthening of forest management in selected Unity of Forest Management or *Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan* (KPH) in West Sulawesi to support watershed management.
- 3) Empowering people in selected villages to support watershed management.
- 4) Gandang Dewata National Park development and management.

b. Outcome

The implementation of strategies for forest conservation and rehabilitation in order to reduce sedimentation and improve the function of Mamasa watershed for livelihoods of the community.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local*	Total
KfW	27,715.9	2,164.2	29,880.1
Total	27,715.9	2,164.2	29,880.1

*) *As support fund*

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)							Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	
4,268.6	4,268.6	4,268.6	4,268.6	4,268.6	4,268.6	4,268.6	29,880.1

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Watershed and Protection Forest Management Office of Jenebarang Sadding			
b. Watershed and Protection Forest Management Office of Lariang Mamasa	27,715.9	2,164.2	29,880.1
c. Nature Resource Conservation Office of South Sulawesi			
Total	27,715.9	2,164.2	29,880.1

1. **Project Title** : **Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ISMIA)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General for Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Hazardous Substances Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, and North Maluku Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) is the largest global source of anthropogenic mercury releases into the environment, accounting for about 35% of total mercury releases.

ASGM can be found in Indonesia at islands with dense population such as Java, Sumatra, and also at other islands such as Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. The ASGM, particularly ASGM at mineral area, uses mercury in its amalgam process to produce gold. Beside the use of health risk chemical, mercury, the ASGM ignore its environment during implementation of activities. As a result, human health are impacted, the environment is damaged.

Men, women, and children are found involved in the Indonesia's ASGM. Because of this, ASGM sector in Indonesia has significantly impacted to gender issues, particularly to women. Indicator of the gender imbalance can be found on limited participation of women in decision making process in the ASGM community, financial inclusion, economic empowerment, and their health. Looking deeply on the women's role in the ASGM sector, they have contributed to the local economy and community development.

The project will support raising capacity of central and local government in accelerating mercury phase out at ASGM through (i) activities cover in socialization/extension to ASGM sector on the danger of mercury to human health and environment, (ii) support miners to organize, (iii) accelerating formalization process, and (iv) improving gold processing technique to be more efficient, simpler, and responsible.

7. Scope of Work

The objective of the project is to reduce/eliminate the use of mercury in the Indonesia ASGM mining sector through:

- a. Strengthening institutions and the policy/regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM.
- b. Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide loans for mercury free processing equipment.
- c. Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization.
- d. Monitoring and evaluation, awareness rising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lesson-learned and best practices.

8. Priority

Main sector development.

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Assessment conducted of the capacity of government entities as well as other stakeholders involved in the management of ASGM.
- 2) Capacity building plans developed and implemented for institutions.
- 3) Training provided, including gender sensitization, for government staff members.
- 4) Assessment and recommendation in light of gender dimensions of the existing policy and regulatory frameworks.

b. Outcome

- 1) National systems have capacity to assess, plan, and implement sustainable and mercury-free interventions in the ASGM sector.
- 2) Enabling environment created through improved national policies and regulatory frameworks for ASGM and mercury phase-out in the mining sector.
- 3) Purchase of mercury-free processing equipment/investments is accessible to legalized ASGM miners and cooperatives.
- 4) Route to market for mercury-free gold improved/established.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
GEF through UNDP	6,720.0	0	6,720.0
Total	6,720.0	0	6,720.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
625.0	1,851.0	3,171.8	780.3	291.8	6,720.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General for Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Hazardous Substances Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	6,720.0	0	6,720.0
Total	6,720.0	0	6,720.0

**Ministry of National Development
Planning/ National Development
Planning Agency/
*Kementerian PPN (Bappenas)***

1. **Project Title** : **ASEAN Regional Integration Support - Indonesia Trade Related Assistance (ARISE Plus Indonesia)**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
b. Ministry of Trade
c. Ministry of Law and Human Rights
 4. **Duration** : 60 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta Province
-

6. Background and Justification

The ARISE Plus Indonesia is a five-year programme, which aims to contribute to Indonesia's preparedness and enhanced competitiveness in the global value chains through specific support targeting national and sub-national levels. ARISE Plus Indonesia provides country-level interventions closely linked to the regional programme ARISE Plus supporting regional economic integration and trade in ASEAN. By improving Indonesia's trade competitiveness and openness, the programme will promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, increase job creation and increase employment in a gender sensitive way.

7. Scope of Work

This program covers four priorities, namely:

- a. To support the national development planning process and Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) through a Rapid Response Facility.
- b. To support trade facilitation in the context of the World Trade Organization-Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO-TFA) implementation and support trade remedies
- c. To support implementation of National Quality Assurance (NQA) scheme and improvement of Export Quality Infrastructure (EQI).
- d. To develop capacity of building of farmers' communities and Geographical Indication (GI) producers' association, effective GI quality control systems, and to support GI governance at national and local levels.

8. Priority

Equity and territorial development; main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

a. Output

- 1) Institutional capacities enhancement to implement and coordinate strategic policies related to trade and investment sectors.
- 2) Facilitating rapid response to issues from the negotiations and/or initial phase of implementation of the agreement between Indonesia-European Union FTA/CEPA
- 3) Support the newly established National Committee of Trade Facilitation (NCTF).
- 4) Implementation of EQI and NQA in line with international best practices and standards.
- 5) Implementation of the National GI Strategy.

b. Outcome

- 1) Enhance institutional capacities in strategic policy planning, which will contribute to the formulation process of the new mid-term development planning or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2020-2024*.
- 2) Contribute to employment creation and sustainable inclusive economic growth in Indonesia.
- 3) Improved trade-related competencies to implement the European Union-Indonesia FTA/CEPA the WTO-TFA and further increasing performance of the trade sector and the competitiveness of Indonesia economy.
- 4) Improved awareness and knowledge of the domestic industry including Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in participating to Global Value Chains.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant*	Local	Total
European Union	11,481.5	0	11,481.5
Total	11,481.5	0	11,481.5

*) Equivalent EUR 10,000

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)					Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
2,296.3	2,500.0	3,000.0	2,296.3	1,388.9	11,481.5

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Priority Area 1 (Trade and Investment Policy, including support to IEU FTA/CEPA negotiation)			
a. Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	2,200.0	0	2,200.0
b. Ministry of Trade			
Priority Area 2 (Trade facilitation)			
a. Ministry of Trade	1,000.0	0	1,000.0
Priority Area 3 (Export Quality Infrastructure)			
a. Ministry of Trade	6,281.5	0	6,281.5
Priority Area 4 (IPR focusing on GI)			
a. DG IPR Ministry of Law and Human Right	2,000.0	0	2,000.0
Total	11,481.5	0	11,481.5

1. **Project Title** : **Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy of Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 4. **Duration** : 48 months
 5. **Location** : Nationwide
-

6. **Background and Justification**

The level of average fish consumption in Indonesia is estimated to reach 20.9 kilogram in 2023 compare to 19.2 kilogram in 2011-2013. The growing demand for seafood are influenced by population growth, diversification of food in developed countries, changes in the perception of the benefits and nutrition by consuming seafood, rising incomes, improvement in trade facilities. Overfishing is one of the key global which cause the declining carrying capacity of marine ecosystems. The pressure on fish resources is added with weak fisheries data, unsustainable and destructive fishing practices as well as illegal fishing.

Various efforts have been made to educating the whole supply chain and consumers, improving cooperation with industry, revising policies, as well as promoting fisheries certification. Nevertheless, it still takes a concerted effort to promote consumption, market access and competitiveness of seafood from responsible fisheries practices.

There are four major obstacles identified by the project to address these issues. First, limited marked demand towards marine products from sustainably managed fisheries. This is caused by lack awareness, unwillingness to pay higher prices, marketing that only focus on certain products and the absence of environmental consideration in the procurement process. Second, the limited demand from wholesalers and buyers because of the relatively limited information on fish stocks, absence of environmental aspects in the companies' procurement policies, and the absence traceability system. Third, certified marine products only contribute 8% to the total products traded globally. This is due to technical constraints, capacity and high costs of certification and the premium prices only on occur in some markets. Fourth, the lack of information to support supply of fish from sustainable sources.

Given these barriers and obstacles, a policy platform is needed at the planning stage that promotes the competitiveness of superior fisheries products through a sustainable supply chain of commodities both nationally and globally and encourages sustainable fisheries practices, by preserving the ecosystem of the oceans.

7. Scope of Work

This project covers four activities that are:

- a. Establishment of a National Fisheries Platform as a medium of dialogue between the governments, fishers, fisheries industry, academics and civil society to generate transformation of policies in supporting development planning for the fisheries sector.
- b. Facilitating the demonstration of the Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP)/advisory business to pilot practice the management of sustainable fisheries, particularly for tuna and blue swimming crab to provide lesson learn for future development planning for the fisheries sector.
- c. Management of data and information in targeted fisheries to support planning process.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) National sustainable marine commodities platforms established to assist coordination in supporting development planning improve sustainability of fisheries supply chains.
 - 2) Updated action plan, guidelines for developing responsible Fisheries Improvement Programs (FIPs) and monitoring progress of fisheries towards sustainability (tracking tool).
 - 3) Profiles of all project target fisheries are developed and maintained in fisheries sustainability databases.
 - 4) Best practices documented and experiences shared with other projects to incentive change in other fisheries through International Water Learning Exchange and Resources Network and project website.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Increased synergy and involvement of stakeholders in planning process to promote sustainable seafood supply chains.
 - 2) Increased sustainability scores of marine commodities purchased from targeted fisheries.

- 3) Reliable and verifiable information of target marine commodities is publicly available and is used by value chain stakeholders for decision making and engagement in fishery improvement projects and for planning of fisheries sector.
- 4) Better knowledge management on mainstreaming sustainability into seafood supply chains for the planning process.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
GEF through UNDP	1,002.9	0	1,002.9
Total	1,002.9	0	1,002.9

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)				Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
269.5	317.9	238.5	177.0	1,002.9

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy of Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	1,002.9	0	1,002.9
Total	1,002.9	0	1,002.9

1. **Project Title** : **Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance for Leveraging Information and Communication for Irrigated Agricultural Project**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Deputy Minister of Infrastructure Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency
 4. **Duration** : 36 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta and 3 district pilot areas
-

6. Background and Justification

Water and food security is a priorities in the Government 2005-2025 Long Term National Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional* (RPJPN) and 2015-2019 National-Medium Term Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN). Government of Indonesia determined to improve the productivity of food crops through the revitalization of agricultural extension and seed production, upgrade irrigation infrastructure, better irrigation management, implement participatory irrigation management at provincial/district/city. There will be need integration between irrigation management and agriculture development.

Through with the RPJMN in irrigation sector, the government designed the Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project (IPDMIP) funded by Loan from ADB. IPDMIP is designed to support GOI's effort to overcome constraints and improve the sustainable irrigated agriculture and agriculture productivity, while also improving food security and livelihoods in rural Indonesia. IPDMIP will cover an area of ha across 16 Provinces (5 Sumatra, 4 Java, 2 Kalimantan, 3 Sulawesi, and 2 Nusa Tenggara) in 74 Districts.

One way to increase smallholders' agricultural productivity and diversification is to address their inadequate access to value or supply chain inputs, quality irrigation infrastructure, finance, and extension technology services and information. On the supply side, the flow and the exchange of information rely on conventional extension services approach whereby extension workers travel in rural areas to trains farmers on new technologies and improved farm management. However, this approach is limited in terms of reach and technology.

In order to meet the achievement of the food sovereignty and water security, the project is designed with the main orientation of farmers and the certainty of water availability in irrigation networks as one of the pillars in irrigation

modernization. Through the project is expected to ease the access of farmers to obtain information related to the management of irrigated agriculture and improving the quality of agricultural extension workers can be improved not only in terms of the agricultural sector but also in irrigation sector.

7. Scope of Work

This project is based on the high demand to improve the provision of information to farmers. Furthermore, this project uses the concept-based applications as input for agriculture and financial information which would then be added to the information related to the irrigation sector. Key innovative elements of this project include:

- a. The provision of specific local market information and linkages with markets.
- b. Platforms to link farmers with value chain groups and irrigation authorities.
- c. A public-private partnership model to support the provision of agricultural information to farmers through mobile phones.

The system will technically and financially viable and may lead to mass commercial uptake.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Model and strategy developed for using information and communication technology for agricultural information exchange.
 - 2) Context specific, low-cost, timely, and actionable information are provided.
- b. Outcome

Management of agricultural extension information services in three districts in rural Indonesia is improved

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) through ADB	2,000.0	0	2,000.0
Total	2,000.0	0	2,000.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)			Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
226.2	831.0	944.0	2,000.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Deputy Minister of Infrastructure Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency	2,000.0	0	2,000.0
Total	2,000.0	0	2,000.0

**Ministry of Transportation/
*Kementerian Perhubungan***

1. **Project Title** : **Capacity Building Program for Jakarta LRT**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Transportation
 3. **Implementing Agency** : a. Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation
b. Local Government of DKI Jakarta
 4. **Duration** : 48 months
 5. **Location** : DKI Jakarta Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Increasing demand of public transportation to facilitate the mobilization of people and goods has encouraged the Government to develop Public Transport including Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Systems, Light Rail Transit (LRT) Systems, and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Systems. In order to reduce congestion and give contribution to improving the investment climate in Jakarta Metropolitan Area, Jakarta LRT Systems are developed and will be operated by 2019. On the other hand, many sorts of LRT workers in the field of electric, mechanical, signal, communication, driving, operational control centre should be equipped with certain capacity to ensure the quality of LRT services.

In accordance to that, the objective of this project is to provide operations and maintenance (O&M) training and education for human resources within LRT operators. The O&M training is expected to ensure the capability and capacity of LRT human resources to provide high quality services in LRT operations.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Preparation and considerations for operating the training centre.
- b. Provision of O&M training and education for independent LRT operation.

8. Priority

Main sector development

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
Certificate issuance according to qualification approval and training.
- b. Outcome
 - 1) Certified human resources that will ensure the sustainability of LRT's operations and maintenance.
 - 2) Increased capacity of public transport services for Jakarta Metropolitan Area.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
KOICA	3,000.0	10,000.0	13,000.0
Total	3,000.0	10,000.0	13,000.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)				Total
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	13,000.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
a. Directorate General of Railways, Ministry of Transportation	3,000.0	10,000.0	13,000.0
b. Local Government of DKI Jakarta			
Total	3,000.0	10,000.0	13,000.0

**Ministry of Research, Technology, and
Higher Education/
*Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan
Pendidikan Tinggi***

1. **Project Title** : **The Advanced Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Development Project**
 2. **Executing Agency** : Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education
 3. **Implementing Agency** : Directorate General of Science, Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education
 4. **Duration** : 9 months
 5. **Location** : Aceh, Riau, Jambi and West Java Province
-

6. Background and Justification

Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education proposed Advanced Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Growth Project (AKSI) intended to support higher education system in providing advanced skills and knowledge to support sustainable economic growth.

The project is aligned with the National Medium-term Development Plan or *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019*, which highlights advanced skills education provided by higher education institutions (HEIs). Important challenges in HEIs are how education and research meet the industry need, quality of senior vocational education and HEIs teachers as each university is encouraged to develop centre of excellence.

The main objective of this project is intended to support a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders to finalize the design of the project.

7. Scope of Work

- a. Finalization of scope and coverage of the proposed this project.
- b. Conduct due diligent process to the proposed project components.
- c. Develop project implementation arrangements.

8. Priority

Human development

9. Output and Outcome

- a. Output
 - 1) Finalized scope and coverage of the proposed AKSI project.
 - 2) Due diligence assessment for the proposed project components.
 - 3) Project implementation arrangements.

b. Outcome

- 1) Project design with appropriate scope and coverage.
- 2) The proposed project is implemented with high level of readiness.

10. Indicative Funding Source

Indicative Source	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
ADB	800.0	0.0	800.0
Total	800.0	0.0	800.0

11. Disbursement Plan

Disbursement Plan (US \$ 000)	Total
1 st	
800.0	800.0

12. Project Cost

Implementing Agency	Funding (US \$ 000)		
	Grant	Local	Total
Directorate General of Science, Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education	800.0	0.0	800.0
Total	800.0	0.0	800.0

Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Bappenas
Jl. Taman Suropati No.2 Jakarta 10310

Fax. (021) 3145374

www.bappenas.go.id