

USAID/INDONESIA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

APRIL 2001

Please Note:

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003

MEMORANDUM

To: Karen Turner, AA/ANE (Acting)

From: Terry Myers, Mission Director, USAID/Indonesia

Subject: USAID/Indonesia's Results Review for FY 2003

I am pleased to submit the FY 2003 R4 for Indonesia. Indonesia remains a pivotal country for US foreign policy, economic and security objectives in Asia. The crisis in political leadership, economic uncertainty, and the escalation of separatist, religious, and ethnic violence in Aceh, the Malukus, and Central Kalimantan have dominated news from Indonesia in the past year. Behind the headlines, however, Indonesia is making significant progress in its transition to democracy.

In this dynamic environment, and nine months into the new transition strategy for FY 2000 – FY 2003, the mission is generating tangible results. It hasn't been easy. Implementation has suffered from continuing political uncertainties, threats of evacuation, even threats against the mission which limited internal travel and tightened country clearance requirements. Despite these difficulties, USAID assistance is fostering the growth of Indonesia's key democratic institutions, helping set the foundations for rapid economic growth and a more open market, and meeting the basic needs of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and victims of natural disasters. Having helped construct the framework for decentralization, our assistance is now facilitating the implementation of this ambitious program by strengthening the capacity of local governments to take on their new roles and responsibilities in a participatory and accountable manner. Other programs are reducing maternal mortality rates, improving child nutrition, addressing the growing threat of HIV/AIDS, increasing the amount of forest protected against illegal logging, and supporting critical energy sector reforms.

This is the first formal review of the transition strategy for Indonesia that was approved in July 2000. The programmatic flexibility built into the strategy has proven to be the right approach for Indonesia, and the key to the mission's success to date. All strategic objectives are meeting or exceeding targets. USAID quickly revamped assistance activities from responding to crises to supporting Indonesia's transition to democracy. All six strategic objectives and the conflicts and crisis special objective have launched new and expanded programs. New staff have been brought on board and are actively managing the expanded portfolio.

Through FY 2003, we anticipate a continuation of the current fluid environment, as Indonesia's democracy takes root and basic institutions and structures are established to fill the vacuum that Suharto regime left behind. Our assistance activities must continue to be flexible to respond to changing conditions and targets of opportunity to advance the reform process. However, the reductions in the funding levels approved for the transition strategy have crimped this flexibility somewhat and have forced us to scale back on-going activities and shelve new initiatives important to the medium-term success of the USG assistance program in Indonesia.

This year's R4 focuses on developments and achievements since the approval of the new transition strategy. It does, however, include reporting on results and indicators for carryover activities from the previous strategy. We have included annexes on the decentralization process, gender, and the HIV/AIDS situation. The mission is finalizing new targets and indicators to measure progress towards its strategic objectives, including new objectives in decentralization and energy sector governance, and intermediate results contained in the new transition strategy. The mission's new Performance Monitoring Plan, to be submitted in July 2001, will include a more comprehensive discussion of these indicators and intermediate results.

The mission has had mixed success in using geographic emphasis teams as a way to strengthen synergies and coordination among our strategic objectives. The East Kalimantan team organized a forum in the province, bringing together local officials, NGOs, universities, and the private sector to identify development priorities and strategic interventions for East Kalimantan. Teams working on West Papua and North Sulawesi are assessing opportunities to marshal the various components of the USAID assistance program to focus on a key city or on critical cross-cutting issues, such as decentralization. Continuing violence has prevented the Aceh team from moving beyond information sharing and planning for the future. The East and West Java teams are still at the introductory stage and face the difficult task of identifying areas for coordination in provinces that are home to nearly half of Indonesia's population.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is an essential part of the mission, working closely with our democracy and conflict teams. OTI brings rapid response and flexibility in achieving the mission's objectives. Given the uncertainty about Indonesia's future and the escalation of conflict in the outer provinces, we support a continued OTI presence through FY 2003.

We welcome your comments on our R4 submission and look forward to participating in the AID/W review in May 2001.

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R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Performance

Introduction

A stable, democratic, prosperous and unified Indonesia is critical to U.S. security and economic foreign policy goals in Asia. Continued instability or the breakup of Indonesia would have a significant negative impact in Southeast Asia and among the South Pacific rim countries. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country on earth (210 million), spanning the distance between Seattle and the Bahamas; it is the third largest democracy and the largest Muslim country. Indonesia is a major emerging market partner for U.S. businesses – the U.S. provided 12 percent of Indonesia's total imports in 1999, second only to Japan -- and straddles sea lanes vital to all East Asia. Indonesia's vast natural resources place it first in the world in plant and marine biodiversity and second to the Amazon Basin in area of tropical forest.

Political uncertainty, a struggling economy, the escalation of conflict in Aceh and the Maluku, and, most recently, ethnic violence in Central Kalimantan, have dominated news from Indonesia over the past year. Behind the headlines, however, Indonesia is making significant progress in its transition to democracy. Despite the government's fragile position and some visible failures, important reforms are continuing in areas critical to economic recovery and the long-term consolidation of democracy. The most immediate tasks facing Indonesia continue to be economic revitalization and building transparent and accountable political, civil and economic institutions.

In support of Indonesia's transition to democracy, USAID assistance is producing tangible results. The USAID assistance program is striving for a stable and prosperous Indonesia with a functioning and dynamic free-market economy and a democratic society. Towards this goal, USAID activities are focused on sustaining and deepening democratic reforms, setting the foundations for rapid, sustainable, and equitable economic growth, strengthening newly-empowered local governments under decentralization, reinforcing the management of Indonesia's natural resources, improving the health of mothers and children, promoting better energy sector governance, and reducing the impact of conflicts and crises.

Political Profile: Challenges in moving to a fully democratic Indonesia remain formidable. Launched with great optimism and high expectations after free and fair elections in June 1999, Indonesia's democracy is struggling to gain a foothold. A grave leadership crisis holds back progress in establishing the legal framework and civil society institutions that form the cornerstones of an effective democracy. In February 2001, an oppositionist Parliament took the first steps towards impeaching President Wahid for his alleged involvement in financial scandals, sparking demonstrations both for and against Wahid. The government has been unable to marshal the political will to effect necessary political and economic reforms or address human rights abuses and corruption. Increasingly, the public lacks confidence in political institutions.

In spite of this, democratic principles and practices are emerging. Over 18,000 new parliamentarians have begun to sort through issues of budget planning and legislative drafting; new laws are being debated by both civil society and parliament on everything from oil and natural gas reform to telecommunications and broadcasting; the government has established independent commissions on competition, anti-corruption, and law; and debate is underway in parliament, among civil society organizations and the government over electoral and constitutional reforms.

Conflict and Crises: Dangerous and potentially contagious sectarian and political violence has displaced over one million people and threatens Indonesia's fragile social balance. Religious conflict in the Malukus, rising separatist sentiment and violence in Aceh and West Papua, and the recent ethnic violence in Central Kalimantan threaten to derail Indonesia's transition to democracy. The government response has been inadequate and the security forces, under threat, lack the tools, experience, incentives, and often the will to respond effectively to crises. The government's capacity to respond to natural disasters has been severely diminished. In 2000, Indonesia faced earthquakes in Central Sulawesi and South Sumatra, flooding in West Timor, landslides, and a serious malaria outbreak and volcanic eruptions in Central Java. Decentralization could increase the potential for conflict, particularly over control of natural resources in the outer provinces. A failure on the part of newly empowered governments to deliver adequate public services could result in a health-related crisis or social unrest.

Economic Profile: After a sharp decline in 1997, Indonesia has staged a modest economic recovery. The economy grew by 4.8 percent in 2000 -- driven by increased consumer spending, investment, and non-oil and gas exports -- but remains below pre-crisis levels. Economic policies and institutions are gradually being strengthened even as political will for reform stagnates. The legal and regulatory environment has improved with critical legislation on corporate governance, competition, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and consumer protection enacted in the past year. Increased lending to and licensing of SMEs is opening up access to economic opportunity.

These positive developments are overshadowed by the staggering challenges Indonesia must overcome to stabilize its economy and establish a more free, fair and competitive market. The plunging rupiah, declining stock market, drop in oil prices, a high benchmark interest rate, and accelerating inflation (over nine percent) indicate rising economic distress and a possible major budget crisis looming on the horizon. The economy is hobbled by pervasive corruption. Per capita income is less than \$600. A third of the population -- 80 million people -- live below or near the poverty line, unable to afford adequate food or healthcare. Tax revenues remain well below that of Indonesia's Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) neighbors. The deteriorating security situation poses significant risks to economic growth -- the recent shutdown of Exxon Mobil's operations in Aceh will cost the GOI \$100 million in revenue per month. Foreign investors are staying away.

The lack of progress on many key economic reforms has soured Indonesia's relationship with the international financial institutions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is

holding back a \$400 million disbursement under the Letter of Intent signed in October 2000, and the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have announced major program cuts. The breakdown in relations with the IMF and other donors threatens Indonesia's capacity to reduce its massive debt burden. Nearly \$3 billion in sovereign debt is due for rescheduling on April 1, 2001 with the Paris Club. Total external debt (public and private) is now estimated at over \$150 billion -- the equivalent of the entire GDP for 2000. The World Bank estimates that at current growth levels, it will take Indonesia ten years to reduce its debt burden to 25 percent of GDP. At best, it will be years before the economy recovers to its pre-crisis level and several more years before per capita income fully recovers. The prospect for such a full recovery remains uncertain.

Decentralization: On January 1, 2001, Indonesia devolved extensive authorities to local governments, changing from one of the most centralized to one of the most decentralized systems in the world. Decentralization is essential to maintaining Indonesia's unity by dramatically re-shaping political and fiscal relations across the archipelago. The pace and broad sweep of reform, however, is causing confusion among investors as well as among local and central government offices. Even as their new roles and responsibilities are being clarified, most local governments are vigorously assuming leadership, responding to and reflecting pent-up demand for local autonomy.

While significant work will be required to address policy issues, even greater challenges lie in building local institutions of good governance that are democratic, accountable, and manage services and resources effectively. Local capacity to manage services such as health and water delivery and resources is generally inadequate. Laws, regulations, and operating practices of local officials are rarely transparent or accountable. Local governments, seeking to raise revenue quickly, may be tempted to impose new arbitrary taxes or fees that could drive away potential investors and open the door to increased corruption. Over two million central government civil servants are being absorbed into local government structures. Finally, the previous decentralized system left local government with only a marginal role in service delivery and governance, so local civil society organizations and citizens themselves have little experience interacting effectively with their local administrations.

USAID Response

Indonesia, as Thomas Friedman wrote recently, is a "messy" state where, when the President pulls the lever to try to force change, the lever is likely to come off in his hand. Civil society organizations, the media, and the academic community will be the arbiters of permanent change, and, for a great portion of the USAID program, these are the chief counterparts. USAID focuses on helping Indonesia build a framework of rules, regulations, and public and private institutions that can sustain its fledgling democracy and economic recovery. The last six months have provided many opportunities to demonstrate the ways USAID can contribute to this framework, whether it is helping Indonesians think through electoral systems and constitutional reform or carry out a massive decentralization of authority. Who is in charge of a particular ministry or even

the country itself has mattered less than the strength and commitment of the organizations and individuals with whom USAID is working.

While not impervious to the uncertainty plaguing Indonesia's transition, USAID is having significant impact by maintaining programmatic and budgetary flexibility in responding to a dynamic environment. The strategy anticipated that during the transition delays in reforming government institutions would be balanced by the growing influence and efficacy of non-government institutions. Quickly evolving crises would be matched by equally sudden opportunities to advance reform. USAID's partners have kept their programs on track and continue to work closely with Indonesian counterparts. What is clear is that the fragility and turmoil that mark the current transition environment in Indonesia offer unique opportunities for impact.

Key Results in FY 2000

Democratic Reform

- Through the National Democratic Institute (NDI), USAID helped draft a code of ethics for the parliament that garnered strong support from parliamentary leaders, and provided comparative analyses to assist legislators in passing major constitutional changes, including human rights protections. Through the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), USAID helped parliament conduct "fit and proper" tests for prospective senior government officials. Televised nationally with USAID assistance, these public hearings offered Indonesians their first opportunity to see officials subject to such open scrutiny.
- USAID is working on critical electoral reform with the Electoral Reform Commission and is strengthening the organizational and outreach capabilities of political parties.
- Through Internews and IFES, USAID played a key role in the passage of a new broadcast law that introduces transparency to licensing procedures and lays the groundwork for reform of state-run television and radio.
- With USAID support, a local NGO networked 15,000 members on a secure e-mail system that disseminates articles on corruption, military abuses of power and human rights. The same NGO helped bring radio station Kantor Berita Radio 68H in Jakarta to financial self-sufficiency, allowing it to establish a country-wide network of 130 stations – increasing the flow of independent information to large areas of Indonesia.
- USAID, through IFES, helped establish Indonesia's first opinion polling organization, the Consortium for Public Opinion Polling, which includes representatives of NGOs and parliamentary staff. In August 2000, the results of its first nationwide poll on parliamentary reform, decentralization, and direct

election of the president were circulated among parliament members, analyzed in the media, and carried in public service announcements.

- USAID is helping reform a corrupt and lethargic legal system by supporting the establishment of a National Law Commission. USAID supported national conferences on law reform, at which leading specialists from law schools and research centers mapped out far-reaching justice sector reforms. The National Law Commission is now working to turn these action plans into reality.
- Through the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), USAID worked with Indonesian unions to shape the national Trade Union law enacted in July 2000. This was the first systematic lobbying campaign mounted by a mass civil society organization. ACILS' partner organizations have conducted civic education courses that inspired thousands of workers, mostly women, to form unions at 15 workplaces and advocate on both workplace and community issues.
- The USAID-supported Legal Aid Foundation is increasing Indonesians' understanding of women's rights and gender issues, providing women with legal aid and handling landmark court cases that can be used in advancing public advocacy for women's rights.

Economic Growth

- USAID helped Indonesia meet IMF asset recovery and corporate debt restructuring targets for 2000. USAID advisors on the Jakarta Initiative Task Force (JITF) helped restructure nearly \$10 billion in debt, well above its \$8 million target for 2000. USAID advisors working with the Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) facilitated over \$2 billion in asset sales.
- USAID advisors were substantially involved in seven major laws governing competition and anti-monopoly, corporate governance, consumer protection, decentralization, trade, and small and medium enterprise (SME). USAID helped draft regulations establishing an Anti-Corruption Commission, on registration of secured transactions, and a Good Corporate Governance Code.
- Through the Asia Foundation, USAID assists an active network of SME owners in 14 of Indonesia's provinces. This network has lobbied successfully for improved licensing procedures, raised awareness about competition policy, and brought attention to burdensome requirements affecting agricultural processing.
- USAID helped establish a network of 23 universities throughout the country to provide training, workshops and research activities. They are developing a cadre of local experts to help national and local government institutions better understand economic issues, especially in the context of decentralization.

Decentralization

- Working with the GOI Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy, USAID technical experts made significant contributions to the development of the basic laws and regulations governing fiscal and administrative decentralization.
- USAID was a major contributor to a water sector strategy to strengthen the organizational and financial management capabilities of water sector enterprises as they assume new and expanded responsibilities under decentralization.
- USAID helped establish three new independent associations of local governments, which will play an important role in the decentralization process, lobbying on behalf of local interests and serving as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices.
- With USAID Assistance, Nine Local Governments In East And West Java Produced New Participatory Medium-Term Development Plans In 2000. The GOI Subsequently Adopted This Planning Process As The Model For All Local Governments, Enabling Citizens To Participate Fully In Local Government Development Decision-Making. Nearly 100 Local Governments Have Requested USAID Assistance.
- USAID assistance under the previous special objective of Urban Environmental/Energy Management generated over 70 million person-days of paid labor, through activities such as community microenterprise lending and 26,000 community development projects that produced or repaired more than 40 kilometers of roads and footpaths, built 36 kilometers of drainage channels, and hundreds of sanitation and water facilities.

Health

- USAID's Service Delivery Expansion Support (SDES) project, completed in FY 2000, helped maintain high contraceptive prevalence in Indonesia during the economic and political crises through work in eleven provinces covering over 75 percent of the total population.
- Appropriate management of complications of pregnancy and childbirth has increased in areas served by midwives trained under USAID's maternal health program. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) has adopted USAID's clinical training approach for its national midwifery training programs. A key reference document on maternal care was adopted as the national standard.
- To combat the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, USAID support for increased condom use and the establishment of provincial HIV Commissions contributed to a significant decline in STI prevalence rates in selected sites. USAID will focus on improving HIV/AIDS surveillance.

- USAID helped the MOHSW set the health priorities and monitor the effects of the crisis on health services, and assisted the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in setting their strategy for 2000-2015, including how to more effectively address reproductive rights.
- USAID programs have increased vitamin A coverage from 65 percent in 1999 to 70 percent in 2000 in children age 12-59 months in program areas. Coverage increased from 41 percent to 61 percent among children age 6-11 months, a new target group. Ongoing programs to assist vulnerable populations most severely impacted by the economic crisis have provided micronutrient-fortified food to over 150,000 infants.
- USAID assistance met the health and nutrition needs of over 320,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Maluku, Aceh, West Timor, and Madurese refugees from Central Kalimantan.

Natural Resources Management

- Community resource mapping programs conducted by USAID partner organizations led to the adoption of community-managed zones in parks and national forests, and incorporation of the maps into local development plans in 30 areas. More than 30 communities have acquired tenure rights over traditional (*adat*) forests, providing an enforceable mechanism to protect community forests from illegal logging and combat the rapid pace of deforestation. Using the USAID model, the District Chief of West Kutai, East Kalimantan, declared 200 community forests containing approximately 400,000 hectares to be protected areas.
- In partnership with local communities, the Governor of West Papua has endorsed the creation of a new 465,000 hectare national park. The province adopted a process developed with USAID and other donor support on conservation priority setting. The process reflected the results of a multi-year biodiversity mapping activity and will guide planning for West Papua's future conservation and development activities.
- USAID's Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) supported efforts in Lampung, Sumatra to develop and implement a coastal zone management plan for the province. As a result, local communities planted 50,000 new trees to rehabilitate degraded mangrove areas and the water quality in Lampung Bay has shown measurable improvement.
- At the Bunaken National Marine Park in North Sulawesi, several years of USAID assistance have culminated in the first revenue-sharing arrangement for any of Indonesia's national parks and the establishment of a formal mechanism for local participation in park management.

- USAID helped The Friends of Kutai (Kalimantan) public-private partnership leverage over \$100,000 – three times the government allocation for park management -- from eight timber companies to support conservation management for East Kutai National Park.

Energy

- To raise public awareness about planned energy subsidy reductions, USAID helped the Government of Indonesia engage national and local parliaments, civil society, media and universities to clarify the reasons for lifting the subsidies and gather public input on ways of better targeting limited subsidies. This made it possible to raise electricity and fuel prices closer to market levels with little public discord.
- USAID helped draft new oil and gas legislation that was submitted to Parliament in October 2000. The legislation will increase competition in the sector resulting in lower prices, increased product quality and government revenues, and improved air quality.
- In partnership with an Indonesian NGO, USAID has been instrumental in convincing the state-owned oil company to commit to phasing out leaded gasoline in Jakarta by July 2001.
- USAID helped local governments, especially in the resource-rich regions, develop their energy profiles as the basis for determining their tax and royalty revenue share from their energy resources. Revenue sharing and regional energy pricing are key issues under decentralization and have the potential to be a source of dissent if not properly addressed.

Conflicts and Crisis

- In FY2000, USAID assistance helped hundreds of thousands of IDPs and tens of thousands affected by natural disasters, providing nearly 20,000 metric tons of food to 400,000 people. Over 500,000 Indonesians benefited from Food-for-Work programs in FY 2000, performing more than 10 million person-days of work. The provision of food to vulnerable groups in both urban and rural areas of Indonesia has allowed families to sustain themselves during a protracted period of political and economic uncertainty.
- USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is reducing tensions in conflict areas such as Aceh, the Malukus, Central Sulawesi, and West Papua. USAID supports peace negotiations in Aceh, through the efforts of the Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue. Following the first humanitarian pause in May 2000, USAID/OTI was one of the first donors to provide support, including a media campaign publicizing the terms of the agreement. In West Papua,

through local NGOs, USAID/OTI conducted workshops on the role and function of the media in conflict prevention and provided civic education using interactive radio and television dialogues.

- USAID/OTI supports programs through local NGOs to assist displaced populations. In the Malukus, USAID/OTI works with local religious activists to advance the process of dialogue and reconciliation. Media support in Central Sulawesi ensures that objective information about the religious conflict reaches the tens of thousands of IDPs in the region. In North Sulawesi, conflict resolution activities help defuse tensions surrounding the arrival of IDPs fleeing violence in Central Sulawesi. In West Timor, USAID/OTI worked with local religious leaders to encourage refugees from East Timor to return home.

SO Text for SO: **497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved**

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-008

Objective Name: Health of Women and Children Improved

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 20% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 35% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 25% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 15% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

Indonesia faces both a health crisis and a health care crisis. Progress in building a national health care system and improving health status has been undermined by several years of economic and political turmoil. Indonesia's decentralization program will place additional pressure on the health care system as local governments assume planning and budgetary authorities. An estimated 80 million people (nearly 40% of the total population) continue to live below or near the poverty line and cannot meet basic needs, including nutritious food and the costs of health care, medicines, and contraceptives. They must increasingly rely on the public sector for maternal and child health care, prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, family planning, and treatment of infectious diseases.

The health Social Safety Net program, which is scheduled to end this year, provides key primary health care services to those most adversely affected by the political and economic crisis. However, improvements in the health status of women and children have been marginal due to the lack of availability and use of quality primary health care services. Maternal mortality remains high in many areas because the skilled providers used by poor women have not been trained properly. Use of basic child health services is static leading to increased child morbidity and mortality. A lack of reliable contraceptive supply and appropriate counseling results in increased unintended pregnancies and higher birthrates. Policies affecting the price and availability of rice, the staple food of the poor, have resulted in micronutrient deficiencies and poor nutritional status of women and children. Shortages of diagnostics and drugs impede the ability to diagnose and treat infectious diseases.

Indonesia also faces a rapidly increasing threat from HIV/AIDS and a resurgence of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. The latest GOI report of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases shows a 54 percent increase over the past year. HIV rates among female sex workers in Merauke, West Papua are 25 percent, while among injecting drug users, 34 percent in Jakarta and 18 percent in Bali. The combination of risk factors currently present in these limited communities -- high-risk sexual behavior with multiple partners, high rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), low condom use and patterns of injecting drug use -- in a climate of unstable political, social and economic transition, can mark the beginning of a devastating and far-reaching epidemic. In neighboring countries, this same pattern of conditions grew into HIV prevalence rates that have spiraled out of control.

This strategic objective improves the health of women and children by strengthening local government commitment to reproductive and child health, improving health service systems, and empowering women, families and communities to take responsibility for improving health. Population and family planning activities are funded with Development Assistant Account (DA/POP) funds. All other activities are funded with Child Survival and Disease (CSD) Account funding pursuant to the Agency's operational guidelines on the use of CSD and HIV/AIDS funds. The Mission continues to use special CSD funding from the regional Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA) program to respond to health emergencies in conflict areas.

This objective was refined in FY 2000 as USAID shifted to a new transition strategy for 2000-2004. Activities under the previous crisis-oriented strategy assisting the urban poor, internally displaced persons, and monitoring the effects of the economic crisis on family planning and maternal/child health will continue. Intermediate results under the new health strategy reflect the implementation challenges of decentralization.

This strategic objective demonstrates impact by measuring increases in the national contraceptive prevalence rate and the proportion of births attended by trained personnel. This objective tracks three key intermediate results: 1) policy environment for reproductive and child health improved; 2) health service systems strengthened to

improve access, quality and sustainability; and 3) women, families and communities empowered to take responsibility for improving health.

Key Results:

Performance over the past year exceeded expectations in a difficult implementation environment. Indonesia's success in family planning over the past three decades has culminated in a contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of 57 percent (reported in the 1997 Demographic Health Survey, DHS), and remained stable during 1998 and 1999 according to statistics from BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordinating Board). These encouraging statistics counter concerns that family planning utilization might decline during the economic crisis. A final evaluation of USAID's Service Delivery Expansion Support Project, completed in FY 2000, concluded that the project contributed substantially to the GOI's ability to maintain contraceptive prevalence during the economic and political crises.

USAID's Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH) program contributes to maternal mortality reduction by training midwives. Over 90 percent of those trained are performing key skills in managing deliveries. Appropriate management of post-partum hemorrhage has significantly increased in areas where trained midwives are attending births. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) has adopted USAID's clinical training approach for its national midwifery training programs. A key reference document on maternal care was adopted as the national standard and disseminated throughout the country.

Vitamin A supplementation in selected areas has increased coverage from 65 percent in 1999 to 70 percent in 2000 in children age 12-59 months, saving an estimated 47,000 lives. Coverage increased from 41 percent to 61 percent among children age 6-11 months, a new target group. On-going programs to assist vulnerable populations most severely impacted by the economic crisis have provided micronutrient fortified food to over 150,000 infants.

In responding to health and nutrition needs in conflict zones such as the Maluku, Aceh, West Kalimantan, West Timor, and, most recently, Central Kalimantan, USAID has assisted over 320,000 internally displaced persons.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID activities are improving the quality of family planning services; introducing clinical principles of preventing and managing complications in pregnancy and childbirth in pre-service and in-service training of midwives and doctors; strengthening the provision of quality family planning and counseling services in selected districts; supporting U.S. private voluntary organizations, indigenous NGOs and private sector entities for primary health care programs at the community level; and improving service delivery and education to prevent the transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, specifically TB.

USAID support allows the government of Indonesia (GOI) and NGOs to play an active role in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data required by policy-makers to

determine resource allocations for health sector programs. Through the recently completed POLICY project, USAID assisted the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in defining the health sector agenda and monitoring the effects of the crisis on health service delivery and use. The POLICY project also assisted the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in developing its strategic vision for 2000-2015, including repositioning the national program to more effectively address the reproductive rights of women and couples. A follow-on program, “Sustaining Technical Achievements in Reproductive Health” (STARH), is helping BKKBN improve the policy environment, increase resources for family planning programs, and develop community participation in family planning decision-making.

Through Helen Keller International, USAID helped the GOI establish a Nutrition and Health Surveillance System (NHSS), to monitor crisis-related programs and the impact of other child health interventions, such as the Title II food assistance program and the vitamin A capsule distribution program. The NHSS will help local governments monitor health, family planning, nutrition and disease under decentralization and prioritize resources for health service delivery. Protection of the most vulnerable groups requires local decision-makers to identify the effects of household and government expenditures on nutritional intake, disease outbreaks, and use of the health care system.

During a time of transition and decentralization of health services, effective communication is needed at all levels to advocate for sustained improvements in the health of women and children. USAID helped establish a Health Coalition consisting of NGOs, local health boards and advocacy groups to develop a public information and media program in support of the GOI’s “Healthy Indonesia 2010” campaign. The campaign will help refocus the nation's health program from a highly centralized program focused on curative care to a decentralized one based on prevention.

USAID uses its limited resources to support intensive and innovative prevention interventions in those communities most affected by HIV and other STIs. Although male client condom use increased from 16% in 1999 to 22% in 2000, use by female sex workers have not improved as expected. After an increase from 37% to 48% between 1998 and 1999, use declined to 41% in 2000. An internal assessment of USAID’s HIV/AIDS Prevention Project, completed in FY 2000, showed that the program increased sales of condoms for disease protection, raised awareness that condom use prevents HIV transmission, helped establish Provincial HIV Commissions which led to improved planning, political support and budgetary resources for STI/HIV/AIDS activities, and contributed to a significant decline in STI prevalence rates in selected sites. A new HIV/AIDS program launched in late FY 2000 is continuing work on preventing STI/HIV/AIDS transmission among high-risk populations in 10 major cities, increasing access to and delivery of prevention services; strengthening surveillance systems; and expanding private sector and community participation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Additional support for emerging and re-emerging infectious disease programs will be required, particularly for TB and malaria. Indonesia has the third highest TB burden in

the world, with an estimated 500,000 new cases per year and 175,000 deaths per year. USAID used FY 2000 CSD/Infectious Disease funds to support the National Tuberculosis Program in Indonesia. Increased funding is essential to ensure that local governments are committed to TB control, logistics systems are established, and diagnostic services are strengthened at the national, provincial and district levels. GOI and USAID monitoring efforts will determine necessary program adjustments.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID works closely with a number of bilateral and multilateral donors active in the health sector. The Asia Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank have significant investments in the health Social Safety Net program and are initiating block grants to allow selected provinces to test new approaches to the decentralization of health services. Australia will support a Decentralization Unit in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) and continue its women's health program in eastern Indonesia. Canada is completing its donation of oral contraceptives. Japan will assist the GOI in maintaining essential blood bank and transfusion services in Sulawesi and provided support for medicine and disposable medical supplies. The Netherlands will donate \$4 million for control of TB. The United Nations Population Fund will initiate a new country program on Reproductive Health with a special focus on adolescents. The United Nations Children's Fund will launch a new country program with a focus on growth monitoring, salt iodization, and rights of women and children. The World Health Organization (WHO) will introduce a "Making Pregnancy Safer" initiative, and support planning for decentralized health systems and infectious diseases.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Helen Keller International; Johns Hopkins University; JHPIEGO Corporation; Save the Children; Program for Appropriate Technology in Health; Family Health International; Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association; World Vision; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Ministry of Women's Empowerment; the National Family Planning Coordinating Board; the Indonesia Midwives Association; and Indonesia Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: SO level 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: CPR is the number currently married women age 15-49 using contraceptive methods divided by total number of currently married women age 15-49.

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate remains stable

Source: Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey.

Data Collection Frequency: Every five years.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: STARH (JHU/CCP)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	57%
2001	N/A	NA
2002	57%	NA
2003	N/A	NA

F. Other

Comments: This indicator has been reported in 1995 thru 1998 R4 but was not reported in last year R4.

With the economic crisis in 1997 a decline in CPR was anticipated. This did not occur because Indonesians consider family planning as a high priority. With the crisis continuing, the program does not expect to see an increase in CPR, but strives to avoid a decline. An estimated 55 percent of women are using modern contraceptive methods.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: 8.2 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: Weighted proportion of children age 6-11 months old who reportedly received 100,000 IU dose of vitamin A during the most recent semi-annual campaign (February and August)

Unit of Measure: Weighted proportion. Intervention areas represent over 70% of population in 11 sites: 4 urban slum zones (Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang & Makassar), and 7 rural zones (West, Central and East Java, South Sulawesi, Lombok, West Sumatera & Lampung)

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Increased vitamin A capsule (VAC) coverage among children 6-11 months old

Source: GOI/HKI Nutritional and Health Surveillance System

Data Collection Frequency: Semi-annual.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Helen Keller International

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations: The weight proportion is calculated on basis of the population structure of 11 target sites: 4 urban slum zones (Jakarta, Surabaya Semarang, Makassar) and 7 rural zones (West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Lombok, West Sumatra and Lampung)

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	41%
2000	53%	61%
2001	64%	NA
2002	77%	NA
2003	N/A	NA

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4.

The Cooperative Agreement with HKI ends in September 2002.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: 8.3 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: The number of female commercial sex workers (FSWs) who report using a condom with their most recent client divided by number of commercial by the number of FSWs interviewed.

Unit of Measure: Percentage weighted aggregate average for all intervention sites

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Increased condom use in last commercial sex encounter

Source: Behavioral Surveillance Survey (special survey).

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Family Health International

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	37%
1999	60%	48%
2000	65%	41%*
2001 (B)	TBD	TBD**
2002	TBD	NA
2003	TBD	NA

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4. HAPP project intervention sites for 1998-2000: DKI Jakarta, Surabaya and Manado (project ended September 2000). Notes: * Condom use among FSWs was constant for the initial three years. In 1999 condom use increased but has fallen in the current year. This decrease has probably resulted from the impact of brothel closures, and community and political pressures. The condom use targets were very ambitious for these three intervention sites given the economic, political and social events that occurred during the implementation of HAPP. ** Beginning in 2001, the Indonesian STI/HIV/AIDS program called "ASA" expands its focus from three to ten intervention sites (DKI Jakarta, Surabaya, Manado, Medan, Pekanbaru, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Jayapura, and Ambon.). In the majority of new program sites there has been little focus on STI/HIV prevention programming. Thus the targets for 2001 and the coming years will reflect more realistic planned targets with wider geographic coverage. New baseline data will be available in August 2001.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: SO level 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: Attended birth: skilled provider (midwives or physician) present at stages II, III, IV of labor/delivery.

Unit of Measure: Number of births attended by a skilled provider divided by number of total births

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Proportion of births attended by a skilled provider

Source: a) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); b) Nutrition and Health Surveillance System (NHSS) and special survey.

Data Collection Frequency: a) Every five year and b) annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: MNH (JHPIEGO and Helen Keller International)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	31%
2001	32%	NA
2002	33%	NA
2003	34%	NA
2004	NA	NA

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4 but focusing on different program area. Last year focus was in South Kalimantan. Coming years focus is on Maternal Neonatal Health (MNH) Program areas in West Java.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: 8.2 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: Mean score among health centers surveyed on family planning quality index (QIQ) composite.

Unit of Measure: Scale of 1 to 10

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Improved quality of care in family planning program

Source: Quick Inventory of Quality (QIQ) survey.

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: STARH (JHU/CCP)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2001 (B)		TBD
2002	1.5 point increase over baseline	
2003	TBD	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator.

New activity under Bilateral Agreement. New indicator to measure improvement in quality of care for family planning program.

Performance Monitoring Plan

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Health of Women and Children Improved
Intermediate Result: 8.3 497-008

A. Description

Precise Definition: Birth plan included a composite of behaviors including women seeing a trained provider for antenatal care, delivery, post-partum and postnatal care.

Unit of Measure: Women with birth plan divided by women with a live birth in past year

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Increased proportion of pregnant women in program areas with a birth plan

Source: Special Population-based survey program areas in W. Java.

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: MNH (JHPIEGO and JHU/CCP)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations: Composite scale measure of selected items that comprise a birth plan

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2001 (B)		0
2002	41%	
2003	48%	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator for a new activity in the MNH program areas in W. Java.

SO Text for SO: **497-012 Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management**

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-012

Objective Name: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 60% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

While Indonesia ranks first in the world in abundance of plant and marine biodiversity and second to the Amazon Basin in area of tropical forests, these natural resources are under relentless pressure. Increased deforestation threatens a number of endangered species. Coral reef destruction affects over 30 million Indonesians who depend on the sea for their livelihood. In January 2001, Indonesia launched an ambitious decentralization effort devolving a sweeping set of authorities and functions to local governments. Natural resource management is a critical element of decentralization, with control of vast areas of wealth at stake.

This strategic objective strengthens local management of Indonesia's forests, protected areas, and coastal zones. More transparent, accountable, and inclusive local management will promote the sustainable use of natural resources, the maintenance of ecosystem functions, and the conservation of biological diversity. USAID plays a significant role in this sector, with a decade of experience in promoting government and community accountability and participation in natural resources management and strong relationships with official counterparts and NGOs.

Key Results:

Progress on stabilizing or improving targeted natural resources is exceeding expectations. The decentralization process has generated new threats to natural resource management as well as new opportunities. USAID is taking advantage of the greater access to local decision-makers afforded by decentralization to achieve results. This strategic objective demonstrates impact by measuring increases in land area (number of hectares) where improvements in management practices have stabilized or improved the condition of targeted natural resources. This objective tracks three key intermediate results: 1) roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for natural resource decision-making and management clarified; 2) capacity of local stakeholders to manage natural resources improved; and, 3) broader and more knowledgeable public demand for sustainable natural resources management formed.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) is helping Indonesian government agencies prepare a national coastal law, similar to the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act. In FY 2000, CRMP supported local efforts in Lampung, Sumatra to develop and implement a coastal zone management plan for the province. As a result, local communities planted 50,000 new trees to rehabilitate degraded mangrove areas and the water quality in Lampung Bay has shown measurable improvement. USAID efforts at the Blongko Marine Sanctuary in North Sulawesi have resulted in increased fish catches for Blongko villagers. The total number of fish species observed has increased from 20 to 69 from 1997 to 2000. In the resource-rich provinces of East Kalimantan and West Papua (Irian Jaya), USAID is working with local governments to slow the pace of deforestation and recognize the traditional resource management rights of local indigenous communities. The District Chief of West Kutai, East Kalimantan, declared 200 community forests approximately 400,000 hectares in size to be protected areas. In partnership with local communities, the Governor of West Papua has endorsed the creation of a new 465,000 hectare national park in the "Bird's Head" Peninsula.

USAID is helping national and local government administrators, NGOs and local communities understand the new "rules of the game" under decentralization. The new system has shifted responsibilities for key elements of natural resource policy, planning, implementation, and monitoring to the local level. USAID played a key role in drafting recently-passed decentralization legislation, including the national implementing regulations relating to forestry, coastal and protected area resources. To ensure adequate and transparent public consultation in forestry policy planning, USAID advisors used focus group discussions and other survey instruments. In Kutai, East Kalimantan, the

local legislature used these tools to engage the public in developing legislation regulating the management of mangrove areas. Continued assistance in this sector will focus on involving local communities in implementing the new rules and guidelines for decentralized natural resource management.

Community resource mapping programs conducted by USAID partner organizations have led to the adoption of community-managed zones in parks and national forests, and incorporation of the maps into local development plans in 30 areas. In Lore Lindu National Park in Central Sulawesi, a formal decree awarded both the Katu and Robo Behoa people the right to retain control over their traditional lands located within the park. They have already proven themselves to be more effective than the park rangers in keeping illegal loggers and poachers from operating there. In West Kalimantan, eight communities used USAID's community resource mapping assistance to prevent timber concessionaires from acquiring their traditional lands.

USAID promotes pluralistic and transparent natural resource decision-making and management by supporting site-specific management plans and agreements among local stakeholders. USAID training programs for natural resource users in the biology of resources, market analysis, and other areas help facilitate successful implementation of these agreements. The agreements reflect the increased willingness of government to work with non-governmental stakeholders (such as resource user groups, local communities, private sector companies, and traditional groups) on natural resources management and have generated models of successful partnership.

At the Bunaken National Marine Park in North Sulawesi, several years of USAID assistance have culminated in the first revenue-sharing arrangement for any of Indonesia's national parks and the establishment of a formal mechanism for local participation in park management. The national government, in cooperation with local communities, the governor and the legislature of North Sulawesi, has established a Management Advisory Board representing local communities living within the park's boundaries. The board has the right to charge entrance fees to the park, retaining 80% of the revenue for park operations, maintenance and community development projects, while the remaining 20% is shared equally among the municipal, district, provincial, and national governments. Managers from three other national marine parks have approached USAID for assistance in establishing management advisory boards.

The Friends of Kutai (Kalimantan) partnership demonstrates the effectiveness of private-sector support for national park management by leveraging financial and technical resources from eight timber companies to support conservation management for East Kutai National Park. These contributions total more than \$100,000 this year -- three times the government allocation for park management. In West Kalimantan, the Bukit Baka Bukit Raya Concessionaire national park partnership serves as a forum for park management to work with timber concession holders to ensure they do not encroach the park's boundaries. Park management has leveraged funds from the concessionaires' village development programs to support community buffer zone development initiatives.

Started in response to the 1997-98 fire and haze crisis in Southeast Asia, largely caused by uncontrolled forest fires in Indonesia, USAID finances a program implemented by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mines (OSM), for coal seam fire suppression, a major source of forest fires in Indonesia. In FY 2000, OSM trained 43 people at the national and local level, who in turn trained an additional 45 individuals. They have put out over 100 coal seam fires, mainly in the Sungai Wain National Forest Preserve, one of the few intact lowland primary rainforests remaining in East Kalimantan.

USAID recognizes that sound new environmental policies must incorporate input from local and national government, communities, business interests and other key players. Decentralizing authority for natural resource management and decision-making to local government is an important and necessary step in promoting the sustainable use of Indonesia's natural resources. Through FY 2003, USAID will work to strengthen non-governmental constituencies that can influence official policy and resource practices in the field. Shaping and amplifying the popular voice by engaging community, business, religious and academic groups, NGOs, and the media in the development of environmentally beneficial policies increases the likelihood that sensible, sustainable policies are formulated and enacted. Additionally, USAID will focus on expanding and replicating local successes in other communities, emphasizing the involvement of local communities in resource management decisions. USAID will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned from field sites to share successful resource management techniques that can inform policy formulation, implementation, and planning.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the uncertainty about Indonesia's future, USAID must maintain flexibility to adjust activities as conditions change. At the national level, changes in leadership at the Ministry of Forestry (three ministers in the past year) hinders progress, although the new minister may prove to be a strong partner for donors. At the local level, the ramifications of decentralization are not yet known. The program balance between national policy and local capacity building may warrant adjustment as the situation evolves.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID coordinates closely with other donors in the natural resource management area. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australia AID are replicating USAID's community-based approaches. Multilateral banks, bilateral donors, and international research centers work with USAID to support Indonesia's forestry conservation. Japan works with USAID on biodiversity conservation. Canada, Finland and Japan work with USAID in the formulation of forestry policy.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

World Wildlife Fund Indonesia, Conservation International Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy, Biodiversity Support Program, University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center, International Resources Group, and the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mines.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management
Intermediate Result: SO level 497-012

A. Description

Precise Definition: Best practices: Refers to a socially sustainable practice, process or pattern of resource use employed by stake-holders and managers at the field level that contributes to the condition of the targeted natural resource's stability or improvement.

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Total areas of USAID assisted sites where the condition of the targeted natural resources is stable or improving as a result of best practices being implemented

Source: Field reports/surveys.

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Relevant advisors and team leaders

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	562,189
1999	234,100	298,757
2000	270,800	564,707
2001	411,500	0
2002	737,000	0
2003	523,500	

F. Other

Comments: This indicator was reported in April 1998 R4, but not reported in last year's R4.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management
Intermediate Result: 12.1. 497-012

A. Description

Precise Definition: Site-specific management plans/agreements refers to any kind of document, e.g. An MOU, a map, etc. Which represents the end product of a process of consensus compromise between stakeholders and GOI and which serves as an indicator of increasing pluralism in management of the targeted resource.

Unit of Measure: Number of site-specific management plans and agreements

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholders that are GOI recognized and under implementation

Source: Government and advisor records.

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Relevant advisor and team leaders

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	12
1998	18	43
1999	53	78
2000	92	NA
2001	131	NA
2002	181	NA
2003	241	

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management
Intermediate Result: 12.1 497-012

A. Description

Precise Definition: The policy and enabling conditions index is a matrix of five non-sequential policy advances: policy demonstration/analysis completed, policy adopted, education activities, policy implemented, and document improvement.

Unit of Measure: Number of policy advances

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of policy advances along policy index

Source: Government and advisor records

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Relevant advisors and team leaders

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	28
1998	115	196
1999	254	493
2000	365	708
2001	447	na
2002	600	NA
2003	732	

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4.

Each NRM partner identifies the policy initiatives they expect to help advance before they begin work. For each policy initiative one point is awarded for each advance accomplished in the respective year.

SO Text for SO: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-007

Objective Name: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
30% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
50% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective supports key democratic institutions, such as parliament, media and civil society organizations, to bolster Indonesia's transition to democracy. Sustaining and deepening democratic change requires working with reformers both inside and outside government. Key government institutions, particularly the national and local legislatures, must become more responsive to citizens. In turn, the capacity of citizens to engage with government institutions must be enhanced. Building support and capacity for justice sector reform is also crucial to counter the "culture of impunity" enabling wrongdoers of many stripes to escape the consequences of their actions, a condition that further hinders both political and economic reforms.

Key Results:

Progress toward this objective is exceeding expectations. USAID remains flexible and responsive in a tumultuous, dynamic environment. President Wahid's government faces strong pressures from well-entrenched counter-reform groups, yet ordinary citizens and members of the newly-elected parliament retain high expectations for reform. While the USAID program focused primarily on technical assistance and support to civil society organizations and the media, it made notable progress in strengthening other formal institutions including parliament, political parties and local government. USAID coordinated with other donors to ensure programs were complementary.

The recently-empowered parliament continues to assert itself, scrutinizing executive branch actions. The parliament has been criticized, however, for becoming too preoccupied with bashing the government while neglecting its legislative function. During 2000, only eight pieces of new legislation were passed. Nevertheless, some important institutional developments were achieved with critical USAID support. Legislation on human rights courts was passed with assistance from USAID grantees. NDI supported the drafting of a code of ethics for the parliament which garnered strong support from parliamentary leaders, and provided detailed comparative analyses to assist legislators in passing major constitutional changes, including human rights protections. IFES helped Parliamentary Commission II develop and conduct "fit and proper" tests for prospective senior government officials. Such public hearings, televised nationally with USAID assistance, reverberated across Indonesia as it was the first time that Indonesians had seen officials subject to such open scrutiny.

Assistance in the provision of media services met expectations at the national level. NDI provided training to national political parties to develop communication strategies. An Indonesian NGO produced a documentary on human rights and reconciliation surrounding the story of a poet jailed under the Suharto regime. At the local level, achievements exceeded expectations. A local NGO has networked 15,000 members on a secure e-mail system that disseminates articles on corruption, military abuses of power and human rights. The same NGO has helped bring radio station Kantor Berita Radio 68H to financial self-sufficiency, forming the core of a network of 130 stations. This was a major breakthrough decentralizing the flow of independent information to large areas of Indonesia. Another USAID-supported private media group publishes "Jubi" that provides an independent and responsible view of conflicts in West Papua (Irian Jaya).

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's programs are meeting Agency objectives of providing timely support for PVO and civil society organization partners advocating reform and strengthening the capacity of key institutions. The USAID Democracy and Governance team works with other mission teams on legislative drafting and budgeting to achieve mission goals.

Long-term efforts under this strategic objective support national policy and legislative reform while simultaneously strengthening local organizational capacities to advocate and support these reforms. Intermediate results for making key national and local government institutions more responsive and increasing citizen participation in governance have been operationalized, while the design of the intermediate result for

supporting justice sector reform is undergoing fine tuning. Customer feedback in the form of public opinion polls will ensure that the management team is informed of progress and attains the necessary information to realign programs if necessary.

As the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) phases out, the DG Team will build upon OTI's success and its network of local partners. The DG team has expanded its direct support to media through a grant to Internews, a follow-on to earlier support provided by OTI. The DG team may also pick up some of OTI's civil-military activities. Legislative support activities, particularly at the local and provincial level, will be expanded over the next year. Achievement of all targets is predicated on the assumption that a reformist government remains in power, and that political will for democratic reform persists. By 2004, USAID expects that Indonesia's democratic transition will have entered a more stable phase, with sufficient momentum to make reversal unlikely.

USAID addresses gender issues, reflecting a concerted, program-wide effort to include gender, through a variety of training programs in NGO management, political leadership, journalism, and gender-based budgeting for national and local legislators.

If requested funding levels are not forthcoming, planned additional work with media and local parliaments will have to be cut back. Additional funding would permit more media and parliamentary initiatives and, should the GOI demonstrate the necessary political will, more intensive focus on reforming the judiciary.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the uncertainty regarding Indonesia's future, USAID must maintain flexibility to adjust activities in response to changing conditions. A change in government could have a major effect on program performance. Although there is great potential for progress in decentralization, backtracking by national leaders and delaying actions by central government bureaucrats can delay implementation.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID coordinates democratic strengthening activities with bilateral and multilateral donors, including the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Partnership for Governance, which provides a forum for donors and the GOI to collaborate in areas such as civil society development, corporate governance, and local government development, the World Bank, Australia, the European Union, Great Britain, and Canada.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Approximately 200 Indonesian civil society organizations; the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; the International Republican Institute; the International Foundation for Electoral Systems; Internews, Private Agencies Collaborating Together; Chemonics International; the Asia Foundation; the American Center for International Labor Solidarity; and State Department/Public Affairs.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: 13.2.1 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: "Effective" advocacy leads to discernible impact on policy by 1) influencing the parameters of decision-making (e.g. opening a process to participatory dialogue; or 2) influencing the final form of a policy or program; or 3) influencing implementation (e.g. helping to define regulations or methods of dissemination.)

Unit of Measure: (a) Number of effective advocacy campaigns in specified areas, initiated by targeted NGO

Disaggregated By: General

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of effective public advocacy campaigns by USAID-supported NGOs and coalitions (The number of times CSOs effectively engage on Women's issues will be broken out.)

Source: NGO records and semi-annual reports

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Grantees and Democracy and Governance Office

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	na	20
1995/96	30	87
1997/98	32	101
1999/00	35	219
2000/01	na	na
2001/02	na	na
2003 (T)	159	

F. Other

Comments: This indicator has been reported in 1995 thru 1998 R4 but was not reported in last year R4.

a) The fourteen NGOs reporting on this indicator exceeded their targets for the year 2000.

b) Four local NGOs conducted advocacy on behalf of women, all of these agencies exceeded their own targets for this year.

FY 2000 target exceeded: a) 625% and b) 420%

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: 13.2.1 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: "Effective" advocacy leads to discernible impact on policy by 1) influencing the parameters of decision-making (e.g. opening a process to participatory dialogue;) or 2) influencing the final form of a policy or program; or 3) influencing implementation (e.g. helping to define regulations or methods of dissemination.)

Unit of Measure: (b) Number of campaigns addressing women's issues.

Disaggregated By: Women Issues

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of effective public advocacy campaigns by USAID-supported NGOs and coalitions (The number of times CSOs effectively engage on Women's issues will be broken out.)

Source: NGO records and semi-annual reports

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Grantees, Democracy and Governance staff

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	na	1
1995/96	4	8
1997/98	5	21
1999/00	5	21
2000/01	0	0
2001/02	0	0
2003 (T)	23	

F. Other

Comments: This indicator has been reported in 1995 thru 1998 R4 but was not reported in last year R4. a) The fourteen NGOs reporting on this indicator exceeded their targets for the year 2000. b) Four local NGOs conducted advocacy on behalf of women, all of these agencies exceeded their own targets for this year. FY 2000 target exceeded: a) 625% and b) 420%.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: SO level 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: Annual poll to be performed in USAID's six focus provinces and two to three control provinces ("Net positive responses" to be recorded;" i.e. "strongly negative" and "negative" responses to be subtracted from "strongly positive" and "positive" responses.)

Unit of Measure: Percentage of citizens making positive responses

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Citizen's general satisfaction with performance of democratic institutions in Indonesia

Source: Annual poll

Data Collection Frequency: Polling performed annually.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Democracy and Governance Office, Intermediary Contractor or Grantee, Polling Group

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations: "Net positive responses" to be recorded;" i.e. "strongly negative" and "negative" responses to be subtracted from "strongly positive" and "positive" responses.

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2001 (B)	TBD	
2002	TBD	
2003	TBD	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator.

Data from focus provinces will be incorporated into a single national figure on a weighted basis corresponding to provincial population. The first survey will be conducted in the baseline year 2001, therefore data for this indicator is not yet available.

FY 2000: NA baseline to be conducted in June 2001

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: 13.1.1 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: At least three achievements will be listed annually, each will be described in 3-4 sentences.

Unit of Measure: Achievements are major reforms pursued by USAID funded PVOs and CSOs to strengthen democracy.

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Legislative achievements of the national legislature (MPR/DPR) that promise to strengthen Indonesian democracy

Source: Open news sources, Semi-Annual Reports, Policy Matrices, direct observation.

Data Collection Frequency: Ongoing, but evaluated once a year

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Democracy and Governance Office

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	3	8
2001	3	
2002	3	
2003	3	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator.

Through partners, DG is providing technical assistance, to parliamentary commissions on a broad range of issues, including: electoral reform, human rights, establishment of a new Election Commission, regional autonomy, and civil-military relations.

FY 2000: exceeded expectation 200%

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: 13.2.3 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: At least three examples from national level and three examples from local level "breakthroughs in information services or presentation formats that are innovative in the Indonesian context and provide a positive service to Indonesian democracy.

Unit of Measure: At least three (a) national level innovative uses of media

Disaggregated By: National level

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Breakthroughs in provision of media services to Indonesian citizens

Source: NGO records and Semi-Annual Reports

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Grantees, CSSP, DG Grant Managers

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	3	3
2001	3	
2002	3	
2003	3	

F. Other

Comments: This indicator is a development on milestone of last year indicator with specific breakthrough.

For the baseline year 2000, USAID funded NGOs met expectations for breakthrough uses of media at the national level.

FY 2000: a) met expectations 100%, b) met expectations 100%

Performance Monitoring Plan

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened
Intermediate Result: 13.2.3 497-007

A. Description

Precise Definition: At least three examples from national level and three examples from local level "breakthroughs in information services or presentation formats that are innovative in the Indonesian context and provide a positive service to Indonesian democracy.

Unit of Measure: At least three (b) local level innovative uses to media

Disaggregated By: Local Level

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Breakthroughs in provision of media services to Indonesian citizens..

Source: NGO records and Semi-Annual Reports.

Data Collection Frequency: Annual

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Grantees, CSSP, DG grant managers

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	3	3
2001	3	
2002	3	
2003	3	

F. Other

Comments: For the baseline year 2000, USAID funded NGOs met expectations for breakthrough uses of media at the national level.

FY 2000: a) met expectations 100%, b) met expectations 100%

SO Text for SO: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-010

Objective Name: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
10% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
60% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

On January 1, 2001, Indonesia formally devolved extensive authorities to local governments, changing from one of the most centralized to one of the most decentralized countries in the world. Decentralization is essential to maintaining Indonesia's unity by dramatically re-shaping political and fiscal relations across the archipelago. Many of the nearly 400 local governments in Indonesia are already demonstrating willingness to take on new leadership responsibilities, even as their new roles are being clarified.

While significant work must still be done to address policy issues, even greater challenges lie ahead in developing local government capacities to be effective and

participatory. Local capacity to manage services and resources is generally inadequate, placing basic services such as health and water delivery at risk. Laws, regulations, and operating practices of local officials are rarely transparent or accountable. Local governments may be tempted to impose new arbitrary taxes or fees to raise revenue, which could drive away potential investors and open the door to increased corruption. Over two million central government civil servants are being merged into local government structures. Local civil society organizations and citizens themselves have little experience interacting effectively with their local administrations.

This new strategic objective is part of USAID/Indonesia's country strategy to support Indonesia's transition to a free-market democracy. Decentralization will be a critical determinant of success. While this strategic objective is new, aspects of activities under the Increased Employment for Targeted Communities (IETC) and Urban Environmental/Energy Management (UEM) special objectives in previous USAID/Indonesia strategies form important elements of the current portfolio. Assistance will continue in the critical areas of fiscal and administrative decentralization policy. Assistance to local governments in medium-term participatory planning will be expanded, as will work with local water authorities. Significant new assistance has been put in place to build capacities of local governments in the areas of budgeting, financial management, and organizational structures, and to strengthen the new independent associations of local governments. New activities are designed to strengthen citizen participation in and effective management of local governments within a policy environment that enables successful decentralization. Stronger, more capable local governments, sustained by independent networks that foster innovation and improved practices, are critical to the development of local democracy, increased economic efficiency, and to improved delivery of all services.

Key Results:

This new strategic objective is meeting expectations. Indonesia's decentralization program commenced on schedule in January 2001 and local governments have moved quickly to assume leadership. USAID played a significant role in formulating the basic laws governing decentralization and has demonstrated initial success in working with key national ministries on clarifying new roles and responsibilities and with selected local governments on improving planning and management capacity.

To monitor progress toward achievement of this strategic objective, a new set of Intermediate Results has been created. This strategic objective demonstrates impact by measuring the number of local governments using participatory medium-term planning. Four intermediate results are critical to achieving this objective: 1) appropriate environment established to enable effective local government; 2) local government capacity strengthened to deliver effective services; 3) participation increased in local government decision-making; and 4) associations of local governments and officials established as advocates. As this is a new objective, data collected in 2000 will serve as a baseline. Progress on target achievement will be reported on in the FY 2004 R4.

Performance and Prospects:

All activities of the special objective under the previous strategy have been completed. Performance exceeded expectations. Assistance generated over 70 million person-days of paid labor, through activities such as community microenterprise lending and 26,000 community development projects that produced or repaired more than 40 km of roads and footpaths, built 36 km kilometers of drainage channels, and hundreds of sanitation and water facilities. In addition to generating employment, activities helped lay the groundwork for decentralization, especially in the areas of administrative and fiscal decentralization policy, creation of independent associations of local governments, and in local government planning. With USAID assistance, nine local governments in East and West Java produced new participatory medium-term development plans in 2000. The GOI subsequently adopted this planning process as the model for all local governments, enabling citizens to participate fully in local government development decision-making.

Under the new strategic objective, USAID is strengthening local governments in the context of decentralization by improving fiscal and administrative management skills and increasing citizen participation in local decision-making. USAID experts, working with the GOI Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy, made significant contributions to the development of basic laws and regulations for fiscal and administrative decentralization. USAID will continue to strengthen the policy and legal environment, with emphasis on clarifying and improving local authority over revenue and ensuring that new regulations are workable at the local level.

As the policy environment is further defined, USAID will focus on providing support directly to 12 local governments of varying size and complexity to develop participatory budget and financial management practices. An important element of this assistance will be helping local governments switch from centrally-driven investment decision-making to a performance-oriented budget process that associates funding with community priorities. Opening the budget and financial management process to public scrutiny is critical to addressing local corruption. USAID will help local governments absorb localized agencies of the central government into local government departments. A new program working with twenty local governments will ensure that water services improve.

Based on last year's successful participatory medium-term development planning activity, USAID has rapidly expanded this program to 30 local governments. The medium-term plan forms the "vision" of the community for all sectors of local government service responsibility and community input forms the basis for project selection, investment priorities, and citizen review of the plan. It informs the annual budget process in regard to development expenditure, provides a framework for donor funds and borrowing for specific projects, and produces institutional development plans to steer capacity-building activities into those sectors of greatest local priority.

USAID will continue to support three independent associations of local governments, representing cities, provinces, and "kabupaten," the equivalent of counties. Enhancing the management and advocacy capabilities of these associations enables them to more effectively lobby for better local government and deliver a broad range of capacity-building services to members. Associations also serve as sources of information and

expertise for local governments, sharing best practices, guidelines on budgeting and planning, model local by-laws, and analysis of local revenue opportunities. Effective associations are critical to sustaining decentralization and the development of participatory, democratic local governments. Another forum, USAID's Resource Cities program, is partnering twelve Indonesian local governments with twelve similar local governments in the U.S., including technical staff exchanges between cities.

The success of Indonesia's decentralization hinges on the capacity of local governments to implement their new responsibilities. USAID will work with supportive local governments with the aim of creating a critical mass that will give impetus to broad adoption of improved practices by all local governments. By FY 2003, USAID will have provided direct assistance to one-third of all local government units -- more than ninety have already requested USAID assistance. The dissemination of information, best practices, and sustained development of local government will rest on the viability of the new independent associations of local government.

A reduction in funding would force a scaling back of assistance to local governments, putting an unrealistically high burden on the new associations to develop and advocate the adoption of improved practices. Decentralization is a cross-cutting issue affecting other elements of the mission strategy including health, natural resource management, economic growth and democracy. Adequate resources to generate successful results in decentralization will positively impact efforts in these other mission priority areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the level of uncertainty regarding Indonesia's future, USAID must maintain flexibility to adjust assistance activities according to changing conditions. Increased demand by local governments for technical assistance, a decrease in the political will to decentralize, or changes in the security situation may warrant adjustments to the program. As other donor programs addressing decentralization get underway, plans may be adjusted to avoid duplication.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is a principal actor in the decentralization sector and coordinates closely with other donors, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), the UN Development Program, and bilateral donors such as Germany. USAID has recognized comparative advantages in the areas of local government finance, service delivery, urban management practices, association development, and local government investment planning. USAID assistance to local governments on investment planning will help leverage planned World Bank and ADB lending programs, which will link donor investment to the priorities established by local governments.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The principal contractor for fiscal and administrative decentralization and medium-term planning is the Research Triangle Institute. The Urban Institute manages the local government water services program. The principal contractor for budget and financial management and organizational restructuring assistance is the International City/County Management Association (ICMA).

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Decentralized and participatory local government
Intermediate Result: 14.1 497-010

A. Description

Precise Definition: Four distinct categories will be monitored to indicate progress at the policy level: administrative decentralization, fiscal decentralization, streamlined central government, and transparency in decentralization process. Along each category, five levels of progress have been determined which indicate stages of decentralization ranging from one (centralized) to five (decentralized). Five points are assigned to the accomplishment of each stage; incremental points may be awarded. The baseline value is 20; the goal is 100.

Unit of Measure: Policy Reform Index (Point score 1 to 100)

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Composite matrix value demonstrating progress made by GOI in creating a policy framework for local governments to be effective

Source: Provided by Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Information team in consultation with DLG team contractors, and counterparts

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: DLG staff (Jon Wegge)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)		20
2000		30
2001	40	
2002	50	
2003	60	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator. Matrix measures the extent of decentralization, both in policy and in practice.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Decentralized and participatory local government
Intermediate Result: 14.2 497-010

A. Description

Precise Definition: The number of local governments in targeted areas which have incorporated one or more of the following such practices: capital and operating budgets are separate and distinct, performance-based budgeting practices are utilized, zero-based budgeting is utilized, local fiscal policies are developed through the budget process, and cost-recovery is applied to all city services and investment.

Unit of Measure: Number of local governments

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of local governments using improved management tools and practices

Source: Provide by Core Management and Budget Skills Activity (ICMA); Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Information team.

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: DLG staff (Jessica McKenna)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)		0
2000	0	0
2001	12	
2002	24	
2003	36	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator.

Local government capacity to manage services and resources is limited in Indonesia, and innovation is rare. This indicator measures the extent to which newly-autonomous local governments are adopting improved management practices.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government
Intermediate Result: 14.4 497-010

A. Description

Precise Definition: The index value from ICMA's Municipal Association Viability Milestone Index model will be applied to each of the associations with which USAID is working. A numerical value will be assigned to each, based on an assessment completed by ICMA, and the average value of all associations will serve as the value for this indicator.

Unit of Measure: Association viability index

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Composite score of progress made by associations on demonstrating improved management services (based on ICMA's Municipal Association Viability Milestone Index model)

Source: Provide by Local Government Support and Partnership Program Activity (ICMA).

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: DLG staff (Jessica McKenna)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)		0
2000	0	0
2001	25	
2002	50	
2003	75	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator.

See comments at SO level indicator.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government
Intermediate Result: SO level 497-010

A. Description

Precise Definition: The number of local governments in which the process for developing and approving medium-term plans (2-8 years) include one or more of the following participatory aspects: budget is made available to public in written and/or electronic form; public hearings are conducted on planning and budgeting issues; city council includes citizen-at-large position; feedback is routinely provided to local officials by citizens on local matters; records of official meetings on city plan and budget are available to public.

Unit of Measure: Number of local governments

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of local governments using participatory medium-term planning

Source: Provided by the Performance-Oriented Regional Management (PERFORM) project (RTI); Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Information team; local government associations.

Data Collection Frequency: Annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: DLG staff (Elinor Bachrach)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)		0
2000		9
2001	21	
2002	39	
2003	50	

F. Other

Comments: This is the same indicator as last year. Indonesia has reversed its policy that planning and budgeting be centrally-controlled. This indicator measures the extent to which Indonesia's newly-autonomous local governments produce their own development plans and budgets through a process that engages meaningful citizen participation in setting goals and priorities.

SO Text for SO: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-011

Objective Name: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

40% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
10% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

After a sharp decline in 1997, Indonesia is staging a modest economic recovery. The economy grew by 4.8 percent in 2000 driven by increased consumer spending, investment (up 18 percent) and exports (up 27 percent), but remains below pre-crisis levels. Economic policies and institutions are gradually being strengthened even as political will for reform has stagnated. The legal and regulatory environment has improved with critical legislation on corporate governance, competition, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and consumer protection enacted in the past year. Increased

lending to and licensing of SMEs is opening up access to economic opportunity. But this growth is not sustainable unless a more free, fair and competitive market is established.

These short-term positive developments do not change the fact that Indonesia still has a staggering array of challenges to overcome in stabilizing its economy and establishing a more free, fair and competitive market. Indonesia is clearly at a crossroads and could descend into a second economic crisis. The plunging rupiah, declining stock market, drop in oil prices, high benchmark interest rate (14%), and accelerating inflation (over 9%) indicate rising economic distress and a possible major budget crisis looming on the horizon. Per capita income is below \$600. Tax revenues remain well below that of Indonesia's Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) neighbors. The deteriorating security situation poses significant risks to economic growth. The shutdown of Exxon Mobil's operations in Aceh costs the GOI \$100 million in revenue per month. Foreign investors are staying away and a third of the population (80 million) lives below or near the poverty line. Domestic credit in real terms is exceeding expectation, but is not increasing as much as desired reflecting continuing problems in bank restructuring and corporate debt.

Within this dynamic environment, USAID's strategic objective is setting the foundations for rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth in Indonesia. An array of USAID technical advisors in key ministries and economic institutions are helping create sound policy to stimulate recovery, liberalize the economy and generate lasting economic growth. Advisors are working on budget, fiscal, policy and other macroeconomic issues. Technical assistance is helping the government of Indonesia (GOI) with debt management, tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, domestic competition, monetary policy and taxation issues. Grants to U.S. universities and NGOs further microenterprise development, improve the legal and regulatory framework, and foster public participation in economic decision-making.

This strategic objective measures impact by increases in the annual value of Indonesia's non-oil and gas trade. Four intermediate results are critical to achieving this objective: 1) sound economic policy and institutions; 2) a conducive legal and regulatory framework; 3) open access to economic opportunity; and 4) knowledgeable public participation in economic decision-making.

Key Results:

At the strategic objective level, international trade is recovering with non oil and gas exports expanding by 23 percent (\$48 billion) after a two-year decline and non oil and gas imports up 36 percent (\$28 billion). USAID efforts towards the first intermediate result are meeting expectations as progress has been made in strengthening economic policies and institutions. Asset recovery and corporate debt restructuring met IMF targets for 2000 on revenues collected and amount of debt rescheduled. USAID helped the Jakarta Initiative Task Force (JITF) restructure \$9.3 billion in corporate debt, above its \$8 million target for 2000. USAID advisors working with the Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) facilitated the remittance of over \$2 billion to the Ministry of Finance. USAID advisers will continue to strengthen these two institutions both in technical expertise and in international standards on transparency.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID macroeconomic advisers have supported changes in the structure of interest rates to increase the effectiveness of monetary policy, increased understanding of underlying inflation trends and policies to control future inflation, helped move commercial banks to a market based in lending to SMEs, and improved tax policies. USAID supports the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the Ministry of Agriculture on developing a sustainable and development oriented food policy. The year 2000 saw the ratio of food expenditures on non-starchy staples to total food for the poorest one-third of the population, as reflected in household surveys. USAID provides analytical assistance to the Central Board of Statistics to improve the quality of data (economic indicators, labor market statistics, price indices) used in macroeconomic policy decision-making.

Toward the second intermediate result, a conducive legal and regulatory environment, USAID advisors have been substantially involved in seven major laws governing competition and anti-monopoly, corporate governance, consumer protection, decentralization, trade, and small and medium enterprise policies. USAID helped draft regulations establishing an Anti-Corruption Commission, registering of secured transactions, and establishing a Good Corporate Governance Code. In addition, USAID trained parliamentarians in legislative drafting and policy analysis. USAID will continue work on the implementation of these laws and regulations, including assistance to make regulatory commissions effective.

In support of the third intermediate result, USAID, working with Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), supports economic recovery and growth through microlending, particularly for low-income families throughout Indonesia. Over 2.6 million people have received loans to date. USAID, through the Asia Foundation (TAF) assists an active network of SME owners in fourteen of Indonesia's provinces. These groups have successfully advocated for improved licensing procedures, raised awareness about competition policy, and brought attention to burdensome requirements affecting agricultural processing.

To strengthen public participation in economic decision-making, the fourth intermediate result, USAID advisors work on policy reforms in partnership with national and local governments, parliaments, and universities through policy workshops, media campaigns, and policy dialogue sessions. Through the University of Maryland and the economic research institute of the University of Indonesia, USAID has established a network of 23 universities throughout the country to provide training, workshops and research activities. They are developing a cadre of local experts who can help national and local government institutions better understand critical economic issues, especially in the context of decentralization.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

External factors such as the economic slowdown in major trading partners such as Japan and the United States directly affect Indonesia's economic recovery and growth. A breakdown in Indonesia's relationships with the international financial institutions, deterioration in the domestic security situation, or a further decrease in political will for necessary economic reform may warrant adjustments to the program.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID works closely with other donors, primarily with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, in supporting macroeconomic stability, financial sector reform, and trade policy initiatives. While the International Financial Institutions have taken the lead in budget support, USAID's comparative advantage is in providing technical assistance and working with non-governmental organizations. USAID plays an essential role in identifying and shaping needed policy reforms, helping Indonesia fulfill policy commitments, fostering citizen participation in economic decision-making, and monitoring economic progress.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Barents Group is responsible for activities in the Ministry of Finance and for bank restructuring. The Nathan /Checchi consortium provides technical assistance to Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Bappenas. Major grantees include the Asia Foundation and the Universities of Maryland, San Francisco, Columbia, Georgetown, South Carolina, and Southern California.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: 15.1 497-011

A. Description

Precise Definition: Cumulative value of assets sold under IBRA

Unit of Measure: Trillion Rupiah

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Cumulative Assets sold under Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)

Source: Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)

Data Collection Frequency: Yearly

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Economic Growth staff (Quan Dinh and Lanna Lubis)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	N/A	13,1
2000	28	33,8
2001	51	
2002	81	
2003	100	
2004	110	N/A

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator. IBRA has successfully achieved the target set for the year 2000, the remittance of Rp 20.7 trillion to the Ministry of Finance. IBRA is responsible for selling bank assets and recovering the huge non-performing loans (NPLs) that resulted from the 1997 financial crisis.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: 15.2 497-011

A. Description

Precise Definition: Cumulative count of satisfactory, significant enactments, i.e. laws, regulations, decrees, rules passed or modified in selected areas and on which USAID and/or USAID partners were substantially involved.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Cumulative key enactments of laws, regulations, decrees, and rules

Source: Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG).

Data Collection Frequency: Yearly

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Economic Growth staff (Raya Soendjoto and M. Rum Ali)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		4
2000	10	11
2001	16	
2002	26	
2003	36	
2004	46	

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4. USAID advisors are substantially involved in drafting major laws and government regulations in selected areas (competition and anti-monopoly, corporate governance, consumer protection, decentralization, trade and SME policies).

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth
SO Level: SO level 497-011

A. Description

Precise Definition: Sum of US dollar value of Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports and imports

Unit of Measure: US \$ billion

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Annual US dollar value of Indonesia's non oil and gas International Trade

Source: Central Board of Statistics Indonesia

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Economic Growth staff (M. Rum Ali)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		59
2000	77	75
2001	80	
2002	85	
2003	92	
2004	100	

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4. The indicators for setting foundations for rapid, sustainable and equitable growth showed progress. Non-oil imports and exports increased both as a result of improved economy and improved policy and institutional environment. Non-oil and gas exports last year rose by 22.91 percent to \$ 47.78 billion, while non-oil and gas imports rose by 35.61 percent to \$ 27.56 billion. Although these increases were much larger than expected, the total fell just short of the target because a wrong base had been used in setting the target.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: 15.3 497-011

A. Description

Precise Definition: Number of outstanding loans by BRI village units at the end of the calendar year. Beginning in 2002, the number of outstanding loans will be disaggregated by gender.

Unit of Measure: Number (in thousands of borrowers)

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of outstanding loans by Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) village units

Source: Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI).

Data Collection Frequency: Monthly

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Economic Growth staff (Lanna Lubis and M. Rum Ali)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		2.520
2000	2.600	2.650
2001	2.650	
2002	2.725	
2003	2.800	
2004	2.875	

F. Other

Comments: This indicator are the same as last year, only this year focus on specific outstanding loans. Under the cooperative agreement, USAID and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) implement a program of facilitating economic recovery and growth through micro banking.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth
Intermediate Result: 15.4 497-011

A. Description

Precise Definition: "Substantial Policy Engagements" is defined as the number of the following: 1) policy workshops held with appropriate participants; 2) media campaigns; 3) policy dialogue session held with government or parliament on chosen policy issues.

Unit of Measure: Number

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Cumulative number of substantial policy engagements with government or parliament

Source: Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG).

Data Collection Frequency: Yearly

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Economic Growth staff (Raya Soendjoto and Johanna Gardjito)

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		389
2000	600	1279
2001	850	
2002	1100	
2003	1350	
2004	1650	

F. Other

Comments: Same indicator as last year R4.

SO Text for SO: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-013

Objective Name: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
40% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
20% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
20% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

The energy sector is critical to the Indonesian economy, generating nearly 30% of total Government of Indonesia (GOI) revenues and serving as a major source of foreign exchange. Massive and poorly-targeted GOI energy subsidies total \$4.5 billion annually and consume half of all energy revenues. They drain resources from the national budget at a time when funding for critical education, health and other social programs is already inadequate. Subsidies have the unintended effect of increasing fuel smuggling and make it harder for clean fuels to gain a foothold in the market. Poorly conceived energy policies have resulted in inefficient production and distribution by state-owned monopolies and wasteful energy consumption. Reform efforts are hampered by the

vested interests benefiting from the current structure and an overall lack of transparency. Despite these challenges, reform efforts have accelerated in the past two years and the GOI is focused on improving efficiency in the energy sector and attracting private sector investment.

This is a new strategic objective based on work done in the previous USAID/Indonesia strategy under the Urban Environmental and Energy Management strategic objective. The focus of this strategic objective is to strengthen governance of the energy sector through increased efficiency and transparency. By redefining the government's role to serve primarily as a regulator, reducing subsidies, and promoting private sector involvement, a reformed energy sector can contribute billions of dollars in tax revenue. A more efficient energy sector will also lead to rational pricing, increase access to energy services, and help reduce pressure on Indonesia's natural resource base. Protection of the environment goes hand-in-hand with energy sector reform, and this strategic objective supports measures to protect natural resources, reduce emissions and mitigate the negative impacts of energy development.

This objective demonstrates impact by measuring increases in energy sector contributions to GOI revenues and reductions in the growth of emissions (greenhouse gases, lead and other local pollutants). This objective tracks three key intermediate results: 1) energy sector reform implemented; 2) broader and more knowledgeable participation in energy sector reform; 3) environmentally-friendly investments in management of the energy sector increased.

Key Results:

Initial progress on energy sector reform under this new objective is exceeding expectations. The energy sector contribution to GOI revenues was \$500 million in 2000, well above the target of \$200 million. The low target reflected skepticism about GOI commitment to price increases for fuels. Encouragingly, however, the GOI has followed through on price hikes. Targets for FY 2002 and FY 2003 will be raised. Progress on reduced emission growth, the second strategic objective-level indicator, will be reported on in next year's R4.

USAID/Indonesia will measure success on the pace of policy reform under the first intermediate result using a revised version of the policy index from the CLEAN/Energy Results Framework which was developed under the previous strategic objective. Targets for FY 2002 and FY 2003 have been adjusted to measure incremental progress, as the legal and regulatory framework for energy will not be completed until 2004. Performance data for the second and third intermediate results will be reported in the next R4.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID advisors play a catalytic role in helping the GOI develop and implement key policy, legal and regulatory reforms. In 2000, the GOI reduced energy subsidies leading to a 20% hike in electricity prices and a 12% rise in fuel prices. Wary of public reaction to the price hikes (similar increases in 1998 led to street demonstrations), with USAID assistance, the GOI engaged national and local parliaments, civil society organizations,

media, and universities to clarify the reasons for lifting the subsidies and gather public input on ways of better targeting limited subsidies. USAID also supported this process by providing policy analysis for energy pricing and subsidy removal.

To reach market levels, however, prices must increase by 300% from their 1998 level. Additional increases will require greater public understanding of the impact on the economy. The GOI will have to demonstrate how it will protect the poor. NGOs are poised to help promote the message of subsidy reform to a broad audience. USAID will also continue to provide technical analysis on the macroeconomic and microeconomic impact of subsidy reductions on industries and households, including a study on the impact of pricing policy on women and vulnerable populations.

USAID is helping restructure the electricity sector to open it to private competition, increase efficiency, and reduce the demand for scarce public funds in the sector. Working directly with GOI officials responsible for implementing power sector reform, USAID advisors are helping revise draft electricity legislation and redesign regulatory structures. USAID has helped the state electricity monopoly (PLN) improve power plant efficiency as it prepares for sector restructuring.

USAID helped draft new oil and gas policy legislation that was submitted to Parliament in October 2000. The legislation is designed to increase competition and efficiency by reducing the role of the state-owned oil company in exploration and production. A more efficient oil and gas sector will result in lower prices, increased product quality and government revenues, and improve air quality. USAID will continue to work on developing implementing regulations for the oil and gas legislation.

In partnership with an Indonesian NGO, USAID has been instrumental in convincing the state-owned oil company to commit to phasing out leaded gasoline in Jakarta by July 2001. USAID is assisting the GOI to develop and implement a long-range fuel standards plan that will provide the basis for refinery upgrade decisions and the production of cleaner fuels.

New decentralization laws give local governments authority over the licensing of electricity businesses and management of non-oil and gas resources. Revenue sharing and regional energy pricing are two key issues under decentralization, and have the potential to be a source of significant dissent and social discord if not properly addressed. USAID has assisted regional universities and local governments, especially in resource-rich regions, in developing their energy profiles as the basis for determining their share of the revenue from their energy resources.

Through FY 2003, USAID will focus on building the policy and legal platform for energy sector reform, including clean fuels promotion, establishing and strengthening independent regulatory bodies, and the design and implementation of implementing rules and regulations. In a reduced funding scenario, USAID/Indonesia would focus resources on advancing electricity and oil and gas reform, and increasing public participation in the

decision-making process - at the expense of supporting environmentally-friendly investments in the energy sector.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

This objective is closely linked to the political will for energy sector reform in key parts of the GOI, and an increase or decrease in the government's commitment may warrant adjustments. The appointment in 2000 of a private sector-oriented reformist as the new head of the state oil and gas company bodes well for moving forward on the reform agenda.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the primary bilateral donor working on energy sector reform and our assistance helps leverage larger multi-lateral loans. USAID works closely with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank on energy sector reform. USAID assistance is leveraging a \$20 million ADB power sector restructuring loan, with USAID advisors playing project management and planning roles. The ADB and USAID worked together on drafting a new oil and gas law in 2000. Complementing USAID efforts, the World Bank has conducted comprehensive studies of the oil and gas sector, pricing policy, and provided assistance to the State electric company on financial and corporate restructuring. Along with USAID, Canada and the ADB are helping Indonesia develop an action plan for phasing out leaded gas and reducing overall transportation emissions.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Energy Policy Analysis Office (EAPO) and Oil and Gas Policy programs are implemented by Advanced Engineering Associates International (AEAI). The Institutional Strengthening for Electricity Sector Reform program is implemented by the Institute of International Education (IEE). The Power Plant Improvement program is implemented by Albany Research Labs, U.S. Department of Energy.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Energy sector governance strengthened
Intermediate Result: SO Level 497-013

A. Description

Precise Definition: The increase in dollars flowing to the GOI through subsidy reduction, taxes and fees and sale of government assets through privatization.

Unit of Measure: Hundreds of millions of US dollars

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Increase in net contribution to GOI from energy sector

Source: Government Report.(The State Budget (APBN), Bureau of Statistic Report)

Data Collection Frequency: Annually at the end of the fiscal year. Also, after each price increase, an estimate will be made.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Senior sustainable energy advisor, working with an implementing partner.

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	N/A	0
2000	200	500
2001	800	
2002	1300	
2003	1800	

F. Other

Comments: This is a new indicator. A computer model was used to predict dollar impact of a subsidy elimination strategy, for setting of targets. Additional taxes and fees collected (based on new laws or liberalization of the sector) and dollars flowing to the government from privatization through the sale of state-owned assets will also be calculated for determining actuals but were not included in the target. It is expected that the dollar impact of subsidy elimination will be the main contributor to achievement. The other impacts are smaller and will probably be later in the strategy. Data on dollar impact of subsidy elimination as well as taxes, fees and privatization dollars are all available from Government of Indonesia statistics. This statistic is a good measure of the impact of the intermediate result.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Energy sector governance strengthened
Intermediate Result: 16.1 497-013

A. Description

Precise Definition: Four categories of policy progress will be monitored: electricity reform, oil & gas reform, transportation reform and general policy/pricing reform.

Unit of Measure: Policy index (100 points)

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Number of advances along the policy development and enabling regulations index

Source: Knowledge of USAID staff and partners, interviews with the GOI counterparts and PLN staff and updates from other donors and partner NGOs.

Data Collection Frequency: Quarterly or semi-annually

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: Senior sustainable energy advisor, working with implementing partners

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	N/A	20
2000	35	32
2001	50	
2002	65	
2003	80	

F. Other

Comments: This is the same indicator as last year R4, but a new method was used to set targets and calculate achievement. A qualitative Matrix was constructed of all the major achievements contributing to energy policy reform, with five levels of achievement. Each level is valued at 20 points on a 100 point scale index, with the baseline as 20. Therefore, achievement of 32 points can be interpreted as achieving 32% of the reforms expected during the life of the SO. Areas covered include electricity reform, oil and gas reform, transportation (especially fuel-related issues) reform and general policy reform, including subsidy/pricing reform.

SO Text for SO: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced

Country/Organization: USAID Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-009

Objective Name: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
80% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Dangerous and potentially contagious sectarian and political violence has displaced over one million people and threatens Indonesia's fragile social balance. Religious conflict in the Malukus, rising separatist sentiment and violence in Aceh and West Papua, and, most recently, ethnic violence in Central Kalimantan threaten to derail Indonesia's transition to democracy. Decentralization could increase the potential for conflict, particularly over control of natural resources in the outer provinces. A failure on the part of newly-empowered governments to deliver adequate public services could result in a health-related crisis or social unrest. The government's capacity to respond to natural disasters has been severely diminished. In 2000, Indonesia faced earthquakes in Central Sulawesi

and South Sumatra, flooding in West Timor, landslides, and a serious malaria outbreak and volcanic eruptions in Central Java.

This new special objective was established as a flexible tool to alleviate existing and emerging conflicts and develop local capacity to mitigate the impact of future crises. USAID responds rapidly through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Food For Peace (FFP) office, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), and through close collaboration with other strategic objective teams in the mission.

The dynamic nature of conflict and crisis makes it difficult to develop precise performance indicators at the special objective level. As the environment shifts, adjustments will have to be made more frequently than in a conventional strategic objective. This special objective currently tracks three key intermediate results: (1) improved welfare of populations affected by natural and man-made disasters; (2) food security for vulnerable populations improved; (3) indigenous efforts and capacity to resolve conflict and promote reconciliation strengthened.

Key Results:

Work under this special objective has been highly collaborative and creative. A wide array of fund sources – food aid under P.L. 480 Title II, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA), and Development Assistance (DA) -- have been used to provide emergency food, conduct nutritional monitoring, improve health conditions, build capacity for peace and reconciliation, and ultimately, save lives.

In FY2000, USAID emergency assistance provided critical help to hundreds of thousands internally displaced persons and tens of thousands affected by natural disasters. USAID's NGO partners distributed nearly 20,000 metric tons of food to approximately 400,000 people. Over 500,000 Indonesians benefited from Food-for-Work programs in FY 2000, performing more than 10 million person-days of work. The infusion of food to vulnerable groups in both urban and rural areas of Indonesia has allowed families to sustain themselves during a protracted period of political and economic uncertainty.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives focuses heavily on conflict resolution efforts, especially in the "hot spot" areas of Aceh, Maluku, Central Sulawesi, and West Papua. OTI's activities have brought together representatives of various sides of conflicts to seek common ground and begin dialogues to end conflict in these regions.

Performance and Prospects:

FY 2000 was the final year of the Title II emergency food program initiated in 1997 under the mission's previous strategy. This program successfully addressed the critical needs of the poor by improving living conditions, easing social tensions, and mitigating the risk of political instability.

Humanitarian Relief: USAID/OFDA works with local and international NGOs to provide emergency food, shelter, and other necessities for victims of conflict and natural disaster across Indonesia. The improved welfare of populations affected by natural and

man-made disasters is measured by the number of beneficiaries reached during emergency operations and the quantity of emergency relief supplies (food and non-food) and services provided. The newly-placed OFDA Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator has greatly enhanced the mission's capacity to respond quickly and appropriately to critical needs.

Food Security: The impact of food assistance for vulnerable populations is measured by the amount of food delivered and the number of participants. USAID's international NGO partners have not only met expectations, but their performance established the framework and justification for a new three-year Transition Assistance Title II Program to continue food assistance for food insecure populations. The new program, initiated in January 2001 will provide nearly 30,000 metric tons of commodities in each of the next three years. Over 450,000 vulnerable people in urban areas (Jakarta, Surabaya, Makassar) and targeted under-served rural areas (West Timor, East Kalimantan) will benefit from food-for-work and special supplementary food programs. These programs are designed to provide temporary assistance until political stability returns and the economy recovers.

USAID will monitor the nutritional and socio-economic impact of the Title II TAP program through the government of Indonesia's Nutrition and Health Surveillance System (NHSS) – established with USAID assistance under our health strategic objective. This component clearly demonstrates the highly collaborative relationship that this special objective has forged across Mission offices.

Addressing Conflict: To date, the Indonesian government's response to the country's many conflicts has been inadequate. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has contributed significantly to reducing tensions in conflict areas, particularly in the restive provinces of Aceh, West Papua, Maluku, West Timor and areas of Sulawesi. USAID/OTI's short-term assistance utilizes local organizations to prevent, mitigate and resolve ongoing conflict.

Although violence has limited opportunities to work in Aceh, USAID supports peace negotiations between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), leveraging the efforts of the Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue. Following the first humanitarian pause, brokered in May 2000, USAID/OTI was one of the first donors to provide support, including a media campaign publicizing the terms of the agreement and helping the security and humanitarian assistance committees created under the agreement to get up and running. USAID has allocated funding for additional work through OTI on community stabilization should peace take hold.

In Papua (Irian Jaya), USAID/OTI focuses on resolution, prevention, and mitigation of conflict, as well as human rights and good governance. Through local NGOs, USAID/OTI conducted workshops on the role and function of the media in conflict prevention and provided civic education using interactive radio and television dialogues. Other activities helped improve the human rights investigative techniques of advocacy organizations around the province.

USAID/OTI supports a variety of programs through local NGOs to assist displaced populations in Maluku, Central and North Sulawesi, and West Timor. In Maluku, USAID/OTI works with the Joint Committee on Conflict Resolution, an ad-hoc group of Ambonese Christian and Muslim activists, on advancing the process of dialogue and reconciliation in Ambon. USAID/OTI media support in Central Sulawesi ensures that objective news and information about the religious conflict reaches the tens of thousands of IDPs in the region. In North Sulawesi, USAID/OTI conducts conflict resolution activities to defuse tensions surrounding the arrival of IDPs fleeing violence in Central Sulawesi. USAID/OTI will continue to support conflict resolution initiatives in Central and North Sulawesi involving peace activists, NGOs, media representatives, community leaders, and local government officials in a new “Communicating for Peace” training series.

In West Timor, the September 2000 killing of three UNCHR volunteers in Atambua led to the evacuation of international staff and cessation of USAID activities. Prior to this event, however, USAID/OTI worked with local religious leaders to encourage refugees from East Timor to return home. The campaign used leaflets, radio broadcasts from East Timor, and direct meetings with returnees who had already gone back. Training in conflict prevention for community members complemented these efforts. USAID/OTI conducted legislative strengthening programs to reduce the likelihood of conflict related to increased responsibility that comes with regional autonomy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Protracted political strife and a worsening economic situation may result in further deterioration of food security and warrant adjustment of current plans, which call for an end to Title II programs by December 2003. This scenario would have ramifications on the continuing presence of OTI and OFDA in Indonesia. Looking to the future, OTI maintains a flexible response to conflict zones around the country, but no significant changes are envisioned.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Food Program (WFP) has provided food assistance to urban safety-net programs and for IDPs and made commodities available to NGO partners whose distribution and programming costs are supported by USAID and AUSAID in the Malukus and Kalimantan. This highly collaborative relationship has fostered donor coordination, maximized resources and avoided duplication.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

World Vision International (WVI), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Mercy Corps International (MCI), Church World Service (CWS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), and Helen Keller International (HKI). Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) is the prime contractor for OTI.

Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced
Intermediate Result: 17.2 497-009

A. Description

Precise Definition: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor USG Title II commodities distribution to beneficiaries in targeted areas. Target areas include: East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Lampung, Central Java/ Yogyakarta, E Kalimantan, S. Sulawesi/ Makasar, Jakarta and Surabaya

Unit of Measure: Metric Ton

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: U.S.G. Title II commodities distributed to target beneficiaries

Source: CRS, CARE, CWS, WVI, MCI, ADRA

Data Collection Frequency: Monthly or quarterly.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: FFP Program

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	83,502	78,375
1999	55,620	50,471
2000	29,650	19,000 *
2001	28,985	0**

F. Other

Comments: This indicator is a combination of 2 indicators from last year R4 (rice and soy blends). * Out of the 29,650 MT, 9,640 MT is WVI Transitional Activity Program (TAP) commodities to be distributed in FY 2001. ** Commodities just arrived, report of distribution has not been received

Performance Monitoring Plan

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Strategic Objective: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced
Intermediate Result: 17.2 497-009

A. Description

Precise Definition: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor beneficiaries of FFW and all other supplemental feeding programs. The beneficiaries consist of FFW workers and their dependents and individual vulnerable children and mothers participating in the other supplemental feeding program.

Unit of Measure: Number of persons

Disaggregated By:

Management Utility:

B. Plan for Data Collection

Indicator: Beneficiaries receiving Title II commodities through FFW and other supplemental feeding programs

Source: CRS, CARE, CWS, WVI, MCI, ADRA.

Data Collection Frequency: Monthly or quarterly.

Est. Cost of Collection:

Responsible Organization: FFP program

C. Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data:

Review of Data:

Reporting of Data:

D. Data Quality Issues

Initial Data Qual/Assess:

Known Data Limitations:

Actions Addressing Limits:

E. Performance Data Table

Method of Calculations:

Key to Table:

Baselines && Target Notes:

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	1,000,000	1,083,062
1999	900,000	918,800
2000	403,000	383,699
2001	520,230	0*

F. Other

Comments: This indicator is a combination of 2 indicator from last year R4 (Food for Work and Supplemental Feeding Program). *Program implementation for TAP has not been started because the first shipment of commodities only arrived at the Cooperating Sponsor's warehouses in January 2001.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

The new strategy approved by USAID/Washington in July 2000 calls for a total of \$590 million in USG assistance over a period of five years to support Indonesia's transition to democracy. This funding level reflects the recommendations made in the January 2000 inter-agency assessment report ("Lief Report"). The strategy allocates \$390 million for the first three years (FY 2000 – FY 2002) and \$200 million in FY 2003 – FY 2004 for programs to be implemented by USAID, the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

USAID/Indonesia operates in a dynamic environment marked by political uncertainty, a struggling economy, and escalating separatist, religious and ethnic conflict. Nine months into the new transition strategy, USAID is generating tangible results, judiciously and flexibly responding to changing conditions in Indonesia and to targets of opportunity to advance the reform process. The mission moved quickly to implement the new strategy. All six strategic objectives and the conflict and crises special objective have launched new and expanded programs. Over 20 major procurements have been completed since the strategy approval date. New staff have been brought on board and are actively managing the expanded portfolio.

While programmatic performance is meeting or exceeding expectations, the mission's funding levels have fallen below those planned. With the expanded program called for in the approved strategy barely out of the starting gate, the reductions in anticipated funding for FY 2000 and FY 2001 have forced us to scale back ongoing activities and shelve new initiatives important to the medium-term success of the USG assistance program in Indonesia. The initial planning figures for FY 2002 indicate that the downward spiral will continue.

USAID/Indonesia has increased its FY 2003 resource request by \$20 million over the \$100 million level in the approved strategy, straight-lining the anticipated FY 2002 level. This adjustment essentially reallocates planned funding under the strategy from providing the bulk of funding in years one through three, to spreading out the total funding level over the five years of the strategy. The additional resources in FY 2003 will be used primarily to support activities under the democracy, economic growth, decentralization, and health strategic objectives, as well as the conflicts and crises special objective.

Through FY 2003, the mission anticipates a continuation of the current fluid implementation environment. Additional FY 2003 funding for democracy will be used to leverage reforms as they emerge in the justice sector and to expand work with regional parliaments. While Indonesia's macroeconomic indicators are positive, they mask the fact that longer-term growth requires comprehensive economic reforms. In FY 2003, the mission anticipates utilizing increased funding to assist Indonesia in enacting and implementing core economic reforms, strengthening economic institutions, and establishing a legal and regulatory framework that supports domestic growth and attracts foreign investment. Decentralization is a long-term process critical to the success of Indonesia's transition. As the lead donor in this sector, USAID assistance is playing an

important role in preparing local governments to assume their new roles and responsibilities. Increased funding in FY 2003 will allow the mission to expand its local government strengthening activities. Indonesia is facing a growing threat from HIV/AIDS, as described in the attached informational annex. The mission has increased funding in FY 2003 to expand its prevention and surveillance programs to combat HIV/AIDS. The current strategy does not allocate funding for activities under the conflicts and crises special objective in FY 2003. The mission foresees continued demand for USAID assistance in this sector and has increased the FY 2003 budget accordingly.

Pipeline Analysis: The mission and USAID/Washington held back a sizable proportion of FY 2000 program obligations until the new strategy was approved in the fourth quarter. This postponed a number of FY 2000 obligations and procurements – major procurements were made in six of the mission’s seven strategic objectives at the end of the fiscal year – pushing the start of implementation for several new programs into FY 2001.

The result was a temporary bulge in the mission’s pipeline. USAID/Indonesia's total pipeline on September 30, 2000 was \$127 million, excluding field support, which is an increase of more than \$16 million over the \$111 million pipeline of September 30, 1999. As the implementation pace of new activities launched at the end of FY 2000 accelerates, the pipeline will return to a level within the Agency’s forward funding guidelines.

USAID forecasts total expenditures of \$133 million in FY 2001, reducing the mission pipeline by an estimated \$20 million. By September 30, 2001, USAID/Indonesia anticipates a total pipeline of approximately \$107 million, well within the Agency guideline of 12 months for ongoing activities, and particularly well within the guideline of 18 months for new activities.

Work Force and OE:

Workforce

The R4 Work Force Tables prepared by USAID/Indonesia for FY 2001 through FY 2003 are the staffing projections for both the Indonesia and East Timor programs, except for employees based in Dili. Although a final decision has not yet been included upon the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) staffing (expatriate and local), at this time, the best projection is that OTI will remain at full complement level until its reduction in the summer of 2001. By the end of FY 2001, OTI staff will comprise four USPSC and six FSN employees. OTI/Washington offices will report these staff levels in the R4 submitted by BHR. Consequently, OTI staff are not included in USAID/Indonesia’s workforce tables for FY 2001-2003.

RUDO (DLG) reports its RUDO-funded staff separately to the Global Bureau. Christopher Milligan and Jessica McKenna (both USDHs) and two FSN staff are funded by RUDO OE funds are therefore not included in the work force tables submitted by USAID/Indonesia. However, for USPSCs and local staff split funded between mission

program funds and RUDO funds, the amount of the employee's salary that comes from Mission program funds is included in the USAID/Indonesia work force table.

OFDA/Washington is funding one USPSC and a local support staff during FY 2001. The mission coordinated with OFDA/Washington to avoid duplicate counting in the R4 tables. The two staff funded by OFDA are not included in the USAID/Indonesia work force tables for FY 2001-FY 2003.

OE

The final estimated dollar budget for USAID/Indonesia is \$5,000,800. This budget includes \$150,000 for added costs to USAID/Indonesia for managing and monitoring East Timor activities. It does not include any direct OE costs associated with the USAID presence in East Timor. A separate budget for these costs will be submitted as part of the new East Timor strategy document.

Salaries and USDH personnel costs are significantly higher than previous years due to the staffing level increases necessitated by increasing program levels. The Mission added 3 USDH, 2 USPSC and 11 FSNPSC positions in FY 2001, in addition to normal assignment rotations. Because of the expanding program and staff, the Mission is faced with higher than normal NXP procurement requirements for office and ADP equipment. The equipment line item also includes the second installment of the USAID contribution to the new Embassy telephone system (\$170,000). In addition, four of the Mission's vehicle fleet will be replaced in FY 2001, in accordance with age and mileage criteria.

Given the continued devaluation of the Indonesian Rupiah, and uncertainty of Government of Indonesia (GOI) Trust Fund (TF) contributions in the out years, it may be prudent to shift projected TF expenditures to the appropriated dollar authorization and carry over unused TF balances. This could reduce the Mission's dollar requirement in FY 2002 /3.

FY 2002: Increases are expected in most budget categories due to high inflationary pressures. Exchange rate gains as a result of local currency devaluation may offset some inflationary impact; however, probable FSN salary increases will likely neutralize what modest gains may be realized. As in the previous FY, four more vehicles in the mission's fleet will be replaced in accordance with age and mileage criteria. Procurement of ADP equipment is based on the expected requirement to up-grade computers for Phoenix compatibility, as well as for normal replacement and hardware/software upgrade requirements.

FY 2003: The significant increase over the previous year reflects higher personnel costs for USDH and contract personnel due to tour rotations as well as the standard contingency allowance for inflationary increases. NXP procurement projections are for the replacement of residential furniture and equipment in accordance with normal useful life expectancy criteria. The Mission will continue the ADP up-grade program to ensure Phoenix compatibility and state-of-the-art data processing capabilities.

East Timor impact on OE budget: The discrete OE requirements for the USAID presence and activities in East Timor are not a part of this R4 presentation. While the FY 2001 OE budget includes the costs associated with the Mission management responsibilities for East Timor in terms of supplementary personnel and support costs, it does not include any direct OE costs associated with USAID activities in East Timor.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	INDONESIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened.	1,980,000			1,980,000		
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved	0					
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced	0					
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government	7,782,000				7,782,000	
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	0					
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management	6,625,000		4,000,000			2,625,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened	3,823,000	3,823,000				
SO :	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	20,210,000	3,823,000	4,000,000	1,980,000	7,782,000	2,625,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	INDONESIA						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management	
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	0						
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved	0						
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced	0						
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government	8,786,000				8,786,000		
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	0						
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management	5,125,000		2,000,000			3,125,000	
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened	3,130,000	3,130,000					
SO :	0						
TOTAL PROGRAM	17,041,000	3,130,000	2,000,000	0	8,786,000	3,125,000	

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	0					
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved	0					
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced	0					
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government	0					
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	0					
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management	0					
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened	0					
SO :	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	INDONESIA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	0					
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved	0					
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced	0					
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government	9,500,000				9,500,000	
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth	0					
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management	12,000,000					12,000,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened	4,475,000			4,475,000		
SO :	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,975,000	0	0	4,475,000	9,500,000	12,000,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:		INDONESIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved									
CSD	19,580,000	13,000,000	186,000	1,894,000		4,000,000	500,000		
Other	0								
	19,580,000	13,000,000	186,000				500,000	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	19,580,000	13,000,000	186,000				500,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	19,580,000	13,000,000	186,000				500,000	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:		INDONESIA							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved									
CSD	21,000,000	12,000,000				7,000,000			2,000,000
Other	0								
	21,000,000	12,000,000	0				0	0	2,000,000
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	21,000,000	12,000,000	0				0	0	2,000,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	21,000,000	12,000,000	0				0	0	2,000,000

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepend, 497-013															
Bilateral	16,181,243	7,886,000						0	0				7,886,000	10,600,000	13,467,243
Field Spt		0												0	0
	16,181,243	7,886,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,886,000	10,600,000	13,467,243
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral	40,599,928	28,044,000				0	9,350,000	14,694,000	0	4,000,000				30,327,000	38,316,928
Field Spt	1,100,000	1,536,000				0	650,000	386,000	500,000					1,100,000	1,536,000
	41,699,928	29,580,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	15,080,000	500,000	4,000,000		0	0	31,427,000	39,852,928
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	4,882,961	5,000,000	3,500,000						0				1,500,000	5,017,000	4,865,961
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,882,961	5,000,000	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,500,000	5,017,000	4,865,961
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	11,506,136	9,496,000		1,700,000					0			5,282,000	2,514,000	10,374,000	10,628,136
Field Spt		0												0	0
	11,506,136	9,496,000	0	1,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,282,000	2,514,000	10,374,000	10,628,136
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	20,270,161	5,623,000		5,123,000					0				500,000	14,060,000	11,833,161
Field Spt		0												0	0
	20,270,161	5,623,000	0	5,123,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	500,000	14,060,000	11,833,161
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	8,646,786	8,300,000	2,175,000	2,125,000					0			4,000,000		9,046,000	7,900,786
Field Spt	4,100,000	2,200,000	0	1,075,000					0			1,125,000		4,100,000	2,200,000
	12,746,786	10,500,000	2,175,000	3,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,125,000	0	13,146,000	10,100,786
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral	5,139,430	4,000,000		177,000					0			3,823,000		3,639,000	5,500,430
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,139,430	4,000,000	0	177,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,823,000	0	3,639,000	5,500,430
SO :															
Bilateral		0							0						0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	107,226,645	68,349,000	5,675,000	9,125,000	0	0	9,350,000	14,694,000	0	4,000,000		13,105,000	12,400,000	83,063,000	92,512,645
Total Field Support	5,200,000	3,736,000	0	1,075,000	0	0	650,000	386,000	500,000	0		1,125,000	0	5,200,000	3,736,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	112,426,645	72,085,000	5,675,000	10,200,000	0	0	10,000,000	15,080,000	500,000	4,000,000		14,230,000	12,400,000	88,263,000	96,248,645

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	15,875,000
Democracy	12,400,000
HCD	0
PHN	29,580,000
Environment	14,230,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	52,505,000
CSD Program Total	19,580,000
TOTAL	72,085,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 013: Democratic Transition Strengthened, 497-013															
Bilateral	13,467,243	7,193,000						0					7,193,000	10,603,243	10,057,000
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	13,467,243	7,193,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,193,000	10,603,243	10,057,000
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral	38,316,928	30,280,000					10,000,000	15,080,000	600,000	4,600,000				38,027,928	30,569,000
Field Spt	1,536,000	0												1,536,000	0
	39,852,928	30,280,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	15,080,000	600,000	4,600,000		0	0	39,563,928	30,569,000
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	4,865,961	4,500,000	3,000,000										1,500,000	5,001,061	4,364,900
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,865,961	4,500,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,500,000	5,001,061	4,364,900
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	10,628,136	9,000,000		1,007,000								4,786,000	3,207,000	10,158,136	9,470,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,628,136	9,000,000	0	1,007,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,786,000	3,207,000	10,158,136	9,470,000
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	11,833,161	5,623,000		5,123,000									500,000	10,793,161	6,663,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	11,833,161	5,623,000	0	5,123,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	500,000	10,793,161	6,663,000
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	7,900,786	9,488,000	2,663,000	3,200,000								3,625,000		10,900,786	6,488,000
Field Spt	2,200,000	0												2,200,000	0
	10,100,786	9,488,000	2,663,000	3,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,625,000	0	13,100,786	6,488,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral	5,500,430	4,000,000		870,000								3,130,000		4,500,430	5,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,500,430	4,000,000	0	870,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,130,000	0	4,500,430	5,000,000
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	92,512,645	70,084,000	5,663,000	10,200,000	0	0	10,000,000	15,080,000	600,000	4,600,000		11,541,000	12,400,000	89,984,745	72,611,900
Total Field Support	3,736,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,736,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	96,248,645	70,084,000	5,663,000	10,200,000	0	0	10,000,000	15,080,000	600,000	4,600,000		11,541,000	12,400,000	93,720,745	72,611,900

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	15,863,000
Democracy	12,400,000
HCD	0
PHN	30,280,000
Environment	11,541,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	49,804,000
CSD Program Total	20,280,000
TOTAL	70,084,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 013: Democratic Transition Strengthened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepend, 497-013															
Bilateral	10,057,000	11,440,000		0				0					11,440,000	11,200,000	10,297,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,057,000	11,440,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,440,000	11,200,000	10,297,000
SO 008: Health of Women and Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral	30,569,000	29,000,000		0			8,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000				38,330,000	21,239,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	30,569,000	29,000,000	0	0	0	0	8,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000		0	0	38,330,000	21,239,000
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	4,364,900	5,000,000	5,000,000	0										5,203,900	4,161,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,364,900	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,203,900	4,161,000
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	9,470,000	9,500,000		0								9,500,000		10,200,000	8,770,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	9,470,000	9,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		9,500,000	0	10,200,000	8,770,000
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	6,663,000	6,696,000		6,696,000										9,211,000	4,148,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,663,000	6,696,000	0	6,696,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,211,000	4,148,000
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	6,488,000	10,500,000		0								10,500,000		11,200,000	5,788,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,488,000	10,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,500,000	0	11,200,000	5,788,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral	5,000,000	4,475,000		0								4,475,000		4,500,000	4,975,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,000,000	4,475,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,475,000	0	4,500,000	4,975,000
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	72,611,900	76,611,000	5,000,000	6,696,000	0	0	8,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000		24,475,000	11,440,000	89,844,900	59,378,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	72,611,900	76,611,000	5,000,000	6,696,000	0	0	8,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000		24,475,000	11,440,000	89,844,900	59,378,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	11,696,000
Democracy	11,440,000
HCD	0
PHN	29,000,000
Environment	24,475,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	55,611,000
CSD Program Total	21,000,000
TOTAL	76,611,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral	9,654,000	12,445,000						0				1,980,000	10,465,000	9,910,000	12,189,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	9,654,000	12,445,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,980,000	10,465,000	9,910,000	12,189,000
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	0	5,000,000											5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	0	2,500,000										2,500,000		1,000,000	1,500,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	1,000,000	1,500,000
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	10,048,707	12,500,000		12,500,000										9,029,000	13,519,707
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,048,707	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,029,000	13,519,707
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	0	1,500,000										1,500,000		500,000	1,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	500,000	1,000,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	19,702,707	33,945,000	0	12,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,980,000	15,465,000	22,439,000	31,208,707
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	19,702,707	33,945,000	0	12,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,980,000	15,465,000	22,439,000	31,208,707

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	12,500,000
Democracy	15,465,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	5,980,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	33,945,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	33,945,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 013: Democratic Transition Strengthened, 497-013															
Bilateral	12,189,000	18,500,000						0					18,500,000	14,600,000	16,089,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	12,189,000	18,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,500,000	14,600,000	16,089,000
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral	0	2,500,000					2,500,000							1,000,000	1,500,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,500,000
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	3,000,000	5,000,000	0										5,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	1,500,000	4,000,000										4,000,000		2,200,000	3,300,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	0	2,200,000	3,300,000
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	13,519,707	18,500,000		18,500,000										14,400,707	17,619,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	13,519,707	18,500,000	0	18,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,400,707	17,619,000
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	1,000,000	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,500,000	1,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,000,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	31,208,707	50,000,000	0	18,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	5,500,000	23,500,000	37,200,707	44,008,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	31,208,707	50,000,000	0	18,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	5,500,000	23,500,000	37,200,707	44,008,000

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,500,000
Democracy	23,500,000
HCD	0
PHN	2,500,000
Environment	5,500,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	50,000,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	50,000,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 013: Democratic Transition Strengthened, 497-013															
Bilateral	16,089,000	19,000,000						0					19,000,000	17,705,000	17,384,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	16,089,000	19,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,000,000	17,705,000	17,384,000
SO 008: Health for Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral	1,500,000	0												1,500,000	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	4,500,000	0												3,500,000	1,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500,000	1,000,000
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral	3,300,000	5,500,000										5,500,000		3,500,000	5,300,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,300,000	5,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500,000	0	3,500,000	5,300,000
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral	17,619,000	19,000,000		19,000,000										18,423,000	18,196,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	17,619,000	19,000,000	0	19,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,423,000	18,196,000
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral	1,000,000	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,500,000	1,000,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,000,000
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	44,008,000	45,000,000	0	19,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000	19,000,000	46,128,000	42,880,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	44,008,000	45,000,000	0	19,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000	19,000,000	46,128,000	42,880,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	19,000,000
Democracy	19,000,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	7,000,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	45,000,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	45,000,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts & Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	0	13,499,712										13,499,712		13,499,712	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	13,499,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,499,712	0	13,499,712	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	13,499,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13,499,712	0	13,499,712	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	13,499,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13,499,712	0	13,499,712	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	13,499,712
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	13,499,712
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	13,499,712

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	0	15,403,522										15,403,522		15,403,522	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	15,403,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,403,522	0	15,403,522	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	15,403,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15,403,522	0	15,403,522	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	15,403,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15,403,522	0	15,403,522	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	15,403,522
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	15,403,522
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	15,403,522

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: INDONESIA
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 013: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened, 497-013															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 008: Health of Women & Children Improved, 497-008															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 017: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced, 497-017															
Bilateral	0	13,068,072										13,068,072		13,068,072	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	13,068,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,068,072	0	13,068,072	0
SO 014: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government, 497-014															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 015: Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 497-015															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 012: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management, 497-012															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 016: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened, 497-016															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	13,068,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13,068,072	0	13,068,072	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	13,068,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		13,068,072	0	13,068,072	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	13,068,072
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	13,068,072
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	13,068,072

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Indonesia End of year On-Board	DG	HPN	C&C	DLG	ECG	NRM	ENERGY	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total	
FY 2001 Estimate	497-013	497-008	497-017	497-014	497-015	497-012	497-016	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	2	1	2	2	2		12	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	21
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			2	1		2	5	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1				3	1	7		5	4	1	1		11	18
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2	2			6	1	10	40	4		8	63	69
Subtotal	6	4	1	5	4	5	1	26	4	16	47	7	2	12	88	114
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	16	1						1	17
FSNs/TCNs	6	6	2	2	7	6	2	31	2	3	1				6	37
Subtotal	9	10	3	4	10	7	4	47	3	3	1	0	0	0	7	54
Total Direct Workforce	15	14	4	9	14	12	5	73	7	19	48	7	2	12	95	168
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2	3						5							0	5
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	17	4	9	14	12	5	78	7	19	48	7	2	12	95	173

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Indonesia End of year On-Board																
FY 2002 Target	DG 497-013	HPN 497-008	C&C 497-017	DLG 497-014	ECG 497-015	NRM 497-012	ENERGY 497-016	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	2	1	2	2	2		12	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	21
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			2	2		2	6	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1				3	1	7		5	4	1			10	17
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2	2			6	1	10	41	4	1	8	65	71
Subtotal	6	4	1	5	4	5	1	26	4	16	48	8	2	12	90	116
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	16	1						1	17
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	2	7	6	2	32	2	3					5	37
Subtotal	10	10	3	4	10	7	4	48	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	54
Total Direct Workforce	16	14	4	9	14	12	5	74	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	170
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2	3						5							0	5
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	17	4	9	14	12	5	79	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	175

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Indonesia End of year On-Board FY 2003 Target	DG 497-013	HPN 497-008	C&C 497-017	DLG 497-014	ECG 497-015	NRM 497-012	ENERGY 497-016	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	2	1	2	2	2		12	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	21
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			2	2		2	6	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1				3	1	7		5	4	1			10	17
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2	2			6	1	10	41	4	1	8	65	71
Subtotal	6	4	1	5	4	5	1	26	4	16	48	8	2	12	90	116
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	16	1						1	17
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	2	7	6	2	32	2	3					5	37
Subtotal	10	10	3	4	10	7	4	48	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	54
Total Direct Workforce	16	14	4	9	14	12	5	74	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	170
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2	3						5							0	5
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	17	4	9	14	12	5	79	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	175

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Indonesia End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	DG 497-013	HPN 497-008	C&C 497-017	DLG 497-014	ECG 497-015	NRM 497-012	ENERGY 497-016	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	2	1	2	2		2	12	3	1	1	1	1	2	9	21
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			2	2		2	6	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1					3	7		5	4	1			10	17
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2	2			6	1	10	41	4	1	8	65	71
Subtotal	6	4	1	5	4		5	26	4	16	48	8	2	12	90	116
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	16	1						1	17
FSNs/TCNs	7	6	2	2	7	6	2	32	2	3					5	37
Subtotal	10	10	3	4	10	7	4	48	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	54
Total Direct Workforce	16	14	4	9	14	12	5	74	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	170
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2	3						5							0	5
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WORKFORCE	18	17	4	9	14	12	5	79	7	19	48	8	2	12	96	175

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/Indonesia

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	2	2	2	2
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	0	0	0	0
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	3	3	3	3
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	4	4	4	4
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
Total	21	21	21	21

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
remaining IDIs: list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

Two RUDO USDH staff are included in this table prepared and submitted by USAID/Indonesia per instructions above and confirmed by Ms. Maribeth Zankowski.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia Org. No: 497 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total									
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	236.1		236.1	236.1		236.1	281.5		281.5	281.5		281.5
	Subtotal OC 11.1	236.1	0.0	236.1	236.1	0.0	236.1	281.5	0.0	281.5	281.5	0.0	281.5
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	8.1		8.1	8.5		8.5	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4
	Subtotal OC 11.5	8.1	0.0	8.1	8.5	0.0	8.5	9.4	0.0	9.4	9.4	0.0	9.4
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	412.3		412.3	505.6		505.6	522.8		522.8	522.8		522.8
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	237.0	403.4	640.4	377.7	387.9	765.6	344.5	485.1	829.6	344.5	485.1	829.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	649.3	403.4	1,052.7	883.3	387.9	1,271.2	867.3	485.1	1,352.4	867.3	485.1	1,352.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	276.2		276.2	282.1		282.1	364.9		364.9	364.9		364.9
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	6.0		6.0	2.0		2.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	22.7		22.7	31.8		31.8	31.8		31.8
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	34.4		34.4	33.0		33.0	36.7		36.7	36.7		36.7
12.1	US PSC Benefits	268.7		268.7	196.0		196.0	152.6		152.6	152.6		152.6
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	69.8		69.8	37.0		37.0	50.9		50.9	50.9		50.9
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	10.8	123.3	134.1		148.4	148.4	60.0	102.6	162.6	60.0	102.6	162.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	665.9	123.3	789.2	572.8	148.4	721.2	700.9	102.6	803.5	700.9	102.6	803.5
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 497		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	45.2		45.2	17.2		17.2	34.4		34.4	34.4		34.4
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	15.1		15.1	19.4		19.4	27.3		27.3	27.3		27.3
21.0	Home Leave Travel	71.1		71.1	25.9		25.9	115.9		115.9	115.9		115.9
21.0	R & R Travel	21.9		21.9	47.9		47.9	19.2		19.2	19.2		19.2
21.0	Education Travel	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5
21.0	Evacuation Travel	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0	8.6		8.6	8.6		8.6
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	131.1	45.5	176.6	137.7	52.3	190.0	164.8	25.2	190.0	164.8	25.2	190.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	49.7	3.5	53.2	50.8	4.0	54.8	40.4	4.6	45.0	40.4	4.6	45.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	17.0	13.0	30.0	17.5	13.9	31.4	25.0	7.0	32.0	25.0	7.0	32.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	562.1	62.0	624.1	527.4	70.2	597.6	621.1	36.8	657.9	621.1	36.8	657.9
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	143.8		143.8	74.4		74.4	110.1		110.1	110.1		110.1
22.0	Home Leave Freight	20.6		20.6	7.8		7.8	36.6		36.6	36.6		36.6
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0	34.2		34.2	34.2		34.2
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	15.0		15.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	181.2	0.0	181.2	109.0	0.0	109.0	205.9	0.0	205.9	205.9	0.0	205.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	98.5		98.5	98.5		98.5	98.5		98.5	98.5		98.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	686.0		686.0	722.6		722.6	725.2		725.2	725.2		725.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2	784.5	0.0	784.5	821.1	0.0	821.1	823.7	0.0	823.7	823.7	0.0	823.7
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	60.0		60.0	65.0		65.0	71.0		71.0	71.0		71.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	78.0		78.0	81.0		81.0	85.0		85.0	85.0		85.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	35.0		35.0	40.3		40.3	46.3		46.3	46.3		46.3
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	6.1		6.1	6.5		6.5	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	179.1	0.0	179.1	192.8	0.0	192.8	209.1	0.0	209.1	209.1	0.0	209.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 497		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		4.0	4.0		5.5	5.5		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.4		1.4	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0.8	0.8		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	137.7	21.5	159.2	132.5	7.0	139.5	130.0	10.5	140.5	130.0	10.5	140.5
25.2	Staff training contracts	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		184.1	26.3	210.4	179.2	13.5	192.7	176.7	18.5	195.2	176.7	18.5	195.2
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	375.4		375.4	391.0		391.0	430.0		430.0	430.0		430.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3		375.4	0.0	375.4	391.0	0.0	391.0	430.0	0.0	430.0	430.0	0.0	430.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	159.5		159.5	143.0		143.0	145.5		145.5	145.5		145.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	77.9		77.9	58.4		58.4	44.9		44.9	44.9		44.9
Subtotal OC 25.4		237.4	0.0	237.4	201.4	0.0	201.4	190.4	0.0	190.4	190.4	0.0	190.4
25.6	Medical Care	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Subtotal OC 25.6		20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	3.4		3.4	2.4		2.4	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20.5		20.5	20.9		20.9	18.7		18.7	18.7		18.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	5.0	15.0	20.0	13.0	10.0	23.0	19.4	7.0	26.4	19.4	7.0	26.4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.7		28.9	15.0	43.9	36.3	10.0	46.3	40.6	7.0	47.6	40.6	7.0	47.6

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia Org. No: 497 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total									
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	84.7		84.7	92.7		92.7	98.3		98.3	98.3		98.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	84.7	0.0	84.7	92.7	0.0	92.7	98.3	0.0	98.3	98.3	0.0	98.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	85.8		85.8	59.6		59.6	211.9		211.9	211.9		211.9
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	303.2		303.2	25.0		25.0	51.0		51.0	51.0		51.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	65.0		65.0	78.0		78.0	22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	300.0		300.0	250.0		250.0	225.0		225.0	225.0		225.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	804.0	0.0	804.0	462.6	0.0	462.6	555.4	0.0	555.4	555.4	0.0	555.4
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	55.0		55.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		5,055.8	630.0	5,685.8	4,734.2	630.0	5,364.2	5,230.3	650.0	5,880.3	5,230.3	650.0	5,880.3

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>2,220.0</u>		<u>2,272.5</u>		<u>2,361.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>9,000.0</u>	<u>9,000.0</u>	<u>9,000.0</u>	<u>9,000.0</u>	<u>9,000.0</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 69.8 59.7 82.7

Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	69.8	87.9	157.7	59.7	13.1	72.8	82.7	4.5	87.2
Withdrawals	17.9	5.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	56.7	62.4	53.0	53.0
Obligations	630.0	630.0	650.0	650.0
Deposits	635.7	620.6	670.4	670.4
Balance End of Year	62.4	53.0	73.4	73.4

Exchange Rate 9,000.0 9,000.0 9,000.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 497		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	56.8		56.8	45.7		45.7	54.6		54.6	54.6		54.6
	Subtotal OC 11.1	56.8	0.0	56.8	45.7	0.0	45.7	54.6	0.0	54.6	54.6	0.0	54.6
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	3.3		3.3			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	46.7		46.7	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	162.0	73.0	235.0	182.0	85.8	267.8	130.0	100.8	230.8	130.0	100.8	230.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	208.7	73.0	281.7	202.0	85.8	287.8	150.0	100.8	250.8	150.0	100.8	250.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0	30.4		30.4	30.4		30.4
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0	1.7		1.7	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0	2.1		2.1	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	8.1		8.1	7.9		7.9	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	55.7		55.7	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	14.0		14.0	8.1		8.1	10.3		10.3	10.3		10.3
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		26.2	26.2		29.8	29.8		33.6	33.6		33.6	33.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	77.8	26.2	104.0	29.8	29.8	59.6	63.2	33.6	96.8	63.2	33.6	96.8
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 497		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	15.0		15.0	20.0		20.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0	8.6		8.6	8.6		8.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	2.3		2.3			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	17.5		17.5	20.5		20.5	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	44.8	0.0	44.8	50.5	0.0	50.5	69.9	0.0	69.9	69.9	0.0	69.9
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0	35.7		35.7	35.7		35.7
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	35.7	35.7	0.0	35.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	39.6		39.6	39.6		39.6	39.6		39.6	39.6		39.6
	Subtotal OC 23.2	39.6	0.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	39.6

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia
Org. No: 497
OC

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	10.2		10.2	11.7		11.7	13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5
23.3 Residential Utilities	3.0		3.0	3.4		3.4	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	4.4		4.4	5.0		5.0	5.8		5.8	5.8		5.8
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	17.6	0.0	17.6	20.1	0.0	20.1	23.2	0.0	23.2	23.2	0.0	23.2
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	12.5		12.5	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	12.5	0.0	12.5	11.0	0.0	11.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Indonesia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 497		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
25.3	ICASS	45.7		45.7	50.3		50.3	55.3		55.3	55.3		55.3
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	45.7	0.0	45.7	50.3	0.0	50.3	55.3	0.0	55.3	55.3	0.0	55.3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	17.4		17.4	16.8		16.8	19.2		19.2	19.2		19.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.8		1.8	1.9		1.9	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 25.4	19.2	0.0	19.2	18.7	0.0	18.7	19.3	0.0	19.3	19.3	0.0	19.3
25.6	Medical Care	1.0			1.0			1.0			1.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.9	1.3	3.2	3.7		3.7	3.7		3.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	2.7	1.1	3.8	2.9	1.3	4.2	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	11.5		11.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0	6.7		6.7	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	2.8		2.8	1.8		1.8			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	8.0		8.0			0.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	10.8	0.0	10.8	8.5	0.0	8.5	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
				FY 2002		FY 2003			
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:			
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau						
POP	Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (TAACS)	High		G/PHN	200	G/PHN	300		
POP	Population Fellows Program (PLP)	High		G/PHN	200	G/PHN	200		
CS	JHU HCS Fellow	High		G/PHN	200	G/PHN	200		
CS	WHO Polio Eradication	High		G/PHN	300	G/PHN	200		
ID	TB (KNCF)	High		G/PHN	1,000	G/PHN			
ID	Malaria (WHO)	High		G/PHN	1,000	G/PHN			
ENV	Coastal Resources Management	High		G/ENV	2,200	G/ENV	2,200		
GRAND TOTAL.....					5,100		3,100		

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits
Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: <input type="text"/>		FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
OC	Object Class Code Title				
11.8	Special personal services payments				
	U.S. PSCs				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits				
	U.S. PSCs - Benefits				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits				
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Training Travel				
	Operational Travel				
	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				
	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				
	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				
	Assessment Travel				
	Impact Evaluation Travel				
	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				
	Recruitment Travel				
	Other Operational Travel				
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges				
	Commercial Time Sharing				
	Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges				
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction				
	Subscriptions & Publications				
	Other Printing and Reproduction				
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				
	Management & Professional Support Services				
	Engineering & Technical Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services				
	Non-Federal Audits				
	Grievances/Investigations				
	Manpower Contracts				
	Staff training contracts				
	Other Miscellaneous Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: <input type="text"/>		FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
OC	Object Class Code Title				
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact
I.E.E Statistic by Special Objective

Project	Start Date	Current PACD	Planned LOP Funds \$000	Environmental Action	Status
497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened					
497-007 Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened	10/01/99	09/30/03	116,900	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
385 – Strengthening Democratic Initiative (SDI)	06/01/95	09/30/2003	56,998	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
0016 – Promoting Democratic Institution Building	09/25/00	09/30/01	2,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
497-008 Health of Women and Children Improved					
393 – Protecting Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children (PHWC)	08/13/99	09/30/2003	83,150	Categorical exclusion	No further action required
498 – Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA)	06/01/99	06/01/2002	7,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
497-009 Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced					
392 – TAP Program Title II Food Aid	01/2001	12/2003	58,000	Categorical Exclusion	No further action required
497-010 Decentralized and Participatory Local Government					
365 – Municipal Finance	08/31/87	09/30/2003	43,915	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
373 – The Private Sector Participation in Urban Services (PURSE)	09/30/91	09/30/2003	15,000	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
0010.01-Urban Environmental and Energy Management Strengthening	08/31/88	09/30/2003	9,700	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
497-011 Foundations Set for Rapid, Sustainable & and Equitable Economic Growth					
357 – Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Project (ARSSP)	08/31/87	09/30/2002	122,011	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
498 – Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA)	06/01/99	06/01/2002	14,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
497-012 Decentralized & Strengthened Natural Resource Management					
362 – Natural Resources Management	07/27/90	09/30/2003	63,518	Categorical exclusion Negative Determination Env't'l review to be carried out for appropriate grants	No further action Environmental reviews being carried out as appropriate
384 – Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (IBF)	03/30/95	03/29/2005	19,000	Categorical exclusion	No further action is required
497-013 Energy Sector Governance Strengthened					
Energy Sector Governance	09/28/00	09/30/2004	20,000	Categorical Exclusion	No further action is required

Increased Participation in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC

FY 2000 Accomplishments: None

FY 2001 Initiatives: USAID will analyze the macroeconomic and environmental impacts of Indonesia's energy mix and energy pricing, including impacts on CO² and other global emissions. This analysis will help inform the MEMR policy-making process, so it can participate more effectively in the National Global Climate Change Committee (NGCCC).

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

FY 2000 Accomplishments: A "Cities for Climate Protection Campaign" was begun in 2000 with Global Bureau funding. The mission has been actively involved in connecting this NGO to potential partners and to those already working on urban air quality/climate change issues and will provide funding during FY 2001.

FY 2001: Will establish roundtables of business people, manufacturers, NGOs, and government to promote the transfer of energy technologies, including implementation projects.

Not yet funded: While USAID's first focus is on capacity-building for energy and transportation analysis, many efforts are needed to build capacity at the national and local levels on climate change policy in general, vulnerability, emission projections, and how to incorporate climate change into policy development.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management

A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities

FY 2000 Accomplishments:

Villages Join To Impose Village Regulations on Forestry Firms

In a West Kalimantan tropical broadleaf forest, approximately 43,000 hectares is now under effective adaptive management due to the USAID intervention to assist villagers to organize, map and impose rules on harvesting the natural resources. The area is mainly primary forest located in the headwaters of the biggest West Kalimantan river and functions as its watershed. It is also adjacent to Bentuang Kerimun National Park, which borders Malaysia and has the highest forest cover in all of West Kalimantan. Three villages Sungai Utik, Pulan and Sungai Tebelian overlap with boundaries of the park.

Agroforestry Resource Valuation

Resource valuation studies showed that the monetary value per hectare and per family of customary forest management and agricultural systems made communities better off than they would be if the land were converted to oil palm monoculture. Resource valuation studies of tourism and fishing around Bunaken National Park illustrated economic tradeoffs, highlighted environmental threats, and showed that foreign tourists are willing to pay up to \$100 to visit and preserve the marine resources. This fact contributed to formation of an inter-governmental management institution that charges tourists for access to the park and uses the revenues to patrol and manage park resources.

Oil Palm Economics

Economic analysis of forest conversion for oil palm showed that most of the value comes from the timber in the first year, not from the palm oil in later years. This result helped NGOs (Telapak, FWI, Latin) in advocating local land rights in favor of forest conversion and attacking government plans for further plantation expansion at the expense of natural forest and the communities who live there.

Green Taxes

Recommendations on "green tax" opportunities contributed to legal reforms that allow local governments to manage natural resources (NR) through incentives, control environmental problems, and raise revenues to support improved NR management. USAID's contractors analyzed opportunities to use "Green Taxes" as a policy and revenue instrument for local governments and presented the results to university, Ministry of Finance and World Bank officials. This analysis contributed to the revision of laws that allow local governments to use environmental taxes and user fees to regulate local NR issues and to raise revenues to support improved management. [Formerly, local governments had very limited taxation authority.]

Forest Sector Analysis

Analysis of government statistical bureau's Forestry Sector Data demonstrated over-capacity and identified approaches for down-sizing Indonesia's wood based industry, May 2000. Although recommendations for down-sizing priorities and steps against illegal logging (through large concession holders linked to pulp and paper mills) have not been implemented by GOI, this and other donor engagement in the forest sector has galvanized NGO coalitions, supported reform elements within the ministry (and GOI generally), and helped to avoid some even more disastrous policies (e.g., return to the "log export ban").

FY 2001 Initiatives: Similar types of activities will be implemented.

B. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

FY 2000 Accomplishments: Friends of Kutai is a partnership model that demonstrates the importance of private-sector support for National Park management. Friends of Kutai National Park (198,629 ha.) leverages financial and technical resources from its eight member coal mining companies in support of conservation management for East

Kutai National Park. The value of these contributions is more than Rp.1B (\$100,000) this year, three times the budget allocated by the government for park management.

FY 2001 Initiatives: Similar activities will be undertaken in 2001.

C. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

A. Energy Sector, Industrial, and Urban Activities (including audits)

FY 2000 Accomplishments: The single, greatest opportunity for efficiency gains in any power plant is usually in the unit's condenser. This component is responsible for taking the steam that has gone through the turbine and condensing it into water that is then pumped back to the drum, which in turn provides the water for the waterwalls inside the boiler. An investigation conducted jointly USAID partner (the Department of Energy) with power plant staff of the National Electric Utility revealed numerous opportunities for condenser performance improvement. The power plant has already initiated several activities recommended in the investigation report. PLN intends to transfer the methodology used to other power plants in Indonesia.

FY 2001 Plans: The power plant efficiency and productivity improvement program will expand its reach through training and capacity-building.

An FY 2001 Initiative Not yet Funded: An estimated \$250,000 would provide capacity-building support for NGOs to assist consumers and small businesses cope with energy price hikes expected in 2001, through energy efficiency. This would complement the efforts to raise awareness of price increases and to target subsidy programs on the poor.

B. Policy Advances

FY 2000 Accomplishments: USAID is providing assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to build its policy analysis capability. During 2000, the main policy areas addressed were electricity and oil and gas reform, fuel pricing and subsidy policies. Awareness campaigns regarding energy subsidy removals for decision-makers were held. Electricity prices were raised 20% in April 2000 and fuel prices were increased 12% in October 2000 as a first step in their efforts to reduce the energy subsidy. USAID provided short-term technical assistance to the Ministry of Energy and other government agencies involved in reducing emissions from transportation to analyze and recommend technical options for phasing lead out of gasoline. This is the first step towards use of catalytic converters and improved efficiency, which reduces CO2 emissions. Technical assistance was also provided to develop electricity and oil and gas laws for submission to

Parliament. These laws open up the sector for competition and potential outside investment, as well as promoting increased technical (and administrative) efficiency.

FY 2001 Initiatives: Policy analyses on energy subsidy removal and its impact on fuel substitution (especially shifting to cleaner fuels) will continue. Additional assistance will plan, design, and manage targeted subsidy programs. USAID will provide short-term technical assistance to the inter-ministerial air quality committee to ensure that policies or technologies that help local air pollution but hurt climate change are excluded from the plan. USAID will assist the GOI to implement reforms enabled by passage of the laws mentioned above, beginning with development of implementing regulations.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

FY 2000 Accomplishments: Two renewable energy projects were funded: a solar company participating in the World Bank Solar Home Project, and a tea plantation which plans to install micro-hydro in place of its current diesel-fueled power source. The solar company produces balance-of-system components for solar home systems in non-electrified villages as well as fluorescent lamps. A \$150,000 loan from a USAID grant to Winrock International supports this company. Combined with \$261,000 of his own money, the owner has doubled his annual sales from \$200,000 to \$1,200,000. The expanded production resulted in the financing of 35,000 additional systems and enabled approximately 175,000 people to gain access to electricity. A \$200,000 loan to a tea plantation to finance a 280 kw mini hydro plant [the plantation company invested \$300,000 of its own funds] is helping neighboring villages with credit schemes to enable them to build their own inexpensive and emission-free pico-hydro plants.

FY 2001 Initiatives: Through an NGO grant mini-hydro and biomass projects will be added to the power grid. The NGO will also survey sites for the installation of pico-hydro turbines and partially finance these village-based turbines. This follow-up effort to the FY 2000 tea plantation project will ensure renewable energy for 2,400 families. All demonstration projects will leverage private funds.

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

FY 2000 Accomplishments: None

FY 2001 Initiatives: New energy policy unit reporting to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) also has responsibility for climate change. USAID intends to assist integrate climate change into energy and policy through policy analysis assistance to the MEMR.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or	Indonesia
	Telephone number:	(6221) 3435-9000
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	Dana Kenney
	SO Team Name and number1:	Energy Sector Governance Strengthened (SO13)
	Name #2:	Anne Patterson
	SO Team Name and number2:	Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management (SO12)
	Name #3:	Jim Woodcock
	SO Team Name and number3:	Decentralized Local Governance (SO 3)
Contact	Address (1):	American Embassy Jakarta
	Address (2):	Unit 8135 USAID
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	Fpo AP 96520-8135
	Telephone number:	(6221) 3435-9307
	Fax number:	(6221) 3483-4518
	Email address:	Dkenney@usaid.gov
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas						
Legally binding emission reduction targets						

Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	“Policy measures” may include documentation demonstrating a legal,
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries’ emissions targets to improvements in
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
EX: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Other (describe)	1		Presentation and Speech preparation for the Director	13	
Other					

Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technic	1	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

USAID Activity Name	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b				
							Natural eco-systems	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Example: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
				2	5,000	A		3	400				
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Jalat Lintang, Embaloh Hulu, Kapuas Hulu (Sungai Utik, Ungak, Pulan, Sungai Silat Hulu, Kapuas Hulu (Selangkai, Riam Tapang, Bangan Baru) WKal	4		A		2	43,000	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Silat Hulu, Kapuas Hulu (Selangkai, Riam Tapang, Bangan Baru) WKal	4		A		2	22,768	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Bukang, Ketapang, West Kalimantan	4		A		2	1,362	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Riam Danau and Perendaman (Benatu, Air Dua, Perendaman)	4		A		2	26,384	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Kenyabur, Ketapang WKal	4		A		2	19,679	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	East Kalimantan	Tepulang, EKal	4		A		2	3,728	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

USAID Activity Name	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b				
							Natural ecosystems	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	East Kalimantan	Besiq/Bermai EKal	4		A		2	20,000	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	West Papua	Walesi area, Papua	1		A	649	4		1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	East Java	Meru-Betiri, EJava	4		A		4	2000	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Nain NSul	1		M		4	155	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Tiwoho NSul	1		M		4	494	1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
BSP-Kemala NRM	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi	Ntoli CSul	1		A	482	2		1	SO-3		Has met USAID-BSP established criteria for adaptive management as documented in BSP KEMALA Technical Report #9 (April-September 2000)
Participatory Management of Bunaken Nationla Park (zonaken, mapping and monitoring work)	Indonesia	N. Sulawesi	Manado	1		N		4	8900		SO-3		National park area is patrolled by NSWA and destructive fishing practices have been curtailed. A spatial plan is being observed and fees are being generated to help locals conserve the reef areas.
Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Bentenan - Tumbak	1		M	114	4		1,3	SO-3		
Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Blongko	1		M	6	4		1,3	SO-3		

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

USAID Activity Name	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b				
							Natural ecosystems	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Talise	1		M	11422	4		1,3	SO-3		
Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	Lampung	Lampung province including Desa Pematang Pasir	1,5		M	3183	4		1,2,3,4,5	SO-3		
Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	East Kalimantan	Balikpapan Bay	1		M	216266	4		1,2,4,5	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Strengthening Bunaken National Park Management	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Bunaken National Park	1		M,N (marine)	79,056			1,2,4,5	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Strengthening Tangkoko Duasudara Nature Reserve Management	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Tangkoko - Duasudara Nature Reserve	1		A	8,867	4		1,2,3,5	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Community Based NRM	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Kakorotan Islands, Sangihe Talaud	2		M,N (marine)	200	4	50	1, 2	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Community Based NRM	Indonesia	North Sulawesi (Now Gorontalo province)	Kwandang Bay, Gorontalo	2		M,N (marine)	250	4	50	1,2,3	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Tondano Watershed Management	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	6 villages in Tondano Watershed, Minahasa	2, 5		G	50	2	550	1,2	SO-3		
NRM/EPIQ Program: Protected Forest Conservation.	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Mount Sahendaruman, Sangihe Talaud.	1		A	1,000	4			SO-3		

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW													
Location				Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b	Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
							Natural ecosystems	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Total area (hectares):				0	Total area:	321,545	Total area:	149,120					
<p>Note: If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.</p>													

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventoring, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N,S	27	5	2	See Attachment A (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N,S	28	2	0	See Attachment B (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N,S	16	11	15	See Attachment C (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Improves integrated coastal management	N,S	14	10	5	See Attachment D (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	S	1	0	0	See Attachment E (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	S	0	0	1	See Attachment F (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N,S	18	7	4	See Attachment G (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Other (describe)	S	3	1	1	See Attachment H (WrkSheet: 2.3 Policy-Attachments)	SO-3	
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		107	36	28			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				171			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Attachment A: Policy Measure - Facilitates improved land use planning

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	National regulation sets standards for community maps incorporated into spatial plans (Latin/JKPP)	N		1	
2	Balikpapan Bay land use policy	S	1	1	
3	Four studies completed on environmental threats assesment and eco-anthropology in three areas: Tondano Watershed, Talawaan Watershed, and Tangkoko Nature Reserve. Also supported by 2 series of workshops on policy (decentralized nrm) and environmental economic instruments. Currently, District Government reconsider to revised their district level spatial plan in a more bottom up manner.	S	6	2	1
4	Analysis: Paper on "Green Taxes" as a policy & revenue instrument for local governments as input to Law 18 revisions, June 00	N	1		
5	Analysis: Developed paper on NR revenue sharing, estimation methods, and implementation issues, for Bappenas, Sept. 00	N	1		
6	Educ: Disseminated results of NR revenue sharing analysis with Bappenas and involved ministries, Sept 00	N	1		
7	Adopt: Law 18 revised to allow greater local government flexibility in revenue raising instruments, Sept. 00 (Jkta Post)	N		1	
8	Analysis: Report on Info Mgmt System for regional natural resources management, for Bappenas, Mar-Apr 00	N	1		
9	Educ: Disseminated report on Info Mgmt System for regional NRM to regional gov'ts through Bappenas, June 00	N	1		
10	Analysis: Discussion paper on decentralization coordination issues resulting from implementation of Law No. 22/99. Aug 00	N	1		
11	Educ: Presented decentralization & NRM issues paper at Cent. Sulawesi decentralization workshop/seminar. July 00	S	1		

12	Educ: Presented decentralization & NRM issues paper at Kaltim Bupati's conference, Aug 00	S	1		
13	Educ: Interactive training & policy analysis of RV issues in Cyclops, Irian Jaya, Sep 00	S	1		
14	Development Planning for Kutai Barat District	S	1		
15	Use of Economic Resource Valuation as a Planning Tool	S	1		
16	Work closely with key counterparts in government. Influence decisions in the planning process in favor of biodiversity conservation	S,N	1		
17	Review study, documents on Kalimantan's protected area system and related field studies to identify poorly represented ecosystem types and remaining unprotected natural ecosystems	S	1		
18	Review study and documents on Irian Jaya's protected area systems	S	1		
19	Review institutional and legal frameworks relevant to bioregional planning and other laws and regulations (Kalimantan)	S	1		
20	Review existing plans in Papua and Sorong District including the Repelita and plans of major private sectors	S	1		
21	Information sharing media for stakeholders	S,N	1		
22	Facilitate community participation in the planning of protected area management and buffer zone development. Provide small grants to NGOs for participatory mapping, land use planning and buffer zone development initiatives	S	1		
23	Facilitate community participation in protected area management planning and buffer zone development in proposed Jamursba Medi as a national park	S	1		
24	Increase opportunities for local stakeholders to participate in planning	S	1		1
Total			27	5	2

Attachment B: Policy Measure - Facilitates sustainable forest management

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Revisions of Forestry Law 1999 & Community Forests decree SK 677	N		1	
2	Revision of district regulations on management of peoples' forests, 14/1996 to provide recognition of CB in East Kalimantan	S	2		
3	Revision of local regulation in West Kutai on Village Governing System	S	2		
4	Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in CSulawesi	S	2		
5	Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in WSumatra-recognize Mentawai governance and NRM structures	S	2		
6	Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in Cyclops area, Papua	S	2		
7	Provincial or district legal policy framework for CBNRM in WKalimantan- Village govt system	S	2		
8	Develop plan and recommendations for implementing decentralized forest management	N	2		
9	Use surveys and focus group discussions as tool for policy consultation process	N	1	1	
10	Conduct economic analysis of wood-based industries as input for restructurization	N	2		
11	Workshop on natural resources (including forest) economic valuation and decentralized policy on environmental management. Also intensive awareness program in certain critical areas has made district government to enforce a kind of "zero growth logging" in Gorontalo.	S	2		
12	Analysis: Review of BPS Forestry Sector Data Analysis, with implications for restructuring wood based industry, May 00	N	1		

13	Educ: Disseminated results of BPS Forest Sector Analysis to Ministry, Donors, NGOs, related Ministries, Jun-Aug 00	N	1		
14	Analysis: Summarized implications of GOI "8 Point" commitment to CGI on forestry reforms, June-July 00	N	1		
15	Policy Brief: Issues Map for Forestry Industry Restructuring, delivered to Dep V Bappenas, Donors, Mar. 00	N	1		
16	Policy Brief: "Key Issues in Forestry Sector", delivered to Minister MOFEC & Dep V Bappenas, Feb. 00	N	1		
17	Policy Brief: "Forest Ministry needs greater strategic planning capability", delivered to Dep V Bappenas, Oct 99	N	1		
18	Policy Brief: "Scarce Forests Face Excess Supply of Sawmills", delivered to Dep V Bappenas, Nov 99	N	1		
19	Policy Brief: "Sustainable Forest Management vs. Forest Resource "Rent" Royalty or Tax", delivered to Dep V Bappenas, Dec 99	N	1		
20	Analysis: Contributed to summary results of 5 Part Workshop Series on Forestry Policy Issues thru "Formulating Team" Aug-Sep 00	N	1		
Total			28	2	0

Attachment C: Policy Measure - Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Declaration of community-managed zones in Lorentz protected area - Habema	S	1	1	2
2	Declaration of community-managed zones at Meru Betiri NP	S			2
3	Declaration of community-managed zones at Tangkoko protected area	S		1	2
4	Use of Debt for Nature Swaps to fund Protected Areas Management	N	1		
5	Apply Economic Resource Valuation to develop local government support for Protected Areas Management	S	1	1	1

6	Use of Partnerships to increase resources available for Protected Areas Management	N	1		1
7	Use of Participatory Mapping to develop local support for Protected Areas Management	N			1
8	Development of decentralized, participatory National Park management structures under UU 22/99	N	1	1	
9	Development of decentralized, participatory National Park financing under UU 25/99	N	1	1	
10	Strengthened collection and distribution of National Park user fees	S		1	
11	Use of social marketing techniques (surveys, market analysis, product testing) for awareness of Protected Areas Management	S	1	1	
12	Use of Community Conservation Agreements to develop local support for Protected Areas Management	S	1	1	1
13	A) Active multistakeholders council (Dewan Pengelolaan) for Bunaken National Park. B) Implementation of entrance fee in Bunaken National Park. C) Joint and participatory (GOI, private and local villagers) patrols in Bunaken National Park. == Initial steps are running for Tangkoko Duasudara Nature Reserve to build a strong base for a more decentralized and co-management which will be integrated into Bitung District spatial plan.	N	1	1	3
14	Recommend changes to the protected area system, and ways to maintain or improve the biodiversity value of important sites outside the system	S	1		
15	Identify key counterparts in government, and develop close relationship with them. Influence decisions at keypoints in planning process to support biodiversity conservation.	S,N	1		
16	Identify and facilitate innovative funding mechanism (Papua's biodiversity trust fund and protected area projects)	S,N	1		
17	Develop specific agreement for sustainable management of natural resources at a bioregional scale	S	1		

18	Develop community agreement on proposed Jamursba Medi National Park	S	1		
19	Biogeional Planning in Papua	S	1	1	1
20	Use of trust funds to fiance long-term Protected Areas Management	S	1	1	1
Total			16	11	15

Attachment D: Policy Measure - Improves integrated coastal management

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Imple-mentation and Enforcement
1	National regulations expanding local government authority to manage coastal zone that ensure community participation	N		1	
2	Policy input on Marine Minerals Exploration	N	1		
3	Ministry of Marine Exploration Development Policy	N	1		
4	Balikpapan Bay Pollution Policy	S	1		
5	Balikpapan Bay Mangrove Policy	S	1	1	
6	National Marine Boundaries Mapping	N	1	1	
7	Ecotourism Policy	N	1	1	
8	National Coastal Laws and Program	N	1	1	
9	Lampung Coastal Strategy	N	1	1	1
10	Policy input on Marine GIS	N	1		
11	Bentenan Tumbak Management Plan	S	1	1	1
12	Talise Management Plan	S	1	1	1
13	Blongko Management Plan	S	1	1	1
14	Local By-law for Management of Mangrove Areas in Kutai District	S	1		
15	Establishment of Forum Togeian in Togeian Islands as mean to build consensus among multi stakeholder	S	1	1	1
Total			14	10	5

Attachment E: Policy Measure - Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Field based activities (participatory village mapping and planning) and supported by policy and economic valuation training for village leaders has motivated more villages to conserve forest and improve their agricultural practices.	S	1		
Total			1	0	0

Attachment F: Policy Measure - Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Regional regulation facilitating community-based production of medicinal plants, EJava	S			1
Total			0	0	1

Attachment G: Policy Measure - Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Incorporation of community-based maps into sub-district Silat Hulu (Kapuas Hulu)	S			1
2	Incorporation of community-based maps into sub-district Embalo Hulu	S		1	2
3	Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan Kemtuk, WPapua	S		1	
4	Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan Wamena Kota, Wpapua	S		1	
5	Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan Hubi Kosy, Wpapua	S	2	1	

6	Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan Deponsero Utama, Wpapua	S		1	1
7	Incorporation of community-based maps into spatial plan Wori, Nsulawesi	S	2		
8	Community (participatory village mapping has been adopted and recognized by local government as a reliable tool to improve land and resource tenure.	S	1	1	
9	Educ: Used National Conference on NR to present issues related to CBNRM and land use policy, May 00	N	1		
10	Educ: Disseminated results/proceedings to participants, stakeholders, and district government officials, July 00	N	1		
11	Analysis: Study of Resource Values in Kaltim Agroforestry land use advocacy case, with NGO partner SHK, June 00	S	1		
12	Educ: Disseminated results of RV Agroforestry SHK Kaltim Case for NGO representatives, June, Sep 00	S	1	1	
13	Analysis: Study of Oil Palm investment from socio-env-econ perspective with comparison to alt land uses, June 00	S	1		
14	Educ: Disseminated Oil Palm valuation study for NGOs in Jakarta, for GOI in Kaltim, for press in Jakarta, July-Sep 00	S	1		
15	Analysis: Developed review of econ issues and int'l comparisons of CBNRM experience, Feb - Sep 00	N	1		
16	Educ: Disseminated results of CBNRM paper in Kaltim, Feb 00, in Jakarta, Sep 00	S	1		
17	Analysis: Report on Needs assessment for CBNRM inventory/database of experience, June 00	N	1		
18	Educ: Presented Community Forestry Legal Issues paper at international conference in Illinois, USA, June 00	N	1		
19	Analysis: Developed paper on CBNRM & Adat legal & rights issues in reform era. FKKM net and newsletter. Apr-May 00	N	1		
20	Local By-law for Community Forests in Kutai District	S	1		
21	Role of Community Mapping in Spatial Planning	S	1		
Total				7	4

Attachment H: Policy Measure - Other [Facilitates improved regional/local planning]

No	Policy Name	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement
1	Decentralization: Government implementation regulation (PP25/2000) for Law 22/1999	S	1		
2	Decentralization: Revision of Local Revenue Laws and Government Implementation Regulations for Law 25/1999	S	1		
3	Use of Public Consultation Mechanisms in Formulation of Government Policy (e.g. Provincial Propeda)	S	1	1	1
Total			3	1	1

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	83	See Attachment I (WrkSheet: Tb2.5a Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Private Institutions	23	See Attachment J (WrkSheet: Tb2.5a Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Research / Educational Institutions	20	See Attachment K (WrkSheet: Tb2.5a Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Public Institutions	57	See Attachment L (WrkSheet: Tb2.5a Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	183			

Attachment I: Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues - Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues

No	Name of Institution
1	Kelola
2	Bikal
3	Paradesea
4	WWF Bioregion Sahul Irian Jaya
5	WWF Bioregion Sahul-Site Merauke
6	WWF Bioregion Sahul-Site Wamena
7	WWF Bioregion Sahul-Site Manokwari
8	WWF Bioregion Sahul-Site Nabire
9	Jumping
10	Wasur Lestari Fondation
11	YALI-Irian Jaya
12	LORIES
13	Rio Tinto Fondation
14	The Orangutan Survival Fondation
15	BML Fondation
16	WWF Betung Kerihun National Park
17	Padi Indonesia Fondation
18	TIFA Papua
19	YWL Fondation Merauke
20	CI Papua Programe
21	YPLHC Fondation/DIKBUD Papua
22	YPMD Fondation Abepura
23	CI Jakarta
24	Latin
25	Telapak Indonesia
26	WALHI (Indonesian Environmental Forum) Jakarta
27	WALHI (Indonesian Environmental Forum) Manado
28	Wetlands International
29	WWF Indonesia-Jakarta
30	AMA East Kalimantan
31	AMAN Aceh
32	AMAN Jambi
33	SPBT Banggai-Center Sulawesi
34	Women Voice (Swara Parangpuan) Manado
35	Women's Friend (Sahabat Perempuan) Manado
36	Kelola Fondation Manado
37	Petaupan Katoan Forum Manado
38	KSM Arakan-Manado
39	KSM Tiwoho-manado
40	KSM Alung Benua-Manado
41	KSM Manado Tua-Manado
42	KSM Nain-Manado
43	KSM Leleko-Manado
44	KSM Pinangunian-Manado
45	Solidaritas Perjuangan Perempuan Indonesia
46	RMI
47	Kapal Perempuan Jakarta
48	Bening
49	Lembaga Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Tambang dan Lingkungan
50	East Kalimantan Human Rights Committee
51	Leksip
52	Biosfer dan Manusia
53	Himpunan Perempuan Produktif

54	Komite Pemantauan Keadilan
55	LPMA Banjarmasin
56	Dian Tama Fondation Pontianak
57	YLBK-PIK Fondation West Kalimantan
58	Pengembangan Seni Budaya Fondation, East Kalimantan
59	Wanatani Lestari, Samarinda
60	East Kalimantan SHK
61	Bumi, Samarinda
62	Indonesian Environmental Forum, East Kalimantan
63	Yayasan Kelola
64	Yayasan Sampiri
65	Yayasan LP2S
66	Yayasan Suara Nurani
67	KSM Rap-rap
68	Kendage Ruata
69	FPK Sulut
70	YBCA
71	FKKM [(training offered to multiple orgs through network/forum) Training of Trainers of Institutional Development Framework (IDF) to FKKM members in Samarinda (February 2000)]
72	Aliansi Pemantau Kebijakan Sumberdaya Alam (APKSA)
73	Yayasan Bina Kelola Lingkungan (Bikal)
74	LORIES
75	VSO

Attachment J: Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues - Private Institutions

No	Name of Institution
1	N. Sulawesi Watersport Association (NSWA) 13 private companies
2	Friends of Kutai (8 private companies)
3	PT. Inhutani I Balikpapan
4	Djajanti Group
5	HIKKINDO
6	ISTECC
7	MKI
8	PT. Kiani Wirudha
9	PT. Wirakarya Sakti-Jakarta
10	PT. Wirakarya Sakti-Jambi
11	PT. Inhutani I Jakarta
12	PT. Inhutani II Jakarta
13	PT. Inhutani III Jakarta
14	PT. Inhutani IV Jakarta
15	Perum Perhutani
16	PT. Surya Hutani Jaya
17	PT. Indocomindo
18	PT. Porodisa
19	PT. Kaltim Prima Coal
20	PT. Pupuk Kaltim
21	PT. Badak NGL
22	PERTAMINA
23	NSWA

Attachment K: Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues - Research / Educational Institutions

No	Name of Institution
1	Ministry of Forestry
2	Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies - Institut Pertanian Bogor

3	University of Mulawarman, PPKW
4	University of Cendrawasih
5	LPPMA Irian Jaya
6	Wanariset Samboja
7	MOFEC-TROPENBOS Kalimantan
8	University of Mulawarman, Mapflofa-Forestry Department
9	Bogor Institute of Agriculture-PKSPL
10	Research Center Kapet Sasamba
11	Univ. Amsterdam/Tropenbos
12	Trop Biodiversity
13	University of Indonesia-P3AE
14	Persaki
15	University of Sam Ratulangi, Women Center Study
16	University of 17 August Samarinda, Research Center of Law and Women
17	Lembaga Bina Benua Puti Jaji
18	Senior High School I Jayapura
19	University of Gajah Mada
20	Central for Social Forestry, University of Mulawarman, Samarinda, East Kalimantan

Attachment L: Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues - Public Institutions

No	Name of Institution
1	RLKT Mamberama
2	Wasur Merauke National Park
3	Teluk Cendrawasih National Park
4	Natural Resources Conservation Irian Jaya II Sorong
5	Natural Resources Conservation Irian Jaya
6	Irian Jaya Provincial Environmental Impact Management Agency
7	Sinode Indonesian Catholic Church
8	KKW Papua
9	Irian Jaya Regional Office MOF
10	MOF Irian Jaya
11	Irian Jaya Regional Office Ministry of National Education
12	Kutai National Park
13	APKASA/PLASMA
14	Samarinda Provincial Environmental Impact Management Agency
15	TVRI Samarinda
16	Balikpapan Regional Office Ministry of National Education
17	Balikpapan Provincial Government
18	Balikpapan Provincial Planning Agency
19	Balikpapan Regional Office MOF
20	Jaya Post Balikpapan
21	TVRI Jayapura
22	RRI Jayapura
23	STT GKI (Indonesia Catholic Church) SKIJNE
24	RRI Biak
25	RRI Merauke
26	Tabloid Irian Express
27	LKBN Antara
28	MBL Gatra Abepura
29	SKH Irian Jaya Post
30	MBM Gamma Jayapura
31	MOF Jakarta
32	Regional Office MOF Jakarta
33	Environmental Impact Management Agency-Jakarta
34	Provincial Planning Agency Irian Jaya

35	Provincial Planning Agency Center Sulawesi
36	Provincial Planning Agency North Sulawesi
37	National Banking Restructuring and Recovery Board
38	National Defence
39	State Ministry of Trade and Industry
40	State Ministry of Population and Environment
41	State Ministry of ECUIN
42	State Ministry of Regional Autonomy
43	Public Engineer Affair (Pekerjaan Umum)
44	SAN DELP-National Development Planning Board
45	Kutai National Park
46	North Sulawesi Regional Provincial Environmental Impact Management Agency
47	Women Capacity Bureau, North Sulawesi Provincial Government
48	Bitung Provincial Planning Agency
49	Minahasa Provincial Planning Agency
50	AJI
51	Manado Post
52	West Kutai Provincial Development Planning Board
53	LBN Antara Samarinda
54	DPRD Kutai
55	Bappeda Propinsi Kaltim
56	Bapedalda Balikpapan
57	Directorate General of Natural Resources Preservation and Conservation, Department of Forestry

; NGOs

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	16	5	See Attachment M (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing sustainable forest management	89	10	See Attachment N (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	13	3	See Attachment O (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing integrated coastal management	97	36	See Attachment P (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	2	0	See Attachment Q (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	0	1	See Attachment R (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	27	3	See Attachment S (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)	SO-3	
Other (describe)	43	22	See Attachment T (WrkSheet: 2.5b Capacity-Attachments)		
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	287	80			

Attachment M: Category - Advancing improved land use planning

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	Diskusi permasalahan pesisir dan lautan khususnya tata ruang reklamasi dan tambak	1	
2	Magang pemetaan partisipatif pesisir dan laut		1
3	Workshop on Managing Accuracy of Geographic Data	1	
4	Land Use Seminar	1	
5	Training on GIS and GPS Application for Staff from Forestry Service of Balikpapan City Proyek Pesisir KalTim Office, Balikpapan		1
6	Land, Ocean, Atmosphere, Transportation & Logistic Meeting	1	
7	National Coordination for Survey and Mapping	1	
8	Marine Resource Management using GIS/Remote Sensing		1
9	Regional Autonomy, just and sustainable - National District Heads Congress		1
10	Resource Valuation Training in Manado (April 2000)	1	
11	Resource Valuation Training in Pontianak (April 2000)	1	
12	Resource Valuation Training in Samarinda (April 2000)	1	
13	Resource Valuation Training in Yogyakarta (June 2000)	1	
14	GIS Training	1	
15	Workshop on the Use of Resource Valuation as a planning tool	1	
16	Assistance to Kutai Barat district with spatial		1
17	Conservation Economics Training at California	1	
18	Workshop on spatial planning with Kutai Barat local government, EKal	1	
19	GIS training phase II JKPP	1	
20	GIS training phase I JKPP	1	
21	Training for developing Information Systems, Palu JKPP	1	
Total		16	5

Attachment N: Category - Advancing sustainable forest management

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	Working Group Meeting	1	
2	Seminar "Hasil kajian Prof.Dr. Hasanu Simon %Team)	1	
3	Evaluasi dan Rencana Kegiatan NRM Program/EPIQ	1	
4	Decentralization Meeting (Kaltim)	1	
5	Decentralization Meeting (Sulut)	1	
6	Decentralization Meeting (Jambi)	1	
7	Diskusi Desentralisasi	1	
8	Diskusi Desentralisasi	1	
9	Diskusi Desentralisasi	1	
10	Lokakarya Kelembagaan kehutanan Dalam Rangka Desentralisasi	1	
11	Diskusi Desentralisasi	1	
12	Presentasi Kegiatan RARE di Jayapura	1	
13	Diskusi Desentralisasi	1	
14	TOR preparation for policy, regulations & Financing in support of MOFEC Meeting	1	
15	Penyusunan TOR Tim I Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
16	Panel Discussion on Gugus Tugas work	1	
17	Coordination Meeting with International Project discussing on the possible support provided to support decentralization process in MOFEC	1	
18	Plywood dan Sawntimber di Indonesia	1	
19	Kaltim One Day Meeting	1	
20	Diskusi Wood Industry Analysis & Seminar	1	
21	Meeting dgn Baplan, Persiapan Workshop Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam	1	
22	Persiapan Workshop untuk tindak lanjut "8 point"	1	

23	Persiapan Workshop Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam & Penutupan Industri Pengolahan Kayu Sarat Hutang	1	
24	Discussion on Revenue Sharing with Kutai Regent & LPEM	1	
25	Diskusi Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
26	Persiapan Workshop Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam & Penutupan Industri Pengolahan Kayu Sarat Hutang	1	
27	Rapat Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan : Persiapan Penyusunan Position Paper	1	
28	Rapat Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
29	Rapat Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
30	Persiapan Seri Lokakarya I, Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam & Penutupan Industri Pengolahan Kayu Sarat Hutang	1	
31	Rapat Tim Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
32	Persiapan Regional Meeting Kalimantan	1	
33	Persiapan Seri Lokakarya I, Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam & Penutupan Industri Pengolahan Kayu Sarat Hutang	1	
34	Rapat Tim Fact Finding Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
35	Seri Lokakarya I, Moratorium Konversi Hutan Alam	1	
36	Seri Lokakarya I, Penutupan Industri Kayu Sarat Hutang	1	
37	Pembahasan RPP Hutan Adat	1	
38	Rapat Tim Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
39	Rapat Tim Gugus Tugas Kelembagaan	1	
40	Presentation on Community Based Forest Managemnt and Forest, by William Hyde	1	
41	Illegal Logging footages for reportage		1
42	Illegal Logging talk-show		1
43	Moratorium of Forest Nature Conversion and Closing of Heavy-Debt Wood Industries - First Workshop Series		3
44	NRM National Conference in Jakarta (May 2000)		1
45	Interactive RV Training Workshop and Cycloops Case Study in Jayapura (September 2000)		1
46	Forestry Policy Workshop I: Moratorium of Forest Conversion & Closing Down of Problematic & Heavily Indebted Industries (August 2000)		1
47	CBFM Seminar presenting Hasanu Simon & Bill Hyde products on CBFM in Samarinda (February 2000)	1	
48	Seminar on Social Forestry	1	
49	Regular meeting of FKMM	1	
50	Seminar on decentralized NRM	1	
51	Key Stakeholder Consultation Workshop in Jayapura	1	
52	Field research internship at Kamiali Training Center PNG	1	
53	Regional Meeting Priority Setting Workshop in Philippines	1	
54	KEDAI workshop	1	
55	Jawa KpSHK members workshop	1	
56	Sulawesi site scoping KpSHK		1
57	EKal KpSHK members workshop	1	
58	Sumatera KpSHK members workshop	1	
59	3 workshops for strengthening adat institutions	1	
60	workshop to plan writing of investigations of NRM Papua	1	
61	Facilitation skills for community forestry extension LATIN	1	
62	Forum Peduli Simpang WKal	1	
63	Workshop "Reflections on developing Community Forestry in Indonesia" LATIN	1	
64	3 x 4-month LATIN workshop	1	
65	2 credit union workshops WKal	1	
66	Alternative farming workshop LATIN	1	
67	Managing development of community forestry LATIN with Dephut	1	
68	ProBELA workshop April 2000	1	

1	Diskusi permasalahan tata ruang wilayah pesisir dan lautan di Lampung (discussion series for 3 discussions)	1	
2	Training Media on Management of Resoures		1
3	Balikpapan Bay Study Tour for the Kalimantan Region Members of PELANETWORK	1	
4	Workshop RENSTRA for community, Tim Kerja RENSTRA dan Working Group RENSTRA	1	
5	Workshop RENSTRA for government (workshop series for 6 workshops)	1	
6	Workshop RENSTRA for community (workshop series for 11 workshops)	1	
7	Kunjungan Lapangan PAC dan KTF di Kecamatan Tenga, Program Kecamatan Awareness	1	
8	Kunjungan Lapangan PAC dan KTF di Kecamatan Belang, Program Kecamatan Awareness	1	
9	Pelatihan Monitoring Terumbu Karang Secara Partisipatif		1
10	Stakeholders' Participatory Workshop on Management Planning Process of Balikpapan Bay	1	
11	Diskusi mensikapi permasalahan pesisir dan kelautan di Propinsi Lampung	1	
12	Panel discussion "Analysing the Utilization of Marine Resources, Contribution to Economic Recovery", Kompas office	1	
13	Workshop Lesson Learned Profiling and RENSTRA	1	
14	The Study Tour of Sinjai Mangrove Management	1	
15		1	
16	NRM Informal Policy Discussion on New Marine Ministry	1	
17	Workshop Analysis Data RENSTRA (Workshops series for 4 workshops)		1
18	Evaluating Integrated Watershed Management		1
19	Dive course with Corona Diving Club		1
20	Workshop on Small Island and Coastal Management	1	
21	City Exhibition on the Occasion of the International Day for Habitat		1
22	Workshop on Research in the Framework Regional Autonomy	1	
23	The Strategic Coastal Zone Planning Process (RENTSTRA) and Ecotourism - The Lampung Experience ICOSTI		1
24	Socialization of the Coastal and Marine Resources Strategic Management Plan for East Kalimantan Province, initiated by BAPPEDA Propinsi Kalimantan Timur	1	
25	PENetwork International Conference	1	
26	Diskusi Permasalahan Aktual Kelautan dan Perikanan UNDIP	1	
27	Seminar Kelautan dan Perikanan	1	
28	Lokakarya kelompok pengelola Daerah Perlindungan Laut	1	
29	USAID Delegation NRM Briefing	1	
30	Socialization of CRMP BAPPEDA of East Kalimantan Province and Training on Community Extension for Community Groups of Penajam and Sepaku Districts District Office of Penajam (Pasir Regency), Penajam City	1	
31	Socialization of CRMP BAPPEDA of East Kalimantan Province and Training on Community Extension for Community Groups of Balikpapan North-western Coast Villages <i>Marga Sari Village Office in City of Balikpapan,</i>	1	
32	Jakarta Bay 2-day workshop	1	
33	Expose Proyek Pesisir Lampung	1	
34	Pelatihan kelompok lingkungan hidup, Pusat Informasi Desa Bentenan	1	
35	Pendidikan lingkungan hidup, (Pemutaran film) Pusat Informasi Desa Bentenan		1
36	Pelatihan Manta Tow, Pusat informasi Desa Bentenan		1

37	Ecomax Demonstration		1
38	Training of Trainer Integrated Coastal Management for INCUNE member, NGOs, government and Proyek Pesisir		1
39	CRMP Workplan Preview	1	
40	National GIS Conference	1	
41	One Day Seminar on Community-Based Integrated Management for Derawan Islands, Berau Regency Bupati Office, Tanjung Redeb City	1	
42	Regional cross visit Blongko- Takabonerate-COREMAP	1	
43	Remote Sensing & GIS for Coastal Management Training		1
44	Marine Tourism Business in Indonesia	1	
45	Pendidikan lingkungan hidup (Pemutaran film tentang terumbu karang)		1
46	Pelatihan Pengelolaan Kepiting Bakau		1
47	Integrated Coastal Management	1	
48	Pelatihan administrasi keuangan Kelompok Katinting Dusun II dan Kelompok Penanam Bakau		1
49	Pelatihan Manta Tow		1
50	2nd [Internal and External] Workshop of Proyek Pesisir Learning Team (LT) Output on Documentation of CRMP-Indonesia/Proyek Pesisir Main Activities During FY 3 (April 1999 - March 2000) Mirah Hotel, Bogor City	1	
51	Diskusi Panel Pengembangan Sumberdaya Kelautan dan Pesisir Lampung	1	
52	Remote sensing and GIS for Coastal Management Training (Closing Spech)		1
53	Drafting Rencana Strategis Pesisir Lampung	1	
54	Marine Workshop at ITN	1	
55	CEGIC Seminar	1	
56	Pelatihan Selam		1
57	Training for Trainers Program		1
58	Grant Policy	1	
59	Transfer of Coastal Management Course & Watershed		1
60	National Working Meeting of DELP	1	
61	Coastal Infrastructure Policies	1	
62	Pertemuan Tim Bapedal Wil II Denpasar Bali dengan Bapedalda	1	
63	Sosialisasi dan verifikasi konsep Renstra Propinsi Lampung oleh CRMP dan Bappeda Tk I Lampung	1	
64	Technical training on GIS In Fishery Dept. of UnMul in Samarinda		1
65	Local development policy	1	
66	Integrated Coastal Management Seminar	1	
67	Training on Environmental Economic Valuation Role and its Use in NRM Governance In Office of East Kalimantan provincial BAPPEDA, Samarinda		1
68	Diskusi fokus rumput laut oleh FPIK UNSRAT	1	
69	Pelatihan Manta Tow untuk Seksi Monitoring Kelompok Lingkungan Hidup Desa Bentenan		1
70	Seminar on Mangrove Forest Management by Local Community in Balikpapan Bay Coastal Areas In Balikpapan City Hall	1	
71	Ecotourism on line project	1	
72	National Attitudinal Survey	1	
73	Ecotourism Forumon Nature Tourism Directorate	1	
74	Grant Procedures	1	
75	Training on Marketing Strategy for Conservation by Education and Campaign In Wisma Patra Hotel, Balikpapan		1
76	Seminar "Peluang dan Tantangan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Laut" oleh Pemda Riau	1	

77	Dialog interaktif "Peluang dan Tantangan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Laut" oleh Fak. Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan UNRI	1	
78	Training on ICM (Integrated Coastal Management) In Adhika Bahtera Hotel, Balikpapan		1
79	Lokakarya Rencana Pengelolaan Pembangunan Desa oleh Pemda Manado	1	
80	Participatory Workshop on Draft of Balikpapan Bay Management Plan In Adhika Bahtera Hotel, Balikpapan	1	
81	Second Marine Conference	1	
82	Konperensi Nasional II: Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan Indonesia oleh UNHAS dan Proyek Pesisir	1	
83	Pelatihan Monitoring dan Evaluasi Perencanaan Pembangunan: Renstra Terapan dan Studi Kasus Renstra Pesisir		1
84	Pelatihan Kelompok Pengelola Daerah Perlindungan Laut Desa Talise		1
85	Pelatihan Manta Tow untuk masyarakat dusun 3 dan 4 Desa Talise		1
86	Diskusi Hasil dan Program Proyek Pesisir Lampung	1	
87	PACON in Hawaii	1	
88	Pelatihan Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup kepada guru, masyarakat, LSM, UNSRAT		1
89	Diskusi fokus kebijakan I mengenai pengelolaan sumberdaya alam	1	
90	Dissemination for authorized marine areas for regencial level In Pasir Regency BAPPEDA Office, Tanah Grogot	1	
91	Research Program on Earth, Atmosphire and Marine Program	1	
92	Marine Boundary Survey	1	
93	Degradation Coastal Zone Seminar	1	
94	Lampung Ecotourism Development	1	
95	Workshop Desain Pusat Informasi untuk masyarakat desa Blongko, Talise, Bentenan dan Tumbak	1	
96	Prepatory meeting for Krakatau Festival	1	
97	Lokakarya Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup untuk Pengembangan Kurikulum Muatan Lokal		1
98	Ecotourism Training for Teainers		1
99	Province Zone Boundry Meeting	1	
100	Seminar Strategi Pengelolaan Pesisir dan Laut	1	
101	Training on GIS Application for Staff from BAPPEDA of Pasir Regency Proyek Pesisir KalTim Office		1
102	Integrated Coastal Information System	1	
103	Indonesian Maritime Council Information	1	
104	International Conference on Land Policy Reform	1	
105	Forum Wisata Alam's Workshop on Ecotourism (Nature Ecotourism)	1	
106	Coastal and Marine Zone Degradation	1	
107	National Coordination Conference on National Priority Research Program	1	
108	Pengembangan Agroforestry di Desa Pesisir		1
109	Pelatihan implementasi RPTD (Mekanisme penyaluran dana Block Grant dan pengelolaan dana) Dusun I Tumbak		1
110	Pelatihan Badan Pengelola Desa untuk Administrasi Keuangan, peran/tugas dan Penyusunan Rencana Kegiatan		1
111	Lokakarya Pariwisata dan Pengelolaan Terumbu Karang oleh FPIK UNSRAT	1	
112	Lokakarya Badan Pengelola DPL dan Pembangunan Sumberday Wilayah Pesisir	1	
113	Pelatihan Administrasi Block Grant untuk Badan Pengelola DPL dan Pembangunan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir	1	
114	Lokakarya dan Sosialisasi Konsep Kebijakan dan Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Terumbu Karang	1	

115	Extension and Training Program for Environmental Motivators from Balikpapan City Coastal Villages, Wisma Patra Hotel, Balikpapan		1
116	One Day Study Tour on Mangrove Ecosystem of Balikpapan Bay for Young Age Balikpapan Citizens August 25, 2000 in Balikpapan Bay Southern Waters (Port of Semayang to Baru Ujung), Mangrove Sites of Somber River's Estuary, Stream of Wain River, Wain Reservoir Complex in the Southern Part of Sungai Wain Protected Forest Area and Crocodile Sanctuary Tourism Site of Tritip	1	
117	Lampung Ecotourism Forum	1	
118	In-house training on community-based resource management in Jakarta	1	
119	Strengthening KSM NSul	1	
120	Training for fish catching with kites NSul	1	
121	CO training NSul	1	
122	Local adat system and language NSul	1	
123	Village information system NSul	1	
124	Village assembly meetings NSul	1	
125	Learning nodes for CO FPK	1	
126	Mapping apprenticeships- sea mapping, Manado JKPP	1	
127	2x trainings in Sea mapping - Togeian, Padang JKPP	1	
128	Regional meeting Togeian adat JKPP	1	
129	workshop marine issues Jawa region	1	
130	workshop marine issues national consolidation	1	
131	workshop marine issues Kalimantan region	1	
132	workshop marine issues Bali-NTT region	1	
133	workshop marine issues lobby team	1	
Total		97	36

Attachment Q: Category - Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest manager

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	Rattan management WKal	1	
2	Workshop on economic valuation of NR- EKal	1	
Total		2	0

Attachment R: Category - Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	facilitate bird nests farmers on analysis of investigations EKal		1
Total		0	1

Attachment S: Category - Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	SHK Workshop in Samarinda (June 2000)	1	1
2	Worshop on the role of community mapping in spatial planning	1	
3	Healthy Community Initiatives (HCI) Workshop at Mexico		
4	Environmental Impact Assessment training at Bapedalda Papua		
5	Workshop on dealing with structural poverty KpSHK	1	
6	14 workshops to socialize PPSHK activities at village level in WKal	1	
7	Policy advocacy workshop LATIN-ICRAF		1
8	Study workshop on SDA conflict resolution LATIN	1	
9	Writing workshop on strategies concerning conflict management in SDA LATIN	1	
10	Workshop for planning spread of peoples' managed territories LATIN	1	
11	Jember conflict resolution training LATIN	1	
12	Seminar on strategies concerning conflict management in SDA LATIN	1	

13	Para-legal training NSul	1	
14	Peoples education NSul	1	
15	5 participatory mapping workshops in WKal for SHK	1	
16	Training workshop on participatory mapping using catchment area ecosystem approach, EKal	1	
17	Mapping training in Mantangai, CKal JKPP	1	
18	Conflict resolution training - SHK-EKal	1	
19	5 village meetings on participatory mapping CSulawesi YTM	1	
20	4 Participatory mapping, NSul,CSulx2,SSum JKPP	1	
21	Mapping apprenticeships- community mapping, Pontianak JKPP	1	
22	Participatory mapping in Malili, SSulawesi JKPP	1	
23	Participatory mapping training CSulawesi YTM	1	
24	Steering committee meeting JKPP		1
25	Regional meeting on PT INCO case, SSul JKPP	1	
26	community network on non-violence ELSAM	1	
27	mapping training in 16 villages WKAL	1	
28	workshop on mapping for the activists' church	1	
29	evaluation of 5 years of participatory mapping WKal	1	
30	43 workshops/meetings on participatory mapping and results in 33 villages WKal	1	
31	legal training for village leaders sub-district Menjalin WKal	1	
Total		27	3

Attachment T: Category - Other

No	Description	Training	Technical Assistance
1	Gender training	2	
2	Gender training materials development (video/manual)		2
3	Environmental Journalism Training in Papua	1	1
4	Multi-media reportages on campaign		1
5	Multi-media briefings on campaign		2
6	Campaign training	3	
7	Campaign training materials (manual, film, tape, kit)		4
8	Campaign training press materials & articles		3
9	Training of trainers for IDF	1	
10	Worshop on provincial scenario planning	1	
11	Librabry management training in Jakarta	1	
12	GEF Country Dialouge Workshop & Training in Manila	1	
13	Microsof Certified System Engineer (MCSE) training in Jakarta	1	
14	Fiancial Management on-site training at Washington, DC	1	
15	Environmental education workshop on pilot project Papua	1	
16	Outreach workshop Sulawesi region KpSHK		1
17	Outreach workshop Kalimantan region KpSHK		1
18	workshop on monitoring and evaluation of environmental education in schools Papua	1	
19	Outreach workshop Sumatra region KpSHK		1
20	KONPENMA members' workshop Papua	1	
21	Internet training NSul	1	
22	LATIN IDF workshop		1
23	Facilitators' training and development LATIN	1	
24	Regional communications/campaign strategy workshop, Medan ProBELA	1	
25	Learning node for CO Yayasan Tanah Merdeka	1	
26	Facilitating planning & development investigations tools Papua	1	
27	Good governance training - SHK-EKal	1	
28	Basic financial management in Palu		1
29	Planning workshop for LMAA program activities		1
30	Training needs assessment for YBAW and LMAA staff		1
31	Basic financial management in Agats		1

32	Seminar on NRM in context of regional autonomy, Sanggau KPA	1	
33	Facilitators workshop for Sanggau regional autonomy training KPA	1	
34	Village meetings to form "Village Legislative Body"	1	
35	Kemala financia management training Palu	1	
36	Workshop on CBNRM- strengthening institutions for management planning-SHK-EKal	1	
37	Leading with spirit training in USA - SHK-EKal	1	
38	Learning nodes for CO Puter	1	
39	Planning school for Community organizing (CO)	1	
40	Training on regional autonomy law for Sanggau legislative body	1	
41	Kemala financial management training Asmat		1
42	training on gender, organizational change, agriculture and leadership, Holland	1	
43	facilitator training Cilik RMI	1	
44	training on women and globalization Jkt	1	
45	workshop I gender analysis in CBNRM	1	
46	workshop on network env education EJava	1	
47	KEMALA Forum III	1	
48	2 workshops to document threats and needs assessments Papua	1	
49	workshop II gender analysis in CBNRM	1	
50	Kemala financial management training Bandung	1	
51	Kemala financial management training Lombok	1	
52	training on history of NRM law	1	
53	legal training phase II ELSAM	1	
54	Evaluations of plannings and preparations in 3 Papuan regions	1	
Total		43	22

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies,	N/S	3	1	1	Short-term energy pricing policy developed, agreed to by relevant government agencies and price increase implemented as a result of	13	CN- FY00
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies	S	1	0	0	Minister formed small team on renewable energy to advise on policy.	13	CN- FY00
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					Domestic gas policy analysis begun last year is still ongoing - no new progress	13	CN- FY00
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems	N	1	1	1	National Oil company and Government agreed on technical option to phase lead out of gasoline by July, 2001 in Jakarta and are in	13	CN- FY00
Promotes the use of cogeneration	N	1	0	0	Policy paper issued for discussion on issue of "captive" (non-grid) power which also addresses treatment of cogeneration.	13	CN- FY00
Facilitates improved efficiency and reduced pollution in power plant production	N	1	0	0	Drqaft policy ("Green Book") developed which addresses safety, efficiency, environmental and renewable energy concerns under the future deregulation rules and regulations.	13	CN- FY00
Other							
Other							

Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		7	2	2		
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				11		

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	“Policy measures” may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5

**Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
BOS SHS Manufacture	Private company	Company provided equity to cofinance USAID grant funds	US\$261,000		13	CN- FY00
Micro-hydro- Tea Plantation	Private company	Company provided equity to cofinance USAID grant funds	US\$300,000		13	CN- FY00
Small Wind Turbines	GEF/SGP	UNDP cofinance wind projects supported by US-AID	US\$ 36,000		13	CN- FY00
Biomass cogen FS	Private Company	Cofinance program support by USAID	US\$ 180,000		13	CN- FY00
Electricity Restructuring Activity	Asian Development Bank	USAID funding activity which coordinates and provides capacity-building to support other technical assistance for power sector	\$20,000,000		13	CN- FY00
Water Efficiency Team Project	IMPRES (Central to Local Govt) WB Urban Dev Proj Loans	Funding of recommendations made by WET Team for adding water connections, laying new pipe or installing pumps				

			Total:	\$20,000,000	\$0	

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	6	YBUL, IBEKA, Bahaeti, Haumeni, METI, GENI	13	CN- FY00
Private Institutions	5	PT Sundaya, PT Cilengka, PT Cakra, PT Torgamba, PLN Pangkalan Brandan	13	CN- FY00
Research/Educational Institutions	1	Lembaga Pengembangan Teknologi Pedesaan (LPTP) Solo	13	CN- FY00
Public Institutions	1	Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) - National Electric Company	13	CN- FY00
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	13			

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b

**Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities**

Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials,	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	6	3	Regional workshops held to educate local NGOs, Parliaments, Media and university about the need to decrease fossil fuel subsidies; 2 workshops held on electricity	13	CN- FY00
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies	5	6	NGOs: assistance provided in project design, implementation, supervision and evaluation. Companies: assistance provided in business	13	CN- FY00
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					

Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration		2	Companies: assistance provided in Feasibility Studies development.	CN- FY00	
Improved efficiencies in power production processes	20		20 training activities under the Power Plant Efficiency and Performance Improvement Program.	CN- FY00	
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	31	11			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
	Indonesia	\$11,000,000	FY99-01	4	Environmental policy and institutional strengthening for decentralized natural resources management	Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management	SO-3	
iv	Indonesia	\$2,000,000	FY99-FY02	1	Develop bioregional planning/spatial planning based on natural conservation consideration. The implementation of this concept is establishing national parks in East Kalimantan (Sebuku Sembakung) and Irian Jaya (Jamursba Medi).	Preservation and Conservation of Natural Resources	SO-3	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

Developing Civil Society through Islamic Organizations

In the world's largest Muslim nation, Islamic organizations have a strong following and great potential for influencing public beliefs and attitudes. With support from USAID, The Asia Foundation's Islam and Civil Society Program has successfully strengthened and encouraged the efforts of a wide-ranging group of Muslim NGOs and mass-based organizations to promote democratic ideals and the growth of civil society in Indonesia.

Organizations supported by the Islam and Civil Society Program have been at the forefront of national debates on the appropriate role of Islam in Indonesia's political life, arguing for a secular political system separate from religious practice of Islam. ICS partners, including well-known Muslim intellectuals and student organizations, wrote columns in the press, made public statements and sponsored discussion forums that helped contribute to an overall public sentiment against "political Islam" and in favor of a secular government and religiously tolerant expression of Islam. This public sentiment against political expressions of Islam was evidenced in the national election in 1999, when the hard-line "political Islam" parties received less than two percent of the popular vote.

One of the principal approaches of the ICS program has been to target "informal leaders" – usually *ulama* and *kyai* or other religious leaders. Especially in rural areas, these leaders hold great sway in determining the views and values held by the people at the grassroots level. One grantee, himself a *kyai* and highly respected among religious leaders, has been very effective in convincing other leaders of the compatibility of Islam with universal principles of human rights, pluralism and democracy – using their own religious texts and logic.

The ICS program has helped train scores of Muslim students, activists and community leaders in concepts of human rights, democratic ideals and religious pluralism, all using Islamic language and teachings. These leaders and organizations have formed networks across Indonesia that give basic training in civil society related activism and are currently engaged in advocacy, human rights investigations and parliament-watch activities throughout the country. One organization mobilized its network during the economic crisis to serve as crisis managers – conducting riot watches, food distribution and promoting reform at the local level.

Through the ICS Program, one of Indonesia's largest mass-based women's Islamic organizations has transformed from an organization largely concerned with traditional women's issues into one actively involved in promoting women's political participation and human rights. The organization has established a network of domestic violence counseling and advocacy units throughout Java and Bali. This is the only domestic violence service network serving rural areas and also the only such network that exists as part of Muslim communities. The ICS Program also made it possible for three different women's Islamic groups to hold highly visible and vocal public events in protest of attempts on the part of Muslim leaders to forbid a woman from occupying the presidency.

Small-scale bank loans reach the poorest of the poor

While many of Indonesia's major banks have attracted a great deal of negative attention in recent years, small banks serving rural areas across the country are quietly but steadily making enormous differences in the lives of some of Indonesia's poorest citizens. Through a grant to Catholic Relief Services, USAID is supporting PT Ukabima, a private company that provides training, loans, and technical guidance to small rural banks.

The Bank of Growth for Prosperity and Community (BMMS) in Klaten, Central Java, is owned in part by Ukabima and serves as a model, sharing new practices and successes with 39 other rural banks in Ukabima's network. Last year, BMMS started Kusuma, an innovative loan program to provide small loans to the poorest of the poor. The Kusuma program reaches those who can provide no fixed collateral and so have traditionally been excluded from the banking sector. Instead of requiring collateral, Kusuma organizes borrowers into groups, which are responsible for ensuring that all members of the group repay their loans. Loans are small – about \$20 on average – and are repaid over a period of six to eight months. The loans finance a variety of small businesses, including vegetable stands at local markets, meatball sellers, and bamboo hat and basket makers.

Because these borrowers typically have no experience in banking or saving money, the Kusuma program educates borrowers on the importance of saving, how interest is accrued, and other basic banking skills. To demonstrate their commitment, prospective borrowers must establish and begin contributing to a savings account before their loan is approved. As borrowers repay their loans, a portion of the monthly payment must also go into their savings account, thereby building capital that they can later use to expand their businesses. After one year, Kusuma borrowers have saved as much as 40 percent of the original loan amount after paying back their loan.

The Kusuma program has proven itself not only as a development project, but as a sustainable business venture. Kusuma allowed BMMS to expand its total number of borrowers from 700 to 1,800, and its number of savers from 1,600 to 2,500. While Kusuma borrowers' individual contributions to the bank are small, they represent an untapped market for BMMS and other small banks, well beyond the ranks of traditional banking clients. As Kusuma borrowers continue to save and build their businesses, many may become eligible for larger individual loans through the bank.

“Through Kusuma, we are showing that banks can reach the very poorest of the poor and still be financially sustainable,” explained Rudy Prasetwa, the Director of Ukabima. “For the first time in their lives, these people are not just witness to financial activity, they are on the inside.”

Decentralized decision-making brings government services where they are needed most

As a result of Indonesia's ongoing economic crisis, Pak Samyoto (age 33) lost his low-paying job with a small tempe-making business in Sidoarjo, in East Java. He was in desperate need of employment to support his wife, Ibu Wati, and their three young children. As a result of the community meetings held in Pak Samyoto's neighborhood (facilitated by USAID/Indonesia's CLEAN-Urban Project) Pak Samyoto was selected as one of 31 participants in the neighborhood's micro-enterprise program.

CLEAN-Urban has enabled local governments to link their citizens directly to national social safety net programs, like the government-sponsored employment-generation program that Pak Samyoto took advantage of. He used a loan of Rp.100,000 to start a very small business making tempe, a basic food item in Indonesia. The loan allowed Pak Samyoto to purchase 10 kilograms of soybeans and to employ four helpers at an average wage of Rp. 12,000 per day each -- substantially more than the minimum wage of Rp. 7,500 per day. This business has enabled Pak Samyoto, his workers, and their families to weather the economic crisis and to have sustainable jobs for the future. Pak Samyoto's business has now been operating for six months and he has repaid the original loan.

CLEAN-Urban was at the forefront of USAID/Indonesia's programs to sustain Indonesia's decentralization reforms. Initiated as part of Indonesia's package of electoral reform in 1999, decentralization is now fundamentally re-shaping governance and inter-government relations. Local governments throughout Indonesia have far more autonomy and control of local decisions than at any other time, as well as broader responsibilities for governance and service delivery.

Community meetings such as the one Pak Samyoto attended are a key element of USAID's activities to make local governments more responsive to community priorities in their planning processes and budgeting. It is estimated that every six cents of USAID assistance leveraged funding for an additional person day of employment. Other USAID projects are helping local governments improve their core management and budget skills, develop associations with other local governments to learn from one another and share successes, and improve service delivery, particularly in supplying clean water. Taken together, these activities are helping Pak Samyoto and millions of others. Besides resulting in an increase of 70 million additional person days of employment and 26,000 community-initiated projects, these activities are building more responsive and effective local governments.

Making Pregnancy Safer and Saving Women's Lives

On average, one woman dies in Indonesia every hour from complications related to pregnancy. The national maternal mortality rate of 373 deaths per 100,000 live births is among the highest in Southeast Asia. Tragically, the vast majority of these deaths are preventable with adequate pre- and post-natal care and when births are attended by skilled providers.

USAID is working to change these sobering statistics through its Maternal and Neonatal Health project. Activities focus on improving women's awareness of warning signs --

and that of their husbands and neighbors – and training health care providers in managing the most common complications that arise in pregnancy, during labor, and in the days immediately following birth.

Ongoing monitoring of USAID-funded training for midwives in Central and East Java shows promising results. More than 94 percent of midwives who received training are performing key skills, especially during active management of the third stage of labor.

Training for health professionals is complemented by improved information to prepare pregnant women and their husbands and communities. The *Suami Siaga* (prepared husband) and *Desa Siaga* (prepared village) initiatives recognize the importance of families and villages in safe pregnancy and childbirth. Importantly, the Desa Siaga campaign works within tradition and existing social structures to promote community involvement. For example, the *dukun bayi*, or traditional birth attendant, has a respected position as a leader of community support for pregnant women. By including the dukun in the Desa Siaga support plan, she is more likely to support the village midwife or other trained birth attendant, who are usually outsiders posted to a village and often have difficulty gaining credibility.

Particularly in this time of decentralization, local communities are more empowered than ever before to influence government decisions that affect the health of their citizens. Thus activities focus not only on improving awareness of the health needs of pregnant women, but also on encouraging communities to demand better services from government.

Joint Reconstruction Efforts on Ambon Island Garner International Attention And Praise

The village of Wayame, the only remaining integrated village in Central Maluku, was at risk of splitting in two following an incident that damaged a number of homes, owned by both Christians and Muslims. A number of Christian families fled Wayame. Through OTI's support, local NGOs Team 20 and Pemali, along with grantee Mercy Corps, sponsored community discussions and bolstered the community's efforts to remain integrated. The discussions led to a housing reconstruction project that reunited Christians and Muslims to work together to rebuild damaged homes. Christian families soon returned to Wayame and joined in the village's joint celebration of Christmas, Idul Fitri and the New Year.

The launch of the project was preceded by visits from international and national journalists seeking to publicize Wayame as an example of a community that actively chose peaceful co-existence over violence during the two-year conflict in Maluku. In addition, the governor of Maluku and his wife visited Wayame to praise the efforts of Team 20, Pemali and Mercy Corps as well as to lend moral support for community members to remain integrated. This was the first time since the violence began that the governor had visited the village.

USAID supports Madurese fleeing Kalimantan Violence

Following ethnic violence in Central Kalimantan, 50,000 Madurese were forced to evacuate to Madura. Most of the evacuees had spent their entire lives in Kalimantan, had no friends or family in Madura, and had left all their possessions behind. Relocating to Madura -- a densely populated and poor area -- added to the suffering of the Madurese evacuees. Alarming, signs of malnutrition were becoming more common in children.

USAID responded quickly to the emergency by expanding an existing food distribution program from Surabaya to Madura. Grantee World Vision fortified the diets of about 15,000 Madurese children under the age of five, the age group most vulnerable to malnutrition and disease. All arriving IDPs also received a hot meal and drinking water.

With no easy resolution in sight, USAID is expanding its assistance to address longer-term needs of both the IDPs and their host communities in Madura, which have responded with generosity and compassion. USAID activities will provide trauma management services, water sanitation, non-food relief items, shelter assistance, and hygiene supplies.

Natural Resources Management

Through USAID-supported BSP/Kemala and local NGOs, more than 30 communities have acquired tenure rights over traditional (Adat) forest lands, providing an enforceable mechanism to protect community forests from logging by the timber Mafia. These 30 BSP/Kemala Adat forestry models have attracted significant local government and community interest, especially since the decentralization laws went into effect. In Kutai District, East Kalimantan, for example, the local government has decreed that 200 traditional forests will be turned over to communities under the Adat system using the BSP/Kemala model. Implementing Adat forestry on this scale is one of the most promising developments to date in reducing the high rate of deforestation in Kalimantan.

Information Annex Topic: Decentralization

On January 1, 2001, Indonesia empowered its local governments and began a massive process of restructuring relationships among levels of government across the archipelago. Knowledgeable observers say that it is probably the largest, most rapid devolution of authority ever undertaken, in any country. Generally, it is viewed as critically needed to enable Indonesia to maintain national integrity. The scope of change, however, is causing uncertainty and anxiety. This annex looks first at the status of decentralization and the most pressing issues, and then provides background on why Indonesia is decentralizing, the shape decentralization is taking, and how decentralization has come about.

Status

On January 1, amid predictions ranging from doom to “everything will be OK,” Indonesia began to move from being one of the world’s most centralized states toward being one of the most decentralized.

What has not happened:

- Services have not broken down, contrary to many fears. Delivery of basic services, albeit at different levels of quality and efficiency, has weathered the end of central control. There have been no local calamities caused directly by inadequate local government.
- Local governments have not begun borrowing massively from public or private sources, although there is little formal control over such credit. A key fiscal concern, particularly of the IMF, was that autonomy would permit fiscal irresponsibility that could jeopardize Indonesia’s economic recovery and ability to repay loans.

What has happened:

- The majority of local governments are responding vigorously to their new authorities. Without waiting for central government models, 220 of the 337 *kota* and *kabupaten* – the equivalents of cities and counties -- have prepared “positive lists” of their authorities and submitted them to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy (MOHARA). In the absence of a response, 45 local governments have already enacted legislation formalizing their specific authorities. Local governments are moving far faster than the center.
- Central government structures and systems are being rapidly dismantled. By April 1, all 239 *kanwil* (provincial offices of central government) will be handed over to provinces, and all 3,933 *kandep* (local offices of central government) and 16,180 *UPT* (central government working teams at the local level) will be handed over to local governments.
- A massive shift of civil servants is underway. Of the 2 million central government staff at the local level, over 1.5 million are now on the payrolls of local governments.

- A new intergovernmental grant system has been put in place under the GOI FY2001 budget. It will be improved for the next budget to create a more equitable allocation of resources.
- Under the coordination of MOHARA, ministries are in the process of defining minimum service standards. These will be used, together with other data, to refine budget estimates and measure local government performance.
- A contingency fund has been established that, with the approval of Parliament, can be used to supplement funding for local governments whose FY2001 share of revenues was inadequate.
- MOHARA is preparing a national plan to coordinate local government capacity-building.

Issues:

- Local electoral reform is needed. Local councilors are not elected directly, but appointed by parties in proportion to election results. There is little incentive for them to adequately represent local citizens.
- Local councils need capacity-building assistance emphasizing their roles as decision-makers, communicators, financial managers, and representatives.
- Local government is almost wholly funded by the center, decreasing the likelihood that local councils will act responsibly and accountably. Under Law 34/2001, local governments can create new taxes, provided that they are not detrimental to the national economy. Central government has 30 days to make such a determination, but it is not apparent that it has the capacity to do so, or that local governments are actually forwarding new local tax legislation to the center for consideration. Local governments could erect a hodgepodge set of local tariffs and taxes that are arbitrary and capricious, impairing the economy while being a poor substitute for a sound local financial base. More work is needed to create a sound basis for local finance.
- Although services have not halted, there is a great need to build capacity at the local level to do basic performance-oriented budgeting and financial management, participatory planning, organizational restructuring and human resource development, and enterprise restructuring. For ordinary people, the real benefits of decentralization should be improved, more efficient, more accessible, services. Local government has far to go to develop a service orientation and a performance orientation.
- Although decentralization is now formally effective, local governments are far from sustainable and the policy environment in which they operate is far from enabling. At the same time, there is little incentive for innovation and a paucity of new ideas and concepts for improving local government management. The development of the new, independent associations of local government as effective advocates for improved and enhanced local government will be critical to the eventual success of decentralization, since central government may still seek to “re-centralize” either by amending the basic law or by over-regulating local government.
- Clearly, determining whether decentralization is achieving the goals for which it was undertaken requires a systematic method of monitoring and evaluation. However, no

such system is in place, there is little agreement on the purposes and uses of information by the central government, and there is considerable skepticism that local governments will provide accurate information. Although the lack of a “strategic framework” prior to drafting the decentralization laws did not prohibit Indonesia from decentralizing, there is no consensus on what the goals of decentralization are. These range from “political autonomy” to “bringing government closer to the people” to “improving economic performance.” Much work remains to be done to develop an adequate monitoring and evaluation system that can inform enlightened policy reform with accurate local information while meeting the needs of both local and central government.

- The rights of local governments to borrow for development need to be clarified. Progress has been made in discussions between the government and the IMF on this issue, but much work needs to be done to create an appropriate, market-oriented municipal credit system.

USAID/Indonesia’s program of activities supporting decentralization is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia – and local governments in particular – to address these issues

“New Order” Certainty and Central Supremacy

The familiar shape of Indonesia is one forged principally during the Suharto “New Order” era. The Dutch colonialists assembled – by persuasion and use of force – the island kingdoms into much of what became the modern shape of Indonesia. Early post-Independence experiments with federalism and limited autonomy for particular regions lacked the “centrifugal force” needed to unite without ongoing dissension. The Suharto administration – by persuasion and use of force – welded the fractious grouping into an entity with a single center of paramount power.

Starting in the late 1960s, three decades of continuous rapid economic growth appeared to prove that centralized power was the right formula for Indonesia. Administratively, tight control was exercised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which paid all local administration staff and made all important local decisions. Economically, Bappenas, the planning ministry, made most public development investment decisions, while private investment was guided by central government patrons (often linked to the Suharto family) who could facilitate access to concessions for exploiting natural resources, provide favorable terms for public contracts, and obtain land and infrastructure for industry. Political expression was dominated by the Golkar Party through its grassroots-to-center structures, and by tacit government control of “non-government” organizations. Freedom of expression was muted by strict control of the media, while the justice system ensured that the actions of the center were deemed legal. The centralized system was backed up militarily through a system of territorial commands, which supported the army’s own economic operations.

“New Order” centralization did create civil order and certainty, an environment in which the economy thrived, private local and foreign investment poured in, and Indonesia

appeared to move from poverty into the ranks of middle-income countries. However, it also tended to bury dissent, mask grievances, generate uneven and inequitable development, reduce “poverty” by redefining it, and forestall regional ambitions to control their own resources or at least benefit fairly from resource exploitation. By the mid-1990s, Indonesia’s size, level of development, and degree of centralization made it an anomaly in the world. Centralization, however, contained the seeds of its own destruction.

Why Indonesia Decentralized Now

As the Asian financial crisis struck Indonesia with vengeance in late 1997, mass unemployment, factory closings, and financial failures pointed out the inadequacy of Indonesia’s economic foundations. The collapse of the rupiah instantly removed economic certainty as an underpinning of central power. As growing civil unrest exploded in the Jakarta riots of May, 1998, the notion that central power provided civil order also melted away. Against this backdrop, Suharto’s resignation symbolized that the center had lost control.

Many countries have embarked on decentralization, particularly over the past several decades. Some pursue decentralization to bring “democracy closer to the people,” some to enable local and regional aspirations within a larger state, and some to improve economic and administrative decision-making by devolving authority to levels commensurate with the decisions to be made. Most countries pursue decentralization to achieve a broad set of goals. As early as 1974, with the enactment of Basic Law 5, the need for Indonesia to decentralize was recognized. However, with no schedule for implementation and no accompanying devolution of political power, it was apparent that the intent was only to “deconcentrate” central functions to the local level, rather than to allow the local level to exercise any measure of real control of decisions. In Indonesia’s case, real decentralization was an imperative thrust forward by the collapse of the center, rather than resulting from political maturity and prudent planning.

By August 1998, the People’s Consultative Assembly (the MPR) – still composed of Suharto-era stalwarts – directed the new government of B.J. Habibie to prepare new laws granting local administrations broad autonomy and authority over budgets. To at least some extent, local elites in the administration and the MPR extracted this large concession from Habibie in exchange for supporting his weak regime. Within six months, draft laws were being circulated. In May 1999, the Parliament (DPR) enacted Law 22 on local autonomy and Law 25 on central-local fiscal relations. Habibie subsequently signed the law into effect, and the August 1999, meeting of the MPR approved the actions. Decentralization originated as a political imperative, one that has retained much strength into the new administration of Abdurrahman Wahid.

The Shape of Decentralization in Indonesia

A Part of Electoral Reform. Laws 22 and 25 were not “stand-alone.” Rather, they were prepared as part of the package of electoral reforms that produced new election laws and

guided Indonesia's successful national and local elections in June 1999 and have guided the reshaping of Indonesian politics.

- Local councils (DPRDs) have real power and are no longer “rubber stamps.” Council members must reside within the province where they serve (formerly, most members of local councils actually lived in Jakarta). Local councils have great control over the local budget, enormous latitude to create local legislation, and power to hold the local administration accountable. These are all new powers. However, council members are not directly elected; rather, they are named by the parties in proportion to election results.
- Heads of local administrations (walikota and bupati) are now elected by the local council and can no longer be on active military service. Formerly, walikota and bupati were appointed, and a great majority were active-duty military officers. Walikota and bupati can be removed by local councils, with permission of the President.

A “non-Federal” System. Law 22 greatly reduced the powers and roles of provinces (in the initial draft of Law 22, provinces did not exist). Rather, power was devolved directly to local governments. The main roles of provinces are now to oversee province-wide services, such as major roads and other similar infrastructure, to facilitate inter-regional cooperation, and to provide services when local governments request that they do so.

Diminished Central Oversight. Previously, local administrations reported hierarchically through provincial administrations to the Ministry of Home Affairs. All local decisions were subject to review. In practice, almost all decisions were made at the center. Now, Local governments report directly to Home Affairs annually, although it is unclear what Home Affairs is to do with the reports. Local governments must still file copies of all administrative decisions with Home Affairs, but it is unclear that Home Affairs has authority to overturn local decisions.

Expanded Local Authorities. Law 22 was based on the “principle of residuality,” in which those powers not specifically reserved for the center are assumed to belong to local governments. Only five powers were explicitly reserved for the center: justice, foreign affairs, defense and security, monetary and fiscal affairs, and religious affairs, although the center also was given a specific role in other matters, such as state administration, national planning, fiscal balance, strategic technology, national standardization, and natural resource utilization.

Law 22 elaborated to a small extent on the devolution of authority to local government in other matters, but in a manner neither clear nor definitive. Authority over most functions typical of local government – urban services, basic infrastructure, local planning, basic health, basic education – is virtually complete, but authority over other devolved functions – including mining, coastal zone management, and natural resource management is far less clear.

Regulation 25/2000 sought to clarify, sector by sector, the authorities of the center. Typically, the center has authority over policy, but not implementation. Control of forestry is a notable exception with the center retaining near-total authority by virtue of control over granting forest concessions. Control over the mining sector is also unclear. However, while the regulation clarified the functions of the central and provincial administrations, it did not generate a positive list of local functions. Later policy development elaborated 11 mandatory functions of local governments and described other optional functions. However, Home Affairs decided that each local government should generate its own “positive list” of functions, so that at the local level it would be clear what the local administration would be responsible for and what provincial and central government would perform. Clarity about local authorities is likely to come about only through implementation of decentralization, particularly given the diversity of Indonesia.

Collapsing the Central Apparatus. Law 22 essentially removed the legal right of the central government to maintain offices and staff at the local level. During the deconcentration period of the 1980s and 1990s, central staff and offices at the local level were expanded immensely, directly implementing development projects and providing local services. To some extent, these operations paralleled local government capacities; they also enhanced the center’s capability to control operations at the local level. In all, more than 200 *kanwil* (provincial offices of central agencies, almost 4,000 *kandep* (local-level offices of central agencies), and more than 16,000 *UPT* (central government working teams), manned by about 2.5 million central government employees, worked at the local level. This is in addition to the approximately one million employees who served local governments but were paid directly by Home Affairs. Under Law 22, virtually all of the center’s establishment at the local level is now being merged into local governments under the control of the local council. This is regarded as the most massive rapid transfer of staff ever undertaken.

Fiscal Relations. While Law 22 dealt with the shape of local autonomy, issues of how local government would be financed were addressed in Law 25. However, the two laws were not drafted collaboratively, but almost separately, resulting in little attempt to link funding to functions, which in any event were defined imprecisely in Law 22. Initial drafts of Law 25 emphasized giving local governments authority to raise revenues from specific taxes, such as the property tax. However, under pressure from the IMF to not cede revenue authority to other levels of government, the draft that the Ministry of Finance sent to the DPR was far too vague to convince DPR members that the center would actually fund local government adequately. Resource-rich regions, such as Riau, Aceh, West Papua, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan demanded guarantees that greatly-increased shares of revenue from natural resources flow back to them. In the end, it proved impossible to design a revenue-sharing law that could explicitly resolve, in a satisfactory manner, the great tensions arising from a legacy of inequitable sharing of resource revenues. The resulting law remained vague, but with the following salient features:

- It mandated a minimum of 25 percent of total gross domestic revenue be shared with local governments. This is a “floor,” although it has been interpreted widely as a “ceiling.” It is not based on any significant level of analysis of the extent to which it is adequate to fund functions.
- It increased local shares of natural resource revenues by fixed percentages, so that 80 percent of revenue from forestry, fishing, and mining, 15 percent of oil revenue, and 30 percent of gas revenue are to be retained by the regions of origin. The share of property tax remained at 90 percent for local government, and the center retained authority to set tax rates.
- It established that, of general allocation funds (the 25% of total central revenue), 10% go to provinces and 90% to local governments and generalized about other aspects of intra-provincial revenues.
- It fundamentally changed the channels of inter-governmental finance, putting most transfers into the form of block grants to be wholly under the control of local governments.
- It left almost all details of revenue-sharing to a new Secretariat on Fiscal Balance, ensuring that the fight over resources would go on, and on.

The “Run-Up” to Implementation

Between enactment of the laws in May 1999, and their implementation on January 1, 2001, Indonesia appeared to be proving that “the devil is in the details.” The vagueness of both laws was typical of Indonesian legislation, which relies heavily on the elaboration of regulations issued by Ministers and the President to bring clarity to the law. Several large issues were unresolved:

- Did people understand the basic thrust of the laws? There had been no broad discussion of such a fundamental change of governance.
- What exactly were the new authorities of local governments and what were those of central ministries? Some observers predicted failure because no “strategic framework” had been elaborated prior to drafting the laws. A very large effort would be needed to negotiate clarity and precision into the sharing of authority among the various levels of government.
- Did local governments have the capacity to responsibly discharge their new authorities? There was an enormous gulf of perception about local government. The view of the center was that all local governments were inept; the view from the regions was that they were fully prepared for autonomy.
- “Who gets exactly what money?” Law 25 brought almost no clarity to inter-government finance. The opaqueness of central administration meant that no one had access to all the necessary data on prior funding levels, sources of revenue, and even origin of revenues. Some regions anticipated windfall revenues while others worried that revenues would fall so short that services would fail.

The new administration of President Abdurrahman Wahid gave impetus to resolving these questions by creating a new Ministry of Regional Autonomy. Over the next year, the three key ministries – Regional Autonomy, Home Affairs, and Finance – mounted a flurry of activities to “socialize” the laws. While this did produce greater understanding of the basic changes, these discussions tended also to heighten concerns about the lack of clarity and precision. Regional Autonomy sought to address this through a protracted series of negotiations with ministries to define their authorities more precisely. The resulting regulation, PP25/2000, clarified many points and brought reasonable definition to ministries’ abilities to establish policies and set standards; yet ministries were left with little implementation capability. As ministries began to grapple with the impact of decentralization on their roles, most (Forestry was a particular exception) began to plan to merge their local operations into those of local governments. PP25, however, did not attempt to define the authorities of local governments. (Since PP25 did bring definition to the roles of central ministries, it also became the basis for a re-alignment of ministries and a reduction of departments and agencies. Interestingly, Wahid’s cabinet shuffle in mid-2000 merged the recently-created Ministry of Regional Autonomy into Home Affairs, ending a power struggle but creating doubt about the government’s commitment to decentralization).

Over the same period, the Ministry of Finance began to grapple with funding issues. Law 22 mandated that implementation take place within two years, or by May 2001. However, when Indonesia changed its fiscal year from one that started April 1 to one that started January 1, it became imperative that the FY2001 budget support decentralization starting January 1, 2001. Time was now short to resolve many difficult financial questions. Much emphasis was put on choosing a revenue sharing formula from among many models put forward. Even greater emphasis was put on a pragmatic course of ensuring that the budget would do no harm by undermining support for essential services. By November 2000, rough agreement had been reached on a funding mechanism that accomplished some revision of revenue sharing while hopefully ensuring continuity of service delivery, and the budget moved forward.

With USAID and GTZ support, a major study of local government capacity was undertaken. The study made a number of fundamental recommendations to strengthen information and dissemination strategies, clarify local government authorities, develop model local laws, review and revise existing laws that may conflict with Law 22, and bring about coordination among central agencies. The capacity study pointed out that in reality, most local governments already possessed many of the skills to provide local services to a reasonable extent, through the combination of local and central staff already in place. The missing elements at the local level were essentially management and decision-making experience, local legislative frameworks for operations, and transparency and participation.

One outcome of the intense activity throughout CY2000 was that considerable progress was made to define decentralization. Another outcome was that clearly, many issues had not been resolved. Predictions about what would happen on January 1 varied greatly,

from doom-saying to assertions that services would halt, from blaming decentralization for deterring investment to wishful statements that decentralization be delayed.

January 1 – a “Big Bang” or a “Whimper?”

To the surprise of many observers, a number of local governments had ignored Jakarta’s heated debates and proceeded, well before January 1, to assert their autonomy. This was especially true in regions with strong elected local leadership, which were well aware of problems caused by centralization and had sufficient initiative to begin planning for local control. Well before January 1, some regions, such as East Kalimantan, East and West Java, West Sumatra, and South Sulawesi, had independently made much progress on the thorny issues of local authorities and the merger of central staff into local governments. In many local governments, the lack of clear guidance prompted a turning away from the center, and an increasing focus on their citizens. Independently, many began forming budgets, meeting with citizen groups to learn about their priorities, and initiating discussion of local development. Local bupati, mayors, and governors came together to form new, independent associations of local government that are beginning to lobby for more reform.

In most respects, January 1 was a ceremonial date, passing with neither a big bang nor a whimper. Rather, it simply marked a point in a transition from central power to local control, one that began with the fall of Suharto and has now been formalized by implementation of laws that seek to enable a diverse country and diverse people to have a far greater say in their own governance.

(See “Status” section above for progress since January 1).

Information Annex Topic: Gender Integration

The Mission's 2000-2004 Country Strategy emphasizes the importance of gender programming in supporting Indonesia's transition to democracy. USAID/Indonesia continues to mainstream gender into all strategic objective activities. The mission has formed a gender task force to promote coordination and identify priority areas for future interventions. The task force has prepared a cross-cutting framework on gender needs in Indonesia and will be moving forward on implementing activities using ESF funding this year. These activities will complement current USAID/Indonesia's gender activities. Focus areas will include: 1) trafficking; 2) state violence against women; 3) women's participation in the decentralization process; 4) female circumcision (FC) and 5) capacity building of the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment.

Over the past year, each SO has continued to develop and implement gender activities as described below.

Decentralization: Indonesia launched a massive decentralization program in January 2001. USAID supports this process by strengthening local governments to bring decision-making closer to people and improve service delivery. To become responsive to citizen needs, local governments must establish policies and mechanisms that ensure that women's priorities are included in the decision-making process.

Over the last year, DLG has concentrated its efforts on encouraging the involvement of women's community groups in the local government provision of municipal water services. In the early stages of the project, it was discovered that women figure prominently in the provision of water but have only recently become involved in the decision-making process. With the completion of the initial stage of this project, it was determined that women's groups are interested in participating in public relations activities under the water supply sector. The second part of the project will consist of refining the methodology and implementing women's advocacy for water supply in local communities. In January 2001, DLG approved a new grant to involve women and women's groups in ongoing public education for the use of clean water.

To measure local governments' effectiveness in delivering water supply, over the next year, the quality of delivery will be measured by surveys that determine the average citizen's rating of water service in targeted local governments. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender. The anticipated result is that there will be a gradual increase in the quality rating, with increased access to clean water.

Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN)

The objective of the health program is to empower women, especially the poor, by improving the accessibility and quality of health services such as family planning, safe pregnancy, safe labor and delivery, improved nutrition, and treatment of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The education and services provided through HPN's programs improve women's ability to deliver and raise healthy children and help women to reach their full potential to participate in the economic and political spheres.

One of the most important gender challenges HPN is addressing is getting men to take more responsibility for their families' health by improving male contraceptive use and increasing the involvement of husbands in preparing for obstetric emergencies. The HIV/AIDS prevention program is targeting the behavior of high-risk groups of men (e.g., seamen, mining laborers, clients of prostitutes, men who have sex with men, etc).

School enrollment statistics since 1998 show a sharp increase in school drop out rates, particularly among girls. The number of new children entering life "on the street" in large urban centers has increased dramatically. USAID's street children assistance program emphasizes the girl child, since she faces even greater risk than her male counterparts for transmission of disease, malnutrition and sexual abuse. While both boys and girls are targeted under this program, its primary focus has been on providing education and health services to girls.

One of the many dangers girls face on the streets is child trafficking. In its FY 2001 gender programming, USAID has placed high priority on addressing the trafficking of women and children into prostitution and the sex trade. Since insufficient data exists on the magnitude and characteristics of women and child trafficking in Indonesia, USAID/Indonesia will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the problem so that interventions can be better designed.

The U.S. Embassy in Jakarta recently reported on the Indonesian Government's (GOI) commitment to address female circumcision (FC) through its National Action Plan for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. As FC is a sensitive issue in Indonesia, USAID will conduct further investigations in order to determine the nature, magnitude and implications of the practice.

Conflicts and Crisis

The past two years have witnessed an unrelenting cycle of sectarian and ethnic clashes coupled with an upsurge of separatist movements, resulting in the internal displacement of over one million people. Women and children (particularly girls) are especially vulnerable because conflict leads to large-scale movements of populations, social and economic stresses, and the prolonged absence of men, which contributes to the breakdown of families, permanent separation, and divorce. Furthermore, evidence shows that in displacement camps girls more than boys, are susceptible to becoming victims of trafficking and prostitution. At the national level, it is estimated that nearly 650,000 of these displaced are women and girls.

To respond to the needs of displaced women and girls, the following priority interventions have been identified:

- Develop a special program focused upon displaced women in Indonesia aimed at reducing risk of sexual and physical abuse; providing trauma recovery counseling; and fostering women's participation in decision-making.

- Support interfaith reconciliation efforts between women from Christian and Muslim communities using basic family/child care needs in conflict areas as a mutual concern.
- Complement existing health education and food distribution efforts to help women protect their reproductive health

Energy

USAID's Energy SO has only recently started to integrate gender into its programs. Little gender-specific data exists or is used to develop energy policy related to energy use, impacts of subsidies and their removal and the impact of pollution resulting from energy use. USAID is currently funding TA for capacity-building for the Minister of Mines and Energy's policy analysis office. As part of this effort, the staff is conducting a comprehensive study of the social and economic aspects of price increases on households, businesses and industry (due to subsidy removals). In the next phase, a study of the impact of price increases on women and children will be conducted. USAID will involve women in NGO activities focused on government dialog regarding the removal of energy subsidies.

Democracy and Governance (DG)

The Asia Foundation's (TAF) Women's Political Participation in Indonesia (WPPI) program furthers USAID's Strategic Objective (SO) of sustaining Indonesia's transition to democracy through the formation of a representative government, effective civil society organizations (CSO), participation in political processes, and democratic and effective governance. For example, under the Democracy and Civil Society Program, TAF has supported voter education, human rights advocacy, parliamentary strengthening, media development, and inter-religious/inter-ethnic cooperation. Under the Islam and Civil Society program, the foundation has promoted women's rights within Islam, provided domestic violence counseling and advocacy to Muslim women, and exposed male and female religious leaders to concepts of democracy and human rights from an Islamic perspective.

In developing this program, TAF has made strategic choices in selecting priorities based on its experience, expertise, relationships, analysis of the issues, and assessment of where it can have the greatest impact. The program's four major components are:

1. Enhancing the influence of women's leadership in legislatures. Training national and local legislators in parliamentary rules and responsibilities and improving gender-based budget analysis and advocacy by legislators and CSOs;
2. Citizenship and advocacy: education, skills, and strategies for women's CSOs. Training for CSOs in advocacy and citizen education, political and citizenship education, and training media in order to increase support of advocacy initiatives;

3. Promoting understanding and respect for women's human rights and combating violence against women. Training for CSOs in women's human rights advocacy, legal reform, and consolidating the constituency advocating for the elimination of violence against women;
4. Reducing conflict and its negative effects on women. Focus on Aceh, Papua, and Maluku to develop women conflict resolution leaders and reduce the vulnerability of women to violence and other abuse.

The American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) has worked closely with USAID/Indonesia in a variety of programs that address women's needs in Indonesia. Through the Promoting the Rule of Law and Labor Advocacy (PROLA) grant from USAID last year, the Solidarity Center conducted several programs targeted towards women by building upon already existing projects. For example, it conducted several civic education, leadership training, and membership meetings specifically for women workers and trade union members. Such programs had exponentially beneficial effects. One such program in West Java was able to recruit more women into the SP-TSK (Textile, Garment and Leather Workers Union) and created more women's departments at the local levels of the Union. ACILS also supported women's departments in several unions, such as SBSI (Union for Indonesian Workers Welfare) and SP-TSK, to enhance their capacity and institutionalize the need for a gender focus within trade unions in Indonesia.

Through a grant from the Public Affairs Section of the Embassy, ACILS conducted two conferences in October 2000: a National Indonesian Women Workers Conference in Jakarta with over 200 participants from over 20 NGOs and trade unions throughout Indonesia, and a National SP-TSK Women's Conference in Cipayung with over 400 participants. Both of the conferences were effective in developing an agenda and action plan for issues regarding women workers both within workplaces and within trade unions themselves. These conferences built upon the work that ACILS had already done through the USAID grant, and enhanced the profile and capacity of its existing partners.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 8: Health of Women and Children Improved (497-008)

IR 8.1: Policy Environment for Reproductive and Child Health Improved

IR 8.2: Health Service Strengthened to Improve Access, Quality and Sustainability

IR 8.3: Women, Families and Communities Empowered to Take Responsibility for Improving Health

SO 12: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management (497-012)

IR 12.1: Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders for Natural Resource Decision-making and Management Clarified

IR 12.2: Capacity of Local Stakeholders to Manage Natural Resource Improved

IR 12.3: Broader and More Knowledgeable Public Demand for Sustainable NRM formed

SO 13: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened (497-007)

IR13.1: Key National and Local Level Government Institutions Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 13.1.1: National Policy Making Processes Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 13.1.2: Local Legislatures in Selected Areas Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 13.1.3: Political Parties at National Level and in Selected Localities Made More Responsive and Effective

IR 13.2: Increased Citizen Participation in Governance

IR 13.2.1: Civil Society Organizations' Impact on Policy Making and Implementation Increased

IR 13.2.2: Civil Society Organizations' Ability to Increase Citizen Participation in Governance Increased

IR 13.2.3: Increase Capacity of the Media to Inform Citizens About Key National and Local Issues

IR 13.3: Capacity and Support for Justice Sector Reform Increased

IR 13.3.1: Constituencies for Justice Sector Reform Expanded and Strengthened

IR 13.3.2: Use of Legal Mechanisms to Redress Abuses of Power Increased

SO 14: Decentralized and Participatory Local Government (497-010)

IR 14.1: Appropriate Environment Established to Enable Effective Local Government

IR 14.2: Local Government Capacity Strengthened to Deliver Effective Services

IR 14.3: Participation Increased in Local Government Decision-making

IR 14.4: Associations of Local Governments and Officials Established as Advocates

SO 15: Foundation Set for Rapid, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth (497-011)

IR 15.1: Sound Economic Policy and Institutions

IR 15.2: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Framework

IR 15.3: Open Access to Economic Opportunity

IR 15.4: Knowledgeable Public Participation in Economic Decision-making

SO 16: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened (497-013)

IR 16.1: Energy Sector Reform Implemented

IR 16.2: Broader and More Knowledgeable Participation in Energy Sector Reform

IR 16.3: Environmentally Friendly Investment in Management of the Energy Sector Increased

SO 17: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced (497-009)

IR 17.1: Improved Welfare of Populations Affected by Natural or Man-made Disasters

IR 17.2: Food Security for Vulnerable Populations Improved

IR 17.3: Indigenous Efforts and Capacity to Resolve Conflict and Promote Reconciliation Strengthened

New Indicators to be Reported on Starting in Next R4

SO Name: Democratic Reforms Sustained and Deepened (497-007)

Indicator Level: IR 3: Capacity and Support for Justice Sector Reform Increased
 Sub IR: Civil Society Organizations' Ability to Increase Citizen Participation in Governance

Current Indicator Name: N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Key legal cases aimed at redressing abuses of power

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		Brief description
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened (497-013)

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Increase in number of emission units avoided

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1999		0
Target 2000		2
Target 2001		5
Target 2002		8
Target 2003		12

SO Name: Energy Sector Governance Strengthened (497-013)

Indicator Level: IR 2: Broader and More Knowledgeable Participation in Energy Sector Reform

Current Indicator Name N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Number of USAID-supported constituencies engaged in energy sector reform (NGOs, local government units, university faculty and students, media)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000		0
Target 2001		750
Target 2002		1000
Target 2003		1500

SO Name: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced (497-009)

Indicator Level: IR 2: Food Security for Vulnerable Populations Improved

Current Indicator Name N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		Data is currently being collected for establishing baseline
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name: Impact of Conflicts and Crisis Reduced (497-009)

Indicator Level: IR 2: Food Security for Vulnerable Populations Improved

Current Indicator Name N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Economic Status of Targeted Beneficiaries

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		TBD initial baseline date collection (Helen Keller Institute)
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name: Health of Women and Children Improved

Indicator Level: IR 1: Policy environment for reproductive and child health improved

Current Indicator Name N/A (new)

Proposed Indicator Name: Over the next year one indicator will be selected to demonstrate policy level impact.

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		TBD
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
Verification							
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Codes: Y - Yes N - No							

HIV/AIDS in Indonesia



Office of Health, Population and Nutrition

USAID/Indonesia

I. Introduction

Today Indonesia stands at a critical crossroads in the global transmission of HIV/AIDS. Like a number of its Asian neighbors, Indonesia maintained a very low HIV population prevalence through the late 1990s. Almost overnight this situation is changing. Since the fall of the Soeharto New Order government in 1998, Indonesia has begun to experience what could become the nation's most serious national development challenge – a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic that is affecting key economic sectors and young populations across the archipelago. Over the last three years, massive political and economic disruption has produced dramatic changes in Indonesia's *national risk* environment. Indonesia is now experiencing new, rapidly exploding sub-epidemics of HIV in several Indonesian provinces and communities. These disturbing trends require an accelerated prevention strategy which is province-specific, and an infusion of additional HIV/AIDS funding for Indonesia over the next five years.

The impact of Indonesia's prolonged political crisis has significantly altered the social and economic fabric of the nation. Indonesia today faces increasing global competition, heightened regional pressures and stronger economic linkages across its borders. As the primary supplier of economic and human resources in the region, the "new" Indonesia faces increased demands, and the associated risks, for its valued resources, from abundant natural reserves to an inexpensive labor force. If Indonesia is to regain its status as an *Asian Tiger*, the nation must also strategically confront HIV/AIDS as a serious threat to Indonesia's national development and prosperity.

II. HIV Infection Trends Are Changing Rapidly in Indonesia

The HIV epidemic gained a firm foothold in Thailand and India in the early 1990s, but remained an insignificant public health concern in Indonesia. Prevalence of HIV among Indonesia's high-risk population groups, including female, brothel-based sex workers and waria (transvestites) remained less than 1%. In 1995, Indonesia, a nation of more than 210 million people, reported a total of only 277 HIV infections. Since 1998, however, HIV prevalence rates in Indonesia have exhibited remarkable change. The number of new HIV cases reported in 1999 more than doubled those reported in 1995. In 2000, the number of new cases again more than doubled, and within the first two months of 2001 the number of new reported cases is again doubling in size. ***It is clear that prevalence rates are climbing steeply at an unprecedented pace.***

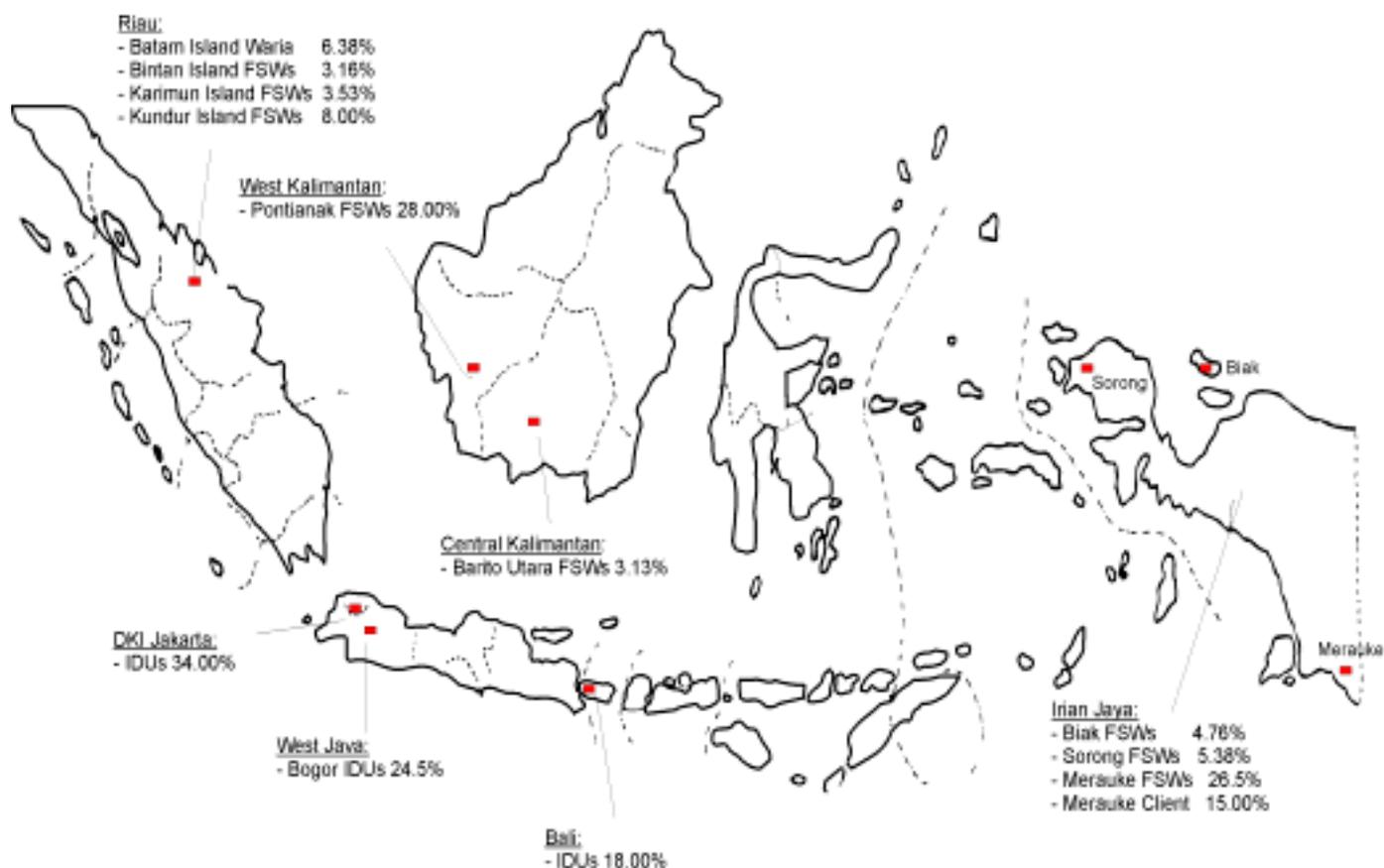
The largest cumulative number of HIV infections¹ is seen in urban Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) with a total of 681 infections as of February 2001. Irian Jaya province in the eastern region of the country has the second highest number with 383 infections, and Riau province in the western region, close to Singapore and Malaysia, rates third with 115 infections.

The HIV surveillance data collected in 2000 presents a rapidly changing HIV environment across the nation. Rates of HIV infection (see Figure I) range from 8.0% among female sex workers in Tanjung Batu, a port city in Riau province (the western region) to 28.0 % among female sex workers in Pontianak, a port city in West Kalimantan (the mid-western region) to 26.5% among brothel-based female sex workers in the Irian Jaya port city of Merauke (the eastern region). In addition to the female sex worker risk group, Indonesia's 2000 data shows

¹ This is the Government of Indonesia's official report on HIV cases reported to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as of February 28, 2001. This report grossly underreports HIV infections nationwide. Reporting by provinces is irregular and not standard.

rapid HIV explosion among male-dominated subgroups including *waria* (transvestites), clients and injecting drug users (IDUs). In an a study of *waria* working on Batam Island in Riau province a prevalence

FIGURE 1
2000 HIV Prevalence Rates
among
Risk Populations

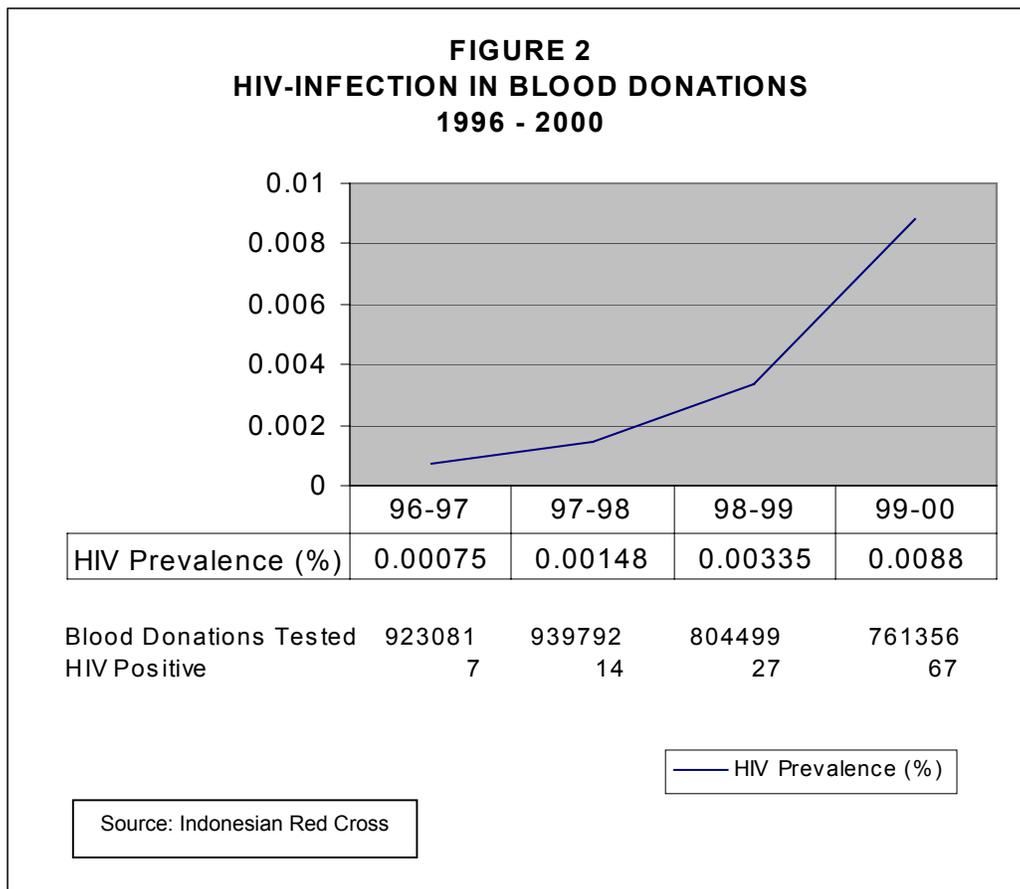


1. Risk Populations include:
- Female Sex Workers (FSWs)
 - Male Clients (Clients)
 - Transvestites (Waria)
 - Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

- Sources:
1. Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's Directorate General for Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health (MCHSWCDC & EH) March 2001 reports.
 2. PATH's AIDS Initiatives in Irian Jaya Phase II: Expanding AIDS, draft report, November 2000.
 3. Cipto Hospital 2000 report.

rate of 6.38% was found. In Merauke, Irian Jaya an HIV prevalence rate of 14.0% was identified among male clients. Indonesia's most disturbing HIV prevalence data are that of the nation's newest risk group – its exploding, urban-based population of young, injecting drug users. HIV prevalence rates among this group of young adults ranges from 15.8 – 34.0% in greater Jakarta to 18.0% in Bali. Based on recent surveillance studies of IDU in seven urban areas in Indonesia it is estimated that as many as 100,000 injecting drug users in Indonesia are already infected with HIV. The highest HIV prevalence rates in 2000 from around the Indonesian archipelago are presented in Figure I.

Indonesia maintains good reporting of donated blood to the Indonesian Red Cross. These data are considered to be one of the best markers of HIV prevalence among the general adult population in Indonesia. Since the onset of the economic crisis, the HIV prevalence rate has sharply increased in donated blood supplies. In the period 1997-98 the HIV prevalence among this group was 14:939,792 (.00148%) compared to 67:761,356 (.0088%) during the period 1999-2000. This steep rise in infection rates since the crisis is a critical HIV indicator to be closely monitored (see Figure 2).



While the national HIV prevalence rate among the adult population remains less than 1.0%, it is evident that the low prevalence among Indonesia’s general population (210.5 million, 2000 Census) masks these rapidly increasing new HIV sub-epidemics within groups of core transmitters. ***Indonesia is experiencing regional sub-epidemics which are equivalent to moderate and high prevalence countries.*** Therefore, Indonesia should be moved from its present category as a “Basic HIV/AIDS Program” in the USAID and ANE Strategic Response to an “Intensive Focus Country”.

III. Indonesia: A Nation of Increasing Risks

Indonesia’s new HIV prevalence data are even more disturbing when viewed in the context of *contributing risk factors*. Rates of sexually transmitted infections among high-risk men, specifically men who have sex with men and male transvestite sex workers (*waria*), are steeply

increasing. Demand for female sex workers and young virgin girls in large urban areas, port cities and popular tourist areas continues to rise.

Indonesia's trend in infections that increase vulnerability to HIV infections continues to remain high. The presence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV increase vulnerability to HIV infection from 10 to 20%. Between 1996 and 2000 the presence of STIs among female sex workers increased from 23% to 52% in Jakarta.

High-risk sexual behavior among individuals at risk continues while the use of condoms for disease protection remains low. Despite intensive behavioral change strategies and local interventions by NGOs, condom manufacturers and a social marketing campaign in targeted localities to encourage risk reduction behavior, condom use remains far too low among men with multiple sex partners. There are also indications that STI health seeking behavior among these same populations is on a decline, with increased numbers of at-risk men preferring STI self-treatment over clinic-based services.

While condom use among female sex workers exhibited some improvement in the late 1990's, condom use by sex workers in major urban areas has sharply fallen as these women workers are forced to work independently or move underground with the recent closure of a number of organized brothel complexes.

Use of injecting drugs among young adults in urban areas throughout Indonesia has exploded in the last two years, especially among the active sexual group aged 20-29 years. While knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high among IDUs, this population group continues to engage in very risky behaviors, including the frequent sharing of needles, poor needle cleaning practices, sex with multiple partners and very low condom use.

Today Indonesia ranks third (after India and China) on the list of countries with the highest Tuberculosis burden worldwide. TB is the third highest cause of mortality in Indonesia. WHO estimates that approximately 6,000 new TB cases in Indonesia each year are attributable to HIV infection. As the prevalence of TB is on the rise in Indonesia as well as globally, it is an increased cause of concern. People living with HIV are more susceptible to TB, one of the main opportunistic infections that kills people with AIDS.

Indonesia's ability to further prevent the transmission of HIV among its large, younger population remains a tremendous challenge for government and communities. Key contributing factors to HIV prevention in Indonesia include: national stability, the successful implementation of decentralization, community response, and individual risk reduction behavior. As Figure 3 indicates, *Indonesia is a nation of rapidly increasing risks.*

Figure 3
Indonesia's Risk Factors for HIV Infection

1. Political/Economic Factors:

- Democratic transition after 32 years of authoritarian rule.

- ❑ Political instability and ethnic conflict in provinces throughout Indonesia.
 - ❑ Continuing conflicts between East Timor and West Timor resulting from the independence of East Timor in 1999.
 - ❑ Over one million internally displaced persons throughout the archipelago.
 - ❑ A *wounded tiger* – slowly crawling out of a severe economic crisis.
 - ❑ Vast poverty – increased from 11 to 24% since 1998.
- 2. Migration/Cross-Border Factors:**
- ❑ An island nation of more than 17,000 islands.
 - ❑ Adjacent to the region’s highest HIV prevalent nations (Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam and Papua New Guinea).
 - ❑ A preferred destination for international tourists.
 - ❑ A nation of *cross-border* port cities.
 - ❑ A transit/destination site for seafarers and fishermen from Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam, Singapore and Taiwan.
 - ❑ Increased national investment in specialized industrial and export processing zones in the “Growth Triangle” linking Indonesia-Singapore-Malaysia.
 - ❑ A net exporter of legal and illegal contract workers in the region and Middle East
 - ❑ Increased domestic and international trafficking of women and girls.
 - ❑ Vast internal migration of labor:
 - ❑ Rural to urban;
 - ❑ Fishing and shipping sectors; and
 - ❑ Large numbers of remote extractive industries (oil and gas, mining, forestry, agriculture)
- 3. Socio/Cultural/Demographic Factors:**
- ❑ A young nation with approximately 50% of the population below age 25.
 - ❑ Rapid urbanization.
 - ❑ Growing numbers of school drop-outs and urban street children.
 - ❑ A young and very mobile female sex industry
 - ❑ A male sex industry (waria).
 - ❑ Active, local entertainment areas.
 - ❑ An explosive of injecting drug use (IDU) among urban youth aged 15-24
 - ❑ A nation of major cultural and religious diversity
 - ❑ Dominant, conservative religious influences.
- 4. Health Related Problems:**
- ❑ Currently the world’s 3rd highest burden of TB
 - ❑ High STI prevalence rates.
 - ❑ Weak health service delivery systems.
 - ❑ Weak disease surveillance systems.

IV. The Economic Engines of HIV in Indonesia

Indonesia must heed the warnings and focus attention on *reducing risk* within priority sectors and among high-risk individuals. HIV/AIDS is no longer an invisible public health issue in Indonesia. HIV/AIDS is a concern for the nation’s primary engines of economic progress and national development. HIV threatens the future of Indonesia’s future economic and social prosperity.

In order to better visualize the impact of HIV on the new Indonesia it is important to identify behavioral risks and enabling environments that shape the dynamics of HIV transmission in Indonesia. ***Indonesia's powerful economic sectors, profitable industries and local enterprises facilitate increased risk behavior patterns.***

The Tourist Industry: As a country with some of the world's richest cultural diversity, Indonesia remains a very attractive destination for international visitors. Primary tourist destinations include Bali, the Riau islands, and greater Jakarta followed by historical and cultural sites on the islands of Java, Lombok and Sulawesi. The Riau islands of Batam and Bintan are favored weekend destinations for Singaporeans and Malaysians, whereas Bali is the preferred destination for visiting Australians, Japanese, Europeans and North Americans. The tourist market brings valuable foreign exchange -- along with increased demands for male and female sex workers, contract-wives, non-traditional sexual exchanges, and new sexually-transmitted infections and strains of HIV.

Food and Entertainment Industries: Throughout the archipelago local entertainment enterprises exist in large cities, small towns and villages in the form of food stalls, restaurants, street markets, entertainment halls, karaoke bars, massage parlors, small hotels, informal brothels, and controlled brothel complexes. While the majority of sex workers in Indonesia are female, other categories include male sex workers who service women and men, and transvestites (*waria*) who service only men. Indonesia's second largest city, Surabaya (population of 2.7 million) currently supports an estimated population of 8,000 female sex workers. This compares with the provincial city of Batam (population 359,000) with an estimated sex worker population of 10,000. Evening entertainment on the street and outside the family home remains a very popular and lucrative business sector in urban areas and provincial towns. Community entertainment areas market cigarettes, alcohol and other traded stimulants, offer a variety of inexpensive sexual entertainment options, and provide opportunities for individuals to discretely maintain multiple sexual partnerships.

Domestic Transport Industries: As a nation of islands, Indonesia's economic prosperity is dependent upon the mobility and transfer of resources, goods, and people across an area of more than 5,100 kilometers. Domestic transport in Indonesia involves a variety of overland and water transport options including taxis, minibuses, long-haul trucks and buses, trains, riverboats, inter-island ferries and air travel. The nature of mobile, long-distance transport lends itself to long working hours and extensive periods of time away from families by (primarily) male workers. Within this context are increased opportunities for both multiple and commercial sexual exchanges in cross-roads and cross-border towns. It is a well documented fact that transient workers face a greater risk from exposure to HIV/AIDS than stable populations.

Resource Extraction Industries: Indonesia is rich in valuable natural resources. Significant natural resources include: oil, natural gas, coal, tin, bauxite, gold, and timber. Key agricultural resources include: rubber, tea, palm oil, cacao, coffee, rice and tobacco. It is estimated that over 50% of Indonesia's national export income is derived from its natural and agricultural resource base. With the exception of most plantations and agricultural enterprises, the majority of Indonesia's extractive industries are located in remote, rural locations employing large numbers of predominantly, male, labor. Extractive industries are located east to west from Irian Jaya to North Sulawesi to South Sulawesi to Central Kalimantan to Sumbawa to Aceh in the far north to Riau's off-shore oil and natural gas fields. These work environments as well as the adjacent towns and villages attract dedicated service industries, particularly bars and brothels employing

large numbers of young, mobile, female sex workers from resource-poor island communities from Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi.

Indonesia's Large, Mobile Military Complex: As the primary defender of the nation, the Indonesian military remains powerful in size and strength. TNI maintains battalions nationwide, with very large contingents of soldiers moving in and out of key hot spots, from Irian Jaya to the Maluku Islands to West Timor to Kalimantan to Aceh. Military commands include both land-based units that protect key national interests, as well as naval operations which control ports and harbors. It is estimated that Indonesia currently supports a force of 38,000 central commands and 140,000 deployments nationwide as part of the government's current national security strategy. Similar to other predominantly male, transient occupational groups, Indonesian military bases and short-term camps attract a dedicated service sector which includes a variety of sexual entertainment enterprises and female sex workers.

Industrial Estates and Export Processing Zones: Over the past ten years the Indonesian government has invested enormous capital resources into the development of specialized industrial production zones to attract increased foreign and domestic industrial investment to Indonesia. The location of the Riau islands close to Singapore and the Straits of Malacca provides Indonesia with a number of critical, regional economic comparative advantages. Today, Batam Island, located 20 kilometers south of Singapore, remains Indonesia's largest economic development zone with more than 8,400 industries located in specialized industrial estates. Employing approximately 150,000 workers, of which the majority are female, Batam-based industries hire tens of thousands of unskilled and semi-skilled labor for production-line contracts. The majority of these laborers are housed in basic industrial living quarters on the industrial estates. On weekends large numbers of young laborers frequent Batam's extensive commercial and entertainment districts for relaxation and entertainment.

As a result of Batam's growing economic success, plans are now underway to expand the Batam industrial zone to the adjacent Rempang and Galeng islands. Recently Sabang (in Aceh) was declared a free trade zone and proposals are now under consideration by the national assembly to further expand free trade status to other key port city economies. Proposed ports include Bitung in North Sulawesi, Morotai in Maluku, and Biak in Irian Jaya.

While Batam is regarded as one of Indonesia's best economic success stories, its social culture facilitates high-risk sexual behavior. Regarded as a top site for the sex trade and sex tourism in the region, Batam is well known in the Malaysia-Singapore-Indonesia region for its flourishing nightlife of 10,000 brothel-based and street-based female and male sex workers. Unlike Indonesia's village social culture found in most community settings, Batam is devoid of Indonesia's traditional social networks. Batam is a community focused on business, exports, tourism, sex and money. Batam is unwittingly contributing to a growing Indonesian business venture -- the import-export of HIV/AIDS.

Indonesia's Marine Sector: As an archipelago nation, the importance of sea-based commercial enterprises to national life, including the shipping and fishing industries, cannot be overstated.

Seafarers: The commercial shipping industry is divided into three primary categories – international, domestic and community. In general, domestic and community ships are owned and managed by the same company. These ships include small to mid-sized vessels as well as the traditional *Bugis Perahu* wooden schooners commonly used in community shipping. In the international category, the majority of the ships are foreign-owned and chartered for use by large

Indonesian companies. The ocean-going ships serving Indonesian waters employ a diversity of nationalities. In 1992 ocean-going ships entering Jakarta ports showed a sailor profile of 12% Indonesian, 28% Asian and 60% from the rest of the world.

In addition to Indonesia's strategic geographic location surrounding Asia's primary shipping lanes between the Indian and Pacific oceans, key factors influencing visits to Indonesian ports include Surabaya's specialized ship maintenance facilities and the GOI's subsidy on marine fuel. Despite the fact that the GOI is proposing to reduce the fuel subsidy and the recent scathing reports on the conditions of merchant ships operating in Southeast Asian waters, worldwide, the sector continues to grow in an unprecedented economic boom. While all ships prefer to keep time in port to a minimum, on average ships of all types are found to remain in larger Indonesian ports for a period of four days. This provides sailors with sufficient opportunities to engage in risky "rest and relaxation" behavior in the large brothel and entertainment zones adjacent to most port areas.

Seamen: Indonesia's rich marine resources continues to attract significant numbers of foreign as well as domestic commercial fishing and seafood processing ships to its waters. Key fishing areas are located in the eastern seas near Irian Jaya, the seas adjacent to the Moluccas, the Java Sea straddling Indonesia and the Celebes Sea bordering the Philippines. Indonesia's sea resources attract small local fishing vessels, large vessels from major provincial ports, as well as large numbers of Asian factory ships with native crews from Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, Philippines, Vietnam and Taiwan. The rise of the commercial fishing industry in Indonesian waters has brought with it related service industries in the form of large canning factories, associated port services, and growing entertainment and commercial sex enterprises. Large factory ships employing hundreds to thousands of Thai and other Asian nationals are found across the archipelago, from North Sumatra ports, adjacent to the Thai border, to Irian Jaya ports. While there is no government data on the absolute numbers of foreign fisherman in Indonesian waters at a given time, there are reports that Thai companies are in the process of expanding operations in Indonesian waters. Limited HIV prevention activities conducted by NGOs in ports frequented by Thai fishermen all report similar behavioral findings: multiple sexual contacts, low condom use and very low perception of risk of HIV outside Thailand.

Recent reports of high rates of HIV infection (over 30%) among Thai fishermen tested in Central Kalimantan ports indicates that the GOI's special deployment of public health officials to port city "border towns", as part of its HIV control strategy, is not effective. As the rapid rise in HIV prevalence in 2000 in Indonesian port cities directly correlates with those cities known to be frequented by foreign seamen (and seafarers) it is clear that Indonesia's ports serve as primary HIV transmission sites, and must become priority sites for immediate, intensive and coordinated disease prevention interventions.

Indonesia's Legal and Illegal Labor Industries: Increased urban and rural poverty in Indonesia in an era of increased global demand for cheap labor places a variety of opportunities and constraints on Indonesia's vast labor supply.

Legal export labor: The export of labor outside of Indonesia's borders is a government sanctioned and regulated industry. Each year thousands of young men and women are legally contracted for employment in overseas locations, primarily to neighboring Singapore, Malaysia, the Middle East, as well as to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea. An estimated 150,000 laborers are contracted annually as legal *Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI)* export workers. While Indonesia does not compare with neighboring Philippines in the relative size of its overseas, export labor

force, demand for Indonesia's export labor is increasing. At the same time, improved freedom of the press and transparency has begun to open the door on an industry fraught with corruption and violations of human rights and sexual abuse. Stories of physical abuse of women throughout the export process are commonplace. There are increasing reports of women returning from Malaysia and the Middle East infected with STIs and HIV.

Illegal export labor: Labor is also being exported illegally through Indonesia's porous port cities and coastal villages. Controlled by regional mafia and local agents, the largest destination country for illegal migrants is Malaysia, followed by Singapore and other Asian countries. While many illegal laborers end up working in difficult work environments in private homes in Malaysia, more cases are appearing in the sexual entertainment areas in Asian cities, where the situations look more like trafficking cases. Similar to legal export workers, the illegal migrants have little to no access to legal aid support systems in Indonesia or destination countries.

Domestic migrant labor: Transient workers and daily labor are commonplace throughout Indonesia. Unskilled transient labor arrive in urban areas and provincial cities on a seasonal basis and in response to local economic conditions. Since 1998, the numbers of jobless adults (as well as children and youth) appearing on urban streets has skyrocketed. These workers hope to end up in urban construction jobs, as seasonal agricultural workers, or in contracts with expanding industries. Since the economic crisis, more of these workers have had to accept the only positions available -- as illegal migrants, trafficking victims or as new sex workers. Many female school dropouts start a life on an urban street as an innocent street kid and end up serving an urban pimp as a "streetwalker".

It is also important to recognize the critical role this particular population group serves as clients to the sex industry. Transient laborers are among the largest consumers of commercial sex in urban slum areas, seeking services in informal brothel zones, *warungs* and bars close to railway stations, bus depots and port areas. The sex is cheap and very accessible. Use of condoms and other health-seeking behavior among transient laborers is very low as a result of low levels of education and a general lack of knowledge and neglect of personal health.

Women and Child Trafficking: The trafficking of humans, particularly young women and girl children, is an increasing reality throughout Indonesia. Global pressures for "clean" young women and girls for sex (and marriage) as a result of the global HIV pandemic have created a very powerful and prosperous human trafficking industry in Indonesia.

The increased value of Indonesian women, added to the local traditions of employment or the early marriage of daughters in an era of increased poverty remain significant "push factors" for the trade of girl children in particular geographical areas, including West Java, East Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Bali and Sulawesi. As in other Asian nations, trafficking in the Indonesia context is both a domestic and international issue. In numerical terms, international trafficking appears to be a smaller problem than domestic trafficking. Key destination countries for trafficked women include Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Australia. Most of these women are duped or sold by family members through local syndicates and then transported internationally through coastal communities and port cities (such as Batam) to work in sexual slavery or in bonded labor. While official data on internationally trafficked Indonesians is not available the actual supply appears to be lower than that documented by some neighboring nations.

In contrast, the situation and extent of domestic (cross-island) trafficking of young Indonesian women, girls and boys is an issue of extraordinary magnitude in Indonesia today. Estimates of domestically trafficked women and children range from several hundred thousand to more than half a million annually. While the numbers of trafficked persons living in brothel communities is not documented due to the routine falsification of identification, NGOs working with these communities estimate that 30-50% of brothel-based sex workers are in fact, trafficked girls, under age 18. Public discussion of this issue has only been permitted since the fall of the New Order regime. In the last two years NGOs, donors,² and concerned citizens and government officials began to address this most sensitive problem.²

Young women and girls are trafficked throughout the archipelago. Traffic patterns are seen from West Java and East Java communities, as well as districts in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi, to transit sites and final destinations where the women and girls work in prostitution or servitude in port cities, urban areas, tourist enclaves, or industrial towns. Communities of trafficked women and girls are commonplace: (1) in cities including Jakarta, Surabaya, Palembang, Medan, Jayapura, and Manado; (2) in tourist areas such as Bali, Batam, and Bintan, and (3) in bustling port cities such as Tanjung Pinang (Bintan Island/Riau), Tanjung Batu (Kundur Island/Riau), Bitung (North Sulawesi) and Sorong (Irian Jaya). While the trafficking of boys is believed to be only a small number in relation to girls, it does exist in Indonesia in the form of pornography, sex tourism, and forced labor in dangerous industrial/agricultural settings.

The trafficking of persons within Indonesian borders continues without interference of police, military, community or religious leaders. In many situations it appears that community leaders are directly involved in the management of these exploitative acts. This is certainly the case in most controlled brothel settings. As sub-epidemics of HIV continue to grow in Indonesia in the near future, the issue of human trafficking will be increasingly recognized. It is already a major public health concern among government health officials located in key cross-border communities. These officials worry about the impact of the increasingly popular “pleasure” industries in their communities.

V. USAID/Indonesia’s Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Indonesia

In August 2000, USAID/Indonesia awarded a three-year, US \$13.9 million cooperative agreement to Family Health International (FHI) to implement the *STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention Support Program* in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare’s Directorate General for Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health (MOHSW/CDC & EH). Partners include provincial governments, district governments and local organizations. As a part of the Mission’s Strategic Objective Grant Agreement, “Protecting the Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children”, this new cooperative agreement with FHI expands the Mission’s previous HIV/AIDS programs including the bilateral *HAPP* project and the *AIDS Initiatives in Irian Jaya Phase II* project, which both ended in FY2000. The program’s abbreviated name is *ASA* or *Aksi -- Stop AIDS*³. The technical strategy is to support prevention and surveillance interventions for core-transmitter and bridge-population groups in ten priority geographical sites in order to reduce risk behaviors. The goal is to keep HIV prevalence in the population low, thereby preventing and delaying the spread of HIV throughout the archipelago.

² For further details see JAKARTA 01139 on Trafficking in Indonesia submitted to the State Department for the preparation of the June Trafficking report to Congress.

³ In Bahasa Indonesia the meaning of the word “ASA” is hope.

Figure 4
Goal of the ASA Program

The goal of this expanded program is to ensure that STI/HIV/AIDS prevention services

remain accessible, available and of high quality in Indonesia.

The program strategy centers on five key results:

RP 1: Increased risk reduction behavior and practices among individuals at high risk for HIV and STIs;

RP 2: Strengthened quality, accessibility, and utilization of HIV and STI prevention services for

individuals at high risk;

RP 3: Enhanced capacity and quality of Government of Indonesia STI/HIV surveillance systems and

their use in key decision-making;

RP 4: Strengthened capacity of local organizations to plan, finance, manage and coordinate HIV/STI

responses;

RP 5: Increased leveraging of non-program interventions and financial resources.

The *ASA* intervention strategy to reach core transmitter and bridge population groups is a part of the GOI HIV national prevention strategy for HIV and other sexually-transmitted infections. *The strategy is based on substantial, worldwide epidemiologic evidence regarding the transmission of HIV epidemics. HIV prevalence rises initially in core transmitter groups (including female sex workers, men who have sex with men, and injecting drug users), then gains a critical mass, allowing the epidemic to be sustained, and then spread on to the general population.* Male clients of sex workers serve as the primary epidemiologic "bridge" to the general population, transmitting HIV to their wives, girlfriends or other sexual partners. Targeting the core-transmitter and "bridge" population groups with intense prevention resources and interventions works to reduce the risk behaviors of these population groups, thereby maintaining low HIV prevalence, and preventing and/or delaying its spread to the entire population.

To maximize the use of limited, available resources for HIV/STI prevention in Indonesia, MOHSW, FHI and USAID have identified ten priority geographical areas for program support where either high densities of the specified population groups are present or epidemiological and behavioral evidence suggests an escalating epidemic. In year one priority support is designated for high-risk communities in Irian Jaya, DKI Jakarta, East Java (Surabaya), North Sulawesi (Manado/Bitung) and Riau (islands). In year two program expansion will add support for Central Java (Semarang), West Java (Bandung), South Sumatra (Palembang), North Sumatra (Medan) and the Maluccas.

Given Indonesia's geographical identity as an island nation it is not at all surprising that the geographic regions are all maritime provinces. Each priority province contains at least one

major port city. As *port cities* and *border towns* in Southeast Asia and Indonesia are among the highest-risk centers for HIV transmission in the region, the ASA program plans to pilot a new ***Healthy Highways and Ports*** integrated intervention strategy linking behavioral change interventions with complementary sexually-transmitted disease (STI) services and condom promotion activities among high-risk groups moving between Sumatra and Java island port cities, highways and urban centers. The strategy will reach mobile and high-risk men (transport workers, seamen, seafarers, travelers and tourists) and female and male sex workers located along the Trans-Sumatra and Jalar Pantura highways from Medan to Surabaya and connecting with key cross-border port cities including Batam and Tanjung Batu among others.

ASA plans to implement similar intervention strategies, on a smaller scale, in North Sulawesi province. Implementation plans for the Malucca Islands will remain on hold pending improved security status in this region. In response to the critical HIV sub-epidemics identified in areas of Irian Jaya province in late 2000, the ASA program is rapidly scaling-up strategic behavioral change initiatives in collaboration with indigenous Papuan NGOs in the port cities of Merauke, Jayapura and Sorong. This will be followed by additional targeted prevention interventions and care and support pilot activities in key Irian Jaya sites following the completion data collection and situational assessments underway in all new program sites.

One of the *priority areas* for USAID assistance to Indonesia is technical support, skill building, and oversight of Indonesia's HIV and STI sero-surveillance and behavioral surveillance monitoring systems at the local, provincial and central government levels. Indonesia's HIV and STI monitoring system remains its weakest link in the nation's HIV control strategy.

Poor quality data collection and the analysis and use of inferior HIV/STI data nationwide have resulted in the under-reporting and ineffective use of HIV and STI prevalence data in Indonesia. The mismanagement of critical disease transmission data has resulted in sub-optimal policy-making, low levels of awareness, and inadequate investment in HIV/STI prevention services by both Indonesian and donor governments (including the US Government). It has already cost valuable lives in the world's fourth most populous country.

VI. Budget Issues

In FY2001, the entire USAID/Indonesia obligation for HIV/AIDS was US \$4.0 million. This budget allocation was US \$1.0 million less than the Mission's US \$5.0 million request for FY2001. This budget shortfall means that the bilateral ASA program will not be able to program 20% of its planned cooperative agreement activities during the critical second year of a three year program. This budgetary news arrived at the same time the Mission received alarming data of HIV prevalence rates among female sex workers and clients in Irian Jaya and among drug injecting youth in Indonesia's largest urban areas. Since then, the Mission has received additional data that reports HIV prevalence rates between 3.16 and 8.0% among female sex workers in the Riau islands and 28% among female sex workers in the West Kalimantan provincial of Pontianak.

Donor funding for HIV/AIDS remains critically low. UNAIDS, WHO and the other UN agencies support some technical assistance and very minor HIV/AIDS/STI programming. In 2000, the bilateral donor commitment to HIV/AIDS was limited to the USA, Australia and Germany. Funding levels were: USAID (\$4.3 million), AusAID (\$3.6 million) and KfW (\$5.1 million) respectively. The GOI budget for HIV/AIDS in 2000 was the equivalent of \$171,000.

It is clear that USAID's level of resources (\$4.0 million per year since 1995) is no longer sufficient to respond to the emerging epidemics that Indonesia is now experiencing in Jakarta, Riau, Irian Jaya and several other provinces. An additional \$2-4 million per year is needed over the next several years to fully implement our HIV/AIDS strategy and prevent the further transmission of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, as presented in Table 1 below.

FY 2002	\$ 6.0
FY 2003	\$ 7.0
FY 2004	\$ 8.0
FY 2005	\$ 8.0

These budgetary amounts are not unreasonable given the urgent and compelling needs of Indonesia:

- ❑ Large size of populations in provinces and cities;
- ❑ Rapidly increasing at-risk populations;
- ❑ Rapidly increasing prevalence rates among at-risk populations;
- ❑ Lethal combination of political, economic, and social factors as discussed;
- ❑ Third largest TB burden in the world.

Table 2 presents the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and population sizes of key provinces in Indonesia. Many of these provinces and some large cities have larger populations and higher risk factors than other countries in the region, yet are receiving much less funding. For example, the population of DKI Jakarta alone (10.05 million), where HIV among IDUs is already as high as 34% in some areas, is equivalent to the population of Cambodia (12.1 million). Yet Cambodia is receiving almost twice the funding than the whole of Indonesia. Similarly, Nepal with a population of only 24 million with fewer risk factors is receiving the same amount of FY2001 HIV/AIDS funding as Indonesia. At the current funding level of \$4.0 million, each of the ten targeted provinces in the Indonesian program will receive an average of \$400,000 in funding support per year.

The prevalence rates in selected areas in Indonesia among high-risk groups are approaching alarming levels and are increasing rapidly. Yet, with such a large denominator, prevalence rates in the general population may never appear very large.

For these reasons, we believe that Indonesia should be included as an “Intensive Focus Country” in the Agency’s expanded response to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Additional resources are urgently required over the next five years if a significant impact is to be made in preventing the further transmission of HIV/AIDS within high-risk groups and within the general population.

Table 2
HIV/AIDS and Populations in Indonesia

Provinces and Major Cities	Population (2000 est.)	2000 HIV Prevalence Rates in Risk Population Groups
Indonesia	210,000,000	
West Java	43,285,300	24.5% IDUs
DKI Jakarta	10,054,800	34.0% IDUs
East Java	34,972,300	
Surabaya	2,700,000	
Central Java	30,550,900	
DI Yogyakarta	3,060,600	
North Sumatra	11,915,100	
South Sumatra	8,142,400	
Riau	4,614,500	3.16 – 8.0% FSWs
West Kalimantan	3,961,200	28.0% FSWs
Bali	3,006,200	18.0% IDUs
North Sulawesi	2,821,200	
Maluku	2,330,600	
Irian Jaya	2,284,600	5.38 –26.5% FSWs

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Rapidly increasing rates of HIV are quickly appearing in a range of young, high-risk population groups in Indonesia.
2. These new HIV prevalence rates are appearing in environments directly fueled by the national economic-political crisis.
3. Indonesia's unique character as an archipelago nation dependent on neighboring nations, inter-island trade and inter-relations facilitates an epidemiologic "bridge" from highly mobile transient population groups to the general population through the transmission of HIV and STIs to wives, husbands and other sex partners.
4. Indonesia needs to "play catch-up" in its ability to manage HIV/AIDS prevention and control in the region. Immediate donor and national resources and investment are required to establish basic, quality surveillance and prevention services and systems for HIV and STIs.
5. Indonesia has no time to waste. Now is the time to invest the necessary resources to *prevent* a major public health disaster in the Indonesian archipelago. Indonesia cannot afford to make the mistakes made by countries in Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe by overlooking looming HIV sub-epidemics during times of political and economic instability and high risk.