

ART INDONESIA PROGRAMME

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Preparatory phase for the ART Indonesia Programme took place from April 2008 to June 2009, whilst the Programme Document was being simultaneously negotiated with the national counterparts, the National Agency for Planning and Development (BAPPENAS) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Between June and December 2009, the Programme implemented various activities in the pilot Gorontalo and NTT provinces, under the Programme Initiation Phase (PIP) modality and directly executed by the UNDP. The Programme Document was officially signed in December 2009 and will be fully operation from January 2010.

The transformation of Indonesia's political system that began in 1998 led to the radical revision of the role played by the regions and the redefinition of the relationship between the national governments and the provincial and local levels. The current initiative is to introduce and strengthen a relatively "new" pier of Indonesian institutions, that is to say the provincial governments, in the quest for more efficient anti-poverty strategies and the consolidation of decentralisation processes and not to create an additional bureaucratic burden for the communities when it comes to access to the limited available resources.

Keeping in mind that Indonesia is undergoing a decisive moment towards decentralisation and democratic consolidation, the implementation of the Programme comes across as opportune and pertinent. The Programme's main objectives are to support national policies and strategies and local development initiatives as a way of contributing to the achievement of the MDGs, as well as to foster provincial aid coordination and efficiency.

ART Indonesia seeks to support those national strategies and policies related to the strengthening of the role provinces play as a decentralisation intermediary level by fostering of local economic development and a participatory approach, capacity building and consolidation, and the promotion of decentralised and South-South cooperation.

Through a series of participatory processes and the establishment of sustainable partnerships with cooperation actors at the local and provincial level, it is expected the Programme becomes a capacity-building instrument contributing to overcome the obstacles and problems identified at the local level via the implementation of sustainable and consensual solutions. The Programme will foster the transference of human development best practices and experiences (such as those generated in Gorontalo) to other provinces or to the national level to be transformed into the basis for future strategies. Currently, the Programme will be established in a consolidated manner in the two pilot provinces, Gorontalo and NTT. Its expansion will depend upon resource availability and the demand expressed by the national and provincial government.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND EXECUTION

INSTITUTION	AMOUNT IN USD
a. Bilateral Cooperation	
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Mobilised through the UNDP/HUB/ART Trust Fund in Geneva)	521,707 USD
b. UNS Agencies	
UNDP Indonesia TRAC	30,000 USD
Total Mobilised	551,707 USD
Total Executed	454,362 USD

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Duration	January 2009–December 2011
Operational Plan	Preparatory Phase: April 2008-June 2009; Programme Initiation Phase till December 2009. National Implementation Modality: from January 2010.
Projects	Three decentralised cooperation projects are to be implemented in 2010: con ANAAO in support for Gorontalo's Health System, with the Bicocca and Gorontalo Universities in ecotourism and marine biology and with the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia Region in support for NTT's Health System.
Donors and	Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency (AECID), whose funds have been mobilised through the

Partners	UNDP/HUB/ART Trust Fund in Geneva.
Budget	Total mobilised: 531,935 USD Total executed: 304,718 USD
National Management	<p>National Counterparts: National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs as the main beneficiary. The Programme's structure at the national level will be established during the first quarter of 2010, given that the Programme-Documents was just signed in December 2009.</p> <p>National Coordination Committee (NCC): will be established at the beginning of 2010, once the Programme is officially being implemented under the national modality (NIM). The composition of the NCC, in accordance with the Programme-Documents will be: BAPPENAS (national counterpart) as Executive, through the National Programme Director, UNDP and the different donors as main providers, the Ministry of Internal Affairs as main beneficiary and the Chief Technical Advisor as the Executive Secretary. Depending on the agenda followed in each one of the NCC meetings, other government departments will be invited (Ministry for Medium and Small Enterprises and Cooperative Development, the Ministry of Health, Education, etc.).</p> <p>A Programme Advisory Board will be in charge of following up and will assist the NCC through annual meetings.</p>
Provincial Management	<p>Local Counterparts: Gorontalo and NTT Provincial Governments, through the Provincial Development Agencies (BAPPEDA).</p> <p>The Gorontalo Provincial Working Group (PWG) was established in early 2009 and is currently an integral part of the planning and implementation of activities in the Province. The District Working Groups (DWGs) were established between 2008 and 2009 and strengthened throughout 2009. NTT's Provincial Working Group was set in August 2009, followed by the District Working Groups a few months after. All PWGs and DWGs' activities in both Provinces are identified and implemented in coordination with their respective District Development Agency (BAPPEDA).</p>
Other Aspects	Notwithstanding the fact that the Programme has been in operation during its Preparatory and Initial Phases since April 2008, the lack of a Programme-Documents, signed in December 2009, had limited the implementation of actions and the manoeuvring margin of ART Indonesia. It is expected that with the official and final approval of the document, and in close alliance with the Indonesian Government, the Programme is able of developing its full potential

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Province of Gorontalo

At the end of the 1990s, the new scheme of provincial decentralisation and autonomy the Parliament approved created new possibilities for the creation of new provinces. Gorontalo was one of the first ones in being formed following the division of previously larger provinces. In the last five years, Gorontalo has been one of the provinces that has achieved more substantial progress regarding development indices whilst Provincial leadership has turned it into a local cooperation pioneer.

From the date of its establishment in 2001, Gorontalo has managed to considerably boost its economy, although its human development indices (HDI) are still well below those in other provinces. It has also reached significant progress in reducing infant and maternal mortality rates but these still widely surpass those in other Indonesian provinces, and under the current trend it is rather unlikely that the MDGs will be achieved unless further strategic efforts are undertaken.

Although the progress in development indicators is undeniable, these still need to be translated into a long term improvement of the living conditions faced by the population and the creation of opportunities for the local communities, which in Gorontalo continue to be some of the poorest in the country. ART Indonesia will take advantage of the progress momentum in Gorontalo to further reinforce the provincial administration's actions by coordinating them with the more local decentralisation levels, involving the private sectors as well as civil society organisations (CSOs).

Programme consolidation: ► Inauguration of the Programme Offices in Gorontalo (February) thanks to contributions by the Provincial government. ► Establishment of Gorontalo's Provincial Working Group (PWG) in early 2009 and strengthening of the District Working Groups (DWGs), which were created throughout 2009 and early 2009 in Gorontalo and in mid 2009 in NTT. The DWGs and PWGs are a crucial part of the provincial planning and implementation activities. ► Consolidation of the provincial Programme team through the recruitment of an Area and a Development Officer. ► Organisation of 6 workshops directed to the DWGs and PWGs on the roles and functions of the Working Groups, integral inter-sectorial approaches and the local planning cycle (January). ► Organisation of a workshop for strengthening WGs' capacities and knowledge on the ART methodology and instruments (June-July). ► Active participation of the Working Groups in the elaboration of the Provincial Development Guidelines, which were finalised in November 2009 (BAPPEDA). ► Coordination strengthening between the Provincial and District Working Groups with the Provincial Development Agenda (BAPPEDA).

South-South cooperation: ► Organisation of a South-South cooperation mission (June) focused on the agricultural sector in Gorontalo and the Southern Province in Sri Lanka as a follow up from the missions carried in August and December 2008. A team of agricultural experts visited the Province of Gorontalo and donated 7kg of seed to be planted in Sri Lanka. Another mission by agricultural experts will be held over the harvesting period in 2010 to evaluate the crops' quality as well as to offer specialised technical assistance.

Decentralised cooperation partnerships: ► Establishment of a cooperation agreement (February) between the University of Bicocca (Milan) and the State University of Gorontalo on marine biology. The Programme is facilitating the elaboration of a document detailing the nature of the alliance and the specific activities. ► Organisation of a preliminary mission by the National Association of Hospital Assistants (ANAAO, Italy) and definition of the initial propositions to be centred on assisting the implementation of the global support programme for the Health System in Gorontalo (commencement is expected to begin in 2010).

Strategic impact projects: ► Building of additional classrooms in the school of Pohuwato, officially inaugurated in June, 2009 by local authorities, professors, the school board and UNDP representatives. ► Identification of other strategic impact projects, presently under preparation, to be implemented during the second semester of 2010.

Province of NTT

NTT is one of Indonesia's poorest provinces, given that according to estimations based on local indicators, almost 58% of the population is considered to be poor. In the education sector, NTT has one of the lowest primary and secondary education indices, the highest one regarding school repetition and one of the highest illiteracy rates in the country. In terms of health indicators, 46% of the population does not have access to drinking water and 32% has no health care coverage.

Despite NTT's continuously high economic growth, that reached 6.1% in 2004, this has not have a concrete impact on the unemployment rates. Agriculture and services continue to make the most significant contributions to (97%) the regional gross domestic products (GDP), whilst the industrial sector represents less than 3%. NTT has defined a development vision that aspires to promote the economy, human rights and human development and that is based on the principle of improving access to basic services and the transformation of the public bureaucracy.

Programme consolidation: ► Creation of a Provincial Working Group (August 2009) and establishment of the Programme Offices in those dependencies made available by the Provincial Government (December 2009). ► Identification of the three districts where the Programme is to be implemented- the TSS District in Timor Island, Flores Barat in the Island of Flores and the Island of Sabu- and the establishment of the District Working Groups. ► Programme consolidation with the recruitment of a Provincial Development Officer. ► Technical assistance and training by an ART International Advisor to the Provincial Working Group and the Development Officer on the ART methodology and instruments, the elaboration of the Provincial Guidelines and identification of strategic projects (to be implemented in 2010). ► Coordination strengthening between the Provincial and the District Working Groups and the Provincial Development Agency –BAPPEDA. ► Identification of strategic projects to be implemented in 2010.

Decentralised cooperation partnerships: ► Organisation of a formulation mission (December 2009) with the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia Region (Italy), in collaboration with the Centre for Liver Studies (Trieste, Italy) with the purpose of identifying the health care sector initiatives to be implemented in 2010. Presentation of concrete proposals on capacity building for medical staff in NTT and Yakarta.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

The national level represents the Programme's political management tier and is thereby essential for the alignment of all of its activities with the Government-defined objectives (as stipulated in the Development Plan), with the United Nations' Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP-UNDP); assuring the sustainability of benefits and introduced innovations and proposing an interaction model between the national, provincial and local level. This model, successfully implemented at the provincial level, can be used as an applied framework for international cooperation and can be replicated in other areas and/or be eventually incorporated by the Indonesian Government as a useful instrument.

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The cooperation alliance between the Southern Province in Sri Lanka and the Gorontalo Province in Indonesia, facilitated by the respective ART Programmes, can be considered as a first step towards a more concrete example of a South-South cooperation best practice.

The relationship between the two Provinces was first established during the May 2008 FOGAR Forum and since then, three exchange missions have been organised. It is expected that two new missions are held throughout 2010.

At the national level, mutual benefits were obtained in terms of achieved impact through activity coordination between the ART Indonesia Programme and the Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP); which main activities at this level focus in the identification and proposition of law and procedural reforms (civil service, decentralisation, coordination between the national and the sub-national levels, etc.). The close collaboration between these two programmes will be equally useful for the PGSP to capitalise on the lessons learned and best practices at the provincial/local level ART Indonesia has implemented as well as to reinforce national decentralisation strategies.

Programme consolidation: ► Establishment of the basis for the creation of a National Coordination Committee (NCC) at the beginning of 2010. ► Underpinning of the Programme's central office in Jakarta through the recruitment of a UNV Programme Officer, a Communication Officer, an Administrative and Financial Assistant and an Official in charge of UNDP-BAPPENAS coordination. ► Holding of continuous negotiations with Indonesia's central Government and the different levels and involved ministries for the final validation of the Programme-Document, officially signed in December 2009. ► Organisation of high level meetings and retreats involving directors and officials from the UNDP, BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the foundation and contents of the ART Indonesia Programme-Document, the ART approach and the Fund Management and Channelling mechanisms, amongst others. ► Joint definition with BAPPENAS of the 2010 agenda for Programme contribution; decentralisation, policy formulation and regional development seminars organised by BAPPENAS; as well as support for the elaboration of the Intermediary National Development Plan. The latter is one of the main development instruments and a crucial step determining in which way the next 5 years will be approached. ► National government validation of the Programme's 2010 Operational Plan, which included various activities at the national level, such as: participation in national conferences on decentralisation and regional development, the organisation of a workshop in Jakarta presenting the Programme's Operational Plan, and the organisation of governmental visits to the provinces for it to become acquainted with the structured and activities undertaken by the Working Groups.

RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

► Organisation of a mission to Barcelona and Malaga (Spain) with the purpose of promoting the Programme, establish cooperation partnerships with the ART network of decentralised cooperation partners in Spain and mobilise resources (November). ► Participation of an Indonesian delegation, integrated by a representative from Gorontalo and the UNDP Indonesia Resident Coordinator in the "*ART International Forum: 4 Years and 10 Results*" (Seville, 25-27 November).

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES FOR 2010-07-19

The Programme main challenges at the national level will be to effectively commence its implementation under the National Implementation Modality, having identified the fund transference and management appropriate mechanisms at the national and provincial level. As well as to identify new decentralised cooperation partners for Gorontalo and NTT and assure additional financial resources for the follow up and consolidation of the contacts established during the mission to Spain in November 2009, with the support of UNDP's HUB for Innovative Partnerships in Geneva. Moreover, initiate activities in the field of local economic development following suit of the formulation and training missions, and prepare of at least two agriculture-focused South-South cooperation missions as a follow up from the one in June 2009.

At the local level, the Programme's main challenge will be the consolidation of the Provincial and District Working Groups, assuring continuous training on the ART methodology and instruments, as well as the identification and implementation of the strategic impact projects in NTT to bolster the Programme in the Province.