

Minutes of Meeting			
Subject	Confirmation of Approval: Creative Communities II top up proposal		
Host	Joint Management Committee (JMC)	Date	September 12, 2014
Participants			
JMC, PSF Portfolio, Natasha Hayward, Caroline Mary Sage, Kok Eng Amy Sim			
Agenda			
Confirmation on JMC's approval of the Creative Communities II top up proposal			
Documents			
Frontline ECED Services_JMC Proposal_Apr2015.docx; Village Law Support_ JMCProposal_Apr2015.docx			
Notes Summary			
<p>Kevin Tomlinson, acting PSF Manager has informed that the top up proposal for Creative Communities (CC) II is approved on Friday, September 12, 2014. On behalf of the task team, he's grateful the strong collaboration on CC II as well as for the inputs into the top up proposal.</p> <p>Beforehand, a memo had been circulated to seek for virtual JMC review and approval to top up the Creative Communities II (CCII) project in the amount of US\$1.384 million with the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Operational Set Up phase of the CCII project (Phase 1) was approved by the JMC in April 2012, with an understanding that a request for additional funds for the 'Implementation' phase would be made on successful implementation of Phase 1. Phase 1 involved project design and testing, extensive consultations with national and local stakeholders, organizational and management set up, and training of facilitators and cultural workers. The mid-term review concluded that the project had made good progress towards the achievement of its Project Development Objective. For more details, the CC II Project Progress Presentation and Top Up Proposal were attached. • As the JMC members are aware, PSF is currently going through a transition which will see management of part of the PSF portfolio transferred to a Managing Contractor (MC) hired by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in early 2015. It has been agreed that CCII Phase 2 is one of the operations that will transfer to the MC. At this stage, the team is therefore seeking approval for a Top Up to allow for an extension of the current Phase 1, to accommodate a small scale first round of activities on the ground, as an initial 'proof of concept' exercise, prior to Phase 2 scale up anticipated under the Managing Contractor arrangements. A project extension period will also allow for effective transfer of knowledge, lessons and project tools to the MC, ensuring a smooth transition. The longer term project proposal for Phase 2 will be presented to the JMC early in 2015 once the MC is mobilized and operational. • Project review and evaluation indicate that Phase 1 met its targets. Results indicate that the activities contribute to the project objective of enhancing public participation and inclusion in community planning. This includes participation under specific PNPM operations including PNPM Rural and PNPM Generasi. In the top up round, activities will also focus on using cultural approaches to support the socialization of the new Village Law, and improve participation and inclusion in village planning. Please see the accompanying documents for a full description of project outputs and results, and the detailed rationale for the top up proposal request. <p>Ir. Rudy Soeprihadi Prawiradinata, MCRP, Ph.D., Bappenas, has provided comments below. PSF clarifications and responses are following accordingly, highlighted in blue. The team, based on the inputs, has also updated the proposal.</p> <p>In general, the proposed plans for Phase I Extension of the Creative Communities program will add valuable learning on how to gain more inclusive community participation for poverty reduction and development through cultural activities. Below are some inputs for the proposal:</p>			

1. In relation to the Support for Village Law Implementation, the CC proposal and activities should focus more specifically on transfer of knowledge and adoption of community empowerment principles and mechanisms (e.g. participatory planning, transparency and accountability measures) from PNPM into the Village Law implementation. The target group can include village level stakeholders including government officials and community members. Considering the project development objective, the proposal should clearly address the poor with a community empowerment scheme (not to take a part in all governance issues related to UU Desa). As such, the third group of proposed activities "Support for Village Law Implementation" should be revised to "Support for community empowerment aspects of Village Law implementation".

Yes under Support for Village Law Implementation, CC will focus on the importance of participatory planning and inclusion of all groups in the community in village planning. The target groups are the local community members, who directly participate in the culture empowerment activities, and government officials who will be engaged throughout the activities as partners (they can participate directly if they wish of course). In Phase 1, CC has worked very closely with Village Heads, Dusun Heads and other village apparatus, as well as Camats and Satker PNPM. With regards to UU Desa, the focus is indeed on the community empowerment aspects and not the other issues. The proposal has been revised to clarify this point.

2. The proposal should provide the targeted outputs for the Phase I extension phase, including specific outputs expected by March 2015 and September 2015. Perhaps these could be incorporated into the Key Performance Indicators table by indicating in separate columns for noting a) the progress achieved in Phase I and b) specific targets for Phase I extension.

All recipient executed activities are to be completed by end March 2015, only the final reports are due in September 2015. The target deliverables are:

- Capacity building and community culture activities implemented in 24 sub districts in three provinces - Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Java - that receive PNPM Rural or PNPM Generasi.
- 50 creative performances, presentations and community dialogues that empower communities and give voice to poor people and marginalized groups.
- 6 sub grants awarded, and training in project management and financial reporting provided to sub grantees.
- 100 people trained in using cultural mediums to facilitate participatory planning in PNPM.
- 180 cultural workers partnering with PNPM to support village planning.
- Training module developed that can be rolled out across PNPM locations and form part of the Village Law implementation.
- A series of information outreach activities including production of outreach materials, media visits, project website, social media content, and media reports.
- Baseline data and evaluation report for the locations covered in this period, and the evaluation framework of the project.
- Implementation completion report.

As the results framework is outcome oriented, the team have create a separate table to list the specific outputs expected from the Phase 1 Extension. A table already included to show the results achieved in Phase 1 based on Phase 1's results framework.

3. On Component 1 "Community-based cultural activities" -- The proposal says that it has 2 sets of activities: One of these is CEP using theater for development & participatory video methodologies. It is important not to create "new cultural" activities (like theater) in areas where there are plenty of traditional practice or "theater-like" activities. We all have known that West Java, for example has Wayang Golek from Cirebon to Banten, Gekbreg from Sukabumi, Longer from Sumedang, Ubrug from Banten, etc. East Nusa Tenggara has Lamaholot from Flores Timur. Bali also has a wide range of traditional cultural expressions, like Drama Gong, Gambuh, and Arja. Exploring, using and strengthening those activities, rather than create "modern" ways to empower local communities, will not only encourage them to preserve their local values, but also will raise their sense of belonging to whatever treatments we address.

The Community Empowerment Process (CEP) activity uses theatre for development and participatory methodologies that have been developed over the years in Indonesia and globally with strong evidence for supporting community empowerment. This activity is processed-oriented so theatre or video activities are used as tools to help community identify local challenges, identify local assets and potentials and discuss ways to address problems and maximize local potentials. They do not create "modern" ways to empower local communities but always use existing cultural practices. For theatre, CC always use local theatre elements in the performance, and integrate local music, dance, martial arts in the performance. In Phase 1 for example, the CEP activity worked with local Bajo artists to showcase their dance, panca silat and music in the performance. These Bajo artists have not performed for 10 years and it was a very empowering process for them and the local community. Many audience members expressed that through this activity they only get to know that they have such unique culture in their village. Likewise for video, CEP also features local music and other cultural expressions. Aside from CEP, the other approach is sub grants, which provides opportunities for artists and cultural groups to use local cultural expressions to support community empowerment and engage with all groups in the community in village planning.

4. Component 2 on "Capacity building" comprises the biggest proportion of the budget. However, there is not enough details in the proposal about the activities that will be carried out for capacity building, as well as who will be the main target groups.

The capacity building activities target the following groups and covers these following activities:

- 1) Community members, especially poor people and marginalized groups with little access to village planning: The CEP activity conducts workshops with local community members at least twice a week to use theatre games and video exercises to identify local challenge and potentials and discuss ways to overcome the problems and maximize their assets. Community members are also introduced to the concept and importance of participatory planning and

community monitoring of village funds. This activity is coordinated with the local village apparatus and PNPM teams. We learn from Phase 1 that this activity builds community members' capacity to voice their aspirations and needs, increase their confidence and ability to take a more active role in community planning. The sub grant activities also carry out capacity building to strengthen community's ability to identify problems, develop local assets and participate more actively in village planning.

- 2) Local governments: transfer good participatory planning and community monitoring practices to them through involving them in CC activities, build capacity to support and facilitate future scale –up of CC.
 - 3) Village facilitators: Village facilitators are given training in the use of creative approaches to empower communities in participatory planning through a training of trainer course. They are expected to help train other village facilitators in the future. Trained facilitators then serve as CC facilitators to implement CC activities.
 - 4) PNPM facilitators: In Phase 1 Extension the project will develop a training module to improve facilitation using creative approaches and tapping into local cultural resources, which will form part of the training program to support community empowerment aspect of the Village Law implementation
 - 5) Sub Grant recipients: The arts and cultural groups, and individual artists who receive grants from CC are provided with mentoring and training in project management and financial reporting. CC will also increase their knowledge in participatory community planning.
 - 6) Grant recipient (Yayasan Kelola)
In Phase 1, Kelola has already received capacity building in finance management, procurement, safeguards, In the next phase, CC will build their capacity in documenting lessons, and knowledge sharing and management.
5. The proposal should highlight any adjustments in the design of Creative Communities or additional interventions that will be applied in Phase I extension and Phase II, based on the learning and experience gained in Phase I. Currently the proposal reads as if all activities will proceed as they did in Phase I with no change except the location. Surely there has been lessons learned and results from the implementation thus far that require modifications in future implementation of CC.

Lessons gathered from Phase 1:

- 1) For the testing of the project design in Phase 1, the project used mostly external facilitators with experience in using cultural practices for community empowerment. Although there was a transfer of knowledge from the facilitators to the participants, the community was unlikely to continue the activities without the support of the facilitators.
- 2) In Phase 1, some sub grant recipients do not have a good understanding of PNPM and their activities do not always address PNPM/community planning issues directly.
- 3) The project has established partnership with PNPM Rural and PNPM Generasi through PMD at the national level and with the Satker and PNPM teams at the project sites. But the lack of a formal communication from the national PNPM Secretariat too the regions limited the extent to which the local teams are able to collaborate with CC.

Nevertheless CC has received very positive support from the local PNPM teams and Satkers. In some areas, the PNPM teams started to integrate CC into PNPM project cycle.

To address these issues, the following adjustments will be made:

- 1) The project will work with local facilitators who are given training in creative empowerment approaches. They are paired with experienced facilitators (external), who will work closely with them for the first three months and provide on-the-job mentoring.
 - 2) The sub grants component will be adjusted to allow potential sub grantees to spend time with PNPM teams in project sites prior to developing their full project proposals, to develop a good understanding in the concept of community driven development. The project will also facilitate them to meet with local PNPM and local government so that the interventions they proposed will better address local challenges. Aside from the current open call for proposal, the project will also support and expand the impacts of those groups that are already using community arts and culture to support community empowerment.
 - 3) The PNPM Generasi Secretariat, through a letter from Pak Nata to the regional Satkers and PNPM Generasi teams, have already officially explained CC's partnership with PNPM Generasi. This will definitely help facilitate collaboration between CC and PNPM Generasi and the integration of CC in Generasi program cycle. The project team is now working with the PNPM Rural Secretariat to make a similar partnership arrangement especially to support the transition of PNPM and the implementation of the Village Law (with focus on transfer of key participatory planning and transparency principles).
6. The proposal should also address (preparation of) institutional arrangements required for scaling up in Phase II. What kind of institutional arrangements are needed at subnational level (especially pemda at kabupaten level) to ensure CC activities can be continued by pemda and other local level institutions/organizations? Activities for preparing and establishing such arrangements should be part of Phase I extension and Phase II activities. This includes what technical support and oversight is required from the central government to institutionalize CC as part of community empowerment platforms at national level. Related to this, Phase II should also emphasize the need (and a strategy) to build capacity beyond Yayasan Kelola (pemda, local institutions, other cultural organizations) for further expansion and scaling up of CC.

The project will, in the Phase 1 Extension, develop a strategy to institutionalize CC activities at the national and sub national levels. There is a plan to work more closely with District Governments, so that they can support and facilitate such activities in the future. Given that the new government administration will come on board in Oct 2014, and the operational arrangement of the Village Law is still being put in place, the project team cannot effectively determine the institutional arrangement for future scale up. The development of a scale up model and institutional arrangement will therefore be determined in the

Phase 1 Extension period. This will include, identify the technical support and oversight needed at the national level and through what platform/institution will such support be provided, the role of district governments and local governments in supporting such activities. The project will carry out a series of consultations and workshops with government stakeholders, cultural institutions, and the Managing Contractor to discuss the strategy to institutionalize CC. A learning framework will also be implemented to identify and document the lessons learned to contribute the development of a model for further scale up. Capacity building activities for Pemda, local institutions and cultural organizations will be carried out in both Phase 1 Extension and subsequent Phase 2 under the MC. Details on Phase 1 Extension capacity building activities are provided in Point 4 above. Capacity building activities in Phase 2 will be determined in Phase 1 Extension.

Approval of the top up proposal in lieu of any response by the voting member had been considered on a five day no-objection basis by close of business September 12, 2014.