

PNPM Support Facility (PSF)
Technical Committee–May 30, 2013 Meeting
Meeting Minutes

Chairman: Dr. Rudy Soeprihadi Prawiradinata MCRP, Ph.D, Director for Poverty Reduction, Bappenas, and IbuWoro Srihastuti Sulistyningrum, ST, MIDS, Bappenas

Participants: See attachment

1. The objective of this Technical Committee (TC) meeting was to discuss (a) the PSF strategy and indicative pipeline, (b) the PSF branding, and (c) three funding proposals: Legal Aid and Community Legal Empowerment; Implementation Support Technical Assistance for Coordination, Oversight, Monitoring of PNPM Implementation and Operationalization the action plans of PNPM Roadmap and Relevant MP3KI Pillars; and PNPM Monitoring and Evaluations and Special Studies. The PSF strategy and three proposals for review had been circulated by Kevin Tomlinson via email on May 16, 2013.

A. PSF Strategy and Indicative Pipeline

2. Jan Weetjens presented the proposed PSF 2013-2015 strategy and pipeline, which is guided by Government, particularly around the PNPM Roadmap and the MP3KI National Poverty Strategy. The strategy contains three focus areas (a) consolidation of PNPM achievements to date, (b) frontline service delivery, social accountability and governance; and (c) livelihoods. These focus areas would be supported by two cross-cutting areas: (a) analytical work, knowledge management and technical assistance (TA), and (b) policy dialogue and proposal preparation. Proposed pipeline activities are aligned to each focus and cross-cutting area. The presentation, and strategy document, highlighted the importance of and steps for transitioning PSF to become a more Government owned and Indonesian led institution by 2018 when the World Bank trusteeship of the PSF is expected to expire.

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
The strategy should make clear what it aims to achieve and say how the proposed activities will contribute to this. The strategy should make clear its role and consider the current gaps, based on an assessment of Government needs, and identify how the PSF can help fill these gaps.	Agreed.
There was consensus that the MP3KI is in line with PNPM and will use its platform to further support livelihoods. The strategy may benefit by including a diagram to make clearer the linkages between MP3KI and the Roadmap and explaining more how the PSF strategy will contribute to this broader agenda.	Agreed.
There should be a capacity building strategy to allow the Government of Indonesia's (GoI) capacity to take over the PSF by 2018. Consider fewer numbers of small projects, which may stretch GoI's capacity too much. Also the strategy may benefit by being clearer on PSF's accountability to GoI now and in the future.	Agreed. Regarding the capacity building strategy, there are plans to prepare a sustainability action plan outlining the critical steps to support full GoI management of the PSF by June 2018. Regarding the number of activities, the current pipeline is indicative. TC members are invited to indicate

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	where the proposed PSF pipeline can be more selective. It is also useful to consider who is executing the projects, many of the projects are executed outside of the PSF. The JMC is solely chaired by the Government. The World Bank as the trustee of the PSF trust fund is legally bound to ensure appropriate fiduciary and other standards are observed. The PSF operations manual, which is being updated, reflects the roles and responsibilities of the PSF and its members.
In field-level supervisory and fiduciary support, PSF should have a clear strategy i.e. more field staff, initiating a strong collaboration with local government to ensure that difficult and remote areas – not only in Papua but also in boarder of Kalimantan, small island, etc. – are also sufficiently monitored and supported.	Noted. The strategy will elaborate on the field and fiduciary support as well as support for remote areas.
The link between focus areas (and cross-cutting areas) and pipeline activities is not always clear nor are the activities mutually exclusive.	Agreed. The strategy document will include more narrative on the pipeline activities and how they will support the focus area(s) and/or cross-cutting areas and the desired goals of the strategy.
There was confusion among some members of the TC about what AKIL/Asia Knowledge and Innovation Lab is and how it supports the strategy. After a clarification that AKIL was essentially the use of ICT to support and enhance empowerment, governance, and accountability it was recommended that the PSF reconsider its title and that it also explore the linkages with the ongoing Global Pulse initiative in Bappenas.	Noted. The knowledge management team within the PSF will coordinate with Bappenas to ensure potential synergy between the PSF’s use of ICT for governance and to reduce potential areas of duplication.
Recognizing that discussions on the PSF strategy will be an ongoing process it was suggested that a discussion place for virtual inputs be set up.	Agreed.
The document would benefit by providing more clarity on two overarching issues: (a) where does empowerment beyond PNPM sit as an objective of PNPM going forward, and if evaluations have consistently shown poverty alleviation but not spillover participation improvements, are we comfortable with this; and (b) what is our strategy for integrating learning from the pilots into PNPM Rural and feeding lessons into line agencies, starting with PNPM Green and Generasi? Also, mention the implementation strategy PSF proposes to ensure the smooth mainstreaming of the “Green” issue into PNPM Rural and livelihood of MP3KI, rather than having TA onboard.	Agreed.
It was suggested the document mention how the PNPM Urban ascertains the priority needs of the urban poor rather than applying PNPM Rural principles to urban areas.	Noted.

3. **Decision.** *It was agreed that the strategy document would be updated to reflect the TC’s guidance, particularly with regard to: (a) being clearer on what PNPM wants to achieve and linking this with what the PSF wants to achieve; (b) linkages between the PNPM Roadmap and MP3KI; and (c) providing more narrative on how the indicative pipeline activities will help the PSF achieve its goals, and thus was endorsed for discussion at the next JMC meeting.*

B. PSF Branding

4. Ibu Citra Indah Lestari gave an update on the PSF branding exercise and presented various logo options for TC to choose from and comment on. The TC chose a flower image with the letter PSF next to the image. The TC recommended making the letters larger. There was also some debate on whether the name of the PNPM Support Facility should be changed into an Indonesian name. The benefit of this would be consistency with making the PSF more of an Indonesian institution and the downside would be that PSF is already a known quantity.
5. *Decision. It was agreed that the logo would be presented at the next JMC meeting for discussion.*

C. Proposals

(I) PNPM Monitoring and Evaluations (M&E) and Special Studies: \$4,750,000

6. Natasha Hayward presented a top up proposal for a subset of key evaluations and pieces of analytic work for the PSF portfolio in 2013 and 2014 that will support the continued production of high-quality evidence and well-researched recommendations to inform both operational procedures in, and policy dialogue regarding, Cluster 2 of the GoI's poverty program, in particular, the PNPM Mandiri program. The proposed analytical work program focuses on meeting GoI's needs for evaluation data on the existing portfolio. It does not include the broader analytical program to support the Government's Cluster 2 agenda moving forward. However, the development of this broader analytical program is included as one of the specific activities in the current proposal. The project consists of three activities:
 - i. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities to provide stakeholders with empirical data regarding the results and impact of PNPM Mandiri;
 - ii. Research in greater depth undertaken regarding special topics of concern to PNPM and the social development field in Indonesia;
 - iii. Capacity building to enhance ability of Indonesian social science research organizations to conduct M&E and special studies.

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
AusAID inquired about the ability of the PSF to implement all the activities in the M&E proposal or whether the PSF should re-prioritize and do less.	The team welcomes the suggestion to be realistic and prioritize based on capacity and also agrees that the proposal should reflect a slightly extended timeline, in the light of delays to its approval. The majority of components should be achievable, however, as planned within a 2 year time horizon.
The proposal could benefit from more elaboration on the PSF's strategy for working through and strengthening capacity of national institutions.	Noted.
The proposal could benefit from more clarity on how GOI will benefit from the studies.	As noted in the TC discussion, Bappenas is the formal client for many of the core evaluations planned, but GoI more broadly will benefit from a systematic attempt to gather evidence on project/program impacts and how to learn and adjust/improve programs in response to findings.
It will be important for the M&E team to have the flexibility to respond to emerging requests.	Agreed.

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
M&E work of the PSF has been solid, but seems to remain heavily focused on PNPM Rural. SetPokja Pengendali noted they rely on the PSF for information about all of PNPM, not just PNPM Rural.	The team understands the need for information beyond PNPM Rural. To date, the M&E TF has supported evaluations of PNPM Rural, PNPM Generasi and PNPM Respek, amongst other studies. As noted by colleagues from PNPM Urban, a significant proportion of the analytic work on that PNPM program is led by GOI itself, with only quality enhancement needed (e.g. quality of data collection and analysis.). PSF has also financed additional evaluations of the Urban portfolio.
Bappenas commented that there was no research question in proposal about how PNPM can be transformed into sustainable livelihoods.	Under the top up proposal, livelihoods impacts are addressed in one of the key organizing questions: ‘How, why and where does PNPM reduce poverty and how can poverty-reduction impacts and rural livelihoods development be enhanced?’, and the related research question ‘How are local economies, productivity and rural livelihoods affected by PNPM infrastructure/investments?’ which is planned to be addressed under the Rural Impact simulation described in the proposal. In addition, a program of analytic work/evaluation focused specifically on livelihoods will be designed in association with the livelihoods pilot currently being planned.
It will be important that M&E work is disseminated to inform stakeholders and that the work and PNPM take into account the findings from previous studies.	Agreed.
The PSF should ensure that the M&E and special studies undertaken should remain consistent with the PSF strategy.	Agreed.

7. *Decision. It was agreed that the TC’s guidance would be taken up in the proposal as well as through the ongoing strategy engagement. As such, the proposal was endorsed for submission to the JMC for approval.*

(II) Technical Assistance for Coordination, Oversight, Monitoring of PNPM Implementation and Operationalization the action plans of PNPM Roadmap and Relevant MP3KI Pillars (2013-2015): \$9,500,000

8. Pak Sentot Satria, in follow up to the TC’s recommendation during the January 7, 2013 meeting to consolidate into one proposal and clarify the coordination of the implementation support provided by the Pokja, Bappenas, and PSF (both Rural and Urban), presented a joint proposal on behalf of Setpokja Pengendali, Bappenas and the PSF. The proposal responds to the increased need for coordination, oversight, action, monitoring and future program development by multiple stakeholders under a scaled up program, while building government capacity. The proposal consists of five components:

- i. Support for policy formulation, national oversight, coordination, and anti-corruption;
- ii. Support for evidence-based program planning and development;
- iii. Technical assistance (TA) to strengthen PNPM management;

- iv. Field-level supervisory and fiduciary support; and
- v. Support to engage local governments and civil society in PNPM governance and implementation.

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
The proposal should expand its focus or provide more clarity on its fiduciary, monitoring, and coordination support, as well as to the PNPM Core projects. As it currently reads it is heavily PNPM Rural focused.	Agreed.
The proposal should provide more information on the composition of the budgeting and execution of the components.	The proposal wasn't organized to distribute funds by agency (Setpokja Pengendali, Bappenas), but instead divided funds by component to all for more flexibility to allocate funds in line of needs. It was agreed that each agency will prepare an annual work plan and submit for no-objection to the JMC.
The indicators in the proposal are more output based than outcome based. Is it possible to make them more outcome oriented?	The joint Setpokja Pengendali, Bappenas and PSF team will revise the indicators to the extent possible to make them more outcome oriented. However, the proposal covers only two years. It is therefore unrealistic that outcomes will be achieved. Output indicators are therefore used as proxis.
The proposal could clarify how its TA will be sustainable once the project is completed. I.e., How will knowledge stay within the institutions?	Agreed.
The proposal would benefit from identifying the GoI's capacity needs and gaps and linking the proposal's activities to these.	Building on the PSF strategy document a capacity building plan will be developed by the end of the calendar year.
The proposal should also explain the linkages with the NMCs and RMCs of the PNPM Core projects.	Agreed.
AusAID informed the Technical Committee that in order to avoid duplication, it would like the PSF to take on more of their and PRSF's TA for Cluster 2 activities. In this regard, they emphasized need for strong coordination with PRSF. SetPokja Pengendali recommended using an existing PRSF template on capacity building to support the coordination.	Noted.

9. **Decision.** *It was agreed that the proposal would be revised in line with comments above and then be submitted to the JMC for approval.*

(III) Legal Aid & Community Legal Empowerment: \$ 6,285,072

10. Pak Bambang Soetono presented a project proposal to provide financial and technical assistance to legal aid organizations, train paralegals, and incentivize the forging of networks between the two in order to improve the quality and quantity of justice services delivered at the local level. It does so in the broader context of recent policy developments designed to improve access to justice for the poor and marginalized, most notably the establishment of a nation-wide state-funded legal aid system scheduled to commence operation by July 2013. The proposed project would involve grants to 6 legal aid organizations, the establishment of a legal services division within PEKKA, the training of approximately 750 community-based paralegals, and strengthening of the Indonesian Paralegal Network (JPI). It will be recipient-executed by non-government entities and managed by the World Bank's Justice for the Poor team. The project consists of four components:

- i. Develop and network legal aid organizations and paralegals to build the capacity of legal aid organizations to effectively deliver services and to expand their reach through training paralegals and developing strong networks to the village level, to other legal aid organizations and to justice sector/government institutions;
- ii. Pilot support for paralegals within Community Learning Centers (RBM) to enhance the paralegal training provided through the legal advocacy working groups of selected RBM and ensure that RBM paralegals can access lawyers if necessary and also develop networks with legal aid organizations for longer term sustainability, and better services, accountability and legal access at the community level;
- iii. Establish a legal services division within PEKKA to respond to the increased demand for legal services currently being experienced by PEKKA paralegals and their need for more interaction with qualified lawyers for specialized advice, including on issues other than family law (until now their primary area of expertise); and
- iv. Strengthening the Indonesian Paralegal Network (JPI) to support its evolution into an effective peak body for improving the training standards of community paralegals and representing their interests at the policy level.

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
What are the linkages between this proposal and PNPM?	<p>The current proposal responds to where PNPM is heading in the future. The proposal responds to the stated priority in the PNPM Roadmap of improving village level governance. By increasing the number of community level paralegals who can access legal advice through legal aid organizations, this will increase the level of independent oversight and access to independent legal advice that communities can access in the future. This independent advice will be a crucial part of ensuring that communities can keep the potential deployment of resources through the 'one village, one plan' model more honest. It will work with PNPM Generasi and the new Frontline Service Delivery program from AusAID to ensure that community members can access legal identification documents, and other types of certification which opens their access to Government-provided social protection programs and social services, including health and education.</p> <p>It is also expected that the program will interface with PNPM by providing information to the paralegals that will help them support communities in overseeing the program. Specifically, there are two targeted training programs for the paralegals, and it will be possible to utilize part of that training to ensure some understanding of the way in which PNPM operates. Also, paralegals will have access to the lawyers within PNPM if they face problems with the program.</p>
What are the interactions between this proposal and PNPM Justice Services.	PNPM Justice Services program will be more tightly focused on providing legal support for large cases within PNPM. The current proposal will complement that work by providing community level awareness and support that will link up to both the lawyers involved in PNPM and to Legal Aid Organizations.
Sustainability: what is the strategy after this program ends?	Under Law 16/2011 on Legal Aid, the government will provide funding to Legal Aid organizations. By creating networks between paralegals and these Legal Aid organizations, there is a clear path toward future sustainability. In addition, since paralegals are community members, with sufficient training and links to Legal Aid Organizations, they are able to continue their work within their communities with minimal resources. Despite the clear elements which will contribute to longer term

Comments and Questions from TC members	Answers and/or actions to be taken
	sustainability, challenges remain, particularly in remote areas
<p>How will this proposal coordinate with AusAID programming?</p> <p>Will additional funding to PEKKA overstretch the organization?</p>	<p>J4P has conducted series of consultations with a wide range of stakeholders including AIPJ and PEKKA. Through these discussions, a division of labor has been agreed to ensure that J4P work compliments that of AusAID. With respect to PEKKA, support will be targeted to the development of a legal division. Efforts will be made (as in the past) to use reporting systems supported by AusAID. PEKKA has been involved in the development of the proposal, so they are also aware of the resources that they will need to manage the additional work.</p>
<p>How does this proposal links to other GOI policy?</p>	<p>At the policy level, the project supports the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National access to justice strategy (2009) recognizing legal aid and paralegal assistance should be integrated with other development activities - Law 16/2011 on legal aid, which recognizes paralegals and allocates budget for legal aid services that can be accessed by paralegals. - MOHA Decree no. 5/2007 on Community Empowerment Cadre that requires that in each village should have 5-10 cadres, of which one is a legal cadre. This policy is reflected in the RBM (Community Learning Centers) that train different cadres and facilitate the establishment of various working groups at the district level including Legal Advocacy Working Group. - The current Bill on Village that will give more autonomy to villages, including the management of village budget. In this environment, increased social accountability and governance will be required at the village level. Paralegal and legal aid organization will play a crucial role.
<p>How does this proposal link to ongoing work on Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC)?</p>	<p>The GAC TA focuses more on formal institutions such as KPK, AGO, Ombudsman, etc. This is an important aspect of strengthening Indonesian institutions. The current proposal sits on the other side of that work at the community level.</p>
<p>How does this proposal interface with the anti-corruption proposal that was funded at the end of last year?</p>	<p>The PNPM Justice Services program aims to add legal capacity into the PNPM program, to enable communities to better manage corruption issues within PNPM. It is modeled to meet a specific gap which J4P has assessed within the PNPM program. The program comprises a three year trial in order to see whether the addition of this capacity has a positive impact overall on both community responses to corruption and on the protection of community assets.</p> <p>The Legal Aid and Community Legal Empowerment proposal aims to increase community legal empowerment more broadly, through the training of paralegals and the fostering of links between them and legal aid organizations. The most concrete point of interface between the two programs is that the paralegals trained under the Legal Aid and Community Legal Empowerment project will also be linked with the provincial level lawyers engaged under the PNPM Justice Services project, to whom they can report cases relating to corruption or other legal issues associated with PNPM. In turn, the PNPM Justice Services lawyers will themselves have access to that network of trained paralegals at the village level, who will be able to provide them with basic case-handling assistance and thereby potentially amplify their impact by increasing the number of cases that they have the capacity to deal with.</p>
<p>How does it build on the program of work (\$500,000) being funded by AusAID to J4P (paid for by the Indonesia Justice Program, administered through AusAID Canberra)?</p>	<p>The \$500,000 program is designed as the preparatory phase for the Legal Aid and Community Legal Empowerment proposal. The program will fund analytical work and limited operational trials that will contribute to the development of paralegal training materials and the design of implementation arrangements for the larger program (in particular, how best to work with the Government's RBM or 'Community Learning Center' program). There has been some delay in the processing of the 500 000 funding, so that work will commence considerably closer to the larger program start date than planned, however the necessary preparatory work of that 500 000 program will directly support the parent proposal (Community Legal Empowerment).</p>

11. *Decision. The TC agreed to submit the proposal for JMC approval once it was revised, particularly clarifying the links to PNPM and correlation with other similar projects and explaining program sustainability.*

D. PSF Financial Summary

12. Kevin Tomlinson updated the TC of the PSF financial standing as of May 30, 2013. The negative balance of paid-in contributions against commitments is largely the result of a contribution from the Netherlands of US\$5.4 million which is still pending.

Total Pledges: US\$ 398.2 mil

Total Disbursements (including Admin. Fee 1%): US\$ 205.1 mil

Total Contributions Paid-in (including Investment Income): US\$ 305.1 mil

Total Commitments (including Admin Fee 1%): US\$ 310.7

Balance Contributions Paid-in against Commitments: US\$ -5.6 mil

Conclusions:

13. There was consensus on the need to convene a JMC in June 2013.
14. The PSF strategy will be revised to take into account the TC's guidance and discussed at the next JMC meeting.
15. The PSF branding and purposed logo should be discussed at the next JMC meeting.
16. The three proposals for PNPM Monitoring and Evaluations and Special Studies, Technical Assistance for Coordination, Oversight, Monitoring of PNPM Implementation and Operationalization the action plans of PNPM Roadmap and Relevant MP3KI Pillars, and Legal Aid & Community Legal Empowerment should be revised and submitted for JMC approval. The members of the TC are welcomed to give comment and suggestions on those proposals.
17. The TC confirmed that a separate, dedicated TC meeting on Revolving Loan Funds and livelihoods is needed and agree to hold the meeting in June, preferably before the JMC meeting.
18. It was agreed that proposals would be transmitted to JMC members well in advance of the JMC meetings.

Attachment: Participants

No.	Name	Institution
1	Rudy Prawiradinata	Bappenas
2	Woro Srihastuti Sulistyaningrum, ST, MIDS (Lisa)	Bappenas
3	Hadi Santoso	Kesra
4	Katiman	Kesra
5	Agung W	PMD
6	Tommy	PMD
7	Vanya Abuthan	AusAID
8	Arief Sugito	AusAID
9	Lulu Wardhani	AusAID
10	Iwan Sriwidiyanto	AusAID
11	John Thuraw	USAID
12	Brandon Fenley	USAID
13	Iing Mursalin	MCA - Indonesia
14	Andy Pradjaputra	MCA - Indonesia
15	Hari Basuki	CIDA
16	Jan Weetjens	PSF
17	Susanne Holste	PSF
18	Kevin A. Tomlinson	PSF
19	Natasha Hayward	PSF
20	Sentot S Satria	PSF
21	George Soraya	PSF
22	Karrie McLaughlin	PSF
23	Bambang Soetono	PSF
24	Melissa Yasmin Kapitan	PSF
25	Citra Indah Lestari	PSF
26	Daniel Yusanto	PSF
27	Taufik Rinaldi	PokjaPengendali – Kesra
28	Novi Susanto	PSF Secretariat – Bappenas
29	Sidik Permana AM	PSF Secretariat – Bappenas