

# EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

Report 11 / 2020  
Country Evaluation Brief



INDONESIA

## Evaluation Portrait

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## Indonesia – Evaluation Portrait

### 1 Evaluations published in 2019

#### 1.1 Country Assistance Program Evaluation Indonesia 2005-2018

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Country Assistance Program Evaluation Indonesia 2005-2018</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2019
<b>Author/Agency</b>	ADB Independent Evaluation Department (IED)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	ADB
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2005-2018
<b>Keywords</b>	Public sector management (PSM), energy, finance
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Indonesia country assistance program evaluation (CAPE) covered operations approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) during 2005–2018. These comprised 72 sovereign loans, 21 grants, 23 non-sovereign loans, and 122 technical assistance operations, totalling USD 19.3 billion. The central objective of the three ADB country strategies over the CAPE period was to promote more inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the Public sector management (PSM) programme made positive contributions in the area of economic governance by establishing a more conducive framework for macroeconomic stability and investment and strengthening subnational governance. However, ADB’s contribution to infrastructure services was limited by the size of the resource envelope as well as limited success in policy actions. There was also limited progress in developing human resources especially of disadvantaged people. Overall, the evaluation concluded that ADB’s contribution to inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth was less than satisfactory. This was mainly due to the under-utilisation of resources to sectors that mattered most for the achievement of these strategic objectives as originally envisioned.</p> <p>General lessons learned included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with state-owned enterprises on infrastructure projects is an attractive option given the difficulties of working with subnational governments with limited capacities.</li> <li>• The community-driven development approach was a cost-effective way of delivering small, community-based projects to build soft and hard infrastructure at the village level.</li> <li>• Lack of coordination between national and regional planning levels can affect project implementation.</li> </ul> <p>The report recommended, inter alia, to strengthen local government capacity by working selectively with provinces, districts, and large cities with the objective of enabling local governments to provide support for infrastructure development in various sectors.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, poverty, environment, sustainability, climate change
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/evaluation-document/484386/files/ino-cape.pdf">https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/evaluation-document/484386/files/ino-cape.pdf</a>

## 1.2 Mid-Term Project Evaluation Report Enhancing the Role of Religious Education in Countering Violent Extremism (CONVEY 1 & 2)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Mid-Term Project Evaluation Report Enhancing the Role of Religious Education in Countering Violent Extremism (CONVEY 1 &amp; 2)</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2019
<b>Author/Agency</b>	CIRCLE Indonesia
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2017-2019
<b>Keywords</b>	Religious education to prevent violent extremism in Indonesia, especially among the youth
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project's main objective was to develop the potential of religious education in schools and other channels in Indonesia to promote peace and tolerance. It also aimed at preventing violent extremism through (a) research and advocacy, (b) campaign and public awareness, and (c) coordination and regional networking.</p> <p>The main achievement of the project at the point of the mid-term evaluation was the availability of a more comprehensive knowledge and information on radicalism and violent extremism in Indonesia. The evaluation found that the project successfully generated important knowledge with regards to radicalism and violent extremism in schools and universities, along with various instruments that supported their growth such as literature and the internet. The report noted that the research and advocacy activities were able to provide a strong basis for policy formulation, along with strengthened public awareness regarding the prevention and countering of violent extremism, including the need to mainstream religious moderation in development measures.</p> <p>There is evidence that some recommendations for policy review made by the CONVEY Project were adopted under some government policies such as: Regulation of the Ministry of Religious Affair (PMA) Number 9 Year 2018 on Religious Education Textbooks, and Regulation of the Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education. Nevertheless, the report recommended that the project needed to engage more systematically and intensively with government officials to ensure that the project's activities and especially research outputs were seriously discussed and taken into consideration in policymaking.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights, participation, religion
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/14997">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/14997</a>

### 1.3 Real-Time Evaluation Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami (Lombok, Sulawesi) 2018

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Real-Time Evaluation Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami (Lombok, Sulawesi) 2018</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2019
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Ghulam Muhammad Awan et al.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Disaster response
<b>Project period</b>	2018-2019
<b>Keywords</b>	Disaster response
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesia was struck by a series of disasters in the latter half of 2018, causing significant loss of life and material damage: several strong earthquakes hit Lombok Island in July and August, and then in late September a major earthquake struck the island of Sulawesi triggering a tsunami and liquefaction. More than 2,700 people were killed, 156,000 houses destroyed or damaged, and about 930,000 people affected in in Lombok and Sulawesi.</p> <p>The evaluation assessed the at the time ongoing IFRC (International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) operation to support the Indonesian Red Cross response to the natural disasters.</p> <p>The report concluded that overall, the operation was a positive example of a national-led response but also noted that (as with most disaster responses worldwide) some aspects of it could have been improved. For example, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) as the largest humanitarian organisation in Indonesia responded at scale from the onset (pursuant to its auxiliary role), quickly mobilising capacity from its strong network. However, challenges persisted to sustain the required volunteer resources for the operations. PMI's centralisation of decision-making at headquarter level also posed challenges. The report encouraged PMI to increase its focus on decentralisation, developing leadership at provincial and local branch levels, and delegating responsibilities with necessary decision-making powers. Furthermore, according to the report, national capacities for emergency needs assessments, information management, quality assurance, Community Engagement and Accountability, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion lacked operational integration. PMI finance and logistics capacities were not working effectively to meet operational needs.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://media.ifrc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2019/05/Indonesia-RTE_final-publish.pdf">https://media.ifrc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2019/05/Indonesia-RTE_final-publish.pdf</a>

## 1.4 Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province (SPARC)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province (SPARC)</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2019
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Liana Environmental Consulting Ltd.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2018
<b>Keywords</b>	Local government, climate resilience, rural communities
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>SPARC was a nationally implemented project with funding support from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The total SCCF-contributed project funds were USD 5 million with additional co-financing, including in-kind funding from the NTT Provincial Government and UNDP and grants from UNDP and partner agencies – Bank NTT and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI).</p> <p>Rural communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, are highly dependent on the climate for their subsistence agricultural production and water resources. Ensuring food and water security is already a major challenge. The project's overall objectives were to strengthen climate resilience of NTT's rural communities to improve livelihood, food, and water security.</p> <p>According to the report, the project's design and implementation were highly effective in achieving the intended project outcomes. This led to an expansion into additional villages and a new district and a two-year extension without requiring an increased budget. However, the number of communities which benefited from SPARC was still limited. As Indonesia's first climate change adaptation (CCA) project, SPARC was a pilot project – which tested a multi-sectoral, multi-hierarchical model of working with government to identify and work with communities at risk – in the implementation of CCA actions to increase resilience. Many thousands of communities across Indonesia remain which did not participate, but which are vulnerable, at-risk communities that could benefit from implementation of the SPARC model. The evaluation thus recommended a scaling up of the successes demonstrated. It also recommended incorporating participatory monitoring and evaluation in project design, whereby beneficiaries choose targets and indicators relevant to them, and they also monitor and report on indicators, and identify adaptive strategies to adjust/modify CCA actions.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, sustainability, environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/13803">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/13803</a>

## 1.5 Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Republic of Indonesia

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Evaluation of Japan's ODA to the Republic of Indonesia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2019
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2019
<b>Keywords</b>	Economic Infrastructure, Business Environment, Local Development, Disaster Management, Climate Change, Natural Environmental Preservation
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In the ten years preceding the evaluation, development cooperation between Japan and Indonesia had been affected by important changes such as the revision of the ODA Charter and the organisational restructuring of Japan's ODA implementation system as the result of the establishment of New JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). Overall, the evaluation found that Japanese ODA policies for Indonesia were highly consistent with the National Midterm Development Plan (RPJMN 2005-2009 and PRJMN 2010-2014). In addition, it found that Japanese ODA policies complied with global development policies, such as the SDGs, and that Japan's comparative advantages, including quality infrastructure development and environmental technologies, were fully utilised. However, Japan's policy lacked accountability during the period between the announcement of PRJMN 2015 and the publication of Country Development Cooperation Policy for Indonesia (CDCP2017). CDCP2017 did not clearly stipulate the intention of the Development Cooperation Charter of Japan, namely, to strengthen collaboration with other Japanese organisations, including those in the private sector.</p> <p>According to the report, as a leading donor, Japan significantly contributed to addressing poverty reduction and economic development in Indonesia. Japan's ODA also contributed to increasing Indonesia's presence at the global level. More specifically, ODA provided for the following six sectors was deemed highly effective: 'economic infrastructure development', 'business environment improvement', 'correction of disparities and local development', 'disaster management', 'climate change and natural environment preservation', and 'response to issues in the Asian region and international society'. The report recommended, inter alia, the development and introduction of a new approach to monitoring focusing on the degree to which Japan's ODA has contributed to achieving the development goals of Indonesia.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment, sustainability, poverty
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2018/pdfs/indonesia.pdf">https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/FY2018/pdfs/indonesia.pdf</a>

## 2 Evaluations published in 2018

### 2.1 Formative Evaluation of UNICEF Indonesia's Partnership Strategies (2016–2020)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Formative Evaluation of UNICEF Indonesia's Partnership Strategies (2016–2020)</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	ACT for Performance BV, Netherlands; MDF PI, Indonesia
<b>Commissioned by</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation of the cooperation modality
<b>Project period</b>	2016-2018
<b>Keywords</b>	Civil Society Organisations, Indonesian Government, private sector, rights and well-being of children
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>UNICEF's partnership with Indonesia was subject to important changes in the in the five years prior to the evaluation. For example, the importance of civil society partnerships in UNICEF's portfolio increased, growing from 58 organisations in 2013 to 80 in 2018. Private sector funding gained importance in UNICEF Indonesia's financial envelope. While the Government remained UNICEF's main partner, the relative financial importance of projects directly implemented by government partners had diminished, from 38% in 2013 to 7% of the total programme expenditure in 2018. The key findings of the evaluation were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF's partnership approaches were well aligned with Indonesia's policies and focused on the SDGs.</li> <li>• The partnerships with the central government were effective, realised "upstream" results and contributed to the outcomes established in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP).</li> <li>• The programming-at-scale partnerships represented the largest share of the annual available budget, but did not leverage the additional government resources that were expected. Some donors and government stakeholders raised the relevant question of whether the Government should not manage those projects instead of UNICEF.</li> <li>• Whereas the partnerships with the Government were driven by a long-term institutional agreement, most of the CSO partnerships were linked to pilots or one-time activities that neither had a clear UNICEF exit strategy, nor a built-in strategy for long-term and sustainable financing.</li> <li>• Equity was an important factor underlying UNICEF's partnerships, and systematically addressed in the partnership programme documents. However, the majority of programme documents did not define specific targets for gender equality.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Human rights, rights of children
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2018-006-PME2017-01_Report_Partnership_evaluation.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2018-006-PME2017-01_Report_Partnership_evaluation.pdf</a>

## 2.2 Third independent review of the Indonesia-Norway cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from REDD+

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Third independent review of the Indonesia-Norway cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from REDD+</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	LTS International Limited
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norad
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Comprehensive programme review
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2018 (mainly 2015-2018)
<b>Keywords</b>	Climate change, Rule of law, Deforestation, Civil Society, Land Rights
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesia is very vulnerable to climate change, and land use has made it a major emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The need for action on climate change was recognised by the Indonesian government in 2009. A strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest/land Degradation (plus safeguards for biodiversity and forest-dependent peoples), abbreviated as REDD+, had meanwhile been developed internationally. Mutual interest in REDD+ by Indonesia and Norway led to a Letter of Intent (LoI), signed in May 2010, which established the Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership. The review assessed mainly the relevance and effectiveness of this partnership based on the LoI particularly against the backdrop of drastic changes which affected the Indonesian institutions and managerial systems targeted by the Partnership's plan of work in 2015, when the newly-elected President Widodo dissolved the ministerial-level REDD+ Management Agency (BP REDD+).</p> <p>According to the report, stakeholders consulted by the review team were positive about the LoI process and Norway's consistent engagement with Indonesia, and hoped for its continuation. All appreciated that although the LoI process had been blocked at times, ways had been found to overcome the obstacles. Some questions arose concerning the Partnership's heavy investment up to 2015 in an unsustainable REDD+ leadership model, and its slow engagement in building the capacity of the new Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) after BP REDD+ was dissolved. Many observers stressed the need to find ways to deliver investment at the sub-national level to enable people to contribute to emission reductions while seeing real benefits to themselves. Furthermore, social movements concerned with land rights for indigenous peoples and local communities saw the LoI as a breakthrough, but a mood of disappointment prevailed since 2015 despite vigorous efforts by KLHK to promote social forestry. The report also noted that while forest sector law enforcement was improving, DG Law Enforcement at KLHK remained in need of support. The Partnership financed various capacity-building initiatives at KLHK, as well as a strategic initiative to detect networks of individuals, holding companies and licensees who may be involved in violations, by linking ministerial databases. As far as deforestation is concerned, national data showed a constant rate of forest or tree cover loss and GHG emissions for 2004-2017 but with peaks in 2009, 2012 and 2014-2016, and a significant decline in the rate of tree cover loss in 2017 relative to 2016. The report considered these data as encouraging and acknowledged that the Partnership made some contribution towards these results.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, low carbon governance
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/6663-third-independent-review-of-the-indonesia-norway.pdf">https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/6663-third-independent-review-of-the-indonesia-norway.pdf</a>

## 2.3 Indonesia Long-Term Impact Evaluation of Generasi

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Indonesia Long-Term Impact Evaluation of Generasi</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice's team in the World Bank Office Jakarta
<b>Commissioned by</b>	World Bank
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Long-term impact evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2007-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Poverty reduction, basic education, poverty, maternal health, child health
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In 2007, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) launched two large-scale pilots of programs designed to improve basic quality health and education services: 1) conditional cash transfers to households, known as the Hopeful Family Program (Keluarga Harapan Program or PKH), and 2) an incentivised community block grant program, known as the National Community Empowerment Program – Healthy and Smart Generation (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat – Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas, or Generasi). In 2014, the Generasi program was renamed Generasi Sehat Cerdas (“Bright Healthy Generation”). Pilot projects were implemented in six provinces and designed to target the same health and education indicators. Generasi operated exclusively in rural areas. The report drew on a survey of over 46,000 household members, village heads, and school and health facility staff which was carried out between October 2016 and February 2017 after nine years of program implementation, as well as on three previous waves of survey conducted since 2007, with the objective of assessing the overall impact of the programme in the targeted sectors. The evaluation’s main conclusions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2009, the overall health and education environment in Generasi IE districts improved dramatically, even in control areas.</li> <li>• There was now significantly less room for improvement in many Generasi target areas.</li> <li>• One of Generasi’s greatest accomplishments was the sustained revitalisation of the <i>posyandu</i> (monthly local health clinics for mothers and children) which was accomplished through programme facilitation, community participation, and a targets/incentive system.</li> <li>• In the lowest-performing districts, Generasi continued to be effective at encouraging community members to attend the <i>posyandu</i> and increasing immunisations and vitamin A distribution.</li> <li>• Generasi’s initial impact on stunting (impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation), concentrated in the East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province, was not sustained beyond the 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	SDGs, gender, human development
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/481161529900287499/pdf/Long-Term-Generasi-Impact-Evaluation.pdf">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/481161529900287499/pdf/Long-Term-Generasi-Impact-Evaluation.pdf</a>

## 2.4 Aid Program Performance Report 2017-18 Indonesia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2017-18 Indonesia</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Self-Assessment
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2017-2018
<b>Keywords</b>	Economic governance and infrastructure, human development, inclusive society, effective governance
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Australia's development cooperation with Indonesia evolved from a traditional aid program into an economic partnership. The report summarised the performance of Australia's aid program in Indonesia from July 2017 to June 2018 against the Indonesia Aid Investment Plan 2015-2019 (AIP). Under the AIP, Australia focussed on three key development objectives: (1) effective economic institutions and infrastructure; (2) human development for a productive and healthy society; and (3) an inclusive society through effective governance. The progress of the programme was assessed as having largely met expectations. All three objectives were rated on track, including eight of the eleven outcomes. For example, Australia assisted Indonesia in improving budget transparency, building a more open and competitive economy and taking the first steps towards modernising the tax system. However, despite progress in some areas of the infrastructure support, there were delays in the roll out of a national performance-based road maintenance system. Strong progress was made on business climate reforms with Indonesia leaping 19 places in the 2018 World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings.</p> <p>Australian ODA helped 1.2 million families to access a strengthened Non Cash Food Assistance Programme, and assisted the Indonesian Government to target social protection support. More than 14 pilot programs to improve teacher quality and children's learning outcomes were implemented. Furthermore, Australia's support for effective and inclusive governance and informed public policy helped Indonesia to tackle complex development challenges. For instance, Australia supported implementation of an improved formula for the allocation of Indonesia's AUD9.3 billion Village Fund. These changes resulted in more funds going to the poorest regions.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights, participation, climate change, poverty
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/indonesia-appr-2017-18.pdf">https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/indonesia-appr-2017-18.pdf</a>

## 2.5 Active with Indonesia

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Active with Indonesia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	OECD, Global Relations Secretariat
<b>Commissioned by</b>	OECD, Global Relations Secretariat
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2007-2018
<b>Keywords</b>	Business climate reform and dynamic growth, social policy and inclusive growth, good governance, green growth
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>While not an evaluation, the report provides a comprehensive assessment of the OECD's engagement with Indonesia, which deepened significantly since 2007, when the country became one of the OECD's five Key Partners. The OECD-Indonesia Joint Work Plan (JWP) sought to assist Indonesia in meeting its development goals based on OECD standards and best practices. The report covered mostly achievements under the JWP covering the period 2017-18, which focused on business climate reform and dynamic growth, social policy and inclusive growth, good governance, and green growth.</p> <p>OECD support contributed to outputs mainly with regards to policy reviews and compliance with international treaties and agreements, including in the following thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and Social Protection: A Social Protection System Review of Indonesia is ongoing.</li> <li>• Environment: a Green Growth Policy Review of Indonesia was initiated, which sought to assess the extent to which Indonesia was mainstreaming environmental considerations into its economic policy.</li> <li>• SME Policies: an SME and Entrepreneurship Policy Review of Indonesia was developed in 2018 and launched at the 2018 IMF/World Bank meeting in Bali, Indonesia. Indonesia also contributed actively to the development of the ASEAN SME Policy Index 2018, which serves as a benchmarking tool to monitor and map SME policies across ASEAN Member States.</li> <li>• Taxation: Indonesia signed the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit (BEPS) in June 2017. The government was also working to upgrade Indonesia's status from "partially compliant" to "largely compliant" under the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.</li> <li>• Fisheries: Indonesia's fishery and aquaculture policies in Indonesia were reviewed in the 2017 edition of Building Food Security and Managing Risk in Southeast Asia.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment, sustainability, poverty, gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/indonesia/Active-with-Indonesia.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/indonesia/Active-with-Indonesia.pdf</a>

## 2.6 Dutch Development Cooperation with Indonesia The Impacts of Dutch ODA on development in Indonesia from 1998 to 2016

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Dutch Development Cooperation with Indonesia The Impacts of Dutch ODA on development in Indonesia from 1998 to 2016</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2018
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Tessa Nobbe
<b>Commissioned by</b>	University of Leiden
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme
<b>Project period</b>	1998-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Education, water management, good governance
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This Master thesis examined the evolution of the relation between the Netherlands and Indonesia and in particular the development cooperation between these two countries. It demonstrated that the Netherlands utilised development cooperation in order to fulfil its moral obligation to help those in need and in order to create opportunities to realise its economic interests. The Dutch approach of development cooperation between the Netherlands and Indonesia evolved from a predominantly multilateral one – as it wanted to be a neutral donor due to colonial sensitivity – to a bilateral approach through ODA support directly to the Indonesian government and distributed by the Dutch embassy in Jakarta.</p> <p>More specifically, in 2004 the Netherlands started to support the process of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), with a special focus on themes such as education, environment and water, HIV/Aids, and reproductive health. In 2005, private-sector development was added as a new theme in an attempt to combat poverty. From 2007 onwards, support was provided for the development of the Indonesian business climate with the objective of increasing economic growth and employment opportunities. In 2009 and the following years increased cooperation emerged in the sectors of environment, sustainability, water management and sanitation. Throughout the years, the Netherlands always had an extensive ODA budget for the development of good governance and human rights in Indonesia.</p> <p>In 2016, the Netherlands decided to start phasing out the ODA programmes for Indonesia, as Indonesia had grown to be the largest economy of all Dutch aid-receivers, and a continuation of ODA was deemed no longer necessary and somewhat irrelevant in relation to the Indonesian total economy.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, equality, human rights, poverty
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/58488/Dutch%20Development%20Cooperation%20with%20Indonesia.pdf?sequence=1">https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/58488/Dutch%20Development%20Cooperation%20with%20Indonesia.pdf?sequence=1</a>

### 3 Evaluations published in 2017

#### 3.1 Indonesia: Support to community sanitation in eastern Indonesia

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Indonesia: Support to community sanitation in eastern Indonesia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2017
<b>Author/Agency</b>	AAN Associates
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Sector
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Interventions and assistance extended under UNICEF-BMGF Sanitation Programme for Indonesia
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesia was the first country in the region that introduced community approaches i.e. 'Community Led Approaches to Total Sanitation' (CLTS) in 2005. In 2010, the first national rural sanitation programme, i.e. the Indonesia National Sanitation Programme (Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat/STBM), was launched, featuring CLTS. STBM aimed to provide universal access to sanitation in the country by 2019.</p> <p>The purpose of the UNICEF-BMGF Programme was to accelerate and strengthen the STBM in Indonesia, as to enable achieving 100% ODF (Open Defecation Free) status country-wide by 2019. The programme comprised a series of interventions at national, sub-national, and community levels. At more operational level, the programme extended direct support to provinces and districts to accelerate STBM implementation. The direct assistance was extended to three Eastern Provinces i.e. Papua, South Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). The evaluation covered all interventions and assistance under UNICEF-BMGF between from January 2013 and November 2017.</p> <p>The evaluation found that, overall, the programme made significant contributions in improving the enabling environment for rural sanitation. According to the report, the effectiveness of interventions was evident with regards to accelerated delivery e.g. in terms of triggering coverage in the supported districts in selected provinces, improved coordination and information sharing across coordination forums. i.e. National Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Working Group (POKJA), increased finances for rural sanitation (including pilots), and finally increased capacities of frontline staff and communities. On sustainably the reports noted that there was need for better rationalised prioritisation of those districts where STBM had not been initiated yet or was not progressing well. The sensitization and experience of the provincial governments obtained through UNICEF support needs to be leveraged by the national entities to scale-up STBM in other areas.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/IDN_2017-014_Report_STBM_Evaluation.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/IDN_2017-014_Report_STBM_Evaluation.pdf</a>

### 3.2 Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Evaluation of the BMZ action plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2017
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Deval
<b>Commissioned by</b>	BMZ
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Strategy
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Inclusion, disability
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The BMZ Action Plan for Inclusion was initially scheduled to run for three years (2013-2015) and was subsequently extended to a five-year period (to 2017). It represented a strategy to promote inclusion in German development cooperation and included 42 planned measures. The Action Plan's overarching objective was a 'systematic mainstreaming of the inclusion of persons with disabilities in [German] development cooperation'.</p> <p>The evaluation assessed the progress towards the aforementioned objective based on five country studies: Bangladesh, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malawi and Togo. In Indonesia the Social Protection Programme (SPP), implemented by GIZ, was selected as a case study. SPP focussed on the link between social security to poverty reduction.</p> <p>The evaluation found that due to SPP since November 2016 persons with disabilities were entitled to benefit from special transfer payments as part of the social security measures. Further outcomes were reported in connection with the national work and accident insurance programme BPJS II, which was designed for persons with disabilities who are living with an impairment as a result of an accident at work. As of September 2016, approximately 100 cases had been processed and the individuals concerned successfully reintegrated, i.e. all claimants were guaranteed an opportunity to return to their original jobs. 255 further cases were pending. All cases involved persons with physical disabilities. Benefits were also generated for persons with disabilities at a special vocational school. Through the project, six new curricula were developed for the vocational school that were used for the first time in 2016. However, the evaluation was unable to obtain any information on the integration of graduates into the labour market. According to the report, in Indonesia there was a positive likelihood of sustainability due to the fact that enhanced social cash transfers and occupational accident insurance for persons with disabilities had been integrated into the national five-year plan.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, religion, poverty
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/Deval_Bericht_APIinklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf">https://www.deval.org/files/content/Dateien/Evaluierung/Berichte/2017/Deval_Bericht_APIinklusion_EN_web_neu.pdf</a>

### 3.3 Support to the Establishment of Indonesia REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity: Interim Phase Project. Terminal Evaluation

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Support to the Establishment of Indonesia REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity: Interim Phase Project. Terminal Evaluation</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2017
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Nelson Gapare & Dr Perdinan
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP, Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme
<b>Project period</b>	2015-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Carbon emissions, forestry, land use, deforestation, sustainable forest management
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesia is the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and the world's largest emitter from agriculture, forestry and other land use. During the years preceding the evaluation Indonesia's annual deforestation rate had averaged around 1 million hectares, which contributed to an estimated 87 percent of Indonesia's annual emissions. REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), has five primary objectives: (a) reduction of deforestation; (b) reduction of forest degradation; (c) conservation of carbon stocks; (d) sustainable forest management; and (e) enhancing carbon stocks.</p> <p>On 26 May 2010 the Governments of Indonesia and Norway signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) to establish a REDD+ Partnership which forms a part of the Norwegian support to assist Indonesia in becoming REDD+ ready.</p> <p>According to the evaluation, the relevance of the objectives of LoI was unquestionable considering Indonesia had one of the highest rates of deforestation among tropical countries. The support from the Norwegian Government and the objectives of the LoI were relevant and highly appreciated and acknowledged in Indonesia. There was a good balance of intended outputs with a selection of interventions focusing on policy measures and some on local level actions that provide practical mitigation interventions (pilot activities) intended to provide lessons for upscaling and informing policy. The main achievements of the cooperation between Norway and Indonesia included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the preparation of a REDD+ National Strategy and Provincial Strategies and Action Plans;</li> <li>• the Establishment of a REDD+ Agency in 2013, commencing dialogue and momentum on the creation of a Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI), and MRV Framework;</li> <li>• a moratorium prohibiting the issuance of forest use licenses in peatlands and primary forests;</li> <li>• the building of capacity and Forest and Land Fire (Karhutla) Management Systems in priority provinces;</li> <li>• the enhancement of forest and peatland governance through legal review of concessions and legal actions against moratorium infringement;</li> <li>• the establishment of community-based REDD+ programmes in Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Riau and West Kalimantan to demonstrate the benefits of REDD+.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment, climate change,
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/10773">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/10773</a>

## 4 Evaluations published in 2016

### 4.1 Final independent project evaluation of Country Programme Indonesia-Sub-Programme 1: Strengthening Criminal Justice responses on Forest Crimes to Support REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Final independent project evaluation of Country Programme Indonesia-Sub-Programme 1: Strengthening Criminal Justice responses on Forest Crimes to Support REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Peter Allan
<b>Commissioned by</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Forest crimes, deforestation and degradation
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesian forests are threatened by rapid deforestation and forest degradation. The country's average tree cover loss was 1.6 million hectares per year from 2011-2013. Deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia are a result of a number of legal and illegal activities related to logging, forest fires, establishment of timber plantations and estate crops, and expansion of mining activities.</p> <p>The programme was entirely funded by Norway, and its main objective was to ensure that REDD+ Implementation in 3 districts in 3 hot-spot provinces in Indonesia was strengthened through effective criminal justice responses on forest crime. The outcome from this objective was defined as "crime associated with forest and wildlife, namely illegal logging, encroachment and forest fires" are identified and acted on in Keerum district (Papua), Raja Ampat district (West Papua) and Kapuas district (Central Kalimantan). The report found that the vast majority of activities conducted under the auspices of the project contributed towards reaching its main objective</p> <p>The report found that the project had contributed to a) improved criminal justice responses according to international standards; b) strengthened capacity of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in selected districts; c) promotion of co-operation between responsible agencies within and across borders with Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei; and d) the involvement of NGOs and CSOs in supporting compliance of legislation, practices and programmes to prevent forest crimes. However, an envisioned database on forest crime (illegal logging, illegal encroachment, forest fires) associated with Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of REDD+ implementation did not materialise. The report also noted that the project lacked adherence to its original outcome as it skewed resources towards illegal logging at the expense of encroachment and forest fires.</p> <p>The evaluation recommended that any new project should retain a substantial part of its work in tackling illegal logging as this remained a high priority for all stakeholder groups, crucially for beneficiaries and the donor. Any geographical expansion would need a corresponding expansion of resources or a reduction in other areas. Furthermore, a follow up intervention should ensure that the activities delivered include and empower the local communities and local community leaders.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2016/INDA02_Criminal_Justice_response_to_Forest_Crime_Final_Evaluation_Report_September_2016.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2016/INDA02_Criminal_Justice_response_to_Forest_Crime_Final_Evaluation_Report_September_2016.pdf</a>

## 4.2 Final Evaluation of the Energy and Environment Partnership Program in Indonesia (EEP)

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Final Evaluation of the Energy and Environment Partnership Program in Indonesia (EEP)</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	EPRD
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Energy access, GHG emissions, energy delivery
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Indonesia is one of Asia's largest emitters of greenhouse gases reliant on subsidised fossil fuels. The industry, power, and transport sectors dominate Indonesia's energy-related carbon dioxide emissions. The Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP) Programme aimed to remedy energy access, reduce the growth of GHG emissions, promote energy delivery by both commercial and community bodies and influence policies at least at a regional level. It therefore aimed to achieve policy, economic, social and environmental outcomes.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the projects could be regarded as examples of good practice. Several of the EEP projects in Indonesia continued in operation and some were set to deliver greater benefits. A project dealing with human waste to provide energy to a boarding school became a model promoted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR). Other projects that dealt with coconut and palm oil waste showed good promise. Good relationships with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MEMR) and the provinces were maintained beyond the duration of the programme along with other stakeholders, who facilitated projects in both provinces.</p> <p>However, the evaluation also found that the short time scale and restriction to two provinces and the one renewable energy domain of bio-energy constrained the programme. It failed to find enough quality project proposals to fund. As a result, technical delivery in terms of GHG reductions and people involved were well below initial expectations. Some projects either did not deliver or ceased to function after a trial period because of technical, market or social failings, which could have been predicted. The standard for funding applications was set too low. The report also noted that monitoring of the projects was not adequate. In addition to failures to record technical progress accurately, there were deficiencies in the reporting of female participation and the involvement of disadvantaged groups.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, climate change, poverty, environment
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://um.fi/documents/35732/48132/final_evaluation_of_the_energy_and_environment_partnership_program_in_indonesia_eep.pdf/34bad019-1c71-4cd7-28ea-1253ca6e5071?t=1560457975310">https://um.fi/documents/35732/48132/final_evaluation_of_the_energy_and_environment_partnership_program_in_indonesia_eep.pdf/34bad019-1c71-4cd7-28ea-1253ca6e5071?t=1560457975310</a>

### 4.3 Women's Empowerment in Indonesia. Impact evaluation of the 'Reducing the Occurrence of Gender-Based Violence' project

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Women's Empowerment in Indonesia. Impact evaluation of the 'Reducing the Occurrence of Gender-Based Violence' project</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016 (published 2018)
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Simone Lombardini, Kanako Yoshikawa
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Oxfam GB
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Women's Empowerment, gender-based violence (GBV)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project operated with 10 partners in West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Jakarta. It's activities aimed to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) in participating communities.</p> <p>The evaluation found positive and significant results in terms of overall women's empowerment. Women in project communities scored 61 percent on the Women's Empowerment Index, compared with 52 percent in comparison communities. The project had positive and significant effect on various indicators at a personal level (confidence in speaking in public events and knowledge of women's rights), relational level (provide support to and counselling to peers), and environmental level (social norms of women holding leadership positions, likelihood for women holding leadership positions, and in the cases of violence are treated more appropriately by the legal system, police and community support).</p> <p>Results for community engagement activities provided evidence of a positive and significant impact on women's willingness to report cases of violence, as well as greater support for women who have been victims of violence. These activities were also associated with women having a higher confidence to speak in public, as well as greater likelihood to participate in public events and engage in taking important decisions in these events. Finally, in several communities women were more likely to hold a leadership position, as well as finding social norms that consider acceptable for a woman to run for local elections.</p> <p>While the evaluation found no evidence of a reduction of episodes of gender-based violence attributable to the project, there was strong evidence that women who were a victim of violence were more likely to receive support from paralegals and medical assistance. There was additional evidence of higher willingness to denounce perpetrators in the case of violence is present in some but not all communities.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, participation
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620505/e-r-womens-empowerment-effectiveness-review-290618-en.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620505/e-r-womens-empowerment-effectiveness-review-290618-en.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a>

#### 4.4 Civil society and justice reform in Indonesia. An evaluation of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Civil society and justice reform in Indonesia. An evaluation of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Overseas Development Institute
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ) - created by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Court reform, legal identity, legal aid, disability inclusion, anti-corruption, civil society strengthening and juvenile justice
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ) was created by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to continue the Australian government's support for reform in the justice sector in Indonesia. It ran from 2011 to 2015 and worked through seven programmes covering court reform, legal identity, legal aid, disability inclusion, anti-corruption, civil society strengthening and juvenile justice. AIPJ worked directly with Indonesian government agencies as well as civil society organisations (CSOs). A key part of the strategy was the provision of core funding to CSOs, which was managed by The Asia Foundation on behalf of AIPJ.</p> <p>Based on three detailed case studies, the evaluation found that, inter alia, supported CSOs contributed, to (i) the enactment of legislation, regulation and decisions, including at national, provincial, ministerial and judicial levels; (ii) institutional restructuring, most notably the Supreme Court adoption of the Chamber System and BPHN's development as administrator of the legal aid system; and (iii) the expansion of services for citizens, including access to legal aid, ability to obtain legal identity documents and improved court case handling.</p> <p>While the period in question saw positive progress, this was clearly based on decades of prior work by CSOs and government reforms that had already been enacted. Many of the reforms were incomplete and either required further work to implement or further advocacy to refine and improve them. There continued to be substantial variation in the receptivity within and across government institutions and in policy implementation across different geographic areas. Moreover, enabling access to justice and ensuring the rights of Indonesians was not an outcome that can be considered 'achieved' at a single point in time, but rather required ongoing efforts.</p> <p>The evaluation also found that the majority of the reforms had been more greatly influenced by CSOs working in cooperation with the government than by CSOs working in opposition. AIPJ's funding and support for research and analysis by CSOs provided a basis for many of the contributions that CSOs made to influence change. Most of the research was either led by CSO or had CSOs lead the field-work; this not only meant that the CSOs themselves were learning and developing, but also that the findings and solutions they came up with were locally grown, adding credibility to their actions. This approach ensured that reform processes were nationally driven and grounded in deep understanding of legal histories as well as political possibilities.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Human rights, gender, disability
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10762.pdf">https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10762.pdf</a>

## 4.5 Australia's Education Partnership with Indonesia: Independent Completion Report

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Australia's Education Partnership with Indonesia: Independent Completion Report</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2016
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Palladium Group
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Australian Aid
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Education, schools
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Australia's Education Partnership with Indonesia (EP) was an AUD 368.8 million investment in the Indonesian education sector that commenced in 2011 for a scheduled period of five years. It formed part of a multi-donor Education Sector Support Program that was designed to assist the Government of Indonesia in attaining key education planning objectives.</p> <p>The general conclusion of the review is that the EP was a highly relevant investment that represented satisfactory value for money for both governments. The activities conducted under the umbrella of the EP were delivered efficiently and produced valuable improvements in key areas of the Indonesian education sector. The EP did not, however, meet expectations in terms of its potential impact or with regards to the likelihood that key benefits will be sustained in the long term.</p> <p>More specifically, the review found that the EP made a number of significant contributions to the development of the Indonesian education sector. These included the construction or expansion of over 1,000 new junior secondary schools in remote and often challenging environments (e.g. isolated island communities); measurable improvements to both the physical infrastructure and skills-base of educational personnel of 1,500 private Islamic schools; and the provision of training programs to over half a million education management staff. Training investments in school principals and supervisors, in particular, contributed not only to improved competencies, but increased awareness of the pivotal role of these actors in strategies to improve education quality at the school level. Research conducted by the EP's Analytical and Capacity Development Partnership likewise made a valuable contribution to the quality of dialogue and decision-making surrounding key education reform issues in Indonesia.</p> <p>The performance of the EP was weakest in the area of sustainability. Reductions in spend through government systems reduced the degree to which EP support could prepare those systems to adopt and adapt initiatives developed by implementing partners.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/indonesia-education-partnership-completion-report.pdf">https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/indonesia-education-partnership-completion-report.pdf</a>

## 5 Evaluations published in 2015

### 5.1 Formative Evaluation UNICEF's Child Protection System Building Approach in Indonesia

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b><i>Formative Evaluation UNICEF's Child Protection System Building Approach in Indonesia</i></b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	IOD PARC (International Organisation Development Ltd)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Child protection, social welfare, justice system, vulnerability
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Government of Indonesia, supported by UNICEF, was one of the first in Southeast Asia to explicitly endorse a system building approach to improve child protection outcomes. Indonesia's child protection system is developing in a dynamic social and economic context, featuring decentralised structures and geographical and cultural diversity.</p> <p>The evaluation found that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there was strong alignment between UNICEF's and the Government's commitments to building the child protection system in Indonesia;</li> <li>• significant changes were achieved, particularly in relation to the legal and policy framework. Although changing the law was a success, there was less evidence of how the programme holistically considered and strategised to respond to Indonesia's complex system of regulations and laws which may cause blockages to child protection, or how it ensured coordination between multiple stakeholders;</li> <li>• the child protection results architecture of UNICEF's programme did not provide a logical enough flow between its elements to measure progress. Nor could it confidently show probable causal links between activities, intermediate and long-term results;</li> <li>• UNICEF's equity agenda was yet to be realised through the systems building approach to child protection in Indonesia. There was also no strong evidence that it addressed gender inequalities and the empowerment of women and girls;</li> <li>• there were some strong enabling factors for replication and sustainability, notably the increasing importance of child protection in the medium-term national development plan of the Government (Rencana Program Jangka Menengah Nasional/ RPJMN).</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2015-002_Child_Protection_System_Building_Approach.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2015-002_Child_Protection_System_Building_Approach.pdf</a>

## 5.2 Independent UNIDO Country Evaluation the Republic of Indonesia

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Independent UNIDO Country Evaluation the Republic of Indonesia</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	UNIDO Office for Independent Evaluation
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNIDO
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Energy, environment, Trade capacity building
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>UNIDO has a long history of cooperation with Indonesia. The framework for UNIDO's cooperation with Indonesia under review was the Indonesia Country Programme 2009-2013. The Country Programme (CP) had a budget of USD 27 million and the main supported sectors were energy and environment with projects amounting to USD 18 million.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the CP was relevant and in line with national needs and priorities. The level of funding was high, and the CP was able to develop into a commendable size. Still, there was a potential to do more and especially in areas of energy efficiency, green industry and development of agro-industrial value chains. The majority of the projects in the portfolio implemented their activities and, in some cases, exceeded their performance expectations based on what had been planned in the project documents. The projects produced many outputs that provided a measure of sustainability. For example, the development of policy frameworks, the drafting and promulgation of laws, standards and guidelines as well as experiences shared will go a long way to ensure some measure of sustainability of regional forum activities in the participating countries.</p> <p>Projects undertaken in the energy and the environment established a good deal of interlinkages with national institutions; the industry and the private sector. Among the most significant achievements was UNIDO's successful contribution to the removal of Ozone depleting substances in the industrial foam sector which had important developmental impact.</p> <p>The evaluation recommended establishing a better monitoring and follow-up mechanisms through an appropriate project implementation steering committee mechanism involving all parties to ensure that there are no implementation delays leading to adverse chain effect in producing the desired results within the resources available. Furthermore, mainstreaming gender and giving attention to gender already during design and inception phases should be considered.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, environment, poverty, participation
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-10/CE_Indonesia_Final_report_20151013_0.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-10/CE_Indonesia_Final_report_20151013_0.pdf</a>

### 5.3 Evaluation of HuMa's work with Rainforest Foundation Norway, 2008 – 2014

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Evaluation of HuMa's work with Rainforest Foundation Norway, 2008 – 2014</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2015
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Independent evaluation, Pete Wood, Adriana Sri Adhiati
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Forestry, forest conflict resolution
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>HuMa, the Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis, or Association for Law Reform Based on Community and Ecology, was formed in 2001 to provide legal expertise to the growing forest and community rights policy reform movement in Indonesia, and to help to develop critical legal awareness amongst communities. The organisation had five work programmes supported by several donors: community law facilitators; conflict resolution initiative; data and information centre; forestry and climate change; and organisational development. The evaluation focussed on HuMa's projects entitled 'Forestry policy and Advocacy for Legal reform in Indonesia' and 'Community Initiative on Forest conflict Resolution', which were funded by Rainforest Foundation Norway through Norad.</p> <p>The evaluation found that there were significant shifts in policies on rights and conflict within the forest and land use sector, and that HuMa played an important role in many of these changes. The impact felt by HuMa's target audiences – Peoples chamber of the National Forestry Council (DKN), Adat and local communities in project areas, Partners in project areas and Forestry Ministry officials responsible for conflict resolution – was significant, with clear changes in capacity and attitude attributable to the organisation's work. HuMa's relevance was high, as shown by the organisation's involvement in 75% of the major relevant policy processes during the period evaluated. Efficiency was not possible to quantify but was probably high, a result of a small but dedicated staff team supported by strategic partners and a large network of PHR. Sustainability of some aspects of the work was ensured through permanent changes in policy or land status, for example.</p> <p>The report noted that sustaining positive changes in attitude and capacity among decision makers, CSOs and communities required on-going effort. HuMa was recommended to avoid creating dependence and to be able to graduate partner CSOs and communities to independent funding.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Human rights, participation
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://norad.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/publikasjoner-2015-/ngo-evaluations/evaluation-of-perkumpulan-humas-forestry-advocacy-projects-from-2008-to-2014..pdf">https://norad.no/globalassets/publikasjoner/publikasjoner-2015-/ngo-evaluations/evaluation-of-perkumpulan-humas-forestry-advocacy-projects-from-2008-to-2014..pdf</a>

## 6 Evaluations published in 2014

### 6.1 Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP)

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP)</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2014
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Mike Freeman, Hizrah Muchtar
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Provincial governance, participatory policy making, regional development planning, public service delivery
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Through PGSP, UNDP supported the Government of Indonesia in re-defining and strengthening the roles and functions of provincial government through participatory policy making, regional development planning, and public service delivery, leading to the realization of national and local development objectives and the improvement of the quality of life of the poorest.</p> <p>The evaluation found that PGSP was relevant to filling policy development gaps and promoting public discourse, both in legal revision and in development of policy papers. It was also relevant to Gol's priority efforts to reform the bureaucracy at the sub-national level through working on capacity development, pro-poor planning and minimum service standards and in working with local political and administrative leaders.</p> <p>Overall, PGSP made key contributions to the reform of the national framework for decentralization; and to empowering and equipping provincial and selected district governments to plan and budget for pro-poor service delivery. The partnerships inherent in PGSP were quite effective in engendering reform. Pro-poor planning and budgeting tools added considerable value to provincial efforts to reduce poverty. They also helped to engender a service orientation and setting directions for service delivery in health and education. However, at time of the evaluation PGSP had not yet demonstrated effectiveness in bringing about sustained improvement in actual service delivery.</p> <p>There was evidence of small scale impact in villages in Gorontalo that participated in health minimum service standards (MSS) activities. These included better understanding of health and environment issues. PGSP contributed to this in conjunction with other stakeholders.</p> <p>The evaluation found little evidence of exit or sustainability planning within PGSP and poor evidence of sustainability analysis during the planning phase.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Participation, gender
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8346">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8346</a>

## 6.2 UNDP Indonesia Country Programme and Country Programme Action Plan 2011-2015. Mid Term Evaluation Report

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>UNDP Indonesia Country Programme and Country Programme Action Plan 2011-2015. Mid Term Evaluation Report</b>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2014
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Mike Freeman, Hizrah Muchtar
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Poverty, MDGs, environment, governance, crisis management
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Country Programme Document (CPD) was defined around four outcome clusters: poverty reduction and achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); environment; democratic governance; and crisis prevention and recovery. Projects in UNDP Indonesia's portfolio were placed within the CPAP framework.</p> <p>The evaluation found that UNDP broadly played three major roles: building institutions and capacity; developing policies, strategies and regulations; and developing and trialling systems, tools and methods. It also acted as trustee/trust fund manager on behalf of the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in some instances.</p> <p>Across the portfolio, UNDP was instrumental in the development of national government policies, strategies and regulations. Considerable effort was put into pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring, with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) reporting satisfaction and a high level of ownership as the tools were being rolled out. A large amount of work on MDG Road Maps was undertaken and the evaluation team considered this to be one of UNDP's flagship areas. UNDP was offering special assistance to Indonesia to accelerate the MDGs. In some cases, this was the result of long-term investments that were now coming to fruition. Prominent here was UNDP's work with Bappenas in decentralisation, the MDGs, national law reform and climate change. A considerable number of Ministries benefitted from UNDP support in developing policies, strategies and regulations. Furthermore, UNDP was effective and had considerable expertise and experience in helping the national government to develop, trial and implement tools, most of which were aimed for use by sub-national governments. At the outcome level, 77% of outcomes were achieved or were showing significant or some progress towards 2015 targets. 23% were showing no change or regression.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights, human development, poverty
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8336">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8336</a>

## 7 Evaluations published in 2013

### 7.1 Mid-term Evaluation Report of Strengthening Access to Justice in Indonesia (SAJI) Project

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Mid-term Evaluation Report of Strengthening Access to Justice in Indonesia (SAJI) Project</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2013
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Nisar Ahmad Khan, Saediman Mboe
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Improved access to justice for Indonesians, particularly women and vulnerable groups; institutional strengthening, public complaint mechanisms, access to legal aid, and access to justice in informal channels.
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project, which was co-funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Jakarta, was expected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen the institutional mechanisms, legal and regulatory framework, and capacities of government institutions to implement the recommendations and action plans of the national strategy on access to justice;</li> <li>• improve the public complaint/grievance handling mechanisms (PCMs) in government institutions at both national and subnational levels;</li> <li>• improve people's access to state funded legal aid services, particularly for the poor and the marginalised;</li> <li>• increase access to justice in informal justice channels increased, particularly for women and vulnerable groups;</li> <li>• deepen knowledge management to inform policies and initiatives to effectively strengthen access to justice and to contribute to Indonesian reporting on the implementations of human rights instruments.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, these project objectives were found by the evaluation to be highly relevant and consistent with Government of Indonesia policies, donors and UNDP priorities as well as the needs of the Indonesian people, especially the poor and disadvantaged. Project interventions were deemed greatly appropriate and in line with the local culture and traditions, particularly the customary justice system.</p> <p>The report particularly noted that the project made considerable contributions towards recognising and strengthening the informal justice system. SAJI projects successfully replicated the best practices from Aceh in the provinces of Central Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan especially the development of guidelines for informal justice. The capacity building/training of Adat Leader, especially women, were also found instrumental in improving access to informal justice channels.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, human rights, participation, corruption
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8347">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8347</a>

## 7.2 Indonesia Country Program Evaluation

<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Indonesia Country Program Evaluation</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2013
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Results Based Management Group et al.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Government of Canada
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country
<b>Project period</b>	2005-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Governance, gender, SMEs, NGOs
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This evaluation assessed the results and management performance of the Indonesia country program over the eight-year period from 2005-2006 to 2012-2013. Data was gathered towards the end of 2013, from a representative sample of projects and related activities. Since the 1970s, Canada's development assistance programme to Indonesia was focussed geographically on the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia's third most populous island, and one of its poorest. A fundamental aspect of Indonesia's democracy was the decentralisation of government powers to the local level. Canada supported the decentralisation and helped to build the capacity at the local level to design and deliver government services and to enable the private sector to grow. CIDA implemented 80 projects in Indonesia and disbursed a total of CAD 204.5 million during the 2005-2013 period.</p> <p>According to the main findings of the evaluation, the Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• was relevant to Indonesia's national and Sulawesi-based development needs, CIDA's policies and Canada's international development commitments. The Programme used its focus on Sulawesi to begin to test practices that could inform provincial and national government policy or be replicated in other locations;</li> <li>• used a mix of delivery modalities but was mainly responsive. Directive projects, when used, were effective and complemented responsive projects well but suffered from delays in approval time;</li> <li>• lacked programme-level reporting on the achievement of outcomes. However substantial evidence pointed to the achievement of project-level outcomes, as well as successful examples of policy dialogue;</li> <li>• achieved sustainability particularly when there were extended implementation timeframes, strong ownership and institutional capacity and adequate funding resources of local implementing partners. There were nonetheless challenges in all three sectors that affected sustainability;</li> <li>• achieved tangible gender equality (GE) results that gave Canada high visibility. Commitment to GE mainstreaming was stronger from 2004-2009 because the Programme's focus on governance helped to provide an enabling environment for GE results. The 2009-2014 period focused mainly on economic empowerment</li> <li>• was successful in adhering to the principles of ownership. Alignment through the use of local systems increased somewhat but there were fears of limited capacity and corruption.</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Environment, corruption
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/publications/evaluation/2016/eval-indonesia-eval-indonesie.aspx?lang=eng&amp;_ga=2.90934682.1023093913.1573483641-1899595986.1573483641">https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/publications/evaluation/2016/eval-indonesia-eval-indonesie.aspx?lang=eng&amp;_ga=2.90934682.1023093913.1573483641-1899595986.1573483641</a>

### 7.3 Ex-post Evaluation of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Eastern Indonesia (funded by Government of Netherlands and Swedish International Development Agency)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<i>Ex-post Evaluation of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Eastern Indonesia (funded by Government of Netherlands and Swedish International Development Agency)</i>
<b>Published (year)</b>	2013
<b>Author/Agency</b>	Preethi De Silva
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF and Government of Indonesia
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Project
<b>Project period</b>	2007-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	WASH
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme in six Provinces of Eastern Indonesia was implemented from June 2007 to June 2012. As the Government of Indonesia set a target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015, WASH became a major priority. The Programme was built on the government's National Policy for Development of Community-based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation and was expected to support the GoI, NGOs and communities to accelerate improvements in the WASH sector. The goal of the Programme was to improve health, well-being and livelihoods in the project areas through improving hygiene practices and access to safe water and sanitation.</p> <p>According to the report, the Programme incorporated an equity approach in line with UNICEF's focus on equity in both design and implementation by selecting most disadvantaged districts, villages and urban slum areas in six provinces.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the most notable and tangible outcome was the declaration of 79 villages as Open Defecation Free (ODF) among 211 villages (31 more than anticipated) where the Programme was active. The programme largely contributed to providing water and good hygienic practices in communities in 25 selected districts. People in all participating communities gained access to sustainable community-based water supplies through pipe water systems, rainwater tanks and dug wells. The evaluation found ample evidence of increased knowledge on good hygiene practices but also noted that this finding would have been better supported with quantitative data which was unavailable as neither follow-up knowledge, attitude and practices study nor an end-line survey were carried out. Furthermore, even though the Programme contributed to enhancing technical capacities at district and provincial level, institutional capacity at provincial and district level for better planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of WASH programmes was not improved up to expectation.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Gender, sustainability, participation
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2013-002_Report_Ex-post_Evaluation_of_WASH_program.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Indonesia_2013-002_Report_Ex-post_Evaluation_of_WASH_program.pdf</a>

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This report is the product of the authors, and responsibility for the accuracy of data included in this report rests with the authors alone. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions presented in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the Evaluation Department.

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