**INDONESIA**

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| **Name of CDD Program:** National Program for Community Empowerment (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: PNPM)  |
| **Program Dates:**Scaled up nationally in 2007 from its precursor program, Kecamatan Development Program, which started in 1998. Set to close in 2018. |
| **Implementing Agency:**Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Community and Village Empowerment |
| **Geographical Coverage (# of provinces/states, municipalities, villages, which parts of the country):**National: rural areas in more than 50,000 villages; 5,300 sub–districts; 403 districts; 33 provinces  |
| **Annual Program Budget (USD):**Total USD$1.7 billion |
| **Program Objective:**The program objective is for villagers in rural locations to benefit from improved socio–economic and local governance conditions through the provision of investment resources to support productive proposals that have been developed by communities using a participatory planning process. |
| **Main Program Components:**1. Kecamatan Block Grants: This component provides grants to participating sub-districts to finance sub-projects identified by communities, including:
	1. Provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services; including (i) planning for and preparation of sub-project proposal; (ii) training and capacity building for communities; (iii) construction of socio-economic infrastructure identified through community development training; (iv) investing in activities using Revolving Loan Funds (RLF) for women’s savings and loan groups and productive activities; and (v) preparing for and responding to disaster, emergency or catastrophic events.
	2. Provision of the block grants to beneficiaries to support pilots and special programs.
2. Community Empowerment and Facilitation: This component aims to improve overall community participation and skill levels with the intention of strengthening governance of the program. This component provides technical assistance to support three sub-components:
3. Community empowerment and facilitation, including training related to technical support and facilitation of central or local government activities, as well as pilot and special programs.
4. Strengthening the existing RLF scheme to improve operational and fiduciary management.
5. Rural economic empowerment through the development of a viable strategy and piloting and subsequent mainstreaming of implementation arrangements for economic inclusions of women’s groups through participation in private and institutional markets.
6. Implementation Support and Technical Assistance: This component provides oversight, technical advisory services, training and other support for:
7. PNPM at the national and sub-national levels.
8. Strengthening of the implementing agency.
9. Supporting the management of incremental activities generated by the project.
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| **Name of CDD Program:**Village Innovation Program (VIP) |
| **Program Dates:**2013 - 2018 |
| **Implementing Agency:**Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration |
| **Geographical Coverage (# of provinces/states, municipalities, villages, which parts of the country):**National: rural areas in 434 districts and 75,000 villages**.**  |
| **Annual Program Budget (USD):**Total: US$650 million |
| **Program Objective:**To improve participating village capacity to develop quality village development and implementation plans. The project was initially set to support PNPM, and then later restructure to support the government’s new Village Law focus on village development and community empowerment.  |
| **Main Program Components:**1. Village Innovation Grants: to stimulate innovative use of village fiscal transfers rather than directly finance investment sub‐projects. Sub-components include (a) Village Innovation Grants (VIGs), to stimulate the identification, documentation, dissemination and replication of innovative and effective use of village fiscal transfers to address village development problems, particularly in relation to village entrepreneurship, village infrastructure, and basic social services. (b) Village Innovation Incubation Grants, to support piloting of new initiatives and innovations in select villages of US$25,000.
2. Village and Technical Capacity Building. Sub-components incude (a) Village Innovation Teams, to support technical assistance at the district‐level to identify, document, share and facilitate replication of village innovations; and (b) Technical Service Provider Capacity Building, to support local firms, NGOs, and technical facilitator teams to meet village demand for technical services; and (c) Village Data Collection and Use Capacity, to strengthen the capacity of village cadres, village officials, and local government staff to collect, consolidate and use village non‐financial data.
3. Implementation Support and Technical Assistance, to provide oversight, technical advisory services, training and other support.
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