



USAID | INDONESIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Issuance Date: March 25, 2021
Deadline to Submit Questions: April 1, 2021
Closing Date and Time: April 19, 2021 at 9:00 am Jakarta time
Submission through: applications-indo@usaid.gov

Subject: NOFO Amendment No. 1
Reference: Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Number : 72049721RFA00001
Program Title: Kolaborasi: Papua Collaborative Government Initiative

Ladies/Gentlemen:

This Amendment No. 1 provides several revisions to the NOFO and includes presentation materials from the Applicants Conference conducted on March 18, 2021. Accordingly, the NOFO is amended as specified herein:

A. Reference: Section D - Application and Submission Information

- A.1. Subsection D.5.A(5) - Stakeholder Engagement and Management Approach (page 31-32), add the following sentence in the last paragraph:

“Based on Section A.7 (page 15), the minimum of 40% flow down of budgeted funding requirement and transition award only applies if the selected Prime Recipient is a non-Indonesian organization.”

- A.2. Subsection D.5.B(3) - Dun and Bradstreet and SAM Requirements (page 32), add the following explanation:

“At this Phase I - Initial Applications, SAM registration is not required yet. However, for Phase III - Full Final Application, the Applicant must fully comply with the requirement at the time USAID is ready to make an award.”

- A.3. Subsection D.7.B - Final Business (Cost) Application Format (page 36), insert the following explanation into the second paragraph:

“Upon submission of full final application at this Phase III, the Prime Applicant should already initiate registration in SAM.”

B. Reference: Section H - Other Information (page 67)

Insert the following attachments/information that were discussed and presented during the Applicants Conference on March 18, 2021:

Attachment 1 - List of Questions and Answers
Attachment 2 - GoI BAPPENAS Presentation
Attachment 3 - GoI Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) Presentation
Attachment 4 - USAID/Indonesia DRG Office Presentation
Attachment 5 - USAID/Indonesia OAA Presentation

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the original NOFO issued on March 5, 2021 remain unchanged, and in full force and effect.

Issuance of this notice of funding opportunity does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government nor does it commit the Government to pay for any costs incurred in preparation or submission of comments/suggestions or an application. Applications are submitted at the risk of the applicant. All preparation and submission costs are at the applicant's expense.

Sincerely,

/s/

Nathan Olah
Agreement Officer

NOFO No. 72048721RFA00001 Amendment No. 1
Attachment 1 - List of Questions and Answers
From the Applicants Conference on March 18, 2021

No.	Question	USAID Response
1.	The match/cost-sharing is required at 2%. Please clarify how much (at minimum) of that 2% is cash?	Based on the requirement at Section C.2 (page 25) of the NOFO, there is no minimum requirement for cash contribution as long as the minimum Recipient's cost share of 2% is met. <i>Reference: ADS 303.3.10.3 and 2 CFR 200.306</i>
2.	What categories used to determine local and locally established organizations?	Per ADS definitions, please find the following description: Local entity means an individual, a corporation, a nonprofit organization, or another body of persons that— (1) is legally organized under the laws of; (2) has as its principal place of business or operations in; (3) is majority owned by individuals who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of; and (4) managed by a governing body the majority of who are citizens or lawful permanent residents of a country receiving assistance from funds appropriated under title III of this Act. (c) For purposes of this section, "majority-owned" and "-managed by" include, without limitation, beneficiary interests and the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the organization's managers or a majority of the organization's governing body by any means." Locally established partner (LEP) is a U.S. or international organization that works through locally led operations and programming models. LEPs: ● Have maintained continuous operations in-country for at least five years and materially demonstrate a long-term presence in a country through adherence or alignment to the following: ○ Local staff should comprise at least 50% of office personnel,

		○ Maintenance of a dedicated local office, ○ Registration with the appropriate local authorities, ○ A local bank account, and ○ A portfolio of locally implemented programs. ● Have demonstrated links to the local community, including: ○ If the organization has a governing body or board of directors, then it must include a majority of local citizens; ○ A letter of support from a local organization to attest to its work; and ○ Other criteria that an organization proposes to demonstrate its local roots. <i>Reference: ADS 303.6</i>
3.	Does the requirement for 40% on budgeted funding flow down and transition award still apply if the Prime Recipient is a local (Indonesian) entity or locally established partner?	If the Prime Recipient is a local entity or locally established partner, the transition award and the 40% flow-down are not required. The requirements are optional for local entities or locally established partner organizations who apply as Prime Applicant/ Recipient. See amendment #1 for details.
4.	1) Does USAID refer to a specific type of registration from the Government of Indonesia for locally established partners? 2) For profit organizations, please confirm if the organization should not make profit.	1) USAID does not limit the types of registration. Applicants must comply with the Government of Indonesia's requirements as local entities or local established partners. 2) For-Profit organizations are eligible to apply but are not allowed to make profit or charge a fee from the Kolaborasi activity since this is an assistance award. (See Section C page 25 of the NOFO)
5.	Locally established partners may have track records or registered in Indonesia, but it may also have an MoU with the Government of Indonesia. Will USAID acknowledge such MOU for Kolaborasi application?	See answer #4 point 1.

6.	Are there any limitations on the number of organizations/partners in one application? or in other words how many sub-partners can one Prime Recipient have?	There is no limitation on numbers of sub-partners.
7.	a) What are the requirements for an organization to be eligible to apply? b) Is there a limitation on the number of consortium members and should each of them be a registered organization?	a) Eligibility for this NOFO is not restricted which means it is open to all US and non-US organizations. (See Section C.1 page 25 of the NOFO). b) See answer #6 above.
8.	Is there any limitation on the number of organizations in one consortium when they apply?	See answer #6 above.
9.	Does USAID aim to provide a specific number of transition awards (if any)? Does the number reflect the number of tribes, districts, or provinces?	Currently there is no expected number for a transition award. There is, however, no guarantee that the Agency will eventually make a transition award and decisions related to issuing a transition award; and the selection of transition award recipients are solely within USAID's discretion. <i>Reference: Section A.7 - page 15 of the NOFO</i>
10.	Does USAID expect the applicant to choose one or more sector focus through the collaborative governance work?	Currently USAID has not decided to work in a specific sector(s). It will be discussed further during the co-creation phase with BAPPENAS and MOHA.
11.	How does USAID define a local partner? Can it be a faith-based organization or a Papuan indigenous council?	It is the Applicant's decision to select and propose their local partner(s). See answer #2 for the definitions.

12.	Will there be a coaching session for an organization to register in SAM including obtaining DUNS #?	Applicants can find additional resources for registering in SAM, including a Quick Start Guide and a video on how to obtain an NCAGE code, on www.beta.sam.gov , navigate to Help, then to International Registrants. <i>Reference: Section D.5.B(3) - page 33 of the NOFO.</i>
13.	Do the local partners should have DUNS or be registered in SAM?	SAM registration is required for the Prime Recipient.
14.	For a consortium, does every member have to be registered in SAM or only the lead organization?	See answer #13 above.
15.	1) In phase 2, is it only the lead applicant that should be registered in SAM or do all members of the consortium have to do so? 2) Will track record/past performance in Papua be a critical point to be selected at each phase of the selection process? 3) What is the minimum budget in this application?	1) See answer #13 above. 2) See Section 2.A.1, page 50 of the NOFO 3) See Section B.1, page 20 of the NOFO
16.	Is an International US organization eligible to be a sub-partner or can it only provide technical assistance? It will not be the Prime Recipient.	International/US organizations are eligible to be sub-partner(s).
17.	Are there any regulations for the deployment of international consultants? Whether it's in-person deployment to Papua or Papua Barat or distant technical assistance?	The Applicant should take into consideration that there is a special requirement for international consultants travelling from abroad to Papua and West Papua. It is the Applicant's responsibility to decide and comply with the requirement. (Reference: Section A.11, page 18-19 of the NOFO).

18.	Will USAID aim for only 1 award or open to the option to go more than 1?	USAID anticipates awarding one Cooperative Agreement for the Kolaborasi activity. <i>Reference: Section B.1, page 20 of the NOFO.</i>
19.	At the end of the first phase, will there only be one Apparent Successful Applicant (ASA), or a short list with more than one ASA?	Upon review/evaluation of the short applications only one Apparent Successful Applicant (ASA) will be selected. <i>Reference: Section E.2, page 49 of the NOFO.</i>
20.	If the Prime Recipient of the selected ASA does not have an office in Jakarta, what are USAID's expectations of the prime for the co-creation process?	Once ASA is selected, USAID/Indonesia will be working closely with the ASA to proceed with the co-creation. The co-creation may be conducted virtually.
21.	There will only be one organization/consortium in phase 2 and 3, correct? What happens if then the organization/consortium fails in phase 3? Will there be no ASA in this case?	It is expected that the ASA will meet the requirements in Phase 3 since ASA will also be involved during the Co-Creation Phase (Phase 2). However, Section D.7.B.9 of the NOFO also describes the Apparent Successful Applicant Selection. "USAID reserves the right to select another applicant from the pool of Initial Applicants participants in case final agreement and award is not reached with the initially selected Apparently Selected Applicant (ASA)." <i>Reference: Section D.9, page 48 of the NOFO.</i>
22.	Are the 5 districts pre-determined?	Based on the consultation with BAPPENAS and MOHA, currently USAID/Indonesia has identified seven potential districts. However, during the co-creation phase, Kolaborasi activity will select five districts.
23.	For Orang Papua Asli (OAP) beneficiaries, is it limited to a particular community, or can be selected through universities in Papua?	During the co-creation phase USAID Indonesia, BAPPENAS and MOHA will further clarify the definition of OAP.

24.	Does a recipient have to be a local organization in the district level, or can it be at the provincial level?	Any eligible local organizations can apply whether they are based at national, provincial, or district levels. <i>Reference: See Section C.1, page 25 of the NOFO.</i>
25.	Do we have to state the local partner(s) in the concept note? Or can we select it/them later?	Any identified local partner(s) should be stated in the concept note as required in Section D.5.A.(5). <i>Reference: Section D.5.A.(5) Stakeholder Engagement & Management approach (page 31).</i>
26.	Does the application for the first phase have to state all local partners?	See answer #25 above.
27.	For USAID, is the preferred sector in line with the direction from the Papua Desk of BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Home Affairs, or does it refer to other directions?	See answer #10 above.
28.	What constitutes a local organization? Is it a CSO or limited company? Does it have to be a Papua-based CSO?	See answer #2 and #24 above.
29.	Can an applicant submit the proposal in <i>Bahasa Indonesia</i> ?	All applications must be in English. <i>Reference: Section D.4, page 28 - 29 of the NOFO.</i>
30.	Does a for-profit organization have to obtain a waiver?	See answer #4 point 2 above.
31.	In the NOFO, a U.S. based organization is eligible for NICRA and non-US eligible for a 10% administration fee. If the consortium consists of several local organizations, is each of these organizations eligible for a 10% administration fee?	Any organization that does not have NICRA can propose indirect cost using Method 1 or Method 3 as described in Section D.7.B(3)(8) of the NOFO. <i>Reference: Section D.7.B(3)(8), page 39 of the NOFO.</i>

32.	I am not sure if anyone in the USAID team on this call is familiar with the 2016/2017 USAID Workforce Development Program co-design process in Papua. Do you envision a similar co-design process and follow the same steps? e.g., USAID-assigned mentors, co-design workshop, matchmaking sessions.	This Kolaborasi co-design process is different from the previous co-design process in 2016/2017.
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COORDINATION MEETING FOR PAPUA COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE (PCGI)

USAID Meeting Coordination, 18 March 2021

IKA RETNA WULANDARY

Plt. Direktur Regional III

Kedeputan Bidang Pengembangan Regional
Kementerian PPN/Bappenas

OUTLINE

01

ARAH PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH PAPUA

02

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION PCGI

03

KESESUAIAN PCGI DENGAN QUICKWINS
PADA INPRES NO.9 TAHUN 2020

04

KESESUAIAN PCGI DENGAN
PERENCANAAN GRAND DESAIN OTSUS
PADA INPRES NO.9 TAHUN 2020





01 | ARAH PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH PAPUA

Arah Kebijakan Pengembangan Wilayah Papua Tahun 2022

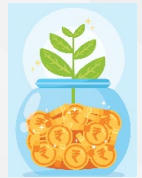
Arah Kebijakan

Pemulihan Ekonomi



Mempercepat pemulihan industri, pariwisata, dan investasi pasca Pandemi Covid-19.

Komoditas Unggulan



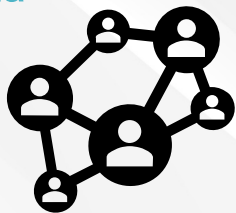
Optimalisasi Komoditas unggulan perikanan, perkebunan, peternakan, pertambangan dan pariwisata dengan pendekatan berbasis Wilayah Adat

Transformasi Ekonomi



Mendorong transformasi ekonomi berbasis komoditas unggulan di setiap Wilayah Adat.

Pemerataan n wilayah



Memperkuat pemerataan Wilayah Papua sebagai beranda depan perbatasan negara melalui pendekatan kesejahteraan berbasis komoditas unggulan

Strategi Pengembangan

Peningkatan pelayanan dasar → Peningkatan pembangunan infrastruktur konektivitas yang terintegrasi darat, laut, dan udara antar pulau di Wilayah Papua; **Pemerataan akses rumah tangga** pada pelayanan pendidikan dan kesehatan untuk mempercepat pembangunan manusia, khususnya **pendidikan dasar dan menengah yang berkualitas**; Percepatan **penerapan SPM**, Penguatan **teknologi telekomunikasi dan infomasi digital** dalam menopang pembangunan wilayah Papua; Pengembangan **sumber-sumber EBT untuk menopang pemenuhan energi di wilayah Papua**

Penguatan pusat-pusat pertumbuhan wilayah → Penguatan rantai nilai industri pariwisata wilayah Papua melalui pengembangan **DPP Raja Ampat** dan **DPP Biak Numfor**, sesuai rencana induk (*masterplan*) kawasan pariwisata yang telah disusun, serta mengoptimalkan kawasan berbasis industri yang telah didorong yaitu **KI Teluk Bintuni** dan **KEK Sorong**.

Penguatan konektivitas → Peningkatan pembangunan infrastruktur konektivitas yang terintegrasi darat, laut, dan udara antar pulau di Wilayah Papua

Pengarusutamaan penanggulangan bencana dan adaptasi perubahan iklim → Peningkatan investasi mitigasi struktural dan non struktural serta **adaptasi masyarakat terhadap perubahan iklim** di daerah rawan bencana berbasis kearifan lokal masyarakat

Arah Pengembangan Wilayah Papua Tahun 2022

Sasaran Pertumbuhan Wilayah Papua

	2020*	2021**	RA RKP2022***
LPE (%)	1,3	4,6	5,4 – 6,1
Share	1,8	1,8	1,8

*) Angka realisasi **) Outlook ***) Exercise awal setelah rilis PDB 2020

MAJOR PROJECT PRIORITAS RKP 2022

SEKTOR INDUSTRI

- MP 4 Industri 4.0 di 6 Sub Sektor Prioritas
- MP 5 9 Kawasan Industri di Luar Jawa dan 31 Smelter

SEKTOR INFRASTRUKTUR

- MP 11 Pengembangan Kota Baru
- MP 16 Reforma Agraria
- MP 15 Wilayah Adat Papua
- MP 17 PKSN Kawasan Perbatasan Negara
- MP 27 Jalan Trans 18 Pulau 3T
- MP 28 Trans Papua Merauke - Sorong
- MP 29 Jaringan Pelabuhan Utama Terpadu
- MP 32 Jembatan Udara 37 Rute di Papua
- MP 44 Penguatan Sistem Peringatan Dini Bencana



SEKTOR PENDIDIKAN DAN KETERAMPILAN

- MP 18 Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Vokasi untuk Industri 4.0



SEKTOR PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL

- MP 18 Integrasi Bantuan Sosial menuju Skema Perlindungan Sosial Menyeluruh



SEKTOR PARIWISATA

- MP 6 10 Destinasi Pariwisata Prioritas



SISTEM KESEHATAN NASIONAL

- MP 21 Reformasi Sistem Kesehatan Nasional
- MP 22 Penurunan Kematian Ibu dan Stunting



PEMBANGUNAN RENDAH KARBON

- MP 8 Pembangunan Energi Terbarukan Green Fuel Berbasis Kelapa Sawit



SEKTOR KETAHANAN PANGAN

- MP 9 Food Estate

DPP Raja Ampat
Kota Baru Sorong

7 Wilayah Adat

- Anim Ha
- La Pago
- Tabi
- Mee Pago
- Saireri
- Domberay
- Bomberay

Destinasi Pariwisata Prioritas (DPP)

Pusat Kegiatan Strategis Nasional

Sentra Kelautan dan Perikanan Terpadu (SKPT)

Kota Baru

Kota Sedang

Koridor Pembangunan

Koridor Pertumbuhan

Koridor Pemerataan

SKPT Merauke

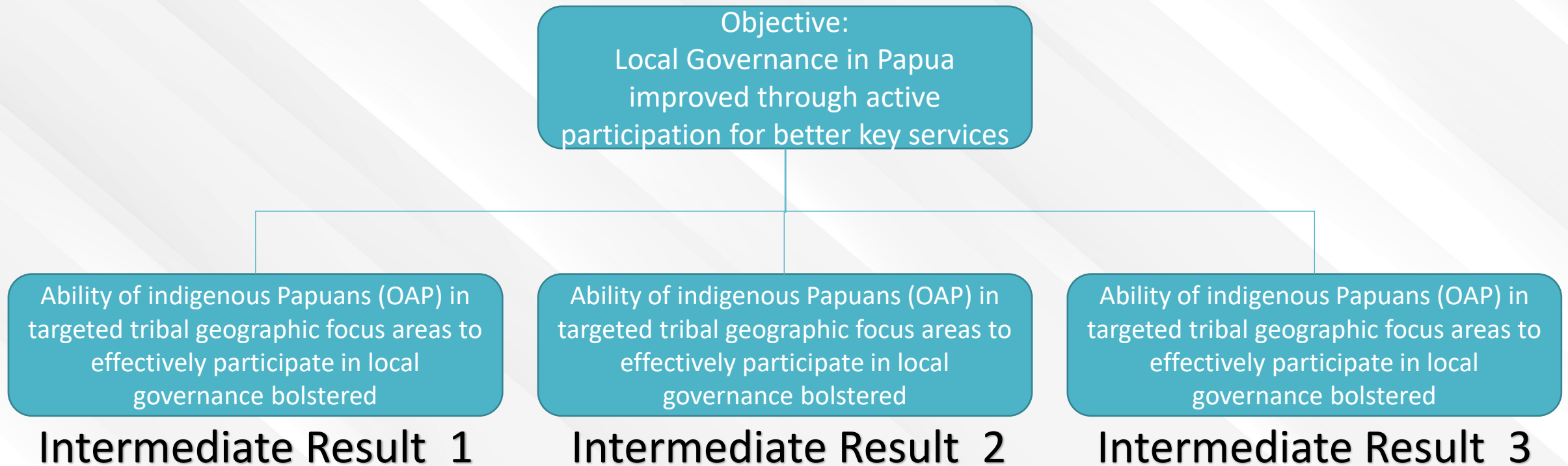
PKSN Merauke

PKSN Tanah Merah



02 | PROGRAM DESCRIPTION PCGI (KOLABORASI)

Kegiatan Papua Collaborative Governance Initiative (PCGI) secara lebih detail akan didiskusikan bersama Apparent Successful Applicants (ASA) atau calon konsultan pemenang tender kegiatan PCGI.



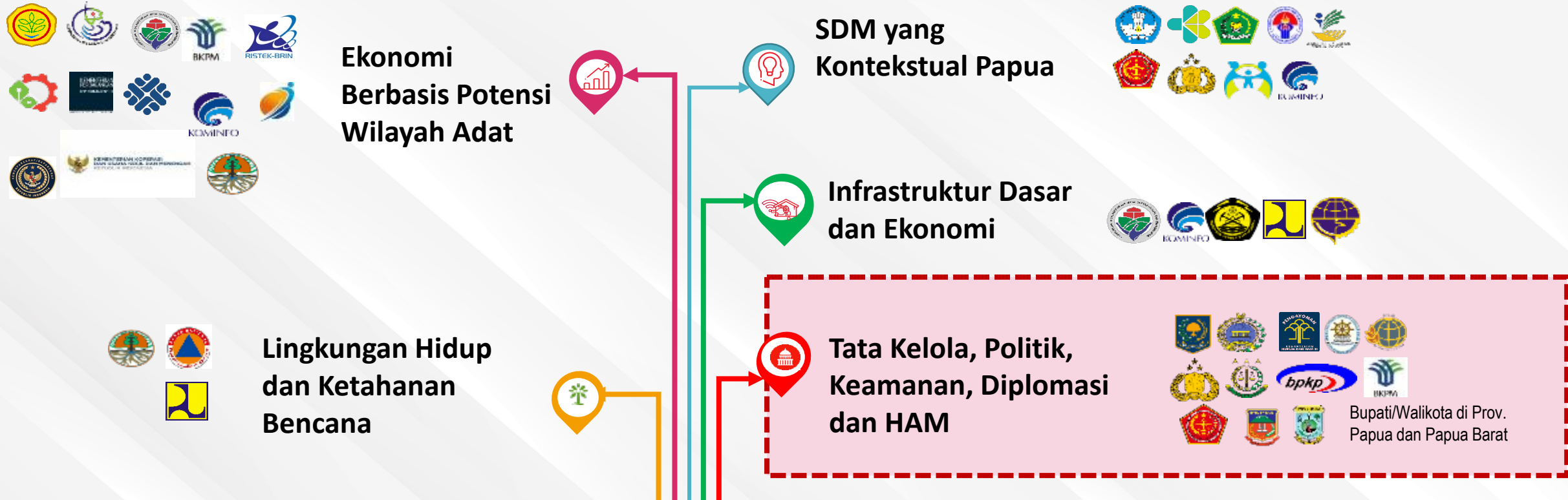


03

KESESUAIAN PCGI DENGAN
QUICKWINS PADA INPRES NO.9
TAHUN 2020

5 Frame Work dalam Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Papua dan Papua Barat

(Sumber: Inpres Nomor 9 Tahun 2020)



Strategi Baru dan Pendekatan Percepatan Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Papua :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tata Kelola Pemerintahan	Pendekatan Berbasis Budaya, Wilayah adat den Perhormatan terhadap OAP	Lokus : Terdepan (Perbatasan), Terpencil dan Tertinggal	Pendekatan Dialog kepada Seluruh Komponen Masyarakat	Pendampingan Aparatur dan Masyarakat	Pemberdayaan dan Perlibatan Aktif Masyarakat Lokal	Pemberdayaan Pengusaha Orang Asli Papua	Peningkatan Kerjasama dan Kemitraan antara Masyarakat, Swasta dan Stakeholder	Pengelolaan Komunikasi Publik secara Terpadu	Peningkatan Kerjasama dalam menciptakan kondisi Wilayah Papua yang Nyaman dan Damai	Penguatan koordinasi Perencanaan, Pelaksanaan dan Evaluasi

Quickwins 2021 – 2022 Berdasarkan Sektor Strategis di 7 Wilayah Adat

Kegiatan PCGI dapat mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan yang menjadi Quickwins dan Renaksi percepatan pembangunan kesejahteraan di Papua dan Papua Barat.



 dit.regional3@bappenas.go.id

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TERIMA KASIH



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APPLICANT'S CONFERENCE

KOLABORASI: PAPUA COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE

Oleh:

Drs. MADDAREMMENG, M.Si
Direktur Penataan Daerah, Otsus, dan DPOD
Ditjen Otonomi Daerah

Jakarta, Maret 2021





OUTLINE:

- 1. REFLEKSI CAPAIAN OTSUS**
- 2. EVALUASI OTSUS**
- 3. ARAH PERUBAHAN REVISI UU 21/2001**



SEKILAS REFLEKSI PEMBANGUNAN OTSUS DI BIDANG PRIORITAS

PENDIDIKAN:

- **IPM 2010-2020**

Papua: 54,45 menjadi 60,44

Papua Barat: 59,6 menjadi 65,09

- **Harapan Lama Sekolah 2010-2019 (tahun)**

Papua: 8,57 menjadi 11,05

Papua Barat: 11,1 menjadi 12,72

- **Rata-rata Lama Sekolah 2010-2019 (tahun)**

Papua: 5,59 menjadi 6,65

Papua Barat: 6,67 menjadi 7,74

INFRASTRUKTUR:

- **Panjang Jalan 2016-2019(km)**

Papua: 18.702 menjadi 21.824

Papua Barat: 9.760 menjadi 12.529

- **Rumah Tangga dgn Sumber Air Layak (%)**

Papua: 36,33 menjadi 62,73

Papua Barat: 43,25 menjadi 79,56

- **Rumah Tangga dgn Penerangan Listrik PLN (%)**

Papua: 36,55 menjadi 43,14

Papua Barat: 49,24 menjadi 83,09



KESEHATAN:

- **Umur Harapan Hidup 2010-2019 (tahun)**

Papua: 64,31 menjadi 65,65

Papua Barat: 64,55 menjadi 65,9

- **Rumah Tangga dgn Sanitasi Layak 2006-2020 (%)**

Papua: 13,06 menjadi 40,31

Papua Barat: 22,64 menjadi 78,71

EKONOMI:

- **Jumlah Penduduk Miskin 2010-2019 (%)**

Papua: 36,8 menjadi 26,64

Papua Barat: 34,88 menjadi 21,37

- **Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka 2010-2019 (%)**

Papua: 3,35 menjadi 3,65

Papua Barat: 7,68 menjadi 6,24

- **Pengeluaran Per Kapita 2010-2019 (Rupiah)**

Papua: 6,677 menjadi 8,125

Papua Barat: 6,251 menjadi 7,336



EVALUASI BERBAGAI LEMBAGA/INSTITUSI

01

Universitas Gadjah Mada

- Pemerintah dianggap sebagai “pohon uang” dan **dana otsus sebagai “uang darah”**.
- Pemerintah tidak membuat **norma pengelolaan anggaran** khususnya yang bersumber dari dana **otsus**.
- Dana dari provinsi dibuat ketentuan khusus (petunjuk penggunaan), tetapi **tidak sesuai dengan kebutuhan daerah**.
- **Persentase pembagian dana otsus** (Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Infrastruktur, Ekonomi Rakyat, Afirmasi bagi OAP, dan Pengawasan/Pengendalian) **tidak dipatuhi oleh Kabupaten/Kota**.
- Secara umum (dalam penggunaan APBD), **ada masalah dalam pengawasan**: Lembaga Pengawas tidak menjalankan fungsi pengawasan secara transparan dan akuntabel. Status WTP / WDP tidak mencerminkan kondisi empiris.

02

LIPI

- **Isu keamanan** dijadikan sebagai **posisi tawar untuk meningkatkan dana otsus**, dan **mereduksi pengawasan** pemerintah pusat.
- **Belum adanya master plan** jangka panjang yang diperuntukkan khusus bagi pengelolaan dana otsus.
- **Pengawasan** dalam pengelolaan dana otsus **masih sangat minim** dalam hal sinergi, koordinasi, bimbingan dan pengawasan antarjenjang pemerintahan (korbinwas pusat – provinsi – kabupaten/ kota).
- Kecenderungan **terkooptasinya akademisi, intelektual, dan LSM** melalui penugasan khusus dan ketergantungan dana dari pemerintah daerah.

03

KOMPAK (DFAT Australia)

- Hilangnya alokasi Dana Otonomi Khusus setara 2% (dua persen) dari plafon DAU Nasional **menimbulkan Service Delivery Gap** (terutama sektor pendidikan dan kesehatan), serta dapat memicu gejolak sosial, politik dan keamanan.
- Untuk mencapai tingkat pelayanan rata-rata provinsi di Indonesia, **diperlukan waktu pada kisaran 10 tahun sampai 50 tahun**.
- Perlu dilakukan **rekonstruksi penerimaan** yang diperoleh dan berasal dari sumber-sumber dalam wilayahnya sendiri, untuk langsung dimanfaatkan tanpa terlebih dahulu menyetorkan ke kas negara.
- Dibentuk **Komisi Dana Otonomi Khusus Provinsi** sbg lembaga supervisi.

04

LEMHANNAS

- Mengusulkan **perpanjangan Dana Otsus selama 20 tahun** dgn perbaikan sistem pengelolaan & pengawasan.
- **Kapasitas** kelembagaan pemda **yg lemah**.
- **Kurangnya penyertaan masyarakat** dan lembaga pendidikan tinggi (civil society) dlm pengawasan.
- **Belum adanya grand design** pengelolaan dan pengawasan terhadap penggunaan dana Otsus, sehingga pemanfaatannya tdk terarah dengan baik.
- Kemungkinan besar **terjadi korupsi** dan salah urus yang serius.





ARAH PERUBAHAN REVISI UU 21/2001 TENTANG OTSUS PAPUA

NORMA PEMANFAATAN DANA OTSUS

1. **Existing** : Diatur dalam Perdasus
2. **Usulan** : Diatur dlm Peraturan Pemerintah (PP)
3. **Pertimbangan** : Agar pemanfaatan Dana Otsus lebih terarah (efektif dan efisien).

SKEMA DANA OTSUS

1. **Existing**: Dana otsus setara 2% DAU nasional
2. **Usulan**: Dinaikkan menjadi 2,25% DAU nasional (1% bersifat umum/block grant dan 1.25% berbasis kinerja pelaksanaan/specific grant)
3. **Pertimbangan** :
 - a. Penyesuaian atas high cost ekonomi, serta percepatan pembangunan
 - b. Perbaikan skema dan pengelolaan agar lebih terarah (aspiratif).

DURASI DANA OTSUS

1. **Existing**: Dana otsus berlaku selama 20 (dua puluh tahun)
2. **Usulan**: Tetap 20 (dua puluh tahun) sejak UU Perubahan ditetapkan
3. **Pertimbangan**: 20 tahun adalah durasi yang ideal dan untuk mendorong Papua membangun kemandirian serta mengejar ketertinggalan dengan provinsi lainnya di Indonesia.

BINWAS PEMERINTAH

1. **Existing**: Peran Pemerintah dalam BINWAS dalam rangka Dana Otsus belum spesifik.
2. **Usulan**: Pengaturan BINWAS lebih spesifik (K,LPNK dan Pemprov)
3. **Pertimbangan**:
BINWAS blm efektif (KOMPAK 2019, LIPI 2017, UGM 2018)
Perlu penerapan Good Governance dlm mengelola Dana Otsus

PEMEKARAN DAERAH PROVINSI

1. **Existing**: Pemekaran provinsi, harus ada persetujuan DPRD dan MRP (sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan)
2. **Usulan**: Pemerintah dapat mengusulkan pemekaran (Prakarsa Pemerintah).
3. **Pertimbangan**:
Percepatan pemerataan pembangunan & peningkatan pelayanan publik Pendekatan asimetris dan budaya.





TERIMAKASIH



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Attachment 4



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Kolaborasi: Papua Collaborative Governance Initiative **USAID/ Indonesia Office of Democratic Resilience and Governance**

Applicants Conference

March 18, 2021



Photo credit: Luthfi Ashari, USAID

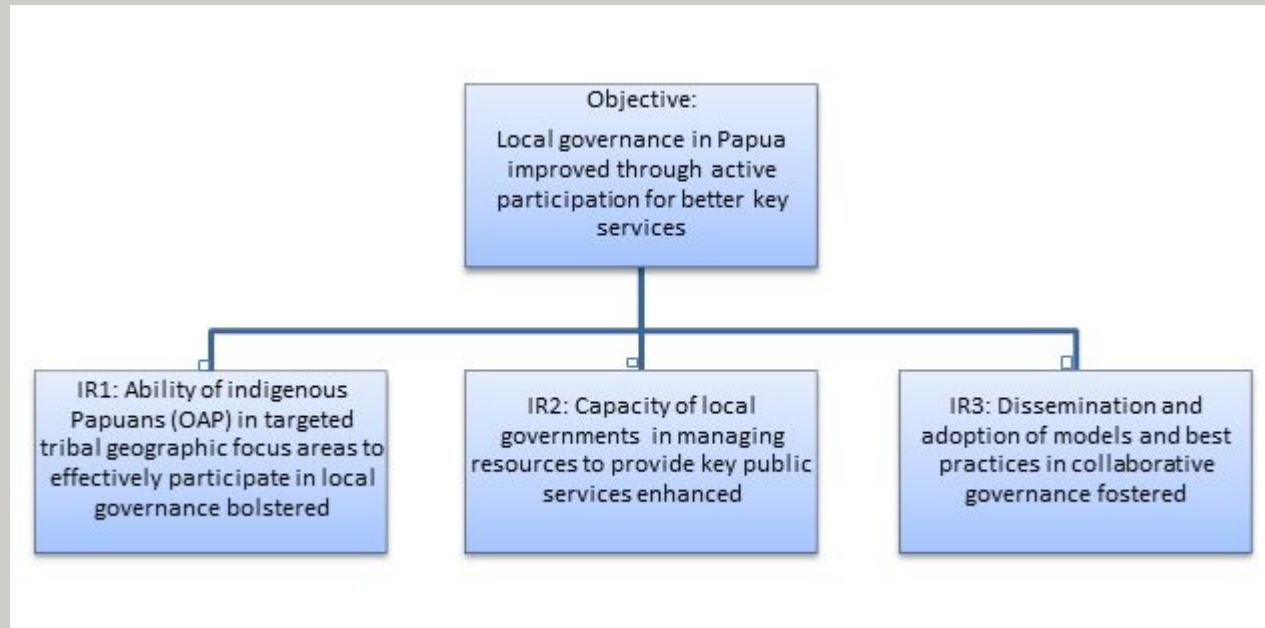
What is Kolaborasi?

- ❑ A collaborative effort by USAID/ Indonesia, the Desk Papua Bappenas and Kemendagri to strengthen the accountability and responsiveness of local governments in Papua provinces by promoting active citizen, particularly the Orang Asli Papua, in the development processes.
- ❑ Kolaborasi is a five (5) year (2021-2026) activity and \$10 million.
- ❑ Geographic focus: 5 districts in Papua and West Papua Provinces within 7 tribal geographic areas.
- ❑ Proposed districts: Jayawijaya District, Biak District, Mappi District, and Deiyai District (Papua Province) and Sorong City, Fak Fak District, and Tambrau District (West Papua). Target districts will be finalized during co-creation with USAID, Bappenas and MOHA.

Kolaborasi Supports USG and GOI development priorities

- ❑ Kolaborasi falls under Development Objective #1: Effective Democratic Governance Strengthened of USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).
- ❑ Kolaborasi supports GOI national policies and programs, such as the Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) (2005-2025) and the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (2020-2024). The activity also aligns President Jokowi priorities in bureaucratic reform, human capacity strengthening, and budget efficiency.
- ❑ Kolaborasi aligns with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2017 on Accelerating Development in Papua and the Presidential Regulation No. 18/2020 on the Policy of Papua Region in RPJMN 2020-2024.

Result Framework



Anticipated Results:

Under IR 1:

- ❑ Strengthened government ability to respond to Papuan development needs in the delivery of public services.
- ❑ Enhanced citizen understanding of, and capacity to fulfill, their role in monitoring and evaluating government programs and activities.
- ❑ Improvements in both the quantity and quality of citizen participation [consultations, and oversight]
- ❑ Stronger channels through which OAP can engage local government institutions.

Anticipated Results:

Under IR 2:

- ☐ Improved technical capacity and knowledge of district governments to better meet the needs of OAP.
- ☐ Increased access to local government information related to public health and services.
- ☐ Enhanced government capacity to monitor and evaluate public service provision.
- ☐ Improved budget execution and public resource management, particularly related to the delivery of key public services.
- ☐ Improve transparency and accountability of the district governance systems.

Under IR 3:

- ☐ Established and improved policies that encourage collaborative and community-driven public engagement.
- ☐ Established systems for the efficient and effective replication of reform models.
- ☐ Development of tools and methodologies for the dissemination and adoption of innovative models for citizen engagement and collaborative governance.

Stages Approach

- ❑ Kolaborasi's interventions will be delivered in stages, starting with developing, then refining, implementing, and finally replicating
- ❑ The first 18-24 months of activity implementation will focus on developing and implementing replicable and scalable interventions and formulating best practices.
- ❑ After the first phase, Kolaborasi will continue to assist selected district governments and CSOs while providing the GOI the tools to expand additional districts.
- ❑ The level of effort and number of districts targeted for replication will be determined in close consultation with USAID, the Bappenas's Papua Desk, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the respective Papuan provincial governments.

Key Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

Stakeholder Engagement

- ☐ Kolaborasi will work with all key stakeholders to improve governance in Papua Province.
- ☐ The Recipient should work closely with USAID/Indonesia, relevant Government of Indonesia counterparts, and civil society organizations to implement effectively and appropriately. Identifying opportunities to leverage local Indonesian resources, particularly for replication.

Beneficiaries

- ☐ Local government officials
- ☐ Civil society organizations, and community groups with an emphasis on the participation of indigenous Papuans (OAP)
- ☐ Desk Papua Bappenas and Kemendagri.

Management, Operation, and MEL

- ❑ Kolaborasi will set up offices in Papua and West Papua, with small presence in Jakarta.
- ❑ Engagement of OAP in the staff and project implementation
- ❑ The Kolaborasi activity will be subject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation (built in assessments to support programming, Mid term and Final Performance Evaluation).
- ❑ Kolaborasi will incorporate Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) principles throughout implementation.





Kolaborasi : Papua Governance Collaborative Initiative (PCGI)

APPLICANTS CONFERENCE

March 18, 2021

09:00 – 11:30

Application Process and Specific NOFO Requirements/Considerations

by

**Office of Acquisition and Assistance
USAID/Indonesia**

Phased Approach



- **Phase I – Short Initial Application**

Submission by email to: applications-indo@usaid.gov

Due Date: April 19, 2021

* Short Initial Technical Application and Initial Business (Cost)
Application

Upon review of the submitted short applications an Apparent Successful Applicant (ASA) will be selected to move forward with the Co-Creation Phase.

- **Phase II – Co-creation Phase**

ASA and USAID/Indonesia in collaboration with Government of Indonesia develop a Program Description and mutually agreed upon budget, as well as quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Additional information regarding the format and expectations of this phase will be provided at time of invitation.

Phased Approach – Cont'd



- **Phase III – Full Final Application**

Once co-creation phase completed, ASA will submit the Full Final Application.

Deadline for submission will be provided following the co-creation phase.

* Full Final Application and Final Business (Cost) Application, Detailed Budget and Budget Narrative, Certifications and Assurances, Conflict of Interest Disclosures, Prior Approvals, Approval of Subawards, History of Performance, Responsibility Determination, Branding and Marking Plan.

Please be sure to follow all the requirements and format submission of each phase.

Disclaimer: USAID reserves the right to select another applicant from the pool of Initial Applicants Participants in case final agreement and award is not reached with the initially selected ASA. (Section D.9, page 48).



Merit Review Criteria & Weighted Value

- **Merit Review of Phase I (Short Initial Application):**

- I. Technical Application

- * Factor I: Technical Approach

- * Factor II: Institutional Capability

- * Factor III: Stakeholder Engagement & Management Approach

- The merit review at this phase is in descending order of importance.*

- II. Short Initial Business Application Review

- The Agency will evaluate the cost application at this phase based on whether the requirements of Cost/Business application submission have been satisfied. Refer to Section D of the NOFO.

Merit Review Criteria & Weighted Value – Cont'd

- **Merit Review of Full Final Application**

- I. Full Final Technical Application

- * Factor I: Technical Approach
- * Factor II: Management and Staffing Plan
- * Factor III: M & E and CLA Approach

The merit review of this phase will be evaluated as acceptable or not acceptable.

- II. Business Review

The Agency will evaluate the cost application of the applicant to determine whether the costs are allowable in accordance with the cost principles found in 2 CFR 200 Subpart E.

Merit Review Criteria & Weighted Value – Cont'd

- The Agency will also consider:
 1. Applicant demonstrates understanding of the financial aspects of the program and applicant's ability to perform the activities within the amount requested.
 2. Applicant's plans will achieve the program objectives with reasonable economy and efficiency.
 3. Any special conditions relating to costs should be included in the award.
- * The proposed cost share of minimum 2% will be reviewed.
- * A risk assessment will be performed, and a pre-award survey may be required. *Depending on the result of the risk assessment, the AO will decide to execute the award, not execute the award, or award with "specific conditions".*

What is Co-Creation?



- USAID defines co-creation as a design approach that brings people together to collectively produce a mutually valued outcome, using a participatory process that assumes some degree of shared power and decision-making.

➡ Adds value in multiple ways including:

- Engaging the “whole system” in idea design
- Increased innovation capacity
- Increased innovation velocity (couple days vs. couple of months)
- Increased probability of adoption/use of new ideas in implementation

Product of the Co-Creation phase is a strong draft program description for the full application phase, a mutually agreed upon budget, as well as quantitative or qualitative indicators.

Specific NOFO Requirements/Considerations

- **Transition Award**

A transition award is an assistance award to a local entity or locally established partner (collectively referred to as local subrecipients) that is or has been a subrecipient under a USAID assistance award. A transition award can only be made when the following conditions have been met:

- a) The recipient of the transition award is a local subrecipient that has not previously received a direct award from USAID;
- b) The initial award required the recipient to develop the capacity of the local subrecipient(s) to become more capable of receiving a direct award from USAID or other donors; and
- c) The initial award recipient recommended the local subrecipient for a potential transition award based on explicit criteria contained in the initial award.

Reference: ADS 303.6

Specific NOFO Requirements/Considerations

- **Transition Award & 40% of Funding Flow Down**
 - 40% of the funding must flow down to local and locally established organizations.
 - The Prime Recipient must develop the capacity of local sub-recipient(s) may be eligible to receive a direct award from USAID (also known as “Transition Award”). The sub-recipient(s) must carry out a distinct portion of the work in the Program Description. General managerial and/or technical capacity building effort may be emphasized as part of the capacity building efforts.
 - Identify potential local organizations that could be eligible for Transition Award within three years after the award date, by no later than the end of year 4 recommend up to (two) sub-recipients for Transition Awards.
 - If USAID has a new programmatic need and based on the availability of funds, USAID may make a Transition Award to that local institution.



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