

Country: INDONESIA

Initiation Plan

Project Title:

in Papua and West Papua

Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development

Expected CP Outcome(s):

Outcome #3: By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks.

(Those that are linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Initiation Plan Start Date:

1 March 2018

Initiation Plan End Date:

28 February 2019

Implementing Partners:

UNDP

Brief Description

Despite firm development efforts by development partners and the national and local governments, Tanah Papua (Papua and West Papua Provinces) still faces challenges such as low economic growth, high poverty rates, increasing social and wealth disparities, prevalent violence against women, and social conflicts. UNDP is committed to support Tanah Papua to address those challenges. Building on UNDP's extensive work in Tanah Papua in the areas of policy advocacy, technical assistance, and capacity building as well as knowledge sharing facilitation, UNDP intends to establish a new programme platform – Papua Platform – to support the national and local development acceleration agenda in Tanah Papua. The platform will be an important tool to: (1) ensure a concerted effort to tackle development issues holistically and align programmes with national and local priorities, (2) facilitate coordination among development partners, and (3) serve as a programme umbrella to host various interventions in supporting Papua's development. The Platform will lead to strengthened partnerships among the national and subnational governments, development partners, donors, and the private sector in seizing financing opportunities to support the various programmes in Tanah Papua. During this initiation phase, the Papua Platform will focus on integrating environmental and climate change mitigation policies into the national and regional development policies and priorities, promoting and advocating West Papua as a Conservation Province, as well as a providing technical assistance for capacity building activities for National History Museums. The PIP will produce a full-fledge Programme Document aiming to support the national and provincial governments in the implementation of the above-mentioned interventions. Total resources available for the PIP is USD 401,270 which the United Kingdom Climate Change Unit (UKCCU) will contribute in the amount of USD 391,270 and UNDP Development Effectiveness Project (DAS - Award ID 00064277) in the amount of USD 10,000.

Programme Period:	2016-2020
CP Programme Component:	#3 Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources by 2020.
Atlas Award ID:	00107459
PAC Meeting Date:	16 May 2018

Total Required Resources:	USD 391,270
Total Allocated Resources:	USD 391,270
• UKCCU	USD 391,270
Unfunded Budget:	USD 0
Parallel Funding:	USD 10,000
• DAS	USD 10,000

Agreed by UNDP: Francine Pickup, Deputy Country Director

22 May 2018

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BALITBANGDA	West Papua Research and Development Agency
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning
CD	Country Director
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCD	Deputy Country Director
DGPRU	Democratic Governance and Poverty Reduction Unit
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
GOI	Government of Indonesia
ICBE	International Conference on Biodiversity, Ecotourism, and Creative Economy
IPAR	Internal Project Assurance Report
KEMENKOPOLHUKAM	Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs
KLHK	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
LAKIP	Report on the Accountability and Performance of Government Institutions
LSED	Local Sustainable Economic Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHM	National History Museum
OAP	Papuan People
OPDs	Regional Governmental Organizations
OTSUS	Special Autonomy for Papua Province
P3BM	Pro Poor Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring
PCDP	People-Centered Development Programme
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
QMR	Quarterly Monitoring Report
RGDP	Regional Gross Domestic Product
RKP	Annual Development Work Plan
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	The Asia Foundation
UKCCU	United Kingdom Climate Change Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. PURPOSE

UNDP remains committed to support Papua's development. In June 2015, UNDP concluded the People-Centered Development Programme (PCDP) as the main instrument for providing technical assistance in Tanah Papua (Papua and West Papua Provinces). The Project Initiation Plan (PIP) on the Papua Platform has three primary objectives, namely, (a) to integrate environmental and climate change mitigation policies into the national and regional development policies and priorities, (b) to promote and advocate West Papua as a Conservation Province, and (c) to provide technical assistance for capacity building activities on Papua's National History Museum. The PIP provides an opportunity for UNDP to remain engaged with partners in Papua and ensures that UNDP maintains its presence and valued institutional memory in Papua, while preparing a new large-scale programme.

Through the PIP, UNDP will support Tanah Papua to address challenges such as low economic growth, high poverty rates, increasing social and wealth disparities, prevalent violence against women, and social conflicts. UNDP is committed to support Tanah Papua to address those challenges. Building on UNDP's extensive work in Tanah Papua in the areas of policy advocacy, technical assistance, and capacity building as well as knowledge sharing facilitation, UNDP intends to establish a new programme platform – Papua Platform – to support the national and local development acceleration agenda in Tanah Papua. The Papua Platform will facilitate the national and sub-national governments to achieve development goals and implement development priorities along with UNDP and other development partners (bilateral agencies, private sector, philanthropic organizations) on a single platform.

In particular, the Platform will support relevant works in the areas of Local Sustainable Economic Development (LSED) through the integration of environmental and climate change mitigation policies with national and regional economic development policies, promoting and advocating the conservation of biodiversity of Tanah Papua, and strengthening of local governance through the provision of technical assistance. The PIP is expected to produce viable prototypes of the said initiatives that will inform the formulation of the full-fledge project on the Papua Platform.

At the subnational level, the Provincial Government of West Papua has already set forth a bold vision. The 'Conservation Province' initiative may be the best opportunity to show how sustainable development can be consensual between Jakarta and Manokwari, and can be translated into effective plans that aim to balance opportunities and mitigate risks.

UNDP will provide a 12-month Technical Assistance package through the Papua Platform to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and West Papua Research and Development Agency (BALITBANGDA). In doing so, UNDP will assist the preparatory work and work committees from Jakarta to Manokwari, especially those expected to elaborate provincial deliverables for the International Conference on Biodiversity, Eco-tourism, and Creative Economy in Tanah Papua (ICBE), to be hosted in Manokwari on 7-8 October 2018.

UNDP is well positioned to support the national government, under the Papua desk, to assist the local government in Tanah Papua to support ICBE to demonstrate:

1. What it means to be a Conservation Province?
2. What it takes to become/be a Conservation Province?
3. What it costs to be a Conservation Province?

To achieve this goal, and to make it happen in the provinces, a significant amount of coordination should be conducted to ensure what agreement is possible (politically) in advance of 2018, namely at the national level. UNDP TA aims to bridge the work and communication on the following topic areas¹:

- new Spatial Plan(s) for West Papua and Papua with a reduction of the productive forest area from 65 percent to 30 percent;

¹ Areas and specific objectives and results should be agreed and tailored for and with BAPPENAS and local governments for each TA input

- new conserved areas – to underpin a new conservation pledge that represents millions of hectares of protected forest and biodiversity;
- stringent license review that safeguards millions of hectares of prime forest not yet cleared, but still in the hands of economic operators;
- a green economic vision endorsed by the private sector that champions conservation and biodiversity in Papua; and
- a consensual blueprint for a future School of Sustainability and/or Natural History Museum.

The theme for the ICBE 2018 has a strong focus on the sustainable development solutions to become a conservation province – and the Papua desk in BAPPENAS can use this opportunity to showcase clear reform priorities for the provinces, within each subtheme on conservation, and participation in economic development in the province.

In view of the above, building a coherent policy from the national and the local level is critical to ensure that environment and climate aspects are considered in defining the development agenda and priorities for Tanah Papua. This will be attempted through the TA package that will be implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with The Asia Foundation (TAF).

Development Challenges in Tanah Papua

Tanah Papua is the easternmost region of Indonesia. Currently it has two provinces, Papua and West Papua. West Papua was only established in 2008. The two easternmost provinces of Indonesia have more than doubled their Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) between 2000 and 2013. The extractive industry is the main driver of this economic growth: oil and gas in West Papua (50 percent of its RGDP), and mining in the province of Papua (63.15 percent of its RGDP). Agriculture accounts for only 21 percent of the RGDP of West Papua and 9.45 percent of the RGDP of the province of Papua. On the other hand, according to the 2010 census, agricultural activities account for 72 percent of employment in Papua and 42 percent of the total employment in West Papua.

Moreover, the recent economic growth of the region has not been shared equally by its population. Poverty rates in Tanah Papua are the highest in Indonesia. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the average Indonesian poverty rate was 10.12 percent by the end of 2017. However, this figure is much higher in Tanah Papua currently at 27.76 percent and 23.12 percent in Papua and West Papua respectively. In addition, the Gini Coefficient for the Province of Papua is currently at 0.398 while West Papua is 0.387 based on 2017 figures (7th and 10th highest among provinces). Such high levels of inequality easily explain how the great results obtained in terms of economic growth have not been mirrored by similar gains in terms of poverty reduction. Unsurprisingly, the region is also characterized by low basic service delivery, especially health and education.

In assessing the root factors of poverty in Papua, gender inequality has been identified as both a cause and a driver of poverty. Globally, it has an impact on economic development, and sustainable management of natural resources. In Papua, the patriarchal domination of leadership and subordination of women is pervasive and deeply rooted in culture. Women face a range of discriminations in the division of roles, property and inheritance rights and have limited access to decision-making processes in both public and private spheres. As a result, there is a less visible demand for gender-responsiveness in governance.² However, women play a pivotal role as community builders, providers of food, water, and non-monetized care for children, sick and the elderly. Women also contribute to the economic development of Papuan society, through agricultural labor and production of handicrafts and other forms of work.

Geographical inequality is also an issue in Papua. While this fact is not surprising per se, its magnitude is remarkable. Poverty rates in rural areas of the province of Papua are almost nine times higher than in urban areas and are two and a half times higher than the Indonesian average. In West Papua the situation is

² Study on Women's and Men's Health and Life Experiences in Papua, Indonesia UNDP 2016

similar: poverty rates are seven times higher in rural areas than in urban areas and are more than double the national average.

The regencies' public administration also requires strengthening. Most regencies in Papua and West Papua receive a score of C (second lowest score) and D (lowest score) in the 'Report on the Accountability and Performance of Government Institutions' (*Laporan Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah/LAKIP*), which suggests accountability and performance mechanisms and systems need strengthening. Similarly, the Ministry of Home Affairs' report on local government performance generally places Papua and West Papua either in the medium or low categories. This is understandable, given the human resource capability of civil servants, with the majority of civil servants in Tanah Papua only holding undergraduate degrees or senior high school certificates.

The promotion of social cohesion in Papua is timely in view of the recent social conflict in Tolikara Regency of Papua's highland. Whereas the responsibility to address the social conflict at the local level rests with the local governments based on the 2013 Law on Social Conflict, the local governments do not necessarily have the capacity to effectively respond to the challenges. Given the widening social disparities in Papua as evident in the Gini coefficient, local capacity to address social conflict is required.

Recognizing the development challenges of Tanah Papua, the new administration under President Joko Widodo, who came in office in October 2014, has outlined a new strategy for Tanah Papua as stipulated in the RPJMN (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* – National Medium-Term Development Plan) 2015-2019. The RPJMN outlined seven thematic focus for development in Tanah Papua, namely: (1) acceleration of development of industry based on high added-value local commodities in key sectors of agriculture, farming, animal husbandry, and forestry; (2) acceleration of maritime economic development through improving fishery industry and maritime tourism; (3) acceleration of development of culture and nature tourism through realizing social-cultural potential and biodiversity; (4) acceleration of development of downstream materials of mining, oil and gas, gold, tin, and copper; (5) improvement of conservation areas and environmental carrying capacity for low-carbon development; (6) strengthening the institutional capacity of local government and communities; and (7) development of inclusive and sustainable economic zones based on cultural regions and communities, through acceleration of improving the quality of Papuan human resources that are self-reliant, productive, and civilized. The Papua Platform intends to support the current administration strategy for Tanah Papua as well as to address social challenges on the community and individual levels, which will in turn contribute to the success of the overall development in Tanah Papua.

Environmental Challenges in Tanah Papua

Between Papua and West Papua provinces, there are more than 60.6 million hectares of forest area split evenly between the two. West Papua Province contains globally significant reserves of biodiversity and supports unique traditional cultures. Its forests, rivers, and coastal marine ecosystems are globally recognized as some of the most biodiverse climates on the planet. However, the province is rapidly expanding palm oil plantations to increase economic activity and standards of living in the region.

However, the spread of palm oil plantations can be devastating to the biodiversity of the region. Studies on the impacts of plantations have indicated that between 80 to 100 percent of mammal, reptile, and bird species are lost when plantations are established in primary tropical forests. In addition, given that fire is often used as a management tool on plantations, these fires can spread to the surrounding habitats and endanger more species. Beyond these direct impacts, palm oil production also generates pollution on land and in the sea that have long-lasting implications.³

Economically, the impact of the spread of palm oil plantations can threaten the income of local communities who depend on forest ecosystem services. It's estimated that nearly 49 million Indonesians depend on the forest for their livelihoods. This could be in the form of fishing or dependence on the

³ Scott Frazier, Friends of the Earth (2004).

surrounding rivers for irrigation of agricultural crops, plantations, and livestock. Therefore, deforestation and forest degradation greatly threaten these dependencies on surrounding forests.

Environmental degradation has significant implications on women and men in different ways, in different parts of the province. Generally, loss of land can lead to loss of livelihood and therefore increased work burdens for women. It can also lead to loss of traditional culture and inter-generational knowledge related to heritage practices like traditional medicine. Loss of traditional culture can reinforce newly created gender roles relegating women to the domestic sphere and reproductive duties, undermining leadership roles within the community. However, there is stark differences between culture, responsibility and capacity of women and men in coastal and highland communities in Papua, contributing to different needs and methods for survival and gender roles.

Environmental degradation can undermine women's capacity to provide food and clean water for her family and lead to an increase in her workload. Women and girls who tend to principally collect clean water and firewood for the household may have to walk longer distances. Or tailings from mining sites in waterways may make it more difficult to source fish over time. The loss of traditional mechanisms and disturbance of communities' relationship with natural resources and social control can increase other social issues including alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and poverty. Recent incidences of palm oil plantations in Indonesia have shown that without negotiating with communities free, prior, and informed consent conflicts with traditional decision-making structures undermines the needs, strengths and roles of women and men.⁴

In addition to forest-dependent communities, deforestation and forest degradation also negatively impact the private sector. This correlation is most apparent in the number of businesses engaged in the forestry sector, both in upstream activities such as harvested wood products or downstream industries such as wood processing for engineered wood products. In Papua and West Papua, despite the local economies having great dependence on timber, fishery, and minerals, the share of the population active in these sectors are among the poorest when compared to other Indonesians working in the same sectors.⁵ Consequently, although intensive economic activities may be beneficial to some locals, they exacerbate ongoing conditions and hamper climate change mitigation actions. Therefore, it is essential for the provincial government to raise awareness on this growing threat and build a concerted effort to ensure sustainable measures in pursuing economic development while conserving forested areas.

On the other hand, overexploitation of these forests including mangrove forests will not allow populations to recover naturally, and it will further threaten the extinction of species. The Bird's Head Seascape is a large peninsula that is home to some of the world's most diverse marine life, birds, mammals, insects, and plants. In addition, this region has spacious sandy beaches, mangrove forests and seagrass beds. The sandy beaches stretch 18 Km along the northern part of the West Papua Province and has become a nesting site for leatherback turtles, an extremely rare and endangered species. These turtles have migrated from California to West Papua to lay eggs along the sandy beach.

Some other species listed in the Bird's Head Seascape include the Whale Shark, Dolphins, Manta Rays, Blue Whale, Pilot Whale, Dugong, Hawksbill turtle, Olive Ridley Sea turtle, and the Green Sea Turtle. Because of the wealth of its high biodiversity, Bird's Head Seascape becomes an important area for the world's biodiversity. However, this area is also an important economic resource to the locals and GOI; so, the management needs to be improved to optimize local sustainable economic development. In view of the above, building a coherent policy from the national and the local level is critical to ensure that environment and climate aspects are considered in defining the development agenda and priorities for the Papua Island. This will be attempted through the TA package that will be implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with The Asia Foundation (TAF).

⁴ Achieving Gender Justice in Indonesia's Land Governance Sector, Asia Foundation 2015

⁵ ICJ "Indonesia Papua: A local Perspective on the Conflict" Asia Briefing N°66. July 2007

UNDP Experience in Papua

UNDP has supported development in Papua over a span of nine years (2006-2015) through the People-centered Development Programme (PCDP). Since 2006, PCDP provided technical assistance to local government institutions, civil society organizations and communities in Papua region in their efforts to improve human development and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The first phase of the programme was concluded in 2010. Starting in 2011, the second phase of the programme (PCDP Phase 2) continued to provide technical assistance to the local government and civil society to formulate, coordinate and implement appropriate, specific local development programmes in the targeted district of Papua and West Papua. During the second phase, while maintaining the work on health and education, PCDP put more emphasis on improving economic welfare of communities to ensure that the results of the programme interventions will make an impact on the lives of communities and government's efforts to reduce poverty.

The second phase of the programme focused on: (1) support at provincial and district levels in developing policies and programmes that are pro-poor, MDG-oriented, gender sensitive and OTSUS-based, building on a comprehensive assessment of the current socio-economic situation of the region with enhanced support to and stronger focus on district level governments; (2) empowering local communities to develop and implement programmes in the areas of health and education, in partnership with CSOs and local government; (3) improving the economic welfare of local communities; and (4) facilitating linkages, cooperation and communication for a coordinated delivery of development assistance between and within the local Government and central government and with civil society and development agencies. The work on MDGs, basic service delivery, and development coordination was funded by the Netherlands began in 2011 and was completed in 2013.

Papua Platform

National and local governments have laid out the Papua Development Strategy, emphasizing on development acceleration. All development actors are called to support this strategy to ensure that the acceleration agenda will take place in a timely manner and generate effective results. All development actors should ensure that local communities are ready to participate in the development acceleration agenda, deriving much benefits for their own wellbeing.

UNDP will support Tanah Papua with the development acceleration agenda that generates real benefits for the people. This support is in line with the national development policy as set out in the RPJMN and is also consistent with local development priorities as set out in the local policy documents such as Papua's *Gerbangmas Hasrat Papua* and RPJMDs. Noting that the Papuan People (OAP) have been left behind in the past years, UNDP will maintain OAP as the special target groups of the program. UNDP will also give special attention to women and children as these groups have often been marginalized in the past.

The Papua Platform will be a vehicle in implementing development programmes in Tanah Papua. The platform will be an important tool to: (1) ensure a concerted effort to tackle development issues holistically and align programmes with national and local priorities, (2) facilitate coordination among development partners, and (3) serve as a programme umbrella to host various interventions in supporting Papua's development. The Platform will lead to strengthened partnerships among the national and subnational governments, development partners, donors, and the private sector in seizing financing opportunities to support the various programmes in Tanah Papua. During this initiation phase, the Papua Platform will focus on integrating environmental and climate change mitigation policies into the national and regional development policies and priorities, promoting and advocating West Papua as a Conservation Province, as well as a providing technical assistance for capacity building activities on Papua's National History Museum. The PIP will produce a full-fledge Programme Document aiming to support the national and provincial governments in the implementation of the above-mentioned interventions

The key elements of the platform will be comprised of the following aspects:

- coordination of development challenges, issues, and priorities in Tanah Papua;
- coordination of multi-stakeholder actors, i.e. national government, local government, development partners, UN agencies, private sectors, and philanthropists, who are committed to addressing the above challenges, issues, and priorities;

- establishment of a well-designed platform to facilitate data & information exchange, decision making, coordination and collaboration, program delivery, project tracking and monitoring, and resource mobilization.

While further details of the Papua Platform will be developed in consultations with the national and local governments, the following characteristics are envisioned for the Papua Platform:

- Synergy of programmes at the macro-level: The Papua Platform will advocate for the synergy through integration of several programmes in order to address several major topics at the same time.
- Effective intervention with tangible, immediate results at the micro-level. For instance, the introduction of a planning tool (such as P3BM, etc.) or the introduction of skills in producing coconut cooking oil at the community level. These will also include training, mentoring, and establishment of a pool of local trainers, and intensive facilitation.
- From piloting towards scaling up and replication. The Papua Platform will organize pilot initiatives in various fields and then create prototypes based on successful pilots. Papua Platform will then coordinate with relevant partners in Papua to replicate the approach in other communities and/or districts, allowing more people to benefit from similar programs.
- Strong government ownership and leadership. The Papua Platform looks at promoting various programmes that are in line with national and local government priorities, thereby ensuring that governments can scale up and replicate the initiatives, along with the key actors.

The TA package would focus on a number of areas that identify environment and climate challenges in Tanah Papua and help the province to formulate appropriate reforms and strategies to address them, preferably those that can be showcased during the ICBE. At the subnational level, the project will support West Papua Province to select and prioritize innovative solutions to protect its rich biodiversity and provide alternative livelihoods for the communities. UNDP would rely on its expertise, network, and trusted partnerships to ensure effective implementation of this TA initiative. UNDP will also demonstrate they can be flexible to work with a number of partners in a very dynamic and ever-changing landscape in West Papua. UNDP coordination will be shared with TAF. TAF is in charge to deliver much of the coordination of results and performance under UKCCU new programme: Papua 2100: Supporting a Sustainable Future for Papua's Forests.

Coordination and Advocacy

In supporting a huge event with numerous actors, coordination capacity will be very critical. There are two aspects of coordination that need to be made, namely, a) coordination among the participating non-government organizations to deliver the agreed deliverables by the time of the conference; and b) coordination with designated local government entities during the consultation processes and the formulation of the various deliverables. The latter aspect is critical to ensure ownership and leadership of local government entities before, during, and after the conference.

Based on consultation between UNDP and TAF, the two agencies will share the coordination roles, in which TAF will focus on coordination among NGOs and CSOs working on relevant deliverables to be announced during ICBE 2018, while UNDP will focus on coordination among local government entities to ensure strong local ownership. In addition to coordination, more intensive advocacy is needed to introduce ICBE within local government agencies, including the governor and vice governor. For this purpose, UNDP will assign a Senior Coordination Officer to support BALITBANGDA to perform a coordination and advocacy function.

A series of coordination and advocacy initiatives will be organized as follows:

1. Initial presentation to Governor;
2. Coordination meeting involving all respective OPDs, to be opened by the governor;
3. Creation of taskforce for each of the deliverables, comprising of OPDs and CSOs/NGOs;
4. Monthly coordination meeting attended by all taskforce members; and

5. Regular coordination meetings among Committee Members to be organized by the Secretariat.

Finally, the advocacy for ownership and leadership by the national government is critical for Papua development as a whole. This will be done through the Papua Platform / Papua Desk. UNDP will assign two (half-time) experts to work for the Papua Desk. With advisory capacity assigned to the Papua Desk, the expert will support Papua Desk to review environment and climate issues in Papua and West Papua and provide recommendation to GOI. The leadership of the Papua Desk is critical to ensure that local initiatives are in line with the national priorities.

At the national level, UNDP will support the Papua Desk to organize a series of coordination / consultation meetings with key stakeholders including:

1. Coordination meeting between the Papua Desk and BALITBANGDA
2. Coordination meeting among the ministries on Papua
3. Coordination meeting with development partners

The combination of the above approaches is expected to lead to the successful and fruitful organization and conducting of ICBE 2018.

II. EXPECTED OUTPUT

This PIP has two outputs with targets to be achieved under each output:

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| Output 1 | Strengthened the capacity of national and local governments to more effectively manage natural resources in Papua and West Papua and accelerate local sustainable economic development in the two provinces. |
| Target 1 | An integrated gender-responsive strategy for local sustainable economic development programmes and priorities that is integrated with inclusive green economy principles is developed for Papua and West Papua and mainstreamed within RPJMN and RKP; |
| Target 2 | A roadmap for advocating more conserved areas is developed through a participatory approach, and securing commitments for new conserved areas in Papua and West Papua to be specified among ICBE 2018 deliverables; and |
| Target 3 | Blueprints for future Schools of Sustainability or a Natural History Museums in Papua and West Papua are developed. |
| Output 2 | A full-fledged Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy is developed. |
| Target 1 | A Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy is developed and shared with partners for resource mobilization. |

A set of key activities will be formulated to ensure the delivery of these outputs and targets.

Under the first output, the first target will be attempted through the proposed activities, including:

- 1.1 Conduct a series of expert discussions with relevant stakeholders at the national and local level. Based on the inputs from relevant stakeholders, formulate a strategy for integrating environment and climate aspects within the national development strategy on Papua;
- 1.2 Convene a national workshop on environment and climate advocacy strategy for Papua and West Papua;
 - 1.2.1 Support BAPPENAS in conducting the donor conference on Papua to garner development partners support for Papua development.
- 1.3 Develop a gender-responsive strategy on local sustainable economic development (LSED) as the basis for expanding the green economy in Papua and West Papua. Examples of those are:

- 1.3.1 Guided by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), BAPPENAS and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kemenkopolhukam), the expert will support the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to develop a gender-responsive strategy on local sustainable economic development;
- 1.3.2 The expert will also consult with the local governments in Papua and West Papua to explore the scopes where they could collectively work to enhance the local economy while ensuring sustainability. Some potential areas include local commodities, ecotourism, renewable energy, clean tech innovation, and smart transportation.

The second target will be attempted through the proposed activities, including:

- 1.4 Conduct a series of discussions on biodiversity in Papua and West Papua and provide technical and advisory support to West Papua Province to develop its vision as a Conservation Province;
- 1.5 Provide technical and advisory support to West Papua Province for the preparation of the ICBE 2018 in Manokwari, West Papua;
This will support West Papua Province to prepare for the ICBE and will work with local stakeholders to prepare for the conducting of the conference.
- 1.6 Follow up on the results and recommendations from ICBE 2018;

The third target will be attempted through the proposed activities, including:

- 1.7 Conduct a series of discussions on capacity building activities for Papua and West Papua Provinces to develop a Resource Center or Natural History Museum; and
- 1.8 Develop a blueprint for establishing a Resource Center or Natural History Museum in Papua and West Papua.

Under the second output, the target will be attempted through the proposed activities, including:

- 2.1 An international consultant will work with UNDP Programme Team to undertake a series of consultations with national government, local government authorities and non-government stakeholders in Papua and West Papua; and based on these consultations, the consultant will develop a project document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy and share it with partners for resource mobilization.

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

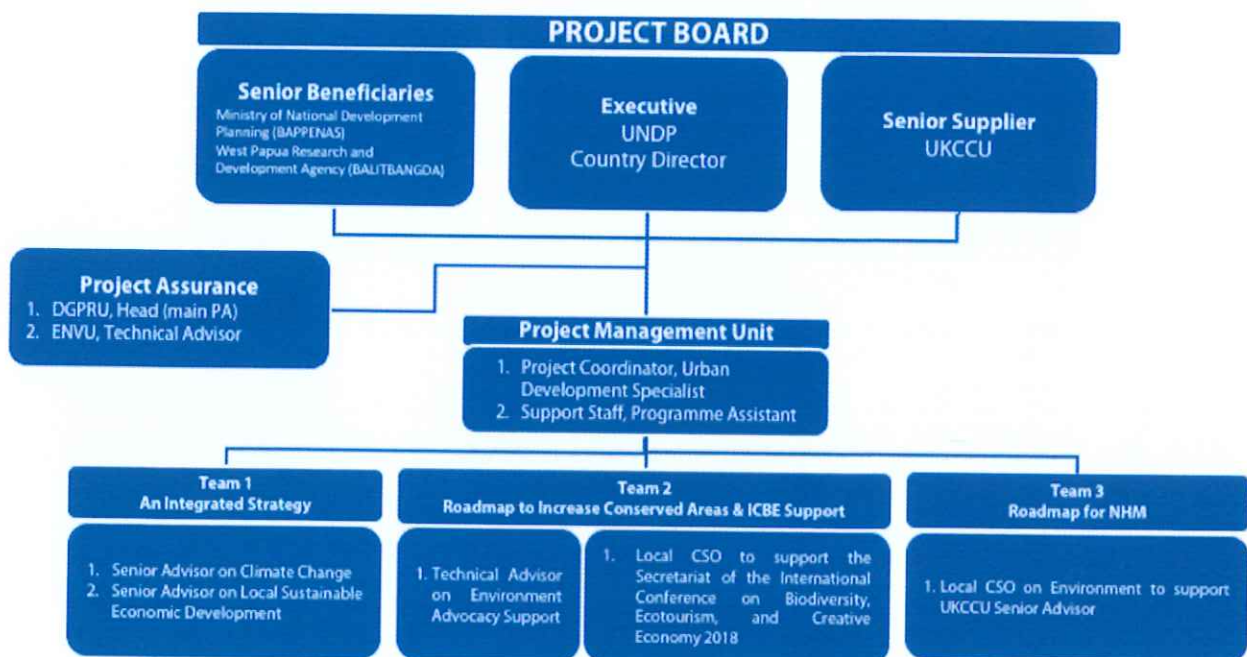
Implementation

This PIP will be directly implemented by UNDP through direct implementation (DIM) mechanism. Therefore, UNDP DIM rules and regulations in procurement of goods and services as well as in financial management will apply. UNDP will be responsible to implement all necessary activities to deliver the above-mentioned results. UNDP will do so in close collaboration with relevant national and local partners. As the senior supplier/donor for this initiative, UKCCU will be involved by UNDP to provide input TOR's for each of the TA inputs under this proposal.

Project Governance

The project structure will consist of a Project Board, Project Assurance Team, and a Project Management Unit. The Project Board will review the project work plan and will supervise the implementation of the activities. The Project Board will comprise of BAPPENAS, West Papua BALITBANGDA, UKCCU and UNDP. In addition, other partners and stakeholders (e.g. KLHK) can be invited to meetings in an advisory capacity. The Project Assurance Team will ensure that all activities are implemented as planned in a timely and quality manner. The assurance role will be jointly performed by UNDP Governance Unit and Environment Unit. A Project Management Unit will be responsible to implement project activities.

Project Structure



IV. MONITORING

An annual report and quarterly progress reports will be produced, and in view of the short-term nature of the proposed technical Assistance a more practical and regular update reporting system may be agreed with UKCCU and the two experts. There will be several Project Board meetings to assess the progress of the project and address critical issues immediately.

The PIP will apply the regular monitoring and reporting framework established in UNDP.

- The progress of the PIP will be monitored regularly using the QMR (quarterly monitoring matrix). The Project Coordinator will be responsible to produce the QMR, which will then be reviewed by the Project Assurance Team at UNDP DGPRU, before the report is submitted to the CD/DCD – as the Executive of the Project Board.
- Project Board meetings will be organized regularly with CD/DCD as the Board Executive to review the progress for each quarter.
- A progress report shall be prepared by the Project Coordinator by the end of the initiation phase, which will be submitted to the Board.

The monitoring activities described above will use all UNDP format as appropriate.

Project Monitoring

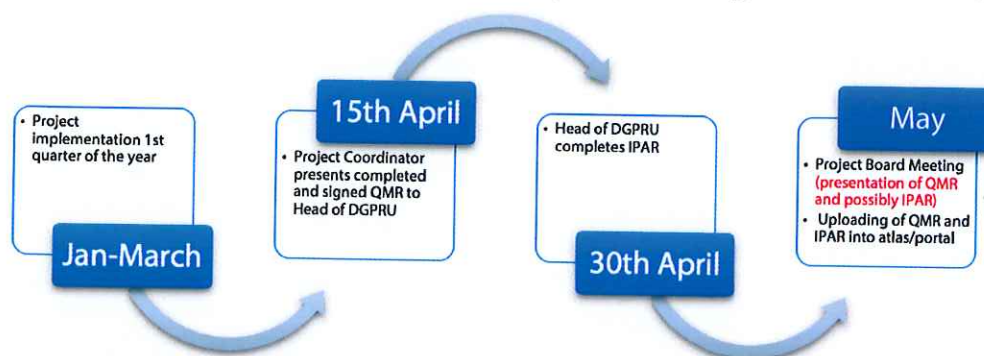
Project monitoring will be conducted every quarter using UNDP's Quarterly Monitoring Report (QMR) as the monitoring tool. The Project Coordinator will present the results of this quarterly monitoring to the Project Board through the Head of DGPRU no longer than fifteen (15) days following the end of the quarter. As such, the QMR for January – March should be presented by the 15th of April at the latest. Likewise, QMR for April – June will be submitted by the 15th of July, and so forth.

Project Assurance

Project assurance will be conducted by the Head of DGPRU upon receipt of the QMR, and completed before the end of the month. In conducting assurance activities, Head of DGPRU completes and signs the Internal Project Assurance Report (IPAR) template, and presents the IPAR to the Project Board. Project assurance activities should always take into account the validity, reliability, completeness, precision, timeliness and integrity of the data and information presented in the QMRs. The IPAR will be conducted every quarter with a minimum of one site visit every six months.

Following the finalization of the QMR and IPAR, the Programme Manager is responsible for ensuring these documents are uploaded to ATLAS and UNDP's portal before the end of the quarter.

The chart below illustrates the flow and deadlines of project monitoring and assurance for the first quarter:



V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Period: March 2018 - February 2019

*Q1 2018 only consists of March 2018, while Q1 2019 only consists of January and February 2019

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1*		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD	Parallel Funding
Output 1: Strengthened the capacity of national and local governments to more effectively manage natural resources in Papua and West Papua and accelerate local sustainable economic development in the two provinces. <i>Related CP outcome:</i> Outcome #3: By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks. <i>Indicator 1:</i> the extent to which a strategy for local sustainable economic development programmes and priorities that is integrated with inclusive green economy principles has been developed for provincial governments.	Activity Result 1.1: A series of discussions have been conducted to support the formulation of a strategy on environment and climate change. Action 1: Recruitment of experts Action 2: A series of Discussions with relevant stakeholders at the National and local level	X	X	X			UNDP	UKCCU	Consultant Travel Meetings Miscellaneous	46,459	-
	Activity Result 1.2: A national workshop on environment and climate advocacy strategy for Tanah Papua has been conducted. Action 1: National workshop on environment and climate advocacy strategy for Papua and West Papua and Donor Conference			X			UNDP	UKCCU	Workshop Travel Miscellaneous	7,993	-
	Activity Result 1.3: A gender-responsive strategy on local sustainable economic development has been developed and adopted by provincial government of West Papua. Action 1: A series of discussions to support the drafting of a strategy on Local Sustainable Economy Development (LSED)				X		UNDP	UKCCU	Consultant Meetings Travel Miscellaneous	13,596	-

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1*		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD	Parallel Funding
for Papua and West Papua and mainstreamed within RPJMN and RKP. <i>Indicator 2:</i> the extent to which a roadmap more conserved areas in West Papua has been developed for the provincial government. <i>Baseline:</i> an updated roadmap for advocating more conserved areas in West Papua does not exist. <i>Target:</i> A roadmap for advocating more conserved areas is developed through a participatory approach, and securing commitments for new conserved areas in Papua and West Papua to be specified among ICBE 2018 deliverables.	Activity Result 1.4: A series of discussions have been conducted on biodiversity in Tanah Papua						UNDP	UKCCU	Consultant Meetings	41,791	
	Action 1: Recruitment of expert	X									
	Action 2: A series of Discussions on Tanah Papua's biodiversity		X	X							
	Activity Result 1.5: ICBE 2018 organized and conducted on 7-8 October 2018	X	X	X	X						
<i>Indicator 3:</i> the extent to which a Blueprints for future Schools of Sustainability or a Natural History Museums in Papua and West Papua has been developed. <i>Baseline:</i> Blueprints for future Schools of Sustainability or a Natural History Museums in Papua and West Papua do not exist. <i>Target:</i> Blueprints for future Schools of Museums in Papua and West Papua are developed.	Activity Result 1.6: Results and recommendations from ICBE 2018 followed-up effectively						UNDP	UKCCU	Meetings Travel	8,552	
	Action 1: Follow-up and disseminate the results and recommendations of ICBE 2018					X					
	Activity Result 1.7: A series of discussions held on capacity building for local conservation and Papua resource center for the Natural History Museum										
	Action 1: Recruitment of experts	X	X	X	X						
	Action 2: Conducting a series of Discussions on capacity building in Papua and West Papua Natural History Museum						UNDP	UKCCU	International Consultant Local consultant Meetings	29,138	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1*		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD	Parallel Funding
	Activity Result 1.8: Blueprint developed and adopted by provincial government Action 1: Development of the blueprint			X	X	X	UNDP	UKCCU			
Output 2: A full-fledged Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy is developed. <i>Indicator:</i> the extent to which the Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy has been developed. <i>Baseline:</i> Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy does not exist <i>Target:</i> A Project Document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy is developed and shared with partners for resource mobilization. <i>Related CP outcome:</i> Outcome #3: By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks.	Activity Result 2.1: Developed project document on the Papua Platform for an Inclusive Green Economy and shared with partners for resource mobilization. Action 1: Recruitment of consultant Action 2: Conducting a series of discussions on development in Tanah Papua		X	X	X		UNDP	UNDP	International consultant Local consultant Meetings	- 10,000	
Subtotal of Outputs										287,529	10,000
Project Management Cost (including DPC)										74,758	-
General Management Service (8%)										28,983	-
TOTAL (managed by UNDP)										391,270	10,000
Project Total											401,270

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Initiation Plan.

Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development in Papua and West Papua

1. Francine Pickup for approval and signature 

2. Linda Hartono for clearance 

3. Teuku Rahmatsyah for clearance 

4. Siprianus Bate Soro for clearance 

5. Prepared by Maurice Shawndefar 

Note:

Minutes of IPAC (Internal Project Appraisal Committee) Meeting on the PIP (Project Initiation Plan) on Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development in Papua and West Papua (PP)

Time/Date: 04:00 pm - 05:30 pm, Wednesday, 16 May 2018

Venue: Ambon Room

IPAC Meeting: Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development in Papua and West Papua

PIP Title : Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development in Papua and West Papua Period : March 2018 – February 2019 Prog Manager : Maurice Shawndefar IPAC time/date : 4:00pm-5:30pm, Wednesday, 16 May 2018 IPAC venue : Ambon Room, 9th Floor, Menara Thamrin building.	
Attendees: Francince Pickup, Teuku Rahmatsyah, Siprianus Bate Soro, Usman Situmorang, Abdul Situmorang, Grace Pandjaitan, Wiryawan Nimpuno, Sachiko Kareki, Maurice Shawndefar, Syamsul Tarigan, Mohammad Yayat Afianto, Priska Marianne	
Agenda: IPAC Meeting: Papua Platform for the Acceleration of Sustainable Development in Papua and West Papua	
❖ Questions and inputs	❖ Revision/Response
Abdul Situmorang <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To indicate more work that UNDP has done works other than PCDP such as forest government assessment, LED. Not to only mention the projects but the lessons learned from each project. 2. To revise Output 1: based on meeting with Bappenas, local sustainable economic development needs to state in Output 1. 3. To revise Output 2: roadmap to advocate more conserved area within West Papua. 4. Suggestion on Output 4: to add "sustainable development" words to reflect environment issue. 5. On project structure, to consider including CSOs as senior beneficiaries. 	Revisions to follow
Syamsul Tarigan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To work on the packaging of the project to make it more attractive to the document. 2. Project Structure and Theory of Change should have the same output statements. 3. On Theory of Change, outcome and outputs have a big leap. 	Revisions to follow

United Nations Development Programme

<p>Teuku Rahmatsyah</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a Natural History Museum?2. Why are we supporting this? Is it significance?3. How to increase the impact? Perhaps incorporating into the curriculum by working with Education Agency?	<p>The concept of natural history museum is aligned with the political commitment of Papua and West Papua on the conservation province. It is a knowledge platform to bridge the gaps on the definition of conservation. At this stage, we are developing concepts. In the future, when working on the project document, we can include dissemination components.</p>
<p>Mohammad Yayat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The component of indigenous people forum is should be included in the document.2. Partnering with local university since the beginning.	<p>Recommendation noted.</p>
<p>Francine Pickup</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To have more partners on board, we need to have more tangible outputs.	<p>Recommendation noted.</p>

-END


Francine Pickup
Deputy Country Director

Date