



enterian Keuangan Ke

Republik Indonesia



Republik Indonesia



🕷 Australian Government



Synergies and Collaboration for Basic Service Delivery Acceleration

What is SKALA?

SKALA is an 8-year program commencing in November 2022 with a total value of up to AUD 160 million (approximately IDR 1.5 trillion).

SKALA will focus on strengthening selected elements of Indonesia's large and complex decentralised governance systems such as Public Financial Management (PFM), Minimum Service Standard (MSS), planning and budgeting, and local leadership while strengthening GEDSI mainstreaming into the systems. SKALA will prioritise the needs of women, people with disabilities and other vulnerable communities, and ensure that evidence underpin required policy and planning development.

SKALA will support key stakeholders nationally (that set policy, priorities and allocate funding) and sub-nationally (where services are delivered), and promote collaborations with other DFAT programs primarily INKLUSI, PROSPERA, KIAT and other sectoral programs.

This approach will support key stakeholders to collaborate and align efforts, resources, and expertise, while, building on and taking to scale, the outcomes and lessons of Australia's past support to decentralisation.



SKALA Program Implementation Phase

The implementation of the SKALA Program is divided into two phases:



3 years 9 months

What is SKALA Trying to Achieve?





GOAL

To help reduce poverty and inequality within Indonesia by improving basic service provision to poor and vulnerable communities in less-developed regions.



END OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES (EOPO)

1. Stronger Enabling Environment for Subnational Service Delivery

Central ministries develop and implement improved policies, plans, and budgets that can support better basic service provision in less developed regions.



2. Better Subnational Service Delivery Selected provincial and district governments more effectively plan, budget and manage for basic service provision.



3. Greater Participation, Representation and Influence of Women, People with Disabilities and Vulnerable groups

Women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups in targeted areas are represented and able to exercise influence in subnational service delivery-related planning and decision-making processes.



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES (IO)

EOPO 1

- IO 1 Central agencies improve the subnational policy and regulatory environment on Public Financial Management (PFM) and the implementation of Minimum Service Standards (MSS).
- **IO 2** Central agencies use evidence to improve decentralisation-related planning, coordination and prioritisation.
- IO 3 Central agencies increasingly apply GEDSI analysis and evidence in preparing their policies, plans and budgets to ensure the needs of women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups are addressed.



- **IO 4** Selected provincial and district governments better use PFM for the provision of basic services that meet the MSS.
- IO 5 Selected provincial and district governments increasingly utilize evidence on women, people with disabilities and vulnerable communities' service delivery needs in their planning and budget decisions.
- **IO 6** Senior leaders in selected provincial and district governments better recognize, measure and plan for the specific service delivery needs of all citizens.



- **IO 7** Strengthened government engagement with women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups in sub-national planning and decision-making processes.
- IO 8 Increased participation and influence of women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups and/or their representatives in sub-national planning and decision-making processes.
- IO 9 Village level information systems produce stronger analysis on the needs of women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups to inform more inclusive service delivery.



SKALA will be implemented over three (3) RPJMN periods*

- RPJMN 2020-2024
- RPJMN 2025-2029
- RPJMN 2030-2034

* 5 (five) years National MediumTerm Development Planning.

SKALA needs to be flexible and adaptive as it will be implemented across the three RPJMN periods but without losing sight of its primary goal.



1. Strategically flexible in regional selection.



2. Program governance and institutional arrangement that support program coherence and sustainability.



3. Adaptive knowledge management system to ensure learnings, results, and evidences can be kept and accessed sustainably.



 Exit strategy that focuses on sustainability of impacts and learning.

Where will SKALA Work?



National Government Counterparts

Ministry	Deputy/Directorate General	Technical Directorate
Ministry of National Development Planning/ (BAPPENAS)	Deputy of Population and Manpower	Directorate for Poverty Alleviation and Community Empowerment
	Deputy of Regional Development	Directorate for Region Development
		Directorate for Regional I
		Directorate for Regional II
		Directorate for Regional III
	Deputy of Human, Community and Cultural Development	Directorate for Family, Women, Children, Youth, and Sports
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Directorate General of Fiscal Balance	Secretariat of the Directorate General
		Directorate of General Transfer Funds
		Directorate of Special Transfer Funds
		Directorate of Village Funds, Incentives, Special Autonomy, and Privileges
		Directorate of Local Taxes and Regional Levies
		Directorate of Regional Financing and Economics
		Directorate of Information Systems and Transfer Implementation
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Secretariat General	Cooperation Facilitation Center
		Data and Information Center
	Directorate General of Territorial Administration	Secretariat of the Directorate General
		Directorate of Regional Development Planning, Evaluation, and Information
	Directorate General of Regional Development	Secretariat of the Directorate General
		Directorate of Regional Planning, Special Autonomy, and DPOD
	Directorate General of Regional Finance	Secretariat of the Directorate General
		Directorate of Regional Budget Planning
		Directorate of Regional Revenue