

PROJECT TITLE	LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	Targets are not cumulative					Note	Assumptions
		Baseline	2024 (1 Sep 2023-31 Aug 2024)	2025 (1 Sep 2024-31 Aug 2025)	2026 (1 Sep 2025-31 Aug 2026)	2027 (1 Sep 2026-31 Jul 2027)		
IMPACT	Impact Indicator 1							Assumptions
Reduced GHG emissions against base case	Reduction on Indonesia's greenhouse gas emission level	Estimated Percentage of Cumulative Emissions Reductions: 15.91% for 2010, the base year of projection in Indonesia Green Economy Model by Bappenas	Projected Percentage of Cumulative Emissions Reductions: Ambitious Scenario: 27.45%	Projected Percentage of Cumulative Emissions Reductions: Ambitious Scenario: 27.46% (Previously: 28.12%)	Projected Percentage of Cumulative Emissions Reductions: Ambitious Scenario: 27.64% (Previously: 28.31%)	Projected Percentage of Cumulative Emissions Reductions: Ambitious Scenario: 27.98% (Previously: 28.82%)	This has been aligned with ENDC and other 2025-2029 targets by the Modelling team. The cumulative emissions reduction target for 2025-2027 has been adjusted. The targets were reestimated by applying 2025-2029 reductions of (1) annual emission reduction of ENDC (2) annual GDP under 8% macroeconomic growth, (3) the Gross National Income per capita target, in the national green economy model.	Assumptions structured along motivation (incl. incentives) of stakeholders, capability and opportunity (incl. resources) Motivation: increasing willingness to act on LCD at scale across government agencies, private sector and civil society (beyond the LCDI TA programme). The contribution of the LCDI TA programme on emissions is expected to only come into effect after the end of the programme, provided plans and pilot projects were implemented at scale Capability: skills and knowledge by government, private sector and population will exist to act on LCD at scale Opportunity: additional resources will be available to act at scale to the point that there is a measurable effect on reduced emission against Base Case
	Based on the results of the Indonesia Green Economy Modelling by Bappenas to set long-term national development targets. Results of modified Green Economy modelling by Bappenas that were used to set targets for several national long-term development indicators for 2045, primarily the Green Economy Index (GEI) and GHG emission reduction as part of GEI sub-indicators. As part of estimating the annual value of the GEI towards 2045, the model annually estimated the Percentage of Emissions Reductions based on the Cumulative Emissions Reductions by comparing the projected Cumulative Emissions under the business-as-usual (baseline) and green economy policy (ambitious) scenarios. ICF: (i) The emission reductions against the base case feed into ICF TA KPI 5 (Volume of emissions reductions avoided/supported by International Climate Finance technical assistance) (ii) Note on ICF KPI 15/Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to	Source Green Economy Modelling						
OUTCOME 1	Outcome Indicator 1.1							Assumptions
Implementation of strategic plans, policies, roadmaps, capacity building plans, financial and technical options, procedures and other TA products (mostly contributed by WS 1 & 2)	Low carbon development is integrated into government planning at national and provincial level (e.g. commitments integrated into medium and long term development plans, improved LCD reporting) LCD included in Medium Term Development Plan (2020-2024)	This baseline is based on the National Long-term Development Planning (RPJPN) 2025-2045 Intermediate Outcome: Systems dynamics model is updated and used to develop targets by Bappenas	LCD targets are integrated in the Provincial Long-term Development Plans (RPJPD) 2025-2045 and National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMNN) 2025-2029 Intermediate Outcome: Supporting modelling and studies are accepted by Bappenas and used to influence targets	LCD targets are integrated in three Sectoral Plans (Ranstrat) and four Provincial Medium-term Development Plans (RPJMD) 2025-2029 aligned to LCD goals. Intermediate Outcome: Supporting modelling and studies are accepted by Line Ministries and Provincial Governments and used to influence targets	Government reporting systems (e.g. AKSARA) are used to effectively monitor progress against LCD targets in national and provincial plans Intermediate Outcome: Updates to methodology and process for LCD monitoring are accepted and implemented by Bappenas and other stakeholders	Adjusted the target following the planning cycle and target from the National, Sectoral, and Provincial Planning. The target 2027 still follows the 'old' logframe target.	Motivation (incl. incentives): stakeholders have continued willingness to engage with LCD. Interest can be stimulated amongst key government, private sector and civil society stakeholders to prioritise LCD. Engagement methods remain relevant for identified stakeholders who may act as key levers of change. AKSARA users have sufficient incentives and resources to report targets and maintain accountability. Demand to adopt outputs remains sufficiently strong. Capability: stakeholders have the skills and knowledge to implement the TA products, i.e. the options developed for policies, plans, system improvements, funding etc. The TA products are assumed to be relevant, useful and high quality. In case the capabilities are absent, the TA programme is assumed to be able to support building of the necessary capability. Evidence for technical approaches is relevant; outputs are useful. The process of securing Bappenas official authorisations (MoUs, letters of support etc.) occurs in a timely and resource appropriate manner to prevent bottlenecks. Opportunity (incl. resources): It is assumed that there will be the necessary resources available for implementation or that the TA programme can provide support the implementation process. Moreover, it is assumed that the political economy space remains conducive to LCD integration/mainstreaming, including the financial and business environment (e.g., global and national economic environment). Government budget availability remains stable overall (e.g., ministerial budget allocations to Bappenas and other key ministries). In addition, external factors are assumed to be favourable, such as freedom from natural disasters and foreign or internal conflict, economic downturn, political instability, insecurity and that potential delays in policy implementation due to changes in government priorities are kept to a minimum.	
	Contribution to low carbon development will be evidenced through LCDI contributions to key documents including the Long-term and Medium-term Development Plans at both national and provincial level, the Low Carbon Climate Resilience documents in priority provinces and through the aligned methodology for ensuring targets are tracked and accountability maintained through AKSARA. Dissaggregation: type of document, level (national, provincial, sub-national)	This baseline is based from the LCDI phase 1. LCD in RPJMNN 2020-2024 can be accessed here: https://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/e-library/file_upload/koleksi/migrasi-data-publikasifiler/RP_RKP/Dokumen?ID=RPJMNN%202020-2024/Lampiran%20.%20Proyek%20Prioritas%20Strategis%20(Major)%20Project%20RPJMNN%202020-2024.pdf						
Source								
Key documents as outlined in column B regarding inclusion of LCD in plans; Information regarding additional changes from Outcome/Change Harvesting: Detailed cases will be collected via outcome harvesting, these will be substantiated with evidence and annual sense making conducted. Outcome harvesting also involves a process of determining the significance of the outcome.								

	Outcome Indicator 1.2 Government actions support low carbon development <u>planning implementation</u> (e.g. policies approved, strategies approved, regulation issued, decree issued, budget allocated) Government actions must demonstrate that they have taken account of GEDSI in their development Government actions refers to enact the issuance for a strategy or policy, regulation, decree or budget allocation. This will be considered at both national and sub-national level. Dissaggregation: type of action, level (national, provincial, sub-national) ICF: As far as policies are influenced, these will be considered towards ICF TA KPI 3 (Number of climate policies informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance)	(1) Skenario Kebijakan Indonesia Emas 2045 (2) BPDH, MoF	No milestone as too soon for project to have this outcome <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Context assessment identifies potential interventions to strengthen LCD planning implementation and these are agreed by Bappenas	3 actions (that have meaningful LCD impact and are supported by evidence of LCDI contribution) <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Detailed studies identify clear recommendations/next steps for improving LCD planning implementation and these are accepted by Bappenas	6 actions (that have meaningful LCD impact and are supported by evidence of LCDI contribution) <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Stakeholders outside of Bappenas accept the recommendations/next steps for improving LCD planning implementation	6 actions (that have meaningful LCD impact and are supported by evidence of LCDI contribution) Cumulative total: 15 actions <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Continued support by Bappenas and other stakeholders for proposed actions for improving LCD planning implementation	
		This baseline is taken from LCDI 1. Skenario Kebijakan Emas 2045: https://indonesia2045.go.id/aspirasi/BPDH/MoF: https://bpdh.kemenkeu.go.id/					
		Source Outcome/Change Harvesting: Detailed cases will be collected via outcome harvesting, these will be substantiated with evidence and annual sense making conducted. Outcome/change harvesting also involves a process of determining the significance of the outcome.					
OUTCOME 2	Outcome Indicator 2.1						Assumptions
Greater support for higher ambition on low carbon development action by the Government of Indonesia (mostly contributed by WS 3)	Increased ambition for low carbon development action (e.g. public statements of endorsement/support or decisions taken) by key stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, private sector organisations, interfaith actors, senior government officials) No baseline information <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Key stakeholders engage with LCDI through targeted activities to build support for LCD	Not applicable as this is new indicator <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Key stakeholders engage with LCDI through targeted activities to build support for LCD	1 <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Identification of and engagement with key stakeholders to build support for LCD	3 <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Key stakeholders engage other stakeholders to build support for LCD	3 Cumulative total: 7 <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Key stakeholders continue to engage other stakeholders to build support for LCD	Target 2026 & 2027 may need to be revisited. Motivation (incl. Incentives): Interest can be stimulated amongst key government, private sector and civil society stakeholders to prioritise LCD. Willingness and ability of key stakeholder for political engagement via legislative / parliament office as well with the private sector and non-government organisations. Capability: the identified stakeholders are capable of providing greater support for higher ambition in LCD action Opportunity: Engagement methods remain relevant for identified stakeholders who may act as key levers of change.	
	The choice of stakeholders to support must demonstrate that it has taken account of GEDSI considerations 'Greater support' might include public statements of endorsement or support for LCD from specific stakeholders identified (particularly in WS3) Stakeholders who might express greater support include parliamentarians, interfaith actors, private sector, mass media and other key stakeholders important	Source Public statements of endorsement or support for LCD from specific stakeholders, as well as results from Outcome/Change Harvesting Detailed cases will be collected via outcome harvesting, these will be substantiated with evidence and annual sense making conducted. Outcome harvesting also involves a process of determining the significance of the outcome.					
OUTCOME 3	Outcome Indicator 3.1						Assumptions
Implementation of pilots on low carbon development technology (contributed by WS 4 & WS 2 for e.g. Solar-powered water pump)	Successful pilots of low carbon development technology ICF: Reporting against Outcome 3 in annual and quarterly reports will be used to assess financial mobilisation' and feed into ICF KPI 11 (Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF) Pilots must demonstrate that they have taken account of GEDSI considerations in their design and implementation 'Successful pilots' would be measured against their own definition of success as per the point of grant issuance. These are pilots that are funded under the Innovation and Technology Fund. Disaggregation: type of pilot, location of pilot, grant value	7 Not applicable as this is new indicator <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Assessment of options for fund design is accepted by FCDO and Bappenas	BPDH has signed Fund Agreement <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Completion of Due Dilligence by BPDH and agreement on Fund operations	Half of planned funds disbursed by BPDH <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> PMO established by BPDH, pilot projects identified and assessed	10 successful pilot projects <u>Intermediate Outcome:</u> Accelerator support is absorbed by the pilot projects	Motivation (incl. Incentives): stakeholders have continued willingness to engage with LCD and the pilots Capability: pilots are set up and implemented well. Stakeholders have the skills and knowledge to make use of successful pilots. The pilots are assumed to be relevant, useful and high quality. Opportunity (incl. resources): it is assumed that there will be the necessary resources available for the pilots and subsequent use of the pilots. In addition, external factors are assumed to be favourable, such as freedom from natural disasters and foreign or internal conflict, economic downturn, political instability, insecurity.	
		This baseline is taken from the List of pilot project from LCDI 1. Information can be accessed here: https://lci-indonesia.id/kerjasama-pemerintah-swasta-daerah-provinsi/					
		Source Evidence: Operational report that will be issued 9 months after the signing of contract. "Successful project" can be measured by the progress against the pilot workplan (% of completion of workplan)					

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1						Assumptions
Technical assistance to support LCD adoption with national ministries (e.g., roadmaps, capacity building plans, financial and technical options, plans, procedures) Weighting: 25%	Number of high-quality contributions developed to integrate LCD into national plans Contribution to plans' refers to an output that is intended for use by target stakeholders that contribute to LCD planning. 'High-quality' refers to the fact that the output is accepted by the appropriate recipient (e.g. Bappenas, line ministry) Example of contributions: modelling outputs, policy recommendations, calculation of green economy index, guidelines for mainstreaming LCD into planning. ICF: Where TA is delivered at an organisational level[...] the organisation will be counted' towards ICF TA KPI 2 (number of individuals and organisations informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance)	9	3	7	6	3 Cummulative (excl. baseline): 19	Target planned for 2027 is based on the initial discussion with the team. This target will be reviewed at the end of FY 2026 to update the target based on the agreed activities. Motivation: There are areas where TA products are needed. Entry points for a dialogue with government agencies can be effectively identified and utilised. LCDI consortium staff are perceived as credible interlocutors for government agencies. Capability: the LCDI TA programme can produce relevant, high-quality and useful evidence and TA products. Adhoc/on-demand flexible requests from Bappenas remain proportionate/appropriate to LCDI programme resources and outcome objectives. Opportunity: The areas where TA is needed can be identified and a 'mandate' obtained to deliver on them
		This baseline is taken from the List of Asset Handover from LCDI Phase 1: 1.1. a Energy sectoral study 1.1. b Industry sectoral study 1.1. c Biodiversity and climate study 1.1.d LCDI Report: A Green Economy for a Net Zero Future: How Indonesia can build back better after COVID19 with LCDI 1.3.b Emission reduction report 2020 3.1 Regulatory Impact Assessment on Carbon Pricing Regulation 3.2 Study on Carbon Tax in Indonesia 3.3 Study on Food Loss and Waste 3.4 Final Primary Energy Intensity		These targets are: - 5 Outputs achieved in Q3 and Q4 2024 (see H35) - 2 Outputs in new workplan from April - Aug 2025, see below: --> Technical analysis for reassessing target RPJMN ----> Documentation of dissemination of RPJMN	Planned: - Support to four Sectoral Ministries to integrate LCD into their strategic planning (e.g. modelling, policy studies) - Guideline document of implementation of LCD for provinces - Updated Annual LCD nomenclature 2025	Planned: - Support the Annual Workplanning (RKP) of Sectoral Ministries (x3)	
		Source					
		Project quarterly records					
	Output Indicator 1.2						
	Number of high-quality technical assistance products that contribute to implementation of LCD plans (e.g. policy, finance and reporting)	8	No milestone target as too soon to support LCD implementation	12	10	10 Cumulative total (excl. baseline): 32	Target planned for 2027 is based on the annual reporting requirements (requested by Bappenas), and assuming that Bappenas will also be needing rapid studies to inform decision-making.
	Technical assistance product' refers to an output that is intended for use by target stakeholders that will contribute to implementation of LCD plans. 'High-quality' refers to the fact that the output is accepted by the appropriate recipient (e.g. Bappenas, line ministry) Example of options developed: policy briefs, reports, AKSARA methodology. ICF: i) Where TA is delivered at an organisational level[...] the organisation will be counted' towards ICF TA KPI 2 (number of individuals and organisations informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance). ii) as far as policies are influenced, these will be considered towards ICF TA KPI 3 (Number of climate policies informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance)	This baseline is taken from the List of Asset Handover from LCDI Phase 1: (Policy) 2.1.1 System dynamics model on LCDI as the backbone of Green Economy 2.1.2 Technical note on Indonesia Green Economy Model 2.1.3 Indonesia Green Economy Report 2.2.1 Report on interlinkages between green economy & blue economy 2.3.2 Report of IKN NZE and circular economy city 2.4 Draft of Bappenas' Ministrial Regulation on Green Economy Index for national and subnational (Financing) 2.1.4 Innovative investment scheme on low carbon and green investment projects 2.3.3 Specific chapter on financing and investment developed under the action plan for circular economy		These targets are: - 1 output achieved in Q3 & Q4 (see G40) - 3 outputs that are carried forward from FY 2024: --> Assessment report on opportunities and barriers for LCD in National Budget --> Assessment report on key finance issues on Carbon Trading --> Assessment report on potential spential allocation fund (DAK) for LCD - 8 Outputs in new workplan from April - Aug 2025: --> Communication materials on LAPi ITB's studies per sector and one cross outing (x8)	Unplanned: 4 products Planned: - National GEI Achievement Index Report 2024 - Report on potential GHG Emission Reduction 2024 - Updated and aligned methodology of AKSARA with SRN Report -3 rapid studies report produced	Unplanned: 5 products Planned: - National GEI Achievement Index Report 2025 - Report on Potential GHG Emission Reduction 2025 - 3 rapid studies report produced	
		Source					
		Project quarterly records					
OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1						Assumptions
Technical assistance to support LCD adoption with sub-national governments (e.g., roadmaps, capacity building plans, financial and technical options, plans, procedure) Weighting: 25%	Number of high-quality contributions developed to integrate LCD into sub-national plans Contribution to plans' refers to an output that is intended for use by target stakeholders that contribute to LCD planning. 'High-quality' refers to the fact that the output is accepted by the appropriate recipient (e.g. provincial government) Example of contributions:modelling, Low Carbon and Climate Resilience documents ICF: Where TA is delivered at an organisational level[...] the organisation will be counted' towards ICF TA KPI 2 (number of individuals and organisations informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance)	1	1	5	2	0 Cumulative total (excl. baseline): 8	Target 2026 & 2027 are based on the assumptions that we're supporting the RPRKBID Riau and South Sulawesi. Please note that target for 2026 and 2027 can be revisit annually. Motivation: There are areas where TA products are needed. Entry points for a dialogue with government agencies can be effectively identified and utilised. LCDI consortium staff are perceived as credible interlocutors for government agencies. Capability: The LCDI TA programme can produce relevant, high-quality and useful evidence and TA products. Adhoc/on-demand flexible requests from Bappenas remain proportionate/appropriate to LCDI programme resources and outcome objectives. Opportunity: The areas where TA is needed can be identified and a 'mandate' obtained to deliver on them
		This baseline refers to the RPRKD Riau - action plan for Riau Province got lot of traction in LCDI phase 1		These targets are: - 0 outputs achieved in Q3 and Q4 - 5 output for new workplan up to Aug 2025: --> FGD and materials for integrating LCD in RPJMD delivered --> RPRKBID of North Sumatra --> RPRKBID of Maluku --> RPRKBID of NTB --> RPRKBID of Bengkulu	Planned: - RPRKBID of Riau - RPRKBID of South Sulawesi	No milestones as provincial planning cycle complete	
		Source					
		Project quarterly records					
	Output Indicator 2.2						

Output Indicator 3.2						
Number of high quality knowledge products that build support for LCD	14	Not applicable as this is a new indicator	8	8 (previously 4)	8 (previously 5) Cumulative total (excl. baseline): 24	Target for 2026 & 2027 are based on planned activities but also under assumptions that Comms will support the products from WS or programme in general. Please note that target for 2026 and 2027 can be revisited annually. Some consideration For reporting the achievement in 2024 and 2025, we currently do not capture the results of seconded Comms team's work. For example, Citra might produce various of press release, infographic, etc that can be counted as achievement.
Knowledge products' are those that will be used to engage identified LCD stakeholders. Examples include: press releases, externally published reports, op-eds, briefing notes. This will also capture internal knowledge products, some of which will be directed to Bappenas. 'High quality' indicates that they are acceptable for external publication and/or accepted by the appropriate audience (e.g. Bappenas)	This baseline is based on the List of Asset Handover from LCDI phase 1: Multimedia/Video produced: Pembangunan Rendah Karbon dan Berketahanan Iklim Sebagai Backbone Transformasi Menuju Ekonomi Hijau Memahami Systems Thinking Dalam Perencanaan Menggal Potensi Tersembunyi Lahan Basah Target Mencapai Net Zero Emissions: Peluang dan Tantangan yang Dihadapi Food Loss and Waste (Mubazir Pangan) di Indonesia Green Talk Berita Satu: Pembangunan Berketahanan Iklim Green Talk Berita Satu: Jalan Menuju Ekonomi Hijau Green Talk Berita Satu: Darurat Sampah Makanan Indonesia Green Talk Berita Satu: Membangun Indonesia dengan Paradigma Hijau Intro-LCDI Articles/Op-Ed/Blogs (Op Ed) A Low Carbon Recovery Can Create Jobs and Boost Indonesia's Economy (Blog) Zeroing in on Zero Emissions: Increasing Climate Ambition for Indonesia (Op Ed) The More Ambitious Climate Action the Better for Indonesia's Economy (Paper) Towards Low Carbon		These targets are: 5 outputs from Q3 & Q4 (see G69) 3 outputs from workplan: - Policy brief on strengthening policy for private sector on LCD - Two policy briefs on parliamentary support for LCD (National and Provincial)	Unplanned: 8 outputs Knowledge products for WS1-4 and GEDSI to build support and influence targeted stakeholders: - Blogs - Website articles - Success stories - Policy briefs - Annual report	Unplanned: 8 outputs Knowledge products for WS1-4 and GEDSI to build support and influence targeted stakeholders: - Blogs - Website articles - Success stories - Policy briefs - Annual report	
	Source Project quarterly records					

OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1						Assumptions
Support to LCD adoption through the Innovation and Technology Fund	Number of high-quality technical assistance products developed to set up and disperse funds	7	2	5	5	5 Cumulative total (excl. baseline): 15	This is taken from LCD Fund timeline and estimate as per 12 February 2025 Motivation (incentives): there will be sufficient interest among relevant stakeholders to reach necessary agreements for the fund to be set up Capability: Capability to set up and implement the fund is assumed to be high. Opportunity: the conditions are favourable for pilot projects to be implemented successfully (e.g. intended beneficiaries of pilot projects are able and willing to engage with the projects)
	High-quality' refers to the fact that the output is accepted by the appropriate recipient (e.g. FCDO, Bappenas) Examples might include design documents for the fund, due diligence, pilot project feasibility assessments, development of financial options. ICF: 'Where TA is delivered at an organisational level[...] the organisation will be counted' towards ICF TA KPI 2 (number of individuals and organisations informed by International Climate Finance technical assistance)	This baseline is taken from the List of pilot project from LCDI 1. Information can be accessed here: https://lci-indonesia.id/kerjasama-pemerintah-swasta-daerah-provinsi/	Planned: - Fund Operation Manual - Master grant agreement on fund implementation - Non-disclosure agreement - Draft documentation for call-for-proposals - Draft grant agreement between BPDH and grantees	Planned: - Project selection report for call 1 (due to Nov 2025) - Report on acceleration services plan - Project selection report for call 2 (due to Mar 2026) - Fund annual report for year 1 - Interim consolidated monitoring and evaluation report of selected projects call 1	Planned: - One consolidated report from 6-7 projects from call 1 - Interim consolidated monitoring and evaluation report of selected projects call 2 - One consolidated report from 6-7 projects from call 2 - Fund annual report for year 2 - Report on acceleration services (post completion)		
	Source						
	Project quarterly records Examples of options for leveraging funding might include: Recommendations report for Provincial budget to bring in line with PRKB), report on LCD financing options via PPP, # PPP MoU (local gov't) on LCD project, # Pilot LCD Projects, # reports on LCD financing options via PPP						
Weighting: 25%							