

Terms of Reference

End of Program Review - Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for Municipal Sanitation (sAIIG)

Program Background

The **Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT)** is a 10-year facility supported by the Australian Government and implemented by Cardno. KIAT's overarching goal is to support 'sustainable and inclusive economic growth through improved access to infrastructure for all people'. To support this goal, KIAT works with the Government of Indonesia (GOI), Government of Australia (GOA), the private sector, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other development partners, as well as civil society to help achieve the following outcomes:

1. Improved GOI policy and regulatory framework for infrastructure development.
2. High quality projects prepared and financed by Gol, the private sector and / or MDBs.
3. High quality infrastructure delivery, management, and maintenance by Gol.

The initial focus of KIAT is on the following areas: Water and Sanitation; Transport; Gender, Disability, Social Inclusion and Civil Society Engagement (GEDSI-CSE); and Infrastructure Funding and Financing.

KIAT is the successor program for the Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII), which was funded by GOA from 2008-2017.

Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for Municipal Sanitation (sAIIG)

The Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for Municipal Sanitation (sAIIG) program is a 9-year (2012 to 2021), AUD40 million grant program designed to stimulate local government (LG) investment in small-scale sanitation systems of around 200-400 household connections and encourage LGs to establish associated operating institutions for managing those systems. Australian funding for sAIIG is provided via a direct grant to the Indonesian government managed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF), with additional management, oversight, and technical assistance provided by KIAT.

sAIIG uses a results-based financing approach to incentivise greater LG investment in sanitation. LGs are required to establish multi-year budgets and construct a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and network of Household Connections (HCs) as part of the grant requirements. The LGs are also required to establish governance improvements including a dedicated budget and an operating unit to manage the delivery of sanitation services, and to develop a GESI Action Plan (GAP) to identify points in the project-cycle to ensure all men, women, people with disabilities and vulnerable groups get the same information and the same opportunity to participate in implementing the program and to maximise impact.

LG expenditure for the construction of the WWTP and HCs are partially reimbursed with Australian grant funding via the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, but only if the constructed works meet pre-agreed technical standards as verified through a KIAT-funded oversight contract. Procurement and contracts management is the full responsibility of participating LGs, and in most cases, due to the timing of construction and verification, the reimbursements are made to LGs in the fiscal year after construction and expenditure (i.e., grant funds related to construction completed in 2018 were disbursed in 2019). Participating LGs are supported in the delivery of the sAIIG program by a Program Administration and Oversight (PAO) consultant provided by KIAT.

In its initial phase (2012-2016), sAIIG experienced performance issues, with low uptake and low allocations of budget by LGs (primarily due to the lack of LG capacity to prepare, design and contract the works) leading to numbers of household connections and disbursement of Australian grant funds that were lower than anticipated.

Following a review of the program in 2017, sAIIG was re-designed. The updated design of sAIIG Phase 2, which covers construction in 2018 and 2019, reflected a significant increase in the grant size offered to LGs to better reflect the actual cost of construction, splitting the disbursement of grant funds over two tranches to address cashflow constraints faced by LGs, and a decrease in the overall target of HCs from 90,000 in the initial design to 35,000 in the revised design.

Although the deadline for construction of WWTPs and HCs was 31 December 2019, the process of verification and reimbursement was anticipated to be completed in 2020. However, travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic meant that physical verification of works was severely constrained throughout 2020. sAIIG was therefore extended until 30 June 2021 to allow completion of all verification activities and disbursement of grants. As of June 2021, approximately 15 LGs were still in the process of preparing grant disbursement documents or had submitted such documents and were awaiting disbursement from the Ministry of Finance.

With all activities related to sAIIG (including disbursement of related reimbursements) expected to be completed by December 2021, DFAT and KIAT intend to conduct an End of Program Review (EPR), to be completed by February 2022 at the latest.

Purpose of the Review

The proposed EPR has two main purposes:

First, **to provide a summative assessment of the sAIIG program across various relevant dimensions.** This summative assessment is intended primarily to provide relevant, credible information in support of the DFAT Final Investment Monitoring Report (FIMR) for sAIIG, which will be prepared and then validated over the period March-June 2022. The sAIIG FIMR will report the overall performance of the program over its lifetime as well as the level of achievement against its intended outcomes. The FIMR will cover six quality criteria: effectiveness; efficiency; gender equality, disability and social inclusion; relevance; monitoring and evaluation; and sustainability. The EPR is expected to compile and assess information against each of these criteria sufficient to complete the FIMR for submission to DFAT. Given past challenges with accessing and analysing information related to gender equality and social inclusion from regular sAIIG reporting, extra resources under the review will be devoted to compiling this data and information to enable effective summative reporting within the FIMR.

Secondly, **to identify and document considerations related to the design and implementation of sAIIG which are relevant for future efforts to incentivise LG investment in sanitation and encourage the delivery of good quality, sustainable sanitation infrastructure.** KIAT is currently in discussions with Gol counterparts related to how sAIIG and other relevant programs/approaches can be 'mainstreamed' into the national strategy to achieve widespread access to 'feasible and safe' sanitation. The preliminary and final results of the EPR are expected to feed into these discussions, and may also be useful to inform the development of the 2025-2029 Indonesia Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and other key policy documents.

Audience

Related to the first purpose above (summative assessment of the sAIIG program), the primary audience of the EPR is KIAT (the Water and Sanitation Directorate and the Performance Unit) and the DFAT Infrastructure Team, who together will be responsible for compiling the sAIIG FIMR.

Related to the second purpose above (informing future efforts to incentivise LG investment in sanitation and encourage good quality, sustainable sanitation infrastructure, the primary audiences of the EPR are the KIAT Water

and Sanitation Directorate, the Bappenas Directorate for the Development of Urban, Housing and Settlement Areas, and the MPWH Directorate General of Human Settlements (Cipta Karya).

Secondary audiences for the review include:

- DFAT Canberra and similar DFAT programs in other countries
- Other KIAT and GOA programs working in the sanitation space
- Other bilateral donors, MDBs, or UN agencies funding similar programs in Indonesia
- Other relevant Gol institutions, including the Directorate General for Budget Financing and Risk Management (*DJPPR*) and the Directorate General for Fiscal Balance (*DJPK*) from the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Review Scope and Key Questions

The EPR is expected to compile and synthesise information related to several aspects¹ of the program, as outlined below. For each aspect, indicative 'key questions' are provided, with priority questions indicated accordingly [denoted PRIORITY]. The list of key questions, as well as the methods to be used to answer them, are expected to be finalised as part of the review plan developed and agreed during the initial phase of the review.

For all questions requiring judgment, and particularly the assessment of the effectiveness of sAIIG against its intended outcomes (questions 3-6 below), the review is expected to make clear, evidence-based judgements against agreed levels of performance. The definition of each level of performance are expected to be agreed as part of the review plan, including in reference to the sAIIG M&E Framework or other program documents as relevant.

Aspect 1: Evolution of sAIIG

The review should summarise the history of sAIIG, including how the program evolved over time and any key developments in the operating context.

The key question proposed for this aspect is:

1. [PRIORITY] How did sAIIG evolve from design to completion?

Aspect 2: Effectiveness:

The review should assess the overall effectiveness of sAIIG against its intended outcomes, as well as identify any other significant outcomes to which the program contributed in a meaningful way.

This aspect should be a major focus of the review.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

2. To what extent have sAIIG's objectives (or 'End of Program Outcomes') been adequately defined, realistic, and measurable?
3. [PRIORITY] How effective was sAIIG in increasing LG investment in sanitation infrastructure?
4. [PRIORITY] How effective was sAIIG in improving governance of the sanitation sector at the LG level?
5. [PRIORITY] How effective was sAIIG in supporting the construction of good quality, sustainable sanitation infrastructure?
6. [PRIORITY] How effective was sAIIG in informing national government approaches to increasing access to sanitation?
7. Have there been other significant outcomes that sAIIG has contributed to? If yes, what are the main ways that sAIIG has contributed to these?

¹ Aspects are drawn directly from the FIMR ratings matrix.

Aspect 3: Relevance:

The review should briefly assess the relevance of the program in terms of the appropriateness of the modality employed, and the ways in which the program displayed flexibility in adapting over time.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

8. To what extent was the modality employed by sAIG (output-based grants provided through a Direct Funding Agreement plus separate technical assistance provided through Indll/KIAT) appropriate for achieving the main outcomes of the program (see questions 3-6 above)?
9. To what extent did sAIG adapt appropriately in response to key external developments and learning?

Aspect 4: Efficiency:

The review should assess the efficiency of the program, particularly in terms of the use of GOA (grant and technical assistance) and GOI resources.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

10. To what extent did sAIG effectively leverage² GoI funding for the construction of sanitation infrastructure?
11. [PRIORITY] To what extent was the total cost of the program (comprising GOA grant funds, GOI budget allocations, and GoA-funded TA costs) justified by the number of household connections and the other outcomes of the program (see questions 3-6 above)?

Aspect 5: Gender Equality and Disability:

The review should assess the extent to which issues related to (a) gender equality and (b) disability were appropriately and effectively considered within the design and implementation of the program. Particularly for gender equality, the review should consider whether the requirements placed upon local governments (e.g. the development of a gender action plan and the appointment of a gender focal point) resulted in meaningful action. In doing this the review should compile all information related to gender equality and disability contained within regular sAIG reporting into a readily accessible format for analysis.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

12. [PRIORITY] To what extent did sAIG appropriately identify and consider (e.g. in terms of data collection, analysis, and follow-up action) the potential for differential risks or benefits for women and girls?
13. To what extent did sAIG appropriately involve people with disabilities (PWDs) and disabled people's organisations (DPOs) in relevant aspects of the program?
14. [PRIORITY] How effective were sAIG's efforts (including requirements to develop gender action plans and appoint gender focal points) to encourage LGs to take meaningful action related to inclusive planning and delivery of sanitation services?

Aspect 7: Monitoring and Evaluation

The review should briefly assess the quality of the monitoring and evaluation efforts under the program, including whether these were sufficiently fit for purpose and whether information resulted in meaningful improvements.

The key questions proposed for this aspect is:

15. To what extent has sAIG (through an M&E system or otherwise) produced relevant, timely, and credible information to assess the program's performance and identify areas for improvement?

² As part of addressing this question, the review will be expected to develop a definition of 'leverage' that is appropriate to the specific context of sAIG.

Aspect 8: Risks and Safeguards

The review should briefly assess the extent to which key risks (especially to the achievement of desired outcomes) and safeguards were effectively identified and actively managed.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

16. To what extent did sAIIG effectively identify and actively manage key risks related to the achievement of the main outcomes of the program (see questions 3-6 above)?
17. To what extent did sAIIG effectively identify and actively manage key risks related to potential negative social or environmental impacts of the program?

Aspect 9: Sustainability

The review should assess the prospects for lasting benefits from the program, including whether sAIIG sufficiently planned for the eventual takeover or mainstreaming of the program by GOI.

The key questions proposed for this aspect are:

18. To what extent did KIAT and sAIIG appropriately consider and address key issues related to the sustainability of the program?
19. [PRIORITY] How likely is it that sanitation systems developed under sAIIG will continue to be operational 5 years³ after their construction?
20. [PRIORITY] How likely is it that local governments will continue to effectively apply the governance mechanisms put in place under sAIIG (see question 4 above)?

Key Activities

The EPR is expected to be implemented over three general phases, covering the following activities:

Phase 1: Development and agreement of review plan

1. Initial online briefing provided by KIAT Performance Unit to the review team to highlight key priorities, key issues and expectations as well as provide access to relevant documentation.
2. Desktop review of core documentation provided KIAT related to sAIIG (see Annex 1 for a list of key documents relevant to the review).
3. Initial consultation key stakeholders:
 - a. KIAT Water and Sanitation Directorate
 - b. DFAT Sanitation Unit
 - c. Bappenas Directorate for the Development of Urban, Housing and Settlement Areas
 - d. MPWH Directorate General for Human Settlements
 - e. sAIIG Project Administration & Oversight Office.
4. Development and finalisation of a review plan, consisting of finalised review questions, sources of information and methods for data collection and analysis against the review questions, and a schedule and allocation of responsibilities for all activities implemented as part of the review. The review plan should also articulate additional resources and support from KIAT required to complete the study in a thorough and timely manner.

Phase 2: Desktop review, data collection and initial analysis.

The activities under this phase will be agreed in the review plan, but are expected to cover at least:

5. Re-review of core documentation and desktop review of additional relevant documentation.

³ A 5 year time period has been assessed as sufficient to draw conclusions on sustainability, however the review team has the discretion to reassess this with justification as needed.

6. Data collection, through online interviews (for review team members outside of Indonesia), in-person interviews (possible for review team members in Indonesia, subject to COVID-19 protocols), and online surveys/questionnaires.
7. Compilation, presentation, and discussion of initial findings, potentially in three different sessions:
 - a. Internally to KIAT
 - b. With DFAT
 - c. With the Bappenas Directorate for the Development of Urban, Housing and Settlement Areas.
8. Additional data collection, to be agreed based on the discussion of initial findings.

Phase 3: Reporting

9. The drafting of a Review Report for comment by KIAT and DFAT.
10. Finalisation of the report based on KIAT and DFAT feedback.
11. Presentation of the final report to the Bappenas Directorate for the Development of Urban, Housing and Settlement Areas, and potentially other GOI audiences as agreed with Bappenas.

The final timing of the EPR will be agreed with the selected firm/team, but at least Phase 2 of the review is expected to be completed by December 2021 to coincide with the wind-down of the sAIIG support team.

Review Team Composition and Specifications

KIAT intends to contract a team of independent consultants to implement the review. The review team will comprise a Team Leader who is a specialist in evaluation, a Sanitation expert, and a Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Expert. Although contracted separately by KIAT, these individuals will be considered members of the review team, and work under direction of the Team Leader to deliver a comprehensive set of deliverables as outlined in this Terms of Reference (ToR).

Under the overall direction of the Team Leader, all design team members will work collaboratively and contribute to the design update process. All team members must also possess strong analytical skills, cross cultural communication and interpersonal skills and the ability to present information coherently and succinctly. The indicative qualifications, responsibilities, and working days of each team member are outlined below.

Changes to the team composition, individual responsibilities, and working days may be agreed with KIAT following the agreement of the review plan. Where required under the agreed approach, KIAT will also consider the provision of additional resources to support data collection and analysis (e.g. interviewers or translators).

Team Leader / Evaluation Specialist (ARF C4)

Key roles and responsibilities as Team Leader:

- Provide strategic direction and advice to ensure the overall coherence and quality of the review.
- Provide professional and substantive leadership for the review team and ensure a collegial working environment.
- Coordinate review team members' inputs and work responsibilities consistent with their expertise to meet the TOR and contractual obligations.
- Coordinate with KIAT on behalf of the design team.
- Represent the design team and lead initial consultations and presentations with sAIIG stakeholders.
- Primary responsibility for the writing, consolidation, completion, and submission of all written deliverables and associated annexes in a timely manner, ensuring that these meets KIAT's quality requirements and standards.
- Ensure that consultations, meetings, and decision-making processes include representations of gender.
- Ensure that all Key Activities consider opportunities to strengthen GEDSI outcomes during implementation, and where relevant consider the feasibility of engaging with civil society to enhance these outcomes.

Key roles and responsibilities as Evaluation Specialist:

- Lead the development of the review plan, and ensure that all proposed questions and methods are appropriate to meet the aims of the review and methodologically sound.

- Develop or modify tools for data collection and analysis and support other team members to ensure that these are applied appropriately.
- Lead the analysis and synthesis of data in reference to the key questions.

Input days: up to 45 working days

Sanitation Specialist (ARF C3/4)

Key roles and responsibilities:

- Provide substantive input into the review plan, particularly related to questions and methods related to infrastructure quality and sanitation governance.
- Review and analyse various data and information related to the construction and governance of sanitation infrastructure under sAIG, in line with the agreed review plan.
- Provide professional opinions and judgement, including the justification for such opinions and judgment, on matters related to the construction and governance of sanitation infrastructure.
- Other contributions to the review as requested by the Team Leader.
- Ensure that consultations, meetings, and decision-making processes include representations of gender.
- Ensure that all Key Activities consider opportunities to strengthen GEDSI outcomes during implementation, and where relevant consider the feasibility of engaging with civil society to enhance these outcomes.

Input days: up to 27.5 working days

Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Specialist (ARF level B3/4)

Key roles and responsibilities

- Primary responsibility for analysis, consultation and inputs to related to gender and disability.
- Review and analyse various documentation provided by sAIG related to gender and disability.
- Lead consultations with LGs gender focal points and other relevant stakeholders, in line with the agreed review plan.
- Provide inputs to ensure that considerations related to gender and disability are appropriately integrated into the proposed approach to the review (as described in the review plan) and all review deliverables.
- Other contributions to the review as requested by the Team Leader.
- Ensure that consultations, meetings, and decision-making processes include representations of gender.
- Ensure that all Key Activities consider opportunities to strengthen GEDSI outcomes during implementation, and where relevant consider the feasibility of engaging with civil society to enhance these outcomes.

Input days: up to 24 working days

Applicants that are found suitable but who are not offered one of the positions may be invited to be included in the KIAT Short-Term Technical Assistance (STA) Consultant Panel.

Management & Coordination

This review consultant(s) will report to the KIAT Deputy Director (Strategic Planning and Performance), with day-to-day support provided by the KIAT Performance Unit and KIAT Water and Sanitation Directorate. KIAT will arrange and support all consultations and interviews to be conducted as part of the EPR.

Key Deliverables

Deliverables	Schedule
1. Review Plan – articulating key review questions, methods to collect and analyse data, a timeline linked to key process, identification of key informants, documents, and other sources of data, proposed schedule for consultations and a detailed breakdown of responsibilities between team member, any additional resources or support required,	Within 3 weeks of mobilisation

and a proposed outline for the Final Report. The Review Plan should meet KIAT standards, and will be submitted in draft form for review and input by KIAT and DFAT prior to finalisation (maximum 15 pages in English, excluding annexes).	
2. Summary of Initial Findings – the initial findings to be presented to KIAT, DFAT and Bappenas stakeholders at the completion of initial review and consultations (maximum 5 pages or 20 PowerPoint slides in English, excluding any supplemental graphics).	Within 7 weeks of mobilisation
3. Draft Report – including an Executive Summary (maximum 3 pages) that summarises findings of the review in line with the outline agreed as part of the review plan (maximum 25 pages in English, not including the executive summary or annexes).	Within 9 weeks of mobilisation
4. Final Report – incorporating any agreed changes to be submitted within 7 days of receipt of feedback. The Final Report should provide a succinct and clear presentation of key findings against all agreed review questions. The Report should meet KIAT standards and be fit for publication (maximum 25 pages in English, not including the executive summary or annexes).	Within 5 working days of receipt of feedback on the Draft Report
5. Final Presentation Materials – summarising the key points of the review considered relevant for GOI, especially in terms of prospects for sustainability and mainstreaming/institutionalisation of aspects of sAIIG into future GOI programming (maximum 20 PowerPoint slides, excluding any supplemental information pages - in either English or Bahasa Indonesia, as agreed with KIAT).	Within 14 weeks of mobilisation

Timeline / Schedule

	Deliverables	Input days			Indicative Timing (Weeks)													
		Team Leader/ Evaluation Specialist	Sanitation Specialist	GEDSI Specialist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Phase 1																		
Initial Team Briefing		0.25	0.25	0.25	■													
Desk Review of Core Documentation		2	2	2	■	■												
Initial Consultations with Primary Review Audiences		1.5	1.5	1.5	■	■												
Development & Finalisation of Review Plan	Draft & Final Review Plan	3.5	1	1			■											
Phase 2																		
Additional Document Review		5	3	2				■										
Consultations		15	10	10				■	■	■	■							
Preparation and Presentation of Initial Findings and Presentation	Initial Findings Report	4	1.5	1.5							■	■						
Supplemental Data Collection & Analysis		5	3	2							■	■						
Phase 3																		
Analysis and Report Drafting	Draft Report	6	4	2.5										■	■			
Finalisation of Review Report	Final Report	1.5	0.5	0.5												■	■	
Preparation and Presentation of Final Review Results to GOI	Presentation Material	1.25	0.75	0.75													■	
TOTAL		45	27.5	24														

Selection Criteria

Review Team Leader/Evaluation Specialist

- Proven expertise and experience (at least 10 years) in designing and leading reviews or evaluation of complex programs. Experience reviewing or evaluating infrastructure programs, particularly those using output and performance-based aid approaches, is preferred.
- A postgraduate degree in monitoring and evaluation, engineering, public financial management, public policy, development studies, or other relevant discipline.
- Proven ability to build and maintain relationships with senior key personnel in government and development partners.
- English fluency, with excellent written and oral communications skills.
- Previous experience with DFAT programs or facilities strongly preferred.
- Previous work experience in Indonesia is preferred.
- Proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia is preferred.

Sanitation Specialist

- Academic qualifications in sanitary engineering, civil or environmental engineering, or other relevant discipline.
- Proven expertise and experience (at least 10 years) in successfully designing, managing, or reviewing programs responsible for the construction or management of sanitation infrastructure, preferably including small-scale municipal systems in a developing country context.
- Strong communications skills, including the ability to successfully convey technical information to non-technical audiences.
- Prior experience with sAIG or other relevant sanitation programs in Indonesia is strongly preferred.
- Proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia is preferred.

Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Specialist

Required expertise and experience:

- Significant prior experience (at least 10 years) implementing evidence-based reviews and evaluations of development programming from a gender or disability perspective. Prior experience with infrastructure programs is preferred.
- Strong understanding of DFAT strategies, requirements and standards on gender equality, women's empowerment, and disability inclusions.
- Experience with gender analysis and strong knowledge of gender and disability issues within the context of Indonesia.
- Proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia is preferred.

Position details

Reports to:	KIAT Deputy Director, Strategic Planning and Performance
Assignment:	Open for international and Indonesian nationals
Duration:	Four months
Commencement:	November 2021
Location:	Home-based
Remuneration:	ARF rates as specified above
Applications:	1) CV 2) Statement (of up to 1,000 words) addressing the candidate's skills and experience, and outlining the relevance to the role 3) Two referee names, position details and contact information

KIAT welcome and encourages applications from people of all backgrounds and abilities, LGBTQ+, women, mature age workers and people with different abilities.

Our Recruitment Policies

Cardno is an equal opportunity employer.

Cardno is committed to child protection and safeguarding the welfare of children in the delivery of our international development programs. Recruitment and selection procedures reflect this commitment and may include relevant criminal record checks.

Cardno is committed to Safety and the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), Child Protection and bribery prevention. We want to engage with the right people to deliver our client programs. As part of our approach you will be subjected to formal background screening, criminal record checks, employment verification, and periodic compliance checks. All Cardno staff receive safety, compliance and safeguards training and are responsible for contributing to a safer working culture.

Due to the anticipated volume of applications, only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Annex 1: List of Key Documents

Core Documents

1. sAIIG Project Design Document (Dec 2011)
2. sAIIG Project Design Document Annexes (Dec 2011)
3. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, sAIIG-2 and Sanitation Hibah-2 (July 2019)
4. sAIIG Technical Assistance Review (March 2018)
5. sAIIG Consultant Services Review Report (2018)
6. sAIIG Phase 1 PAO Activity Completion Report (2018)
7. sAIIG Phase 2 PAO Activity Completion Report (pending finalization)
8. Final Report, Multi-Hibah Review (pending finalization)
9. KIAT Monitoring & Evaluation Standards (Standard #6: Evaluation Plan, and Standard #4: Evaluation/Review Reports)
10. DFAT Aid Investment Performance Reporting Good Practice Note (Dec 2020)

Additional Documents

1. [PAO reports – to be confirmed]
2. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2015)
3. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2016)
4. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2017)
5. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2018)
6. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2019)
7. DFAT Aid Quality Check – sAIIG (2020)
8. DFAT Investment Monitoring Report – sAIIG (2021 – pending finalisation)
9. sAIIG Project Management Manual (Bahasa Indonesia) (2014)
10. sAIIG Project Management Manual (Bahasa Indonesia) (2020)