

## What are concrete examples of Triple-A Tools?

### YUDP Project (Yogyakarta Urban Development Project)

Period: 2000 - 2002. Location: Yogyakarta. Client: Provincial and Local Governments. Sponsor: SDC (Swiss Development Cooperation). Scope: Strategic Infrastructure Planning



### RDPRP Project (Regional Development & Poverty Reduction Program)

Period: 2003 - 2005. Location: Yogyakarta and Central Java. Client: Provincial and Local Governments. Sponsor: World Bank. Scope: Regional Development and Infrastructure Investment.

### UAQ-i Project (Urban Air Quality Improvement)



Period 2005 - 2007. Location: Indonesia – Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang and Yogyakarta. Client: Bappenas, Municipal Governments. Sponsor: ADB. Scope: Urban Air Quality Improvement.

### Yogya Earthquake

Period 2006. Location Yogyakarta and Klaten. Client: Provincial and Local Governments. Sponsors: Swisscontact and Swiss Red Cross. Scope: Disaster Management

### SPA Project (Semarang Pesona Asia)

Period 2007. Location Semarang and SPA City Network (Semarang, Medan, Batam, Palembang, Tangerang, Surabaya, Makassar, Balikpapan). Client & Sponsor: Kota Semarang. Scope: Business Development.

### ATAP Project (Aceh Triple-A Program)

Period 2006 - 2008. Location NAD Prov.. Client: Provincial Government. Sponsor: GTZ. Scope: Strategic Economic Development.



### Sikka Project

Period 2006 - 2007. Location Sikka - NTT. Client: Local Government. Sponsor: Swisscontact. Scope: Strategic Economic Development



### WiSATA Project

Period 2006 - 2008. Location West Manggarai - NTT. Client: Local Government. Sponsor: AusAID. Scope: Tourism Development.



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swisscontact

  
TRIPLE-A



## TRIPLE-A Practical Tools for Strategic Planning

### Atlas

Common source of information

### Agenda

Synchronized action plans

### Aturan-main

Multi-stakeholder participation



# Triple-A Tools

## What are the challenges for local development planning?

**Local Autonomy:** The Laws on Decentralization and Local Autonomy have shifted the responsibilities for local development planning and implementation to Municipal Governments. As a consequence, roles local institutions need to be redefined, capacities of local government staff need to be built up, and adequate planning instruments need to be developed.

**Strategic Planning:** Development planning used to be strongly focused on public infrastructure investment, responding to basic needs and assessed demands, and funded by government and foreign loans. In recent years, strategic development planning has been introduced, driven by economic objectives and financed by multi-source funding, including the private sector.

**Good Governance:** One of the underlying causes blamed for Indonesia's economic crisis was the so-called KKN – an abbreviation of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism. Since then serious endeavors have been made by democratically elected local leaders to adhere to the basis principles of Good Governance, including openness and transparency, commitment and accountability, participatory planning and public service delivery.

## What are the bottlenecks?

**Lack of information:** Access to reliable information is essential for rational decision-making, but data are often scattered, classified, incomplete or outdated.

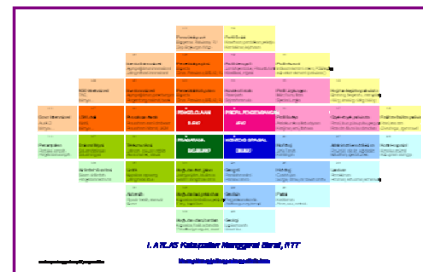
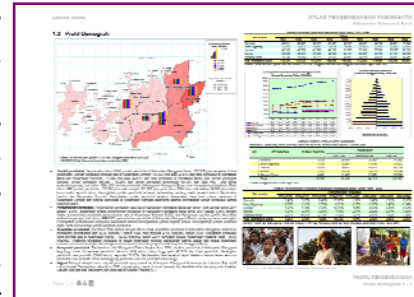
**Lack of coordination:** Coordination of planning, investment and implementation is important, but different stakeholders often cling to vested interests and have conflicting priorities and hidden agendas.

**Lack of cooperation:** Implementation depends on cooperation among multiple stakeholders, which is hampered by legal uncertainty, bureaucratic hurdles and mistrust.

## How can the Triple-A Tools overcome the bottlenecks?

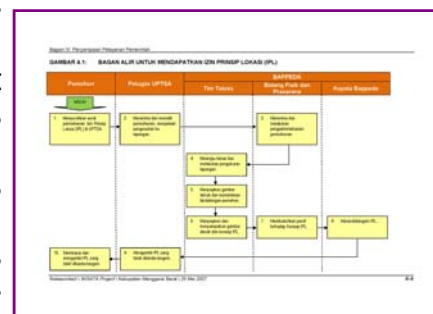
**Practical Planning Tools.** The Triple-A Tools are based on a back-to-basics concept, comprising three practical tools: Atlas, Agenda and Aturan-main (=Rules-of-the-game).

**Atlas.** Relevant information is bundled into a single document, and visualized as maps, tables, diagrams and photographs. Data are systematically organized and presented in a comprehensive development context. By using the same source of information, different stakeholders develop common perceptions. The Atlas, as a public document, implies openness and transparency.



**Agenda.** Based on the information in the Atlas, the strategies and plans of different stakeholders are matched and linked to benefit from possible mutual synergies. Based on shared visions, joint strategies and synchronized action plans, stakeholders can combine their funding resources. The Agenda implies commitment and accountability.

**Aturan-main.** Stakeholder participation in planning, investment and implementation is facilitated by fair and efficient mechanisms for planning processes, investment procedures and issuance of permits and licenses. The Aturan-main apply democratic principles, and aim at efficient service delivery and to enforce and apply the One-Stop-Shop implementation.



## How are the Triple-A Tools prepared and updated?

**Local Ownership:** The Triple-A tools are prepared by multi-stakeholder task forces, which are mobilized through a decree by a Governor, Mayor or Bupati (SK) as 'players', supported by the Triple-A expert team in the role of 'coach'. This facilitates data collection, fosters local ownership and cross-stakeholder partnership.

**Readily Available Information:** The Triple-A Tools are primarily based on readily available information collected by the multi-stakeholder taskforces, avoiding costly and time-consuming surveys. The sources of information are always mentioned, so that the Triple-A tools can be incrementally refined, improved and updated.

**Public Domain:** The Triple-A Tools are public domain, which applies to the preparation process, interim products, final products and their applications. The Triple-A tools are accessible to public as printed documents, CD-Roms and website.

## What are practical applications of the Triple-A Tools?

**Strategic Planning:** The Triple-A Tools are effectively used as reference for preparing Provincial and Local Medium-term Investment Programs (RPJMD) and Annual Budgets (RKPD), and for seeking loans from international donors and lending agencies, and attracting foreign and domestic investors.

**Specific Applications:** In recent years, the scope of various Triple-A tools included economic development and poverty reduction, business investment and export promotion, environmental sustainability and disaster management, infrastructure development and spatial planning, as well as the related institutional strengthening, capacity-building and financial planning.

**Different Levels:** Triple-A Tools have been developed on local, provincial and national level, partly funded by the concerned government authorities, and co-sponsored by international donors such as SDC, GTZ, AusAid, World Bank and ADB.