

KONEKSI

Collaborative Research Grant Guidelines

Call For Proposals (CfP): Digital Transformation 2023–24

STAGE 1 – Expression of Interest (EOI)

- EOI Opening Date: 19 December 2023
- EOI Final Enquiries / Questions Received: 12 January 2024
- EOI Closing Date: 22 January 2024

STAGE 2 – Call for Proposal / Grant Application:

- Grant Applications Opening Date: 16 February 2024
- Stage 2 Final Enquiries / Questions Received: 22 March 2024
- Grant Applications Closing Date: 29 March 2024

Enquiries: If you have any questions, please contact the KONEKSI Secretariat, email: cfp@koneksi-kpp.id

Date Grant Guidelines Released:	19 December 2023
Expected Grant Start Date:	July 2024
Grant Duration:	Up to 24 months
Type of Grant Opportunity:	Open competitive

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Process flowchart for KONEKSI Grants

The *CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24* is designed to achieve identified shared priorities of Australia and Indonesia as the second phase of grant funding under the KONEKSI program.

The KONEKSI program works with key Government of Australia (GoA) and Government of Indonesia (GoI) stakeholders to plan, design and progress the grant program, in accordance with the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines (CGRGs).

	<p>The grant opportunity opens</p> <p>Guidelines will be published on the KONEKSI Website.</p>	<p>19 December 2023 – 22 January 2024</p>
	<p>Create a login on KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI)</p> <p>Applicants must register through MISI to create login access through the KONEKSI website https://bit.ly/KONEKSIDigitalTransformation</p>	<p>19 December 2023 – 22 January 2024</p>
	<p>Access materials</p> <p>KONEKSI has made available short videos that explain unique aspects of a KONEKSI grant. Applicants must access these short videos before they can start their application.</p>	<p>19 December 2023 – 22 January 2024</p>
Stage 1 Expression of Interest		
	<p>Stage 1 - You submit an Expression of Interest outlining your concept in brief</p> <p>Interested organisations prepare and submit a short Expression of Interest through MISI, briefly outlining their research topic and response to assessment questions. See Annex 4 - KONEKSI Expression of Interest Template for a sample of the Expressions of Interest form, to be completed online in the MISI. The topics for this round can be found in Annex 1 – Topic Map.</p>	<p>19 December 2023 – 22 January 2024</p>
	<p>Consideration of Expressions of Interest</p> <p>The KONEKSI Secretariat will assess all submitted Expressions of Interest against the assessment criteria</p>	<p>22 January – 16 February 2024</p>
	<p>KONEKSI will notify you of the outcome</p> <p>Applicants will be informed by email of the outcome of the Expression of Interest application with shortlisted applicants being invited to progress to Stage 2.</p> <p>You may wish to list cfp@koneksi-kpp.id as a trusted address in your email system.</p>	<p>16 February 2024</p>
Stage 2 – Full application		
	<p>Stage 2 – If invited to progress to Stage 2, you may submit a full grant application through the MISI, building on your Expression of Interest, by the specified deadline.</p>	<p>16 February – 29 March 2024</p>

	See Annex 5 - KONEKSI CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24 Technical Proposal Template	
	<p>KONEKSI will assess and rank all complete grant applications</p> <p>Supported by a committee of independent and relevant Indonesian and Australia research experts, KONEKSI will assess your application against the assessment criteria. Incomplete applications will not be assessed.</p>	1 April – mid June 2024
	<p>Shortlisted proposal to submit financial documents</p> <p>Shortlisted applicants will be asked to submit financial supporting documents and define project deliverables.</p>	Late April (two weeks)
	<p>Grant Decisions are made</p> <p>Grant assessment results and recommendations will be proposed to the KONEKSI Program Technical Committee for approval. Upon no-objection, the Government of Indonesia and Government of Australia will then endorse the funding and priority of successful grants.</p>	Mid-June 2024
	<p>Notification of the outcome</p> <p>KONEKSI will advise the applicant – the Principal Organisation – of the outcome of their applications. KONEKSI will notify unsuccessful applicants after the grant agreements have been executed with successful applicants.</p>	Mid-June 2024
Research project initiation		
	<p>KONEKSI enters into grant agreements</p> <p>KONEKSI will enter into a grant agreement with each successful applicant. The conditions of each agreement may vary based on the nature of the activity and any project-specific risks.</p>	Mid-June 2024
	<p>Delivery of grant</p> <p>Grantees undertake the grant activity as set out in your grant agreement. KONEKSI will work with the Principal Organisation, monitoring progress and making grant milestone payments. KONEKSI will liaise with the Principal Organisation to consider how to maximise the success of the project in terms of partnerships, GEDSI and impact.</p>	July 2024 onwards
	<p>Internal analysis of the Digital Transformation KONEKSI Grant round</p> <p>KONEKSI will analyse the specific process and outcome of grant activity. KONEKSI will base this on the information provided by the Principal Organisation and partners. The outcomes of this evaluation will inform subsequent KONEKSI grant processes.</p>	July 2025 onwards

1. About KONEKSI collaborative research grants

1.1. About KONEKSI

Funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and implemented in collaboration with The Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), The National Agency for Research and Innovation (BRIN) and Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Kemendikbudristek), KONEKSI is Australia's flagship program in the Indonesia knowledge and innovation sector. It is a five-year bilateral program (2023–2027) that seeks to foster enduring relationships between Australia and Indonesia by advancing research in areas of mutual interest.

The objective of the KONEKSI grant program is to provide funding for innovative programs and initiatives which strengthen research and institutional links with Indonesia and deepen mutual understanding and cooperation between Australia and Indonesia. KONEKSI's ultimate goal is to contribute to an enduring relationship between Indonesia and Australia that advances mutual interest and supports Indonesia's inclusive and sustainable development.

The purpose of the program is to increase the use of knowledge-based solutions for inclusive and sustainable policies and technologies. This purpose positions KONEKSI as a vehicle to produce knowledge on complex socio-economic problems, where effective solutions are often beyond a unique sector or category of stakeholders. It supports both the Knowledge-to-Policy (K2P) cycle and the Knowledge-to-Innovation (K2I) cycle, in a complementary and synergistic way.

Building on existing experience, expertise and relationships and reflecting the maturity of the Indonesia–Australia bilateral relationship, KONEKSI seeks to develop knowledge that is relevant to both countries and that contributes to Indonesia's economic transition from a resource-based to a knowledge-based economy.

KONEKSI also focuses on the following two End of Investment Outcomes (EOIOs):

- Australian and Indonesian organisations have increased collaboration and mutual understanding through knowledge partnerships; and
- Innovative solutions for inclusive and sustainable policies and technologies are generated by knowledge partnerships.

Further information on the KONEKSI program is available at www.koneksi-kpp.id.

1.2. About KONEKSI collaborative research grants

Collaborative research grants are a critical part of KONEKSI, as a vehicle to forge partnerships which generate knowledge to support policy and innovation. Offered in consecutive rounds across the 5-year program lifespan, KONEKSI will fund and support partnerships between Australian and Indonesian knowledge organisations to carry out and disseminate high-quality, multidisciplinary applied research on complex socio-economic problems that reflect priorities of mutual interest. These partnerships will involve a range of actors including government, private sector, think tanks, universities, and communities, acknowledge the diverse and complementary strengths of the partners, and operate in a collaborative and equitable manner. The calls for proposals will be disseminated through a wide range of channels to ensure there is maximum reach.

The KONEKSI research themes are agreed jointly between Government of Australia (GoA) and Government of Indonesia (GoI) in line with Indonesia's Long-Term and Medium-Term Development priorities, relevant cooperation agreements and the evolving bilateral relationship. In line with

Australia's new aid objectives, the principles of advancing Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) underpins KONEKSI's goals and will inform each stage of the program and its outcomes. KONEKSI seeks to raise the profile of GEDSI-responsiveness and indigenous knowledge as critical components of Indonesia's economic transformation. As such, within the chosen topic areas of mutual interest, all KONEKSI partnerships and activities must respond to knowledge gaps in equality and inclusion.

KONEKSI supports grantees through its process onboarding to support organisations to apply for the necessary research and ethics process. KONEKSI also provides access to expertise and resources, training and information to increase skills on partnerships, GEDSI and policy and technology impact.

Information on the KONEKSI first pilot round of collaborative research grants can be found [here](https://koneksi-kpp.id/en/awardee-grant-proposal-ecc-2/) (<https://koneksi-kpp.id/en/awardee-grant-proposal-ecc-2/> (applications for this round are now closed and activities commenced)).

1.3. About this document

This document provides information and guidance on the KONEKSI Call for Proposals: Digital Transformation 2023–24 grants. This document sets out:

- the Digital Transformation Topic Map ([Annex 1](#))
- purpose of the grant opportunity
- eligibility for grants
- assessment processes and criteria for grants
- how grant applications are monitored and evaluated and
- responsibilities and expectations of the Principal Organisation and partners.

You must read this document before filling out an application.

2. About the Call for Proposals: Digital Transformation 2023–24

KONEKSI calls upon Australia–Indonesia collaborative research partnerships to carry out research which seeks to solve societal problems in the context of DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION.

We define 'digital transformation' as the integration of digital technologies¹ into our societies, disrupting systems, processes, and ways of life. Digital transformation is not a status of development, but an ongoing process of integration with both positive and negative effects.² In this grant round, CFP: Digital Transformation 2023–24, KONEKSI is interested in funding research on the technologies, system infrastructure, user capability and data that can support digital transformation for a better, more sustainable, equitable society. KONEKSI welcomes research proposals on three (3) focus areas of digital transformation: healthcare, food systems and efficiencies in energy.

Background

¹ Digital technologies are defined as 'tools systems and devices that can generate, create, store or process data, covering devices such as computers, tools such as calculators, systems such as software and less tangible forms of technology such as the Internet.' <https://www.digitalchild.org.au/blog/defining-digital-technology/>

² <https://www.eria.org/uploads/media/Books/2022-Accelerating-Digital-Transformation-Indonesia/Accelerating-Digital-Transformation-Indonesia-rev3.pdf>

From static webpages to artificial intelligence, the adoption of new digital technologies and systems at scale has been a hallmark of the 21st century. Each development has offered momentous possibilities to transform the capacity for efficiency, decision making, problem-solving, knowledge management, information transfer and exchange.

The process of digital transformation has afforded society many benefits, including new structures of public connectedness, participation, communication, commerce, surveillance and monitoring, accessibility, and service delivery. This has had transformative effects on the nature of problem-solving and our ability to combat local, national, and global challenges.

At the same time, whilst often promising, new digital technologies and systems have also typically reproduced existing value systems, leading to perpetuated cycles of systemic bias, inequality, discrimination, and harm. Increasing reliance on digital systems can also present barriers of connectivity, interoperability, and accessibility. A just process of digital transformation requires careful work to ensure technologies are designed, implemented, and used in an equitable way.

2.1. Bilateral interest

Australia and Indonesia are both at critical points in the development, uptake and application of digital technologies and systems. Industries, levels of government and the not-for-profit sector across both nations are exploring the infrastructure, services, products, and policy frameworks to harness the benefits and minimise the adverse impacts of digital transformation. Australia and Indonesia are well positioned to collaborate on research which addresses these needs, to support equitable and sustainable design, uptake and use of digital technologies and systems for a better future.

Indonesia

Indonesia's digital economy is the largest in ASEAN, due in part to its high pace of internet penetration and large youth population.³ The sector is set to strengthen further in the coming years.⁴ Indonesia has highlighted Digital Transformation as one of the key areas of development under the Economic Transformation Mission in the upcoming RPJPN (2025–2045)⁵ to boost productivity and improve service delivery for society.

Indonesia also has emerging regulatory frameworks to support digital transformation, including to promote productivity and growth (Government Regulation No. 74 of 2017 on E-Commerce Roadmap, and Government Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government System)⁶ and support bureaucratic reform (such as the Electronic Based Government System (SPBE); One Data (Satu Data) and, One Map (Satu Peta)). While existing strategies and initiatives lay important groundwork, the adoption of digital systems in practice is still sector driven and siloed. For example, recent work has begun to harmonise the 27,000 government-related applications that cover everything from local hospital registration to household payment systems.⁷

³ <https://www.eria.org/publications/redefining-indonesias-digital-economy/>

⁴ <https://www.eria.org/publications/redefining-indonesias-digital-economy/>

⁵ <https://indonesia2045.go.id>

⁶ <https://smeru.or.id/en/research/accelerating-digital-skills-indonesia>

⁷ <https://en.antaranews.com/news/269883/ministries-agree-on-steps-to-expedite-electronic-based-government>

More work is needed to promote cohesive and interoperable system design, uplift workforce digital capability and ensure the benefits of digital transformation are equally distributed across the population. In this vein, there is also a recognised need to improve accessibility, literacy and connectivity to digital services, and minimise the digital divide across socio-economic and geographic areas.

Australia

Australia has been actively pursuing digital transformation in sectors and industries to improve efficiency, productivity and user experience. The Australian government has a range of policies and structures to support digital transformation initiatives. The *State of the Data and Digital Nation* reports published in 2019⁸ and 2020⁹ provide a detailed overview of the main data and digital transformation initiatives across Australia, mapping relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory policy frameworks, services and capabilities.

Recent updates to the strategic and policy landscape include the Australian Government's release of the Digital Economy Strategy 2022 Update, outlining progress towards Australia becoming a top ten digital economy and society by 2030.¹⁰ The Southeast Asia Economic Strategy also highlights how advances in digital technology as crucial to improving health outcomes, facilitating trade and deepening shared investment with the region. Lastly, this year the Department of Industry, Science and Resources¹¹ released its Critical Technologies Statement,¹² and List of Critical Technologies in The National Interest¹³, outlining technologies to support Australia's economic prosperity, national security and social cohesion.

It is widely acknowledged that innovation and digital technologies such as automation will help improve Australia's productivity, calling for uplift in workforce digital capability and strengthening of the digital economy.¹⁴ However, more work is needed to support and coordinate a smooth and equitable transition to increased and more widespread digitally enabled products and services in Australia. As demonstrated by the Australian Digital Inclusion Index,¹⁵ there are gaps. Work such as the Mapping the Digital Gap¹⁶ report, has tracked the distribution of digital inclusion across Indigenous communities and providing evidence to inform policy by government and industry to support more equitable access to the benefits of digital technologies, and minimisation of related harms. These considerations, along with others, can provide a useful basis for furthering research towards innovative and sustainable innovations and policies.

In summary, significant opportunity exists to support not only the material and infrastructural shifts of digital technologies, but also recognise the social and ethical dimensions of transformation. This

⁸ <https://apo.org.au/node/229021>

⁹ <https://apo.org.au/node/308233>

¹⁰ <https://www.pmc.gov.au/news/digital-economy-strategy-2022-update-released>

¹¹ <https://www.industry.gov.au/science-technology-and-innovation/technology>

¹² <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/critical-technologies-statement>

¹³ <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/list-critical-technologies-national-interest>

¹⁴ <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/australia-2030-prosperity-through-innovation>

¹⁵ <https://www.digitalinclusionindex.org.au>

¹⁶ <https://www.admscentre.org.au/mapping-the-digital-gap/>

includes exploring local and end-user knowledge, designing for diverse experiences and conditions, and considering the needs of geographically disparate environments and populations. As the call for these grants recognise, Australia and Indonesia have important opportunities to support the positive uptake of technologies across a range of contexts and promote an even distribution of benefits from digital transformation across society.

2.2. Sectoral challenges and opportunities in Indonesia

This grant opportunity is designed to support Indonesia's digital transformation in three target areas:

- enhanced wellbeing in healthcare
- sustainability in food systems and blue economy, and
- energy efficiency and transition to renewables.

These topics and areas for digital transformation project applications are introduced in further detail in [Annex 1 – Topic Map](#) for aligning your research specifically.

Health

Advances in digital healthcare will have a transformational impact on Indonesia in the coming years. Currently, high uptake of digital technologies across ASEAN is driving growth in virtual care: this will include shifts to the workforce, redistributing the burdens of care through remote monitoring technologies and also a shift in patient experience and attention, through devices and telehealth.¹⁷ At the same time, growing digitisation will require interoperability of digital technologies with and between health systems, accessibility and equity considerations in service delivery, and data privacy considerations.

In Indonesia, efforts to harness the benefits of digital technologies in the health sector increased rapidly during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the Ministry of Health established a Digital Transformation Office tasked with simplifying healthcare applications, creating regulations to support the health innovation ecosystem, and enabling electronic medical records.¹⁸ The ministry also published the 2024 Blueprint for Digital Health Transformation Strategy¹⁹ serving as guidance to develop digital health services in Indonesia. Despite these advances, structural and cultural barriers to equitable healthcare persist, with disadvantaged and minority groups disproportionately affected by challenges. Challenges include lack of interoperability and cohesion, fragmented data systems, and lack of data security, data protection mechanisms and data standards.

Food systems

Agriculture is critical to Southeast Asia's economic growth, ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods.²⁰ Australia and Indonesia also share important challenges in food systems, including the

¹⁷ Moore, Nicholas. 2023. 'Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040.' Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

<https://www.dfat.gov.au/southeastasiaeconomicstrategy>

¹⁸ <https://dto.kemkes.go.id>

¹⁹ <https://dto.kemkes.go.id/ENG-Blueprint-for-Digital-Health-Transformation-Strategy-Indonesia%202024.pdf>

²⁰ Moore, Nicholas. 2023. 'Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040.' Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

<https://www.dfat.gov.au/southeastasiaeconomicstrategy>

need to cover vast distances, respond to changing climate factors and enhance sustainability. One way to support food system resilience and security is through digital transformation.

Indonesia's efforts towards digitalisation in agriculture are recently marked by the launch of the National e-Agriculture Roadmap,²¹ aiming to strengthen the smallholder farmer workforce, supporting an integrated database for farmland and provide a digital warning system for disasters. Indonesia has adopted a comprehensive vision of food security since the 2012 Food Law,²² which acknowledges the role of the state in ensuring good availability, affordability, and quality of food. Still, Indonesia ranks among the middle on the Global Food Security Index, with 2022 figures stating that Indonesia is ranked at 63rd of 113 countries.²³ Indonesia's transformation of the agricultural industries and food sector contains significant untapped potential.²⁴

As both Australia and Indonesia look to harness the potential of digital transformations in agriculture, there is significant opportunity to improve the link between technology development and the social factors of digital adoption to foster impactful and sustainable agricultural innovation in Indonesia.

Energy

Digitalisation in the energy sector refers to 'the integration of digital technologies into the energy system, from generation plants, transmission networks to consumer devices.'²⁵ It includes efforts to accelerate energy exploration, gather and utilise real-time data, increase productivity and widen public access and participation. In the 2025–2045 Long Term Development Plan RPJPN, the GoI emphasises the urgent need to embrace a green economy through accelerating the energy transition and advancing energy resilience strategies in response to natural disasters and climate change. A key tool to progress the government's vision for renewable energy and decarbonisation is digitalisation of the energy system.

Supporting the energy transition through digital technologies will need to embrace not only technological and infrastructural shifts, but also socio-economic and policy changes to ensure an equitable transition.²⁶ As both Australia and Indonesia look to adopt renewable and sustainable energy systems, attention to systems resilience and an equitable distribution of the benefits of renewable energy will enhance a smooth transition. It will be important to consider how digital technologies can support communities and end-users to be part of a more efficient and sustainable energy landscape. There is potential to accelerate the adoption of renewable technologies, harness monitoring and real-time data-gathering methods and widen opportunities for public and consumer participation.

²¹ [Indonesia Luncurkan Strategi Nasional Digitalisasi Pertanian - Nasional Tempo.co](#)

²² [UU No. 18 Tahun 2012 \(bpk.go.id\)](#)

²³ [Global Food Security Index \(GFSI\) \(economist.com\)](#) [Global Food Security Index \(GFSI\) \(economist.com\)](#)

²⁴ [The digital transformation of agriculture in Indonesia | Brookings.com](#)

²⁵ ACOLA. 2022. 'Australia Energy Transition Research Plan: Report Three, Energy System Dynamics' <https://acola.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/ACOLA-2022-AETRP-Report-3-energy-systems-dynamics.pdf>. p. 15.

²⁶ <https://pwpindonesia.org/en/public-discussion-mainstreaming-gender-equality-disability-and-social-inclusion-gedsi-in-indonesias-equitable-energy-transition/>

2.3. Goals of CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24

The **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** grant opportunity aims to encourage research that informs innovative, sustainable, efficient, and equitable digital transformation in Indonesia.

The objectives of the **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** are to:

- explore potential digital technology solutions, including applications of digital technology to improve community welfare and digital services
- understand the impacts of digital technology disruption, including unintended consequences of the digital divide and job displacement, and how to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits from the digital transformation and
- understand the local and national policies, regulations and strategies that are needed to underpin effective and fair digital transformation.

The outcomes of the **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** are to:

- contribute insights that ensure that disadvantaged and minority groups benefit and capitalise on digital transformation changes
- develop evidence that contributes to strengthening ethical, legal, community, social and technical systems to harness digital transformation opportunities and respond to real or potential challenges
- empower communities, industry and government to take positive action to implementing digital transformation initiatives
- inform or develop new services, products or policies enabled by digital technologies and
- inform the design and development of policies, regulations and strategies that will lead to inclusive, innovative, and sustainable digital systems and services for all populations.

The **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** will not support:

- Research that does not involve collaboration between Australia and Indonesia
- Research that is based outside of either Australia or Indonesia
- Research that is not applied research with clear impact outcomes
- Research that focuses solely on digital transformation, without consideration of Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) in the research process and outcomes

2.4. Digital Transformation grants – funding thresholds, timeframe, and eligible cost

The total funding available for the **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** is up to AUD6,000,000, which will be dispersed to a select number of high-quality, multi-discipline and diverse research projects across the priority area of Digital Transformation.

For the **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24** the maximum threshold of funding for any individual project will be AUD 350,000 (*Bertunas/Seeding*), AUD 550,000 (*Bertumbuh/Growing*), and AUD 700,000 (*Berbuah/Flourishing*). KONEKSI encourages consortiums to develop appropriate research budgets based on the objectives and needs of the research. Research budgets will be evaluated based on value for money principles regardless of category. Individual funding tranches will be agreed upon at the outset aligned with key milestones and stipulated in each grant agreement with the Principal Organisation.

The timeframe for a KONEKSI Collaborative Research Grant Digital Transformation, from commencement to completion, must not exceed 24 months. This timeframe should include the time required to obtain necessary research permits and ethics clearances, all report writing and dissemination processes relevant to the grant. KONEKSI works with BRIN to provide an expedited service for the research permit and ethics and is estimated to take around one month to process.

3. About the grant application process

3.1. Overview of application process

You must read these grant guidelines and the application form before you submit an application to **CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24**.

You are responsible for ensuring that your application is complete and accurate. Giving false or misleading information will exclude your application from further consideration, and potentially future grant opportunities under the KONEKSI program.

For any Expression of Interest application (Stage 1) and full application (Stage 2), you must address all eligibility and assessment criteria. Please complete each section of the respective submission forms online through the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI) and make sure you provide the information we have requested. It is your responsibility to ensure any clearances and approvals within your university (research office or directors of schools) or other entity have been received prior to submitting your application.

Please keep a copy of your submissions and any supporting papers.

KONEKSI will acknowledge receipt of your grant application by email. You may want to add cfp@koneksi-kpp.id to your approved sender list.

3.2. The grant selection process

The CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24 grants process will be undertaken through a 2-stage process to help focus the effort of applicants.

Stage 1: Expressions of Interest (Eoi)

Initially, an open call for Expressions of Interest (Eoi) (referred to as Stage 1) will be undertaken for a high-level research concept against the grant focus areas and initial eligibility criteria. These will be assessed by the Compliance Committee from the KONEKSI Secretariat. This will be known as Stage 1.

Approved Eoi applicants will be invited to progress to Stage 2.

Stage 2: Grant Applications

Invited applicants will be able to submit a full grant application. This will be known as Stage 2 and involve detailed responses to the selection criteria.

These will be reviewed by a Compliance Committee within the KONEKSI Secretariat (for due diligence and relevance) and an independent Grants Academic Review Committee (for academic merit) comprising Australian and Indonesian academics and experts.

All eligible partnerships that submit a grant proposal will be assessed against selection criteria and the process and outcome of each selection round will be documented.

The criterion ensures selected proposals entail diverse partnerships who investigate pertinent topics with methodological rigour and who can perform and deliver results commensurate with the funding made available in each grant type.

3.3. Expected timing for the application process

To be considered, you must submit your application/s to the KONEKSI Secretariat by the closing date below.

Table 1: Expected timing for the application process

Activity	Time
Expressions of Interest period	Open: 19 December 2023 Close: 3.59pm AEDT/23:59 WIB - 22 January 2024
Invitation to submit full grant application	16 February 2024
Full grant applications due	29 March 2024
Approval of outcomes of selection process	June 2024
Negotiations and award of grant agreements	June 2024
Notification to unsuccessful applicants	June 2024
Activity commences	July 2024
End date	Specified in application
Duration of Grant	Up to 24 months

3.4. Language and format requirements

The Expression of Interest (EoI) can be written either in Indonesian or English. The full proposal must be submitted in English. The EoI and Grant Application forms are accessible through the KONEKSI website at <https://bit.ly/KONEKSIDigitalTransformation>.

EoI and the Grant Application must be submitted electronically via the KONEKSI Management Information System KONEKSI (MISI). If you have any technical difficulties, please contact cfp@koneksi-kpp.id. Applications sent by fax or mail/post will not be accepted.

3.5. Questions during the application process

If you have any questions during the application period, please contact the KONEKSI Secretariat, cfp@koneksi-kpp.id. The KONEKSI Secretariat will respond to emailed questions within 4 working days.

Answers to questions may be posted on the KONEKSI website at www.koneksi-kpp.id.

Applicants may seek assistance from the KONEKSI Secretariat in Indonesian and English.

4. Eligibility

4.1. Eligibility requirements for applications

What are the eligibility requirements for applications?

Applications must be comprised of a partnership between at least one Australian and at least one Indonesian institution (see section [4.2 Eligible entities](#) below). The organisations listed in the proposal are expected to stay involve for the duration of the project.

Either an Australian or Indonesian organisation can submit the application.

Only one organisation will be the grant recipient; this organisation will be the ‘Principal Organisation’. Any partner entity will be referred to as a ‘Partner Organisation’ and will become a sub-contractor of the Principal Organisation.

The Principal Organisation will need to contract the sub-partner(s). Further details on partnership requirements are found in section [10.1 Fixed Amount Awards](#).

Eligibility criteria for the Principal Organisation are as follows:

- Must meet KONEKSI’s due diligence requirements and have the administrative and financial capacity to make the necessary disbursements to all other project partners. Please refer to the below document and see section [10.2 Engaging partners](#).

Eligibility criteria to be a partner organisation are as follows:

- relevant to and involved in the project
- based in Australia or Indonesia
- meets the criteria in section [4.2 Eligible entities](#)

Other requirements and guidance

- All Principal Organisations are required to obtain BRIN ethics clearance and research permits. An ethics clearance is issued by BRIN on a per-research-project basis. A research permit is issued on an individual basis for all those individuals listed in the project. Indonesian nationals are required to submit the ethics clearance for the research project. However, Indonesian nationals will not be issued with a permit. The time to obtain a permit and visa process must be taken into account in preparing your overall project timeline (estimated up to 2 months)
- **All organisations (Principal and Partner)** must meet DFAT due diligence and integrity policy requirements, ensuring that potential recipients: are not included on registers of ineligible firms and organisations, sanctions, or terrorist organisations. This includes the capacity for the organisation to undertake any national interest tests required by either Indonesian or Australian research organisations.

4.2. Eligible entities

To be a participating partner in the proposed activity (as either a Principal Organisation or Partner Organisation), you must meet the eligibility requirements below. To be eligible you must:

- be one of the following entity types:
 - an Indonesian research entity with appropriate legal registration for example, university, civil society organisations, women’s organisations, and organisations for people with disabilities (OPDs)

- an Australian research entity with an Australian Business Number (ABN), Australian Company Number (ACN), or Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN)
- an Indonesian entity/company with appropriate legal registration
- an Australian entity/company with an Australian Business Number (ABN), Australian Company Number (ACN), or Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN)
- an Australian or Indonesian registered charity or not-for-profit organisation
- an Australian or Indonesian local government agency/body
- an Australian or Indonesian State/Territory/ Provincial government agency/body
- an Australian or Indonesian Federal/ National government agency/body
- an Australian statutory authority
- be willing to provide or develop child protection guidelines for your project if it involves people under the age of 18 years or other vulnerable people and adhere to DFAT Safeguards.
 - [Child Protection Policy](#)
 - [Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Policy](#)
 - [Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy](#)

All participating organisations must be based in either Australia or Indonesia. You are not eligible to apply if you are:

- not an Australian, a permanent resident of Australia, an Australian organisation or based within an Australian organisation or
- not an Indonesian, a permanent resident of Indonesia, an Indonesian organisation or based within an Indonesian organisation.

4.3. Eligible grant activities

4.3.1. What the grant funds can be used for

The grant's proposed costs must be allowable, reasonable, and directly allocable to the supported activity.

- A limited contribution to running costs is reasonable, including a percentage of salary or overhead costs.
- All direct research expenses, including travel reimbursement to organisational site(s).
- Reimbursement of travel for focus group participants.
- Costs for software needed.
- Data collection (videotapes, web survey preparation), preparation and coding.
- Economy flights, modest accommodation costs, meals and travel allowances, other transport.
- Communication and translation.
- Venue hire and catering.
- Advertising and promotion, graphic design, photography, and printed material.
- Production costs, including freight and artists' wages.
- Conference attendance. Only when at least one participant from the project or meeting is speaking and the conference is of direct relevance to the grant opportunity.

Technology costs should only be included if the technology is a critical component of the proposed project. The grant cannot include tuition payments or any payments to self or advisor.

You will only be able to use the grant to pay for costs detailed and agreed in your budget and grant agreement. Organisations which are currently a recipient of Australian Official Development

Assistance (ODA) funding will need to disclose it and demonstrate that the potential KONEKSI grant does not duplicate this funding.

4.3.2. What the grant funds cannot be used for

You cannot use a KONEKSI Collaborative Grant for the following:

- capital expenditure, including purchase of real estate and vehicles
- covering of retrospective costs or recurrent funding of activities
- activities that are already commercially viable in their own right
- activities that will provide a commercial advantage to the applicant (e.g. promotion of the applicant's own business)
- costs incurred in the preparation of a grant application or related documentation
- activities for which other Commonwealth, State, Territory or Local Government bodies have primary responsibility (e.g. academic research, assistance to business, development assistance projects)
- activities undertaken by primary or high schools, including study tours, where travel by a significant number of students is the principal element of the proposal
- scholarships to individual students and
- completed projects.

5. Funding categories

5.1. Grant and project types

Funding amounts will be determined by the maturity of the research stage and activity, existing work in the relevant area and impact strength of the research based on networks and experience. KONEKSI will seek to fund a mixture of exploratory research, development research and mature research activity and encourages all stages of projects to apply. Applications for each funding category will be assessed against other applications in the same category. For example, seeding grant applications will only be assessed against other seeding grants application and will not compete against growing or flourishing categories. An indication of the funding categories is visually represented below.

Table 2: Funding categories – Grant and project types, purpose, and impact

Grant type	Bertunas (Seeding)	Bertumbuh (Growing)	Berbuah (Flourishing)
Funding duration	2 years (maximum)	2 years (maximum)	2 years (maximum)
Funding size	Up to AUD350,000	Up to AUD550,000	Up to AUD700,000
Purpose	<p>To establish groundwork</p> <p>For nascent efforts to support new and emerging ideas towards either policy or technology.</p> <p>Exploratory research; early concept development; scoping studies; feasibility studies; identify and establish engagement with government/industry, identify end-users; to apply a new framework to policy discussions and debates; to raise awareness among government</p>	<p>To build on existing efforts</p> <p>For moderately developed efforts, with potential for generating relevant impact towards either policy or technology.</p> <p>Existing research efforts to advance the development of policy innovation or technology; refine or improve early-stage concepts or prototypes, evaluate the usability, effectiveness and impact of policy innovation or technology; strengthen collaborative processes and capacity to</p>	<p>To advance research</p> <p>For highly developed, mature research efforts towards either policy or technology</p> <p>Well-established and mature projects to produce high-quality research on relevant topics; to shape regulations and guidelines and contribute to evidence-based policymaking through research findings, insights, and recommendations. To promote system-wide change by introducing innovative approaches, tools and solutions that transform conventional practices,</p>

	officials and industry leaders about the urgency or need; demonstrate the practical relevance and potential impact of the research outcomes on policymaking and industry practices.	produce quality research on relevant topics; proof of concept, prototypes. To establish robust engagement that aligns with policy priorities or industry needs enhances the chances of adoption and implementation; contribution to new or changed policy narratives or content locally, nationally, internationally.	processes, and attitudes, benefiting entire systems and sectors; contribution to changes of ways of working, in beliefs/systems that govern the system.
Impact sought	To raise awareness; engagement in policy makers/industry; evidence to build understanding of research landscape/stakeholder environment; identified changes towards policy, practice, systems, products, capacity development; development of inclusive methodologies; proof of feasibility study/ideation. Technology Readiness Level: 1-2-3 (for full definition see Annex 2) and that products prioritise ethics, safety in all design phases.	Early stage applied research; increased government and/or industry awareness and acknowledgement of research outcomes; application of inclusive methodologies; engagement with end-users/policy makers or industry; participation in policy dialogue; contribution to new or improved products or technologies (improvements to the environment, direct development, testing or scaling)/incubation. Technology Readiness Level: 4-5-6 (for full definition see Annex 2) and that products prioritise ethics, safety in all design phases.	Changes to a policy or new policy, practice systems, products, capacity, leading to system-wide change; publication; use of evidence of community perspectives and experiences; or that results in wider socio-economic benefits; user evaluation of prototypes; product testing/acceleration. Technology Readiness Level: 7-8-9 (for full definition see Annex 2) and that products prioritise ethics, safety in all design phases.

5.2. Past experience and evidence required

Table 3: Funding categories – past experience and evidence required

Grant type	Bertunas (Seeding)	Bertumbuh (Growing)	Berbuah (Flourishing)
<p>Evidence of eligibility through the experience of participants and project partners involved</p> <p>Please address the following, as relevant to your proposed project type, indicating relevant past experience that will be used to conduct the research and strive to make appropriate impact.</p>	<p>Principal Organisation and partners demonstration of research experience on the issue or</p> <p>Demonstrated technical experience in implementing similar activities, methodologies, frameworks.</p> <p>Demonstrate alignment to Technology Readiness Level: 1-2-3 (for full definition see Annex 2)</p>	<p>Principal Organisation and partners demonstration of research experience on the issue</p> <p>Demonstrated technical experience in implementing similar activities (research or projects)</p> <p>Evidence of prior research development relevant to the topic to substantiate opportunity for further development within the grant.</p> <p>Evidence of performance in Indonesia related to the proposed research objective.</p> <p>Track record of previous project/funding/range of outputs (academic articles, policy briefs, technical frameworks, inclusive methodologies, commercialisation) relevant to proposal work</p> <p>Demonstrate alignment to Technology Readiness Level: 4-5-6 (for full definition see Annex 2)</p>	<p>Principal Organisation and partners demonstrated knowledge of previous or existing research in the field, demonstrated prior funding and demonstrated range of outputs (academic articles, policy briefs, technical frameworks, commercialisation) relevant to proposal work</p> <p>Demonstrate past efforts to conduct research in the area of focus; provide evidence that foundational efforts have already been undertaken in the area of interest</p> <p>Demonstrate relevant stakeholder networks to support building and generating research impact.</p> <p>Demonstrate previous efforts to ensure that a research activity has been able to leave a positive impact, including strategies for translation</p> <p>Evidence of past joint research aiming for sector reform, policy change or technological advancement</p> <p>Demonstrate experience and strategies used to manage successful international research collaboration between Australian and Indonesian partners.</p> <p>Demonstrate alignment to Technology Readiness Level: 7-8-9 (for full definition see Annex 2)</p>

6. Preparing your application

In preparing your application, please familiarise yourself with the material below on the unique aspects of a KONEKSI Collaborative Grant and access the video materials (available at KONEKSI website <https://bit.ly/KONEKSIDigitalTransformation> after you register). The information below covers information you will need to prepare for your EoI and the full proposal, should your project be selected. The below sections also provide information about the three unique aspects of a KONEKSI grant: partnerships, GEDSI and impact.

6.1. KONEKSI Partnerships

Partnerships are an integral component of the KONEKSI program design. The Intermediate Outcome of KONEKSI identifies that because of KONEKSI *Australian and Indonesian organisations have developed and strengthened knowledge partnerships around areas of mutual interests*. KONEKSI values Indonesian and Australian research partnerships from a number of perspectives as listed below:

Table 4: KONEKSI Partnerships

Multi-disciplinary approach to address complex problems	Research partnerships bring together complementary skills, knowledge and researchers, offering a way of working beyond single-discipline approaches
Combining resources for greater impact	Research partnerships provide opportunities for the best use of scarce resources and provide avenues for multiple in-kind and monetary contributions
Combine multiple sets of knowledge in order to create new knowledge	Research partnerships offer the opportunity for new actors to contribute to a transdisciplinary agenda, and define multiple pathways for policy and practice influence
Challenge conventional approaches to production of knowledge	Research partnerships offer the opportunity to build new and more equitable practices in the production and reproduction of knowledge

Applications that are invited to Stage 2 (full proposal stage) are assessed on the strength and suitability of partnerships. The partnerships component of the assessment is weighted 25% of the overall technical component. The focus of the assessment is on the suitability and the potential for partnerships to create opportunities to generate innovative forms of knowledge or technology transfer and the potential for local benefit, for example in skills and networks, including opportunities to engage internationally.

6.2. KONEKSI's Partnership Plan

KONEKSI aims to support a diverse set of partnerships that spans the two nations, state and non-state actors and academic disciplines. KONEKSI supports new and established partnerships to develop applied research towards Indonesia's development goals. Equity principles are fundamental to this KONEKSI Partnerships agenda.

After being awarded a KONEKSI Collaborative Grant, consortia partners are expected to develop a short partnership plan together with all partners to acknowledge, identify and respond to existing and potential inequities within partnerships between countries and regions, disciplines, hierarchies, genders, and ability/disability. The purpose of this partnership plan is to maximise the potential of the proposed partnership to create opportunities to generate innovative forms of knowledge or technology transfer and potential for local benefit (to increase skill, networks, and connections).

The 5 pillars of the KONEKSI Partnership Plan are as follows:

Table 5: Five pillars of KONEKSI Partnership Plan

5 pillars of KONEKSI Partnerships	
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sets of knowledges are involved in designing the research question? • Are you drawing on the same sets of knowledges? Where are the citations drawn from? • Why are these specific organisations brought together in this partnership?
Goals and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there different, or even competing goal and objectives? e.g. Academic vs NGO goals • Is it possible to co-develop a set of mutual goals or is one dominant and, if so, why?
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the ways of working dealing with challenges/ disagreements transition of people involved? • Focal points for partnership and communications • Communication protocols internally and externally
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of resources across partners • Addressing inequities through resourcing, such as reasonable accommodation for disability, mentoring for juniors, access to journals
Work Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business processes of activities/research outputs • Expected research outputs and responsibility, proportional percentage of contribution towards outputs • Authorship and Intellectual property • Communications and dissemination of research findings, roles and responsibilities

6.3. KONEKSI and GEDSI in research

Increasing and advancing gender equality, disability rights and social inclusion (GEDSI) is a core objective of KONEKSI. For applications that are invited to Stage 2 (full proposal stage), GEDSI is assessed and weighted 25% of the overall technical component mark. **KONEKSI asks all grant applications to nominate their approach to GEDSI using one of 2 approaches: ‘mainstreaming’ or ‘targeted’.** All projects funded by KONEKSI are expected to contribute to filling the gap in knowledge on GEDSI in policy and technology; and all grants funded by KONEKSI must demonstrate how they will apply a mainstream GEDSI approach to their project. Projects that focus on a specific GEDSI concern can be identified as ‘targeted’ projects.

GEDSI mainstreamed approaches

A GEDSI mainstream approach treats gender equality as a significant objective, meaning that the projects deliberately record and identify barriers and challenges faced by women, people with disabilities and other marginalised/disadvantaged groups in the projects.

In KONEKSI, mainstreaming involves applying **integrating attention to** GEDSI in the research processes and methods and using **activities** to tackle persistent inequalities and challenges faced by women and girls, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalised and/or disadvantaged groups.

GEDSI mainstreaming asks projects to consider how gender equality, disability and social inclusion perspectives are addressed in all aspects of the research project. The research question may be broad, such as investigating ‘community impacts’ in general, but the aim of mainstreaming is to proactively identify and address inequalities when designing and implementing research to ensure that steps are taken to eliminate persistent barriers, prevent discrimination and promote equity and inclusion.

A mainstream approach in KONEKSI means that GEDSI considerations, methodologies and approaches are embedded across the entirety of the research project, including in the design, research, resources, and partnerships. In practice, this involves systematically identifying and taking action to address relevant gender, disability and social inequalities, barriers, and challenges throughout the research cycle, from designing the project to dissemination of the results. Examples of this are ensuring that consultations and trainings involve a variety of vulnerable groups including resourcing of interpreters and carers for people with disabilities.

KONEKSI values both mainstream and targeted approaches to GEDSI.

GEDSI targeted approaches

KONEKSI also recognises the need for specific interventions or targeted activities to address the specific needs, gaps and challenges of the most vulnerable. This approach applies gender equality as principal objective, meaning that the project design and implementation are informed by GEDSI analysis that identifies specific barriers and challenges (including social norms) of specific marginalised/disadvantaged groups (e.g. people with disabilities, women).

GEDSI targeted approaches are activities or projects that are developed with the intention of directly addressing inequalities, ensuring no one is left behind. They still must fit within the grant topic themes for CFP: Digital Transformation 2023–24, however the research questions are specifically to address GEDSI considerations. Examples of targeted projects include:

- Digital technologies to support vulnerable groups
- Digital transformations to support greater employability of people with disabilities
- Impacts of digital transformation on indigenous women health outcomes

By welcoming projects with both GEDSI mainstreamed and targeted interventions, KONEKSI aims to reach its key objective to fill gaps in GEDSI knowledge for better policy and technology.

KONEKSI values both mainstream and targeted approaches to GEDSI.

6.3.1. GEDSI markers

To help articulate your project’s integration of GEDSI, KONEKSI has developed GEDSI markers. This is a way for applicants to identify the project’s intentions about GEDSI, and for assessors to judge the

claims made about GEDSI throughout the application. In line with international best practice,²⁷ KONEKSI will use four GEDSI markers to refer to each of the KONEKSI focus areas of gender equality (Table 6), disability (Table 7) and social inclusion (Table 8). The 4 markers ensure that every project can contribute to KONEKSI’s GEDSI outcomes and that **all GEDSI efforts are recognised**.

An application must meet the minimum requirement of at least one of the GEDSI markers to indicate the level of effort: emerging, sensitive, or transformative. The use of markers provides an opportunity to self-assess, as well as the possibility to choose more than one category across gender, disability, and social inclusion to identify intersectionality. Applications will not be disadvantaged on the number of different markers used. Applicants are encouraged to choose the most relevant GEDSI markers to their project.

The markers indicate the level of effort and focus of GEDSI in each project and allows the full spectrum of efforts to contribute towards KONEKSI’s GEDSI goals. Additionally, the GEDSI markers will assist KONEKSI in monitoring its budget targeting GEDSI, towards DFAT’s recommendation that adequate funding has been set aside for ensuring the program or strategy development process is gender and disability inclusive and accessible.²⁸

6.3.2. KONEKSI Gender Equality Marker

The Gender Equality Marker is a tool to identify and assess the degree to which grant applications have adopted considerations to promote gender equality and uphold the rights of women in its objectives, activities, and partnership arrangements. Based on this assessment, grant applicants must select a category: none, emerging, sensitive, or transformative.

Table 6: Gender Equality Marker

Category	Minimum requirements
No elements of gender equality	Activity or research grant application not expected to contribute to gender equality.
Emerging	Gender equality is not one of the primary objectives of the activity or research grant, but there is at minimum a degree of awareness of gender inequalities. Minimum criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inequalities and differences between genders are identified in the application, with some sex-disaggregated data used.
Sensitive	Activity or grant application does not explicitly address gender equality or women’s empowerment, but it has taken steps to consider the impacts of the activity or grant on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Minimum criteria:

²⁷ Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker, <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf>. UN Development Group (2013) [Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note](#); UN Women (n.a.) [Disability inclusion Markers](#), UN In Brief; CARE (2017) [CARE Gender Marker, Case Studies and Lessons Learned](#), CARE. UN (2018) [Quality assurance of Gender Equality Markers – Improving accuracy and consistency, Guidance Note](#), UNSCEB. World Bank (2019) [Good Practice Note Environment & Social Framework for IPF Operations, Gender](#); O’Donnell, M et al (2021) [Gender Equality Policy Markers: A beginner’s Guide](#), Center for Global Development.

²⁸ DFAT (2021) Disability inclusion in the DFAT development program, Good Practice Note April 2021.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key gender inequalities and differences are identified in the application, different impacts discussed, and disaggregated data included, proposed methods are gender sensitive. • Resources to address identified inequalities are detailed against activities. • Some engagement with women’s groups is proposed and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact. • Gender balance has been considered in the composition in the research team.
Transformative	<p>Gender equality targeted activities or grant applications; or an activity or research grant application with women’s rights and gender equality as the main outcome.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inequalities and differences, and impacts, are identified and disaggregated data included. • Outputs, outcomes, and recommendations focus on gender equality and women’s rights. • Partnerships have a strong commitment to the principle of diversity and inclusion. • Engagement of women’s groups or women is critical for the activity or grant applications and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact. • Women’s leadership in the research team is considered a critical to the project.

Grant applicants will be asked to provide a detailed budget to include those with caring responsibilities. The Gender Marker will be complemented by detail on budget allocations for necessary modifications to enable women and carers to have the same opportunities as people without caring obligations, i.e. reasonable accommodations for people with caring responsibilities. Costings of caring responsibilities may include:

- Transport and safety concerns (i.e. will safe transport be made available for women and carers) both in the research team or participants in the research.
- Costs for carers in the research team or participants in the research.

Guidance on budgeting for caring with responsibilities be included in the financial instructions for research grant applicants.

6.3.3. KONEKSI Disability Inclusion Marker

The Disability Inclusion Marker provides a tool to allow grant applicants to self-assess the degree to which their proposal has adopted considerations to promote disability rights in its objectives, activities, and partnership arrangements. Based on this assessment, grant applicants must select a category: none, emerging, sensitive, or transformative.

Table 7: Disability Inclusion Marker

Category	Minimum requirements
No elements of disability inclusion	Activity or research grant application not expected to contribute to disability inclusion
Emerging	<p>Disability rights is not one of the objectives of the activity or research grant, but there is at minimum a degree of awareness of the issues facing people with disabilities.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers faced by people with disabilities are identified in the research grant or activity design, with disaggregated data used to support the proposal.
Sensitive	<p>Activity or grant application does not explicitly address disability inclusion, but it has taken steps to consider the impacts of the activity or grant on people with disabilities.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key disability aspects are identified in analysis, different impacts discussed, and disaggregated data in methods are proposed. Resources to address identified barriers are detailed against activities. Engagement of disability inclusion groups proposed, and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact.
Transformative	<p>Disability inclusion grant applications with disability rights as the main outcome.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis, methods, outputs, outcomes, and recommendations focus on disability rights. Disability issues and impacts of the activity or research grant application on people with disability are identified and disaggregated data included. Partnerships have a strong commitment to the principle of diversity and inclusion promoting people with disability in the research team. Engagement of people with disability is critical for the activity or grant application and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact.

Grant applicants will be asked to provide a detailed budget for reasonable accommodations. Disability Inclusion Markers will be complemented by detail on budget allocations for necessary modifications to enable people with disabilities to have the same opportunities as people without disabilities, i.e. reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities. Costings of reasonable accommodations may include:

- Accessible transport and accessibility (i.e. temporary ramps, assistive devices)

- Accessible communications (i.e. subtitles in video announcements, easy-read language formats, sign language interpretation)
- Costs for personal assistants or carers in the research team or participants in the research.

Guidance on budgeting for reasonable accommodations will be included in the financial instructions for research grant applicants.

This disability marker will assist KONEKSI in monitoring its budget targeting disability inclusion against DFAT’s recommendation that adequate funding has been set aside for ensuring the program or strategy development process is disability inclusive and accessible (approximately 3 to 5 per cent of the budget).²⁹

6.3.4. KONEKSI Social Inclusion Marker

The Social Inclusion Marker provides a tool to allow grant applicants to self-assess the degree to which their proposal has adopted considerations to promote social inclusion in its objectives, activities, and partnership arrangements. Social inclusion can include youth, the elderly, marginalised groups, and people living in regional and remote areas. Based on this assessment, grant applicants must select a category: none, emerging, sensitive, or transformative.

Table 8: Social Inclusion Marker

Category	Minimum requirements
No elements of social inclusion	Activity or research grant application not expected to contribute to social inclusion.
Emerging	<p>Social inclusion is not one of the objectives of the activity or research grant, but there is at minimum a degree of awareness of the issues facing those groups.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers faced by marginalised groups are identified in the research grant or activity design, with disaggregated data used to support proposals.
Sensitive	<p>Activity or grant application does not explicitly address social inclusion, but it has taken steps to consider the impacts of the activity or grant on marginalised groups.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key aspects of marginality of specific groups are identified in the analysis, different impacts discussed and disaggregated data in methods proposed. • Resources to address identified barriers are detailed against activities. • Engagement of vulnerable groups proposed, and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact.

²⁹ DFAT (2021) Disability inclusion in the DFAT development program, Good Practice Note April 2021.

Transformative	<p>Social inclusion targeted activities or grant application; or an activity or research grant application with the rights of a particular marginal group as the focus of its outcomes.</p> <p>Minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis, outputs, outcomes, and recommendations focus on the rights of a marginal group. • Social inclusion issues and impacts of the activity or research grant application on marginal groups are identified and disaggregated data included. • Partnerships have a strong commitment to the practice of inclusion and diversity. • Representations of marginalised groups is critical for the activity or grant application and steps taken to identify and mitigate any potential negative impact.
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6.4. KONEKSI and Impactful Research

All collaborative research projects funded by KONEKSI are applied research and must contribute new knowledge for policy or technology (known as K2P or K2I). KONEKSI has identified 3 funding categories which refer to different expectations of purpose and impact, elaborated in [section 5 Funding Categories](#), KONEKSI defines impact broadly, from applying new methodologies to making systemic changes. It is recommended that applicants consider innovative approaches to communicating their research throughout the research cycle using both traditional (for example, open access journal articles) and non-traditional approaches (for example, blogs, opinion pieces, short videos).

Impact is weighted 25% in Stage 2 (full proposal) and is assessed on the impact of the research, a stakeholder plan and implementation capacity and partnership impact. These components provide applicants with the opportunity to identify the strength of their partnership towards collaborating and generating maximum impact.

6.5. Use of artificial intelligence in preparing your application

Where applicants use generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process in preparing the grant applications, these technologies should only be used to improve readability and language of the work. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control and applicants should carefully review and edit the result, because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Applicants are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Applicants should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an applicant or author of the application, nor cite AI as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans. Each applicant is accountable for ensuring that the accuracy and integrity of the application are appropriately addressed. Applicants are also responsible for ensuring that the work is original, that the stated applicants qualify for eligibility, and the work does not infringe third party rights before they submit.

7. Stage 1: The Expressions of Interest (EoI) Assessment

7.1. Assessment criteria for the EoI

Eligible applicants for the Expressions of Interest will be assessed using broad assessment criteria:

- Partnership eligibility: Partnership must include at least one Australian and one Indonesian organisation
- Duration eligibility: Project to complete within 2 years (maximum)
- Funding size eligibility:
 - Bertunas: Up to AUD 350,000
 - Bertumbuh: Up to AUD 550,000
 - Berbuah: Up to AUD 700,000
- Alignment with digital transformation themes: the project concept provides a clear and justified statement on the objective, methods, anticipated outputs, and outcomes that align with the selected topic.
- GEDSI responsiveness: the GEDSI statement is aligned with the self-nominated categories of GEDSI mainstream or GEDSI specific, as well as the GEDSI markers
- Projected impact and relevant outcomes: the statement clearly identifies the appropriate benefit and impact of the project according to the selected funding and impact categories.

Expressions of Interest that fail to demonstrate all of the assessment criteria, will not proceed to Stage 2.

7.2. Completing the EoI

The assessment components are mapped onto the EoI form ([Annex 4 – KONEKSI Expression of Interest template](#)) for an indication of submission expectations). The EoI itself will only be accepted through the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI). The EoI will be assessed and will determine whether your organisations will be invited to participate in Stage 2 (i.e. the full grant application process).

Eligible applicants should follow the process described below:

7.2.1. Create a login

The Principal Organisation must create a login to access the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI).

7.2.2. Accessing the resource material

Applicants should familiarise themselves with the resources in the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI).

7.2.3. Begin your application

Nominate one Indonesian or Australian organisation who will be the Principal Organisation.

- **Principal Organisation:** Nominate one Indonesian or Australian organisation who will be the Principal Organisation
- **Indicative partnership:** List other intended partners.

Their resource and time allocation must be calculated accordingly to ensure that they are not charging 100 per cent of their time to each project.

Organisations and consortiums may make multiple submissions. If a Principal Organisation has multiple submissions, these must be approached as separate grant proposals.

7.2.4. Submitting your application

Applications can be saved and amended online before submission. You must make sure that your application is complete and accurate and submitted in accordance with these Guidelines and application form.

You cannot change your application after the closing date and time without prior approval of the KONEKSI Secretariat. If you find a mistake in your application after it has been submitted or if there are changes to contact details or other information pertinent to the completion of the project, as long as it does not change the substance of your application, you should contact the KONEKSI Secretariat at cfp@koneksi-kpp.id. We will not accept any additional information or requests from applicants to correct a submitted application after the closing time.

7.2.5. Who will assess the EoI?

A Compliance Committee, established by the KONEKSI Secretariat, will undertake the assessment of each expression of interest against the EoI selection criteria. The Compliance Committee will then either approve project concepts to proceed to the next round (Stage 2) or reject the proposal.

7.2.6. Notification of successful EoI

Successful and unsuccessful applicants will be notified by email.

Successful applicants will be invited to proceed to Stage 2 and submit a full grant application.

8. Stage 2: Grant Application Process

Upon invitation to Stage 2, applicants are required to submit a full grant application, including both technical and financial components.

8.1. Assessment criteria for applications

You will need to address all the following assessment criteria in your grant application. KONEKSI will judge your application based on the weighting given to each criterion. The amount of detail and supporting evidence you provide in your application should be relative to the project size, complexity and grant amount requested.

Due Diligence Assessment

1. Organisation legal registration
2. Physical address and an official website
3. Organisation experience
4. Relevant organisation policy documents and application
5. Audit arrangements
6. Financial management practices
7. Fraud and corruption
8. Integrity systems
9. Proscribed list check and risk management
10. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (PSEAH) and Child Protection Policy

Proposal Assessment Criteria

2.1 Topic choice and project quality – 25%

2.1.1 Topic alignment and project concept

- Project concept aligns with Digital Transformation priority areas and themes (refer to topic maps)
- Significance, innovation, and relevance of the chosen topic in the context of Digital Transformation

2.1.2 Research merit, rigour, and methodology

- The research project's focus, question and methodology are of a high standard, and draw on up-to-date and appropriate academic literature
- Clear and well-designed conceptual framework and methodology
- Clear and well-supported hypothesis/rationale
- Clear project design and appropriate research methods
- The project addresses an issue of importance to advance the research area

2.1.3 Resources, budget and achievability

- The adequacy and appropriateness of the budget, including cash and in-kind contributions pledged by the participating organisations
 - Resources: Access to resources, infrastructure, equipment and or facilities for data collection and completion of the project.
 - Budget appropriateness: The adequacy and appropriateness of the budget, including cash and in-kind contributions pledged by the participating organisations
- #### 2.1.4 Achievability of the project's goals within the proposed budget and timeframe

2.2 Proposed partnerships– 25%

2.2.1 Partnership suitability

- Suitability of Principal Organisation for the chosen research topic and project goals
- Suitability of the proposed partners for the chosen research topic and project goals
- Commitment to equity principles in partnership processes and project activities, such as evidence of co-design and plan for co-authoring

2.2.2 Partnership potential

- Potential of the proposed partnership to create opportunities to generate innovative forms of knowledge or technology transfer
- Potential for local benefit (skill, networks, connections)

2.3 Impact strategy – 25%

2.3.1 Relevance of proposed impact to policy/innovation

- Appropriateness of proposed impact for the research policy and or innovation area
- Feasibility of and need to generate impact in the policy/innovation area
- Appropriateness of the proposed impact for the research activity

2.3.2 Appropriateness of strategies to achieve impact (including stakeholder plan)

- Relevance and appropriate impact strategies, according to whether the project is seeking to make policy or innovation impact
- Stakeholder plan, including integration of stakeholder engagement within the research, and strategies for promotion, and/or dissemination of research outcomes

2.3.3 Implementation capacity for impact

- Clear and feasible roles and responsibilities, and commitment/ownership from each participating partner towards impact goals
- Capacity of the respective partners to deliver on their planned activities for impact

2.4 GEDSI responsiveness – 25%

2.3.4 GEDSI-responsive research design and goals

- Articulation of the ways in which the project will address inequalities and advance gender equality, disability rights or social inclusion through research design

2.3.5 GEDSI-responsive methods and processes

- Level of engagement with GEDSI groups through different stages of the research, including co-design and consultation considerations
- Identifies appropriate inclusive methodologies

2.3.6 GEDSI-responsive outcomes and impact strategies

- Identifies appropriate, beneficial, and relevant proposed outputs and outcomes of the research

8.2. Completing your Stage 2 application

Applications will only be accepted through the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI).

Applications comprise several components:

- **Technical proposal:** A template demonstrating the application format for Stage 2 Grant Applications can be found in [Annex 5](#); however, you will need to complete this through MISI. This includes a budget section, which can be found as a template downloaded separately. Upon completion, this file will need to be *uploaded to the relevant section of your online application*. Supporting documents for the budget should be kept in the applicant drive and KONEKSI should be provided with a link to access them.
- **Due diligence:** You will also need to complete the Due Diligence Assessment online (Australian universities are exempted from completing this form *by confirming and certifying their institution status*). This includes a financial and budgetary component.

Further budgetary detail and supporting documents will be needed for proposals that progress through the Stage 2 assessment process. KONEKSI will work closely with shortlisted applicants to ensure they have the requisite templates and documentation. Applicants are recommended to begin preparing their supporting documents early.

8.3. Assessment of grant applications

Stage 2 Grant Applications will be processed using 2 synchronous streams of assessment reflecting the categories of grant assessment criteria: one stream for general assessment and due diligence, and another for research merit. These will be combined and hierarchised by the Academic Review Committee, who will develop recommendations. See table below.

Table 9: Overview assessment of grant applications

Expression of Interest (Stage 1)
KONEKSI Secretariat will undertake the assessment of each organisation that submits an Expression of Interest. The Secretariat will reject or approve project concepts based on the EOI assessment criteria.
Full Proposal (Stage 2)

STEP 1: KONEKSI Secretariat

Undertakes a general assessment of proposals, and budget, due diligence and security checks.

STEP 2: Peer review

Peer review of the technical component is conducted by Indonesian and Australia research experts. They will assess the technical proposal and budget against the assessment criteria. Incomplete applications will not be assessed.

STEP 3: Academic Review Committee

Comprising Indonesian academics and Fellows from the Australian Learned Academies. This committee will synthesise grant assessments of shortlisted proposals and produce a list of recommended grant proposals.

Grant Decisions are made

Grant assessment results and recommendations will be proposed to the KONEKSI Program Technical Committee for approval. Upon no-objection, the Government of Indonesia and Government of Australia will then endorse the funding and priority of successful grants.

The KONEKSI Secretariat Compliance Committee will undertake due diligence and compliance risk assessments of each organisation that submits a grant application. Any applications that do not meet the assessment criteria will be excluded from further assessment at this stage in the process.

All Stage 2 applications that meet the hurdle requirements in the assessment criteria will be reviewed by academic experts with relevant disciplinary expertise. A pool of experts will first be drawn together comprising appropriate Indonesian and Australian academics in relevant fields, including digital transformation disciplinary expertise, GEDSI-responsive expertise, and Indonesian country expertise. Then, relevant experts from this pool will be identified for each grant proposal and nominated to form specific Peer Review committees for each application.

Experts will be asked to draw on their academic expertise to review grant applications based on the assessment criteria. All reviewers will be required to comply with the KONEKSI Reviewer Guidelines and Conflict of Interest processes.

The next phase of assessment will be undertaken by an independent Academic Review Committee, comprising a small group of Indonesian academics and Australian Fellows. The purpose of this Committee is to provide oversight of the peer-reviewed application field, seek diversity of proposals across the program, and use their expert judgement to produce a short list of proposals recommended for funding.

The KONEKSI Secretariat will then report to the KONEKSI Program Technical Committee and Program Steering Committee for a no-objection review of grant recommendations. Both these committees are made up of representatives from the Government of Australia and Government of Indonesia.

DFAT will then review applications against its policies, determine successful applicants and make the final approval of grant applications.

A call for reviewers will be made available on the KONEKSI website from 22 December 2023 to 23 February 2024.

Please note:

- The pool of expert reviewers will be released publicly and published on the KONEKSI website upon the commencement of Stage 2. There will be opportunity to nominate assessors who applicants deem *not* suitable to assess their application due to conflict of interest. More detail on conflict of interest can be found in section [12.2 Conflict of Interest](#).
- If the selection process identifies unintentional errors in your application, you may be contacted to correct or explain the information.
- While an application may meet the assessment criteria, a grant is not guaranteed.

8.4. Who will approve grants?

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – as the delegate – will then make the final decision to approve a grant based on recommendations from the KONEKSI Program Steering Committee and Program Technical Committee.

The DFAT delegate's decision is final in all matters, including:

- the approval of the grant
- the grant funding amount to be awarded.

KONEKSI reserves the right to offer less funding than sought by the applicant. Applicants may choose not to proceed with the grant offered to them. The applicant cannot appeal final grant decisions made by KONEKSI/DFAT.

8.5. Notification of Stage 2 (grant application) outcomes

You will be advised of the outcome of your application in writing via email.

If you are successful, you will also be advised about any specific conditions attached to the grant.

9. Successful grant applications

9.1. The grant agreement

If you are successful, you will enter into a grant agreement following the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines. Standard terms and conditions for the grant agreement will apply and cannot be changed. Any additional conditions attached to the grant will be identified in the grant offer or during the grant agreement negotiations.

KONEKSI will negotiate agreements with successful applicants by mid-2024. If there are unreasonable delays in finalising a grant agreement, the grant offer may be withdrawn, and the grant may be awarded to a different applicant.

Where a grantee fails to meet the obligations of the grant agreement, KONEKSI may withhold or suspend the funding to the grantee and/or require the grantee to repay all or part of the grant. No compensation is payable by the Department for termination in these circumstances.

You should not make financial commitments until a grant agreement has been executed by KONEKSI.

9.2. How the grant will be paid

The grant agreement will state the maximum grant amount to be paid.

KONEKSI will make an initial payment on execution of the grant agreement and on receipt of a valid invoice. We will make subsequent payments, detailed in the grant agreement, progressively based on your interim reports, including acquittals, and receipt of a valid invoice.

Grants will be awarded in the currency reflected in the budget (either AUD or IDR). You are responsible for any financial differences that may occur from the time of the application submission to when the project takes place, due to fluctuations in the exchange rate.

9.3. Grant agreement variations

We recognise that unexpected events may affect the progress of a project. In these circumstances, you can request a project variation, including:

- changing project milestones consistent with the original intent of the project
- extending the timeframe for completing the project for a reasonable period of time.

The KONEKSI grant does not allow for:

- an increase to the agreed amount of grant funds

If you want to propose changes to the grant agreement, you must put them in writing before the grant agreement end date. Contact the KONEKSI Secretariat for further information at cfp@koneksi-kpp.id. KONEKSI will not consider changes after the grant agreement end date.

You should not assume that a variation request will be successful. The KONEKSI Secretariat will consider your request based on factors such as:

- how it affects the project outcome
- consistency with the Digital Transformation policy objective and any relevant policies of the department
- changes to the timing of grant payments
- availability of program funds.

9.4. Public announcement of grants

If successful, your grant will be listed on the KONEKSI website within 21 days of the date of effect as required by the CGRGs.

9.5. Feedback

If you are unsuccessful, you may ask for feedback from KONEKSI within one month of being advised of the outcome. KONEKSI will give written feedback within 3 months of feedback being requested.

10. Preparing the commencement of your grant

10.1. Fixed Amount Awards

KONEKSI adopts a 'Fixed Amount Awards' (FAA) approach to grants payment disbursement. Under this approach, tranche payments will be released on approval of 'milestones' – or deliverables agreed between KONEKSI and each grantee. This enables greater flexibility for partners to manage grants using their own internal financial mechanisms based on auditable accounting standards and avoids overburdening them with detailed financial reporting.

FAA focuses principally on outputs and results, in which the value of the grant to the recipient organisation (grantee) is based on a fixed pre-authorized amount and payment is not based upon the actual costs incurred by the recipient. Grantee accountability is based primarily on performance and results.

FAAs are appropriate when the work that will be performed can be priced with a reasonable degree of certainty in advance. Samples of appropriate mechanisms to establish an appropriate price include the entity's experience with similar types of work for which outcomes and their costs can be reliably predicted, or the entity can easily obtain price estimates (e.g. bids, quotes, catalogue pricing) for significant cost elements.

The characteristics of FAAs include the following:

- **Predetermined amount:** the grant specifies a fixed sum of money that will be provided to the recipient. This amount is determined during the grant application process and is agreed upon by both KONEKSI and the grantee.
- Grantees are paid the **exact amount** specified for the deliverable milestone, regardless of whether they spend more or less to complete it.
- Payments are made upon grantee's satisfactory achievement of milestones.
- Verification of actual costs is not a pre-requisite to payment and a financial report is not required.
- **Budget flexibility:** the grantee has discretion to reasonably re-allocate the grant funds during the program implementation according to the project's needs, as long as the overall program objectives are achieved within the allocated budget.

The Process

- **Establishing the Grant Budget:** The proposed grant budget should be established as fair and reasonable. This involves a thorough review and analysis of the budget proposal.
- **Setting the Award Amount:** Once the grant budget has been approved, the award amount is set. This amount is then allocated among the various milestones of the project.
- **Allocating Milestone Payments:** The milestone payments are predetermined/preauthorised amounts that are set for each milestone. This amount remains fixed regardless of the actual costs incurred to complete the milestone.
- **Predefined Grant Amount:** As the grant amount is predetermined, detailed cost reporting based on actual expenses is unnecessary.

Implications for Financial Reporting, Budgeting and Disbursements

Financial Reporting:

- Submission of a financial report with detailed itemised costs, accompanied by expense receipts, is not a prerequisite for grant payment and is not required to be submitted to KONEKSI.
- KONEKSI Grantees are required to record all grant financial transactions and prepare a financial report in accordance still with their institution's practices and requirements. KONEKSI reserves the right to review the report when requested.
- KONEKSI Grantees effectively manage grant allocations to ensure that the predetermined grant amount covers the costs of achieving the milestones.

Budget:

- The FAA mechanism provides reasonable flexibility for grantees to reallocate funds between budget categories, as long as the total approved budget and the agreed-upon objectives and outputs remain unchanged.

Disbursements:

- Grantees are required to adhere to their institution's own policies and procedures in the disbursement of grant funds.
- The FAA mechanism provides reasonable flexibility for grantees to disburse expenses to meet the actual needs arising during project implementation. However, if the actual costs exceed the grant amount, the grantee will be responsible for covering these additional costs.

- This flexibility excludes disbursements intended to cover unallowable costs, as outlined in the KONEKSI Financial Guidelines.

10.2. Engaging partners

Principal Organisations are responsible for legally engaging all partners, defined as an organisation. Engagement can be in the form of a sub-contract with a partner organisation. The Principal Organisation is held accountable for the due diligence of all partners. Principal Organisations are recommended to conduct due diligence processes for all partners.

10.3. Indemnity insurance

For Australian Principal Organisations, as you are preparing your partnerships, it is recommended that you understand your institutions' requirements on professional indemnity insurance. For example, some Australian Universities require individuals to have to a legal entity or professional indemnity insurance. Some Australian professional association provide indemnity coverage. See the below resource on Professional Indemnity Insurance

<https://www.acs.org.au/professionalrecognition/ict-liability-insurance.html>, which covers:

- Professional Indemnity (Errors & Omissions Liability Insurance) – \$10 million
- Public Liability & Product Liability (General Combined Liability Insurance) – \$20 million

10.4. Overview of ethics/permit process

All KONEKSI Collaborative Grants are required to obtain BRIN ethics clearance and a research permit. This includes all Indonesian nationals (including those employed by Indonesian and Australian institutions). Ethics and the permit are one process administered by BRIN. An ethics clearance is issued by BRIN on a research project basis. A research permit is issued on an individual basis for all those listed in the project. Indonesian nationals are required to submit the ethics clearance (they will not be issued with a permit). All grantees must follow all BRIN ethics clearance regulations (<https://klirensetik.brin.go.id/berkas-digital>), including requirements regarding data and outputs.

Successful research projects are encouraged to take advantage of KONEKSI-BRIN expedited service to obtain a research permit for timely commencement of your research.

11. Delivery of grant activities

11.1. Your responsibilities

If you receive a grant, you must submit grant activity reports in line with the timeframes in the grant agreement. Sample templates for these reports will be made available by KONEKSI. KONEKSI will expect you to report on:

- progress against agreed project milestones, including GEDSI, specified in your grant agreement
- progress against actively deepening relationships and development of your project
- contributions of participants directly related to the project
- engagement with stakeholders.

You will also be responsible for:

- meeting the terms and conditions of the grant agreement and managing and promoting the activity efficiently and effectively
- complying with record keeping, reporting and acquittal requirements as set out in the grant agreement

- all administrative arrangements associated with your project including visa and travel arrangements, visa charges, airport taxes, ground transport, travel and health insurance for project participant’s medical and hospital insurance cover both overseas and in Australia for visitors not covered by Medicare (including evacuation and death cover) and necessary insurance for equipment and accommodation costs and arrangements
- other insurances, including workers’ compensation, as required by law and professional indemnity, public health and liability insurance, as required by the project
- complying with all applicable domestic and international laws.

11.2. KONEKSI responsibilities

KONEKSI will:

- meet the terms and conditions set out in the grant agreement.
- provide timely administration of the grant
- evaluate the grantee’s performance
- provide technical support on issues of partnerships, impact and GEDSI.

KONEKSI will monitor the progress of your project by assessing reports submitted by the Principal Organisation, may attend project events and conduct site visits to confirm details of your reports if necessary. Occasionally KONEKSI may need to re-examine claims, seek further information, or request an independent audit of claims and payments.

Funding awarded by KONEKSI to your organisation does not imply that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade endorses the views of grantees involved in any funded activity.

11.3. Reporting requirements of a KONEKSI Collaborative Grant

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade will evaluate KONEKSI activities to measure how well the KONEKSI intermediate outcomes have been achieved. Your grant agreement requires you to provide information to help with this evaluation.

The main purpose of a KONEKSI grant is to fund research. KONEKSI aims to be as ‘light touch’ as possible in its reporting requirements. The process of partnerships and the experiences of preparing and implementing research as well as sharing the results of the research are of interest to KONEKSI. The grant cycle begins when the Principal Organisation signs the grant agreement. Below is a short overview of the reporting requirements and responsibilities:

Table 10: Reporting requirements

Requirement	Due	Responsible party
Quarterly Progress Update	End of the first annual quarter and each quarter for the duration of the grant	Principal Organisation submits in collaboration with partners
Partnership Plan	End of the first annual quarter	Principal Organisation submits in collaboration with partners
Partnership Health Check	In the first month and every 10th month thereafter	Each partner in a research partnership

11.3.1. Quarterly Progress Update

The quarterly updates are aimed at providing timely information on activity progress, implementation risks, key outputs and the 'reach' of these outputs among 'knowledge users' – intermediaries, policy makers, industry groups or other networks and coalitions. Tracking 'reach' or 'engagement' with these actors is particularly important to understand how well a piece of collaborative research is positioned to influence policy (K2P) or innovation practice (K2I). The following 5 monitoring questions will be addressed throughout the grant implementation process:

- Did we do what we expected to do?
- What challenges affected our research project?
- How did we work together?
- How did we engage relevant stakeholders, networks, and potential users of our research activities?
- What signs of uptake, use and influence have we seen?

11.3.2. Partnerships Plan

The Partnerships Plan encourages partners to consider how they will address issues in each partnership plan pillar, and what indicators the project team will develop to measure activity success and team engagement. Within the first quarter of a successful grant, the plan should be developed together with all partners and tailored specifically to ensure the success of the research project. A set of questions are developed by KONEKSI to guide this process as described in section 6.2 KONEKSI's Partnership Plan. KONEKSI will provide information sessions and workshops to support to the development of the Partnership Plan within the first quarter of a grant.

11.3.3. Partnerships Health Check

Strong partnerships are essential to ensuring KONEKSI meets its overall program outcomes in Indonesia's knowledge and innovation sector. A checklist on [Annex 7 – Partnership Health Check](#) is structured around KONEKSI's 4 key partnership pillars: Context, Relationships, Resources and Work Processes for each partner in a research partnership to complete.

12. Probity

KONEKSI will make sure that the grant process is fair, accords with published guidelines, incorporates appropriate safeguards against fraud, unlawful activities and other inappropriate conduct and is consistent with the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines.

Note: KONEKSI retains the right to revise the KONEKSI Collaborative Grant Guidelines. When this happens, the revised guidelines will be published on KONEKSI's website.

12.1. Complaints and applicant feedback process

KONEKSI will make available all questions submitted to KONEKSI in the Frequently Asked Questions page on the KONEKSI website.

All complaints about a grant process must be lodged in writing with cfp@koneksi-kpp.id.

KONEKSI will not provide feedback to unsuccessful applicants at the EoI stage. KONEKSI will only provide feedback to unsuccessful Stage 2 grant applications who request feedback. There are 3 components of feedback, graded to assist applicants in identifying the relative overall position of their application. KONEKSI will provide requested feedback within 3 months of an email request.

The table below provides an example of feedback that KONEKSI will provide from the Stage 2 peer review assessment of a research proposal. The KONEKSI Secretariat will provide information on the ranking of quartiles of each criterion. The first quartile refers to the bottom 75–100% of unsuccessful applications, the second refers to the next 50–75% of unsuccessful applications, the third refers to the next 25–50% of unsuccessful applications and the fourth refers to the top 25% of unsuccessful applications. This information is based on the expert peer reviewers scores form.

Table 11: Example of KONEKSI Feedback

Proposal title	Research ABC				
Requestor	Dr XYZ		Email:		
Assessment Criteria	Topic Choice and Project Quality	Partnership Strength	Impact Strategy	GEDSI Responsiveness	Overall Score
Score 1					
Score 2					
Overall Rank	Fourth quartile of unsuccessful applications within the scheme round				

12.2. Conflict of interest

Any conflict of interest could affect the performance of the grant. There may be a conflict of interest, or perceived conflict of interest, if the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Indonesia, or any member of the assessment committee and/or you or any of your personnel:

- has a professional, commercial or personal relationship with a party who is able to influence the application selection process, such as an Australian or Indonesian civil servant
- has a relationship with an organisation which is likely to interfere with or restrict the applicants from carrying out the proposed activities fairly and independently or
- has a relationship with, or interest in, an organisation from which they will receive personal gain if the organisation receives funding under the Digital Transformation grant.

You will be asked to declare, as part of your application, any perceived or existing conflicts of interests or that, to the best of your knowledge, there is no conflict of interest.

If you later identify that there is an actual, apparent or potential conflict of interest or that one might arise in relation to a grant application, you must inform KONEKSI in writing immediately. Committee members and other officials including the decision maker must also declare any conflicts of interest.

The chair of the KONEKSI Secretariat and the Academic Review Committee will be made aware of any conflicts of interest and will handle them as set out in Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines.

KONEKSI

Digital Transformation in Health, Energy and Food Security, including Blue Economy

The following topic map identifies the topics that Government of Indonesia and Government of Australia have identified bilaterally. Only those topics that fall within these categories will be eligible. The research focus provides examples of the type of research that will be funded. Close alignment with the example research focus is recommended.

KONEKSI welcomes research project applications in the following areas:

1. Digital transformation to support enhanced wellbeing in healthcare

Topic map: Enhanced wellbeing in healthcare

Topic	Example research focus
Rural and remote digital health service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance learning for health workers in rural, remote and underdeveloped areas - Digital health monitoring technologies and systems, including tele-medicine/health, hospital-in-the-home, wearables and new models of care leveraging technologies - Advancing sustainable and equitable digital healthcare systems including remote care and technologies appropriate for rural and remote areas - Specific regional and remote barriers to digital healthcare, such as connectivity
Digital health service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovations in digital healthcare management, including hospital information systems and electronic medical records, automated decision making, data analytics and diagnostics and system interoperability - Impacts of digital service delivery, including on safety, ethics, and inclusivity (including the digital divide), literacy, accessibility, and connectivity - Risks and harms in the transition to digitally enabled care, including adverse impacts on GEDSI groups
Digital technologies and the healthcare workforce (professional and domestic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital health literacy and accessibility in the care workforce, from professional service providers to in-home and family carers - Enabling capabilities of digital technologies to lift burdens and ease inequalities in the care workforce, including for GEDSI groups - Innovative training and workforce support systems to enable digital healthcare
Data, digital health, and artificial intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital surveillance opportunities for public health and disaster mitigation - Data security and privacy to improve governance and policy in the health sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in data utilisation for integrated and effective healthcare systems: clinical decision analytics, data standards, interoperability, data linkage - Understanding data storage and usage challenges particular to Indonesia - Uses of data and IT to support and enhance clinical safety, improve productivity and efficiency and connect the health system - Opportunities to leverage data linkage and automated decision making
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2. Digital transformation to support sustainable food systems and blue economy

Topic map: Sustainable food systems and blue economy

Topic	Example research focus
Digital agricultural technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smart farming, digital technologies and automation, including to increase or maximise climate/drought crop resilience: including IoT automatic feeders, irrigation, monitoring devices, smart phone integrated apps - Digital environment monitoring and surveillance technologies, such as weather modelling, to support food security - Digital device utility and adoption requirements - Uptake of rules and standards to facilitate trade and address common interests in relation to digital trade, food and nutrition safety - Ensuring equitable and safe access to digital tools and services for women, people with disabilities and disadvantaged groups
Agricultural and blue economy digital infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital tools and solutions to improve segments of the Blue Economy ecosystem and value chains, such as monitoring, decision making, and product traceability - System optimisation technologies and data to help trace and minimise food loss and optimise food waste management including diversification and preservation of livestock and seafood - Barriers to implementation of digital technologies across distance, such as between small ports, industry, and islands
Agricultural workforce capability and community trust in digital tech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barriers and opportunities for technology uptake and adoption - Community trust in surveillance and monitoring technologies in agriculture and the blue economy - Barriers to workforce digital literacy and awareness to support capacity building and collaboration - Sustainable management practices for using digital technologies
Data management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data management and governance practices in agriculture - Data opportunities and barriers, including data rules and interoperability - Opportunities from data streams, analysis and interpretation to support local and timely decision making

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital literacy, connectivity, and accessibility to digital transformation developments, particularly for women, people with disabilities and disadvantaged groups.
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3. Digital transformation to support energy efficiencies and transition to renewables

Topic map: Energy efficiencies and transition to renewables

Topic	Example research focus
Digital transformation to support distributed, decentralised and community-driven energy systems and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital technologies to provide access, optimise and load balance energy to regional, rural and remote communities - Application and integration of digital technology for renewable or distributed energy systems into communities and end-users - Digital energy platforms for decentralised, digitally enabled exchanges of energy from distributed resources - Distributed, robust, peer-to-peer energy trading driven by prosumer choices and local demand (i.e. using blockchain) - Standards and regulations to support distributed energy systems - Impact of digital technologies in the energy transition on GEDSI groups
Energy system sustainability through digital transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and surveillance technologies to test renewable energy viability (such as weather monitoring to scope wind and solar resources) - Facilitating clean and renewable ways to capture, generate, store, optimise the use of energy, including through blockchain, AI, and the IoT technologies - Digital tools to support low-emission energy, decarbonisation and improve energy system resilience - Digital tools, platforms, products and services for monitoring, optimising and distributing energy at individual and community levels - E-waste problems from digital transformation - Development of the new capital of Indonesia, Nusantara
Digital systems integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy systems integration and digital infrastructure readiness to support energy transition, particularly in remote, rural and underdeveloped areas - Interoperability of digital technologies into energy systems, including data storage, devices, community knowledge and tools to support utilisation - Smart city infrastructure, and innovations within the development of smart city infrastructure which have multiple applications - Potential benefits or diverse impacts on women, people with disabilities, disadvantaged groups of digital transformation in the energy sector
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data exchange to improve energy system flexibility (i.e. helping supply match demand) - Data security needs to support distributed energy system technology - Interoperability and data standards needed to support digital transformation in the energy sector - Digital accessibility and literacy, particularly for women, people with disability and disadvantaged groups

Annex 2 – Technology Readiness Level³⁰

TRL 1	Basic Research. Initial scientific research has been conducted and reported. Principles are qualitatively postulated and observed. Focus is on new discovery rather than applications.
TRL 2	Basic Research. Concept formulation and/or formulation application. Initial practical applications are identified. Potential of material or process to solve a problem, satisfy a need or find application is confirmed.
TRL 3	Basic Research. Critical Function or Proof of Concept Established. Applied research advances and early-stage development begins. Studies and laboratory measurements validate analytical predictions of separate elements of the technology.
TRL 4	Applied Research. Lab Testing/Validation of Alpha Prototype Component/Process: Design, development and lab testing of components/processes. Results provide evidence that performance targets may be attainable based on projected or modelled systems.
TRL 5	Applied Research. Validation process of component and/or subsystem is achieved in a relevant environment.
TRL 6	Applied Research. System/process prototype demonstration in an operational environment (beta prototype system level).
TRL 7	Developmental Research. Prototype System Verified: System/process prototype demonstration in an operational environment (beta prototype system level).
TRL 8	Developmental Research. System Incorporated in Commercial Design: Actual system/process completed and qualified through test and demonstration (pre-commercial demonstration).
TRL 9	Developmental Research. System Proven and Ready for Full Commercial Deployment: Actual system proven through successful operations in operating environment and ready for full commercial deployment.

³⁰ Ministerial Regulations of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Number 42 of 2016 concerning on Measurement and Establishment of Technology Readiness Level

Annex 3 – Due Diligence Assessment

Principal Organisations are required to submit this due diligence assessment at Stage 2 (full proposal)

Disclaimer:

If your organisation is an Australian Education Institution (e.g., a university delivering Australian awards/scholarships), you are exempt from KONEKSI's due diligence process. To confirm your organisation's status as an Australian Education Institution, please mark the checkbox provided below, complete only Indicator Number 1 to ensure your organisation/ institution is registered in the Australian register of higher education provider and sign the certification section at the bottom of this form.

Principal Organisation's legal name:	
Partner Organisation(s):	
Research title:	
Grant period:	
Research location:	

Our organisation / institution is registered with the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency and is subject to Australian and State / Territory legal and policy compliance standards and accountability mechanisms

No.	Indicator	Applicant response	Evidence/supporting documents
1	<p>Organisation legal registration</p> <p>KONEKSI requires this to verify the legitimacy of the Applicant</p> <p>If your organisation / institution is an Australian education institution, please confirm it is registered in National Register Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (teqsa.gov.au)</p>	<p>Please provide detailed and comprehensive responses for each indicator. This will enable KONEKSI to thoroughly assess your organisational capacity to manage grants and give us confidence regarding any risks associated with partnering with your organisation. If you provide a simple 'Yes' or 'No' response without further explanation, it will be considered insufficient and KONEKSI may view your organisation as posing a high risk for partnership</p>	<p>Please provide supporting documentation or a link to the information to substantiate your responses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institution registration from relevant government/accreditation body(ies) If the organisation operates in Australia, registration information such as Australian Business Number (ABN), Australian Company Number (ACN), Indigenous Corporation Number (ICN), or Australian Charities and Not-for-profit registration details Tax registration number
2	<p>Physical address and an official website</p> <p>KONEKSI requires the establishment of the Applicant's existence by obtaining its physical address and the official website that serves as the primary source of information about the organisation. This enables KONEKSI to assess the alignment of the organisation with KONEKSI's objectives and gain insights into the organisation's transparency and commitment to public engagement</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Current physical address Official website
3	<p>Organisation's experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any recent and relevant performance information (e.g. external or independent evaluations and reviews or professional referees) List of recent activities or projects that demonstrate partnerships and collaborations with other organisations or details of sub-granting arrangements 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent evaluation reports or letter of reference from previous activities. This letter should verify previous work or grants undertaken. List of activities or links to publications from previous projects

4	<p>Relevant organisation policy documents and applications</p> <p>KONEKSI is required to ensure that grant funds are provided to organisations that demonstrate strong governance, ethical conduct, and a commitment to preventing fraud and corruption that aligns with KONEKSI and DFAT’s mission and values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the organisation have the following documents in place: General Administrative Policy, Accounting and Financial Policy, Procurement Policy, Code of Conduct, Fraud Control Policy, Anti-Corruption Bribery Policy, and Conflict of Interest Policy? - Does senior leadership, including the board, demonstrate commitment to these policies through consistent adherence and promotion? - Are these policy documents easily accessible to all employees? - Are these policy documents regularly reviewed and updated to ensure clarity and relevance? - Do employees, including board members, acknowledge their understanding of and commitment to complying with these policies? - Does the organisation conduct regular training sessions and orientation programs to ensure that employees understand these policies? - Does the organisation send regular reminders and updates about these policies to employees to keep them informed? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy or link to the relevant policies or business process SOPs - Copy of or link to the acknowledgement or consent forms from employees and board members indicating their commitment to policy compliance - Copy or link to the training materials and content (evidence that trainings were conducted)
5	<p>Audit arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the organisation subject to audit and how often? - Who conducted the audits and what were the audit outcomes for the last 3 years? - How does the management of the organisation follow audit findings? 		<p>Copy of or link to the financial audit reports for the last 3 years</p>

6	<p>Financial management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who prepares, reviews, and approves the budget? - How is the budget used to support planning, performance assessment/monitoring and decision making? - Who has the authority to issue payments? - Who performs the bookkeeping and accounting function and who reviews them? - Are the accounting and finance function shared with others? - How does the organisation make payments (cash, bank transfer, etc.)? - Do you use a computerised accounting system to record financial transactions and generate statements? - How are accounting and financial documents stored and secured and for how long are they retained? 		<p>Copy or link to relevant policies or business process SOPs related to financial management practices</p>
7	<p>Fraud and corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If applicable, details of current or recent (last 2 years) fraud or corruption related investigations by external parties on the organisation or related entities - Does the organisation sign a statement to express commitment and accept responsibility for not allowing fraud or corruption? - Does the organisation provide training and awareness programs on fraud and corruption prevention? - Does the organisation have a whistleblower protection mechanism? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify any previous case of fraud and corruption and its resolution (if any) - Copy or link to the anti-fraud policies and procedures
8	<p>Integrity systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you have robust ethics policies in place? - Are conflict of interest mechanisms established? - Is financial transparency maintained to ensure openness and accountability? - Are internal controls and governance practices regularly evaluated? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the organisation's written code of conduct and ethics policies - Documentation of conflict-of-interest disclosure procedures - Documentation of any public financial disclosures or reports - Documentation of corrective actions taken in response to audit findings

9	<p>Proscribed list check and risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm that the organisation is not on any government sanction lists - Confirm that the organisation does not engage with individuals or entities involved in illegal activities or terrorism - How does the organisation check the CV integrity of prospective employees, contractors or project partners? - Does the organisation use criminal history checks to screen prospective employees, contractors or project partners? If so, under what circumstances? 		<p>https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/what-australia-is-doing/terrorist-organisations/listed-terrorist-organisations</p> <p>https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/consolidated-list</p>
10	<p>Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (PSEAH) & Child Protection Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the organisation have a PSEAH & Child Protection policy and manual? - Does the organisation have a PSEAH & Child Protection risk assessment policy, system or practice? - Does the organisation have evidence of PSEAH & Child Protection training for its staff? 		<p>Include any relevant policy or SOPs on PSEAH and Child Protection</p>

Certification

I hereby certify that the information provided in this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. On behalf of the organisation, I also acknowledge that any deliberate dishonesty may result in the rejection of this application or the immediate termination of the grant.

Signature

Name:

Title:

Date:

Annex 4 – KONEKSI Expression of Interest template

Applicants must use the MISI system to enter the information detailed below.

Call for Proposal Digital Transformation 2023–24

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Principal Organisation is required to complete all sections of this application on the KONEKSI Management Information System (MISI) and submit before the deadline

2. Please avoid use of acronyms, quotation marks and upper-case characters, apart from KONEKSI, GEDSI, K2P and K2I

If you have any technical difficulties filling out this form, please contact: cfp@koneksi-kpp.id

Part 1: Application details

Project Title	<<Insert Text – this may be edited for Stage 2 applications>>
Field of Research (FoR) Code Select up to two FoR codes that relate to your proposal	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Activity Start & End Date	Projected Start: Projected End:
Total funding request proposed (AUD)	

Part 2: Project categories

Please nominate your desired project streams.

Nominate your proposed impact path:

Proposed impact	Please select one
Policy	
Technology	

Nominate your level of GEDSI engagement:

Proposed GEDSI engagement	Please select one
GEDSI mainstream	
GEDSI specific	

Nominate your project funding category:

Proposed funding category	Please select one
Seeding (up to AUD 350,000)	
Growing (up to AUD 550,000)	
Flourishing (up to AUD 700,000)	

Part 3: Partnership eligibility

Your partnership must have at least one Australian and one Indonesian organisation.

Principal Organisation

Principal Organisation	
Name of Organisation	<< Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Address of Organisation	<<Insert Address of Organisation>> State Country
Website of Organisation	<<Insert organisation website>>
Name of contact person from the Principal Organisation	<<Insert Name of contact person from the Principal Organisation>>
Email of the contact person	<< Insert email address of contact person >>
Mobile phone/WhatsApp number of the contact person – optional	<< Insert mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person>> – optional

Partner organisation(s)

To be eligible, you must nominate at least one Australian and one Indonesian partner. Stage 2 full grant applications should include the comprehensive list of all partner organisations involved in the project. Beyond the second partner organisation, we invite you to add any known and potential additional partners at this EoI stage.

Proposed Partner Organisation(s) to be Involved	
Name of Organisation (1)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 2	<<Insert Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 1 >> <small>This contact should</small>
Name of Organisation (2)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)

Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 2	<<Insert Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 2>>
Name of Organisation (3)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 3	<<Insert Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 3>>
Options to add more Partner Organisation(s)	

Part 4: Proposed research & approach

Nominate topic/s

Choose relevant theme and topic (See [Annex 1 – Topic Map](#)):

Theme	Sector	Please select topic/s from drop down menu (can be more than one)
Digital Transformation	Enhanced wellbeing in healthcare	Drop down menu (see MISI)
	Sustainable food systems and the blue economy	Drop down menu (see MISI)
	Energy efficiency and the transition to renewables	Drop down menu (see MISI)

Project concept

Describe your chosen topic and approach as per the EoI assessment criteria. Provide a Project Concept statement of no more than 300 words with a summary of the proposed research, including objective(s), methods, anticipated outputs and outcomes.

Projected title: (Please re-provide here. This will not be part of the word count limit)

<<Insert Text>>

GEDSI responsiveness

Select one or more categories and the degree to which your project impacts on the following categories (see section 6.3KONEKSI and GEDSI in research or click the marker description icon)

Disability Inclusion Marker	Select one or more categories (see MISI)
Gender Equality Marker	Select one or more categories (see MISI)
Social inclusion Marker	Select one or more categories (see MISI)

Describe your chosen approach to GEDSI (in relation to your selection of ‘mainstream’ or ‘specific’ approach). Please do not exceed 200 words and aim to summarise GEDSI analysis, objectives, methods, outputs and outcomes. (We accept that there may be overlap from your answer in Project concept section above).

<<Insert Text>>

Proposed impact strategy

Outline your proposed strategy to generate impact, in relation to the intended benefit and impact of the project. Refer to the funding types in the Guidelines (see section 5.1 Grant and project types). Please do not exceed 200 words.

<<Insert Text>>

Annex 5 – KONEKSI CfP: Digital Transformation 2023–24 Technical Proposal Template

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All applicants are required to complete all sections of this application form and submit this application form by the deadline.
2. There are some pre-populated sections from your Expression of Interest application. Please review and edit them accordingly.
3. Please avoid use of acronyms, quotation marks and upper-case characters, apart from KONEKSI, GEDSI, K2P and K2I.
4. By signing and submitting this application, the applicant attests to the Anti-Terrorism Certification (Part 8).
5. Fill out the form in the field identified with <<Text>> (add as necessary).

If you have any technical difficulties filling out this form, please contact: cfp@koneksi-kpp.id

Part 1: Application details

Project Title	<<Insert Text >>
Field of Research (FoR) Code	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Activity Start & End Date	Projected Start: Projected End:
Total funding request proposed (AUD)	

Part 2: Project categories

Please nominate your desired project streams.

Nominate your proposed impact path:

Proposed impact	Please select one
Policy	
Technology	

Nominate your level of GEDSI engagement:

Proposed GEDSI engagement	Please select one
GEDSI mainstream	
GEDSI specific	

Nominate your project funding category:

Proposed funding category	Please select one
Seeding	
Growing	
Flourishing	

Part 3: Partnership eligibility

Your partnership must have at least one Australian and one Indonesian organisation.

Principal Organisation

Principal Organisation	
Name of Organisation	<< Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	(Drop down menu: see MISI)
Legal entity status	(Drop down menu: see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Address of Organisation	<<Insert Address of Organisation>> State Country
Website of Organisation	<<Insert organisation website>>
Name of contact person from the Principal Organisation	<<Insert Name of contact person from the Principal Organisation
Email of the contact person	<< Insert email address of contact person >>
Mobile phone/WhatsApp number of the contact person – optional	<< Insert mobile phone/ WhatsApp number of contact person>> - optional
Name of the Principal Investigator	<<Insert Name of the Principal Investigator
Email of the Principal Investigator	<< Insert email address of the Principal Investigator >>
Mobile phone/WhatsApp number of the Principal Investigator – optional	<< Insert mobile phone/ WhatsApp number of the Principal Investigator >> – optional

Partner organisation(s)

To be eligible, you must nominate at least one Australian and one Indonesian partner. Stage 2 full grant applications should include the comprehensive list of all partner organisations involved in the project. Beyond the second partner organisation, we invite you to add any known and potential additional partners at this EoI stage.

Proposed Partner Organisation(s) to be Involved	
Name of Organisation (1)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	

Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in partner organisation 1	<<Insert Name, email and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 1 >> <i>this contact should</i>
Name of Organisation (2)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Name, email, and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in partner organisation 2	<<Insert Name, email and mobile phone/WhatsApp number of contact person in partner Organisation 2>>
Name of Organisation (3)	<<Insert Name of Organisation>>
Type of Organisation	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal entity status	Drop down menu (see MISI)
Legal registration number (Indonesian institutional registration number, Australian Business Number)	
Name, email, and mobile phone/ WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 3	<<Insert Name, email and mobile phone/ WhatsApp number of contact person in Partner Organisation 3>>
Options to add more Partner Organisation(s)	

Part 4: Proposed research & approach

Nominate topic/s

Theme	Sector	Please select topic/s from drop down menu (can be more than one)
Digital Transformation	Enhanced wellbeing in healthcare	(Drop down menu: see MISI)
	Sustainable food systems and the blue economy	(Drop down menu: see MISI)
	Energy efficiency and the transition to renewables	(Drop down menu: see MISI)

Project concept and approach

Confirm the Project Concept statement of no more than 300 words with a summary of the proposed research, including objective(s), methods, anticipated outputs and outcomes.

Projected Title: (Please re-provide here. This will not be part of the word count limit)

<<Insert Text>>

Resources, budget, and achievability

In no more than 300 words, describe the adequacy and appropriateness of the proposed resources in your budget.

<<Insert Text>>

Feasibility statement

In no more than 100 words, please indicate why you believe your proposed research and impact is achievable within the proposed budget and timeline.

<<Insert Text>>

Proposed Partnership

Partnership suitability

In no more than 200 words, describe why your organisation and partners are best suited for the proposed project and committed to KONEKSI equity principles.

<<Insert Text>>

Partnership potential

In no more than 200 words, describe how your proposed partnerships will create innovative forms of knowledge and potential for local benefit.

<<Insert Text>>

Impact Strategy

Describe your research impact goals as per your intended impact path

In no more than 200 words, provide a statement outlining your strategy to achieve the intended benefit and impact of the project. See [section 5 Funding Categories](#) (Seeding, Growing, or Flourishing)

<<Insert Text>>

Stakeholder Plan

In no more than 200 words, provide a statement outlining the plan to engage appropriate stakeholders to achieve your impact strategy. 'Stakeholders' refers to a group of actors who are not listed as partners on your proposal but nonetheless play a critical role in ensuring that your project has maximum impact throughout your project cycle. Applicants should articulate a plan to identify the most appropriate and relevant groups of actors who will be engaged, understand, and assist your project to achieve impact.

Implementation capacity for impact

In no more than 200 words, provide a statement outlining each partner's roles and responsibilities to achieve impactful implementation

<<Insert Text>>

GEDSI responsiveness

Confirm the categories and the degree to which your project impacts on the following categories (see section [6.3 KONEKSI and GEDSI in research](#)) or click the marker description icon on MISI.

GEDSI-responsive research design and goals

In no more than 200 words, identify the ways in which the project will address inequalities and advance GEDSI. We accept that there may be some duplication from the section of project concept and approach. (relating to your GEDSI marker)

<<Insert Text>>

GEDSI-responsive methods and processes

In no more than 200 words, identify the level of engagement with GEDSI groups through different stages of the research, including co-design and consultation consideration

<<Insert Text>>

GEDSI-responsive outcomes and impact strategies

In no more than 200 words, identify relevant proposed outputs and outcomes of the research

<<Insert Text>>

Part 5: Due diligence

Please complete the Due Diligence Assessment online (Australian universities are exempted from completing this form *by confirming and certifying their institution status*).

Part 6: Budget

Please download the template provided to submit the proposed budget and upload to the MISI.

Supporting document(s) for the budget should be kept in the applicant drive and KONEKSI should be provided with a link to access them. Upon receiving assessments from the Expert Peer Reviewers, KONEKSI will ask the shortlisted applicants to submit supporting documents of the Financial Proposal. Applicants are welcomed to submit the supporting document early.

Part 7: KONEKSI Public Statement

In no more than 100 words, provide a plain language statement that demonstrates how the proposed activity can be of value to supporting equitable collaborative research partnerships between Australia and Indonesia. Write your statement clearly and in plain language. This statement will be used on the KONEKSI website if your application is successful.

<<Insert Text>>

Part 8: Certification

- 1. The Applicant, to the best of its current knowledge** did not provide, within the previous 10 years, and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it does not and will not knowingly provide, material support or resources to any individual or entity that commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts, as that term is defined in Paragraph 3 below.
- 2. The applicant must use its best endeavours to ensure that funds provided under the contract do not provide direct or in-direct support or resources to organisations associated with terrorism.** If, during the contract, the Applicant discovers any link whatsoever with any organization or individual associated with terrorism it must inform KONEKSI immediately. A full list of listed persons and entities is available from DFAT at <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/consolidated-list> . A list of listed 'terrorist organisations' is available from National Security Australia at: www.nationalsecurity.gov.au.
- 3. The following steps may enable the applicant to comply with its obligations under Paragraph 1:**

- a) Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the applicant also will verify that the individual or entity has not been designated by the United Nations Security (UNSC) sanctions committee established under UNSC Resolution 1267 (1999) (the 1267 Committee) [individuals and entities linked to the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, or the Al Qaida Organization]. To determine whether there has been a published designation of an individual or entity by the 1267 Committee, the Recipient should refer to the consolidated list available online at the Committee’s website:
<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>
- b) Before providing any material support or resources to an individual or entity, the applicant will consider all information about that individual or entity of which it is aware and all public information that is reasonably available to it or of which it should be aware.
- c) The applicant also will implement reasonable monitoring and oversight procedures to safeguard against assistance being diverted to support terrorist activity.

4. For purposes of this Certification:

- a) ‘Material support and resources’ means currency or monetary instruments or financial securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safe-houses, false documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal substances, explosives, personnel, transportation and other physical assets, except medicine or religious materials
- b) ‘Terrorist act’ means:
 - i. an act prohibited pursuant to one of the 12 United Nations Conventions and Protocols related to terrorism (see United Nations terrorism conventions Internet site: <http://untreaty.un.org/English/Terrorism.asp>);
 - ii. an act of premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents; or
 - iii. any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organisation to do or to abstain from doing any act.
- c) ‘Entity’ means a partnership, association, corporation or other organisation, group or subgroup.
- d) The applicant’s obligations under Paragraph 1 above are not applicable to the procurement of goods and/or services by the applicant that are acquired in the ordinary course of business through contract or purchase, e.g. utilities, rents, office supplies, gasoline, etc., unless the applicant has reason to believe that a vendor or supplier of such goods and services commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates or participates in terrorist acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts.

5. On behalf of the applicant organisation, I understand and acknowledge that this concept note’s submission does not guarantee any funding or technical support from the KONEKSI Program. The solutions proposed do not contravene the intellectual property or other rights of any other organisation.

Organisation: <<Insert Text>>	Date: <<Insert Text>>
Name of Authorised Personnel: <<Insert Text>>	Signature:

Annex 6 – Partnership health check

The partnership health check is conducted twice in one grant: after the grant agreement is signed and at the end of the grant period. All partners are expected to conduct the health check. The information is used by KONEKSI to chart changes and provide evidence of changes in partnerships which contribute to the KONEKSI end of program goal of increased mutual understanding.

KONEKSI Partnership 'good health' indicators			
1. Context			
Partners understand the research and policy context of the proposed project			
Partners are aware of prior projects in this area, and the Knowledge-to-Policy/Knowledge-to-Innovation gap in this area			
Partners have identified and familiarised themselves with key literature on their project			
Partners are aware of any significant challenges facing the project (if challenges exist, please list and discuss in your team)			
2. Goals and objectives			
The partnership's goals are well articulated, internally and externally			
Partners are motivated and inspired towards the common goal			
Objectives are mutually agreed upon by partners			
The partnership maintains relevant and stays on track to achieve its goals and objectives			
The partnership is doing what it set out to do			
3. Relationships			
Partners understand each other's points of view or interests, and are clear about each other's motivations			
There is trust in the partnership			
Partners can rely on each other to complete agreed tasks			
Partners offer to help each other and collectively solve problems			
Partner roles are clearly defined within the team			
Partners feel empowered and enabled in the project			
Partners are able to learn from each other and share best practices openly			
Partners have considered their own positionality in the team, and how it might affect the project			
Partners have considered their own unconscious bias(es), and how it might affect the project			
4. Resources – the partnership has sufficient access to			
General skills, e.g. communication and organisational skills			
Technical skills to complete the project			
Knowledge and skills on the role of GEDSI in research			
Knowledge and skills in Knowledge-to-Innovation			

Knowledge and skills in Knowledge-to-Policy			
Partnering and other relevant experience			
Important networks or spheres of influence			
Facilities, e.g. office and meetings space, equipment			
Financial or other resources			
5. Work processes			
Project deliverables and timeframes are clear			
Individuals take responsibility for their deliverables			
Process for receiving/distributing funding is effective			
Communication and documentation processes are effective			
Monitoring and reporting process is effective, and partners have an equal say in its design and implementation			
There is clarity around project objectives at the start of the process and beyond			
Communication of all kinds is sufficiently frequent			
Information is accessible and translation of materials provided where necessary			
Partners are transparent about their assumptions, goals, needs, drivers and constraints			
Partners are regularly and consistently present at meetings			
Adequate records are kept of team meetings and documentation supports partners in making decisions			

Annex 7 – Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ABN	Australian Business Number
ACN	Australian Company Number
ACOLA	Australian Council of Learned Academies
AEDT	Australian Eastern Daylight Time
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency (Indonesia)
BRIN	National Innovation and Research Agency (Indonesia)
CfP	Call for Proposal
CGRGs	Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines (Australia)
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
EOI	Expression of Interest
EOIO	End of Investment Outcomes
FAA	Fixed Amount Award
GoA	Government of Australia
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ICN	Indigenous Corporation Number
Kemendikbudristek	Ministry of Education Culture Research and Technology (Indonesia)
KONEKSI	KONEKSI (abbreviation of <i>Kolaborasi Pengetahuan, Inovasi, dan Teknologi</i> or Knowledge, Innovation, and Technology Collaboration, also known as the Knowledge Partnership Platform, KPP). The English translation is ‘connection’.
K2I	Knowledge-to-Innovation
K2P	Knowledge-to-Policy
MISI	KONEKSI Management Information System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PTC	Program Technical Committee (KONEKSI)
PSC	Program Steering Committee (KONEKSI)
TRL	Technology Readiness Level
WIB	Western Indonesia Time