



The European Union and Indonesia



European Union
Development Co-operation
in Indonesia



December
2004



Table of Contents

FOREWORD/ Kata Pengantar

1. EUROPEAN UNION CO-OPERATION IN INDONESIA/ Kerjasama Uni Eropa di Indonesia

2. THE EUROPEAN UNION AT A GLANCE/ Sekilas tentang Uni Eropa

3. EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES AND EUROPEAN COMMISSION CO-OPERATION IN INDONESIA/ Kerjasama Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Komisi Eropa di Indonesia

- **AUSTRIA**
- **BELGIUM/ Belgia**
- **CZECH REPUBLIC/ Republik Ceko**
- **DENMARK**
- **EUROPEAN COMMISSION/ Komisi Eropa**
- **FINLAND/ Finlandia**
- **FRANCE/ Perancis**
- **GERMANY/ Jerman**
- **HUNGARY/ Hongaria**
- **ITALY/ Italia**
- **NETHERLANDS/ Belanda**
- **POLAND/ Polandia**
- **SLOVAK REPUBLIC/ Republik Slovakia**
- **SPAIN/ Spanyol**
- **SWEDEN/ Swedia**
- **UNITED KINGDOM/ Britania Raya**

Annex 1: TABLES OF CO-OPERATION BY COUNTRY/ Tabel tentang Kerjasama berdasarkan Negara

Annex 2: TABLES OF CO-OPERATION BY SECTOR/ Tabel tentang Kerjasama berdasarkan Sektor

FOREWORD

This is the first Report on European Union (EU) Development Co-operation Activities in Indonesia, also called the Blue Book.

The Blue Book provides an overview, as well as specific details, of EU (Member States and the European Commission) development assistance to Indonesia in the year 2003.

Section I presents the outline of development co-operation activities with Indonesia of the EU, as a whole – Member States and European Commission (EC).

Section II presents a brief institutional profile of the EU.

Section III presents the EU Donors' Profiles. This section includes, for each Member State, a text outlining the country's approach to development assistance and its strategy in Indonesia. It also includes tables presenting the development assistance projects funded by each Member State.

Section IV (Annexes) presents the list of EU Development Co-operation projects in Indonesia organised by country and sector.

The purpose of the Blue Book is to provide quantitative information on the typology, variety and level of EU Official Development Assistance (ODA) while demonstrating the diversity of policies, priorities and organisations amongst the Member States and the EC.

Besides being a valuable source of information for research work on ODA in Indonesia, the Blue Book represents a basis for dialogue, co-operation and co-ordination not only among the European donors but also with other donors, whether bilateral or multilateral, either foreign governments or non-governmental organisations or multilateral institutions.

Perhaps the most important goal of the Blue Book is to help establish an ever more accurate and complete picture of the EU's role and contribution to the development of Indonesia amongst those Indonesians, who because of professional and personal interest, will take their time to read this document.

The Blue Book demonstrates that the EU is a major development and economic co-operation partner to Indonesia, providing a very high level of ODA assistance and trade exchange to help the country face its development needs and challenges.

We welcome any constructive comment and suggestions to improve the format and the content of this report to better serve its main objective to be a valuable co-operation instrument.

December 2004

KATA PENGANTAR

Ini adalah laporan yang pertama kali diterbitkan mengenai Kegiatan Kerjasama Pembangunan Uni Eropa di Indonesia, disebut juga sebagai *Blue Book*.

Blue Book berupaya memberikan gambaran menyeluruh maupun informasi secara rinci mengenai bantuan dari Uni Eropa (Negara-negara Anggota dan Komisi Eropa) untuk Indonesia di tahun 2003.

Bagian I memaparkan secara garis besar kegiatan kerjasama pembangunan antara Indonesia dengan Uni Eropa sebagai suatu kesatuan – yaitu Negara-negara Anggotanya beserta Komisi Eropa.

Bagian II mengulas secara singkat profil kelembagaan Uni Eropa.

Bagian III menjabarkan profil Uni Eropa sebagai donor. Bagian ini menjelaskan bentuk bantuan dan strategi dari masing-masing Negara Anggota Uni Eropa untuk Indonesia. Bagian ini juga memuat tabel-tabel yang menunjukkan berbagai proyek bantuan dari masing-masing Negara Anggota.

Bagian IV (Lampiran) memuat daftar proyek-proyek bantuan Uni Eropa di Indonesia, disusun berdasarkan negara dan sektor.

Tujuan dari *Blue Book* ini adalah untuk memberikan sebanyak mungkin informasi mengenai tipe, ragam dan tingkat Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) dari Uni Eropa dan pada saat yang bersamaan menjelaskan perbedaan kebijakan, prioritas dan penyelenggaraan bantuan diantara Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Komisi Eropa.

Disamping merupakan sumber informasi yang sangat berharga untuk riset mengenai ODA di Indonesia, *Blue Book* dapat menjadi dasar untuk dialog, kerjasama dan koordinasi tidak hanya diantara donor-donor Eropa tetapi juga dengan para donor lainnya, baik bilateral maupun multilateral, baik pemerintah asing maupun lembaga swadaya masyarakat atau lembaga-lembaga multilateral.

Mungkin dapat dikatakan bahwa sasaran utama dari *Blue Book* ini adalah untuk membantu menciptakan pemahaman yang lebih lengkap dan akurat mengenai peran Uni Eropa dan kontribusinya terhadap pembangunan di Indonesia, khususnya bagi sebagian orang Indonesia yang karena profesi maupun karena minat pribadi akan meluangkan waktu untuk membaca laporan ini.

Blue Book ini membuktikan bahwa Uni Eropa adalah mitra Indonesia dalam kerjasama pembangunan dan kerjasama ekonomi, yang dengan secara signifikan memberikan bantuan ODA dan melakukan kontak perdagangan untuk mendukung negara ini dalam menghadapi kebutuhan dan tantangan pembangunan.

Kami menyambut baik komentar dan saran untuk menyempurnakan format dan isi dari laporan ini agarmana tujuan utamanya dapat tercapai yaitu sebagai instrumen kerjasama.

December 2004

1

EUROPEAN UNION CO-OPERATION IN INDONESIA

1.1 Relations between Indonesia and the European Union

Relations between the European Union (EU) and Indonesia are now more than three decades old and have been influenced by the EU's partnership with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). As a founding member of ASEAN, Indonesia was involved in the ASEAN-EU dialogue launched at the first ministerial meeting between the two sides in 1978 and was also a signatory of the European Community-ASEAN co-operation agreement of 1980.

The far reaching changes taking place in Indonesia at the end of the 1990s with the transition from authoritarian rule to democracy led to a deepened relationship between the EU and Indonesia. In February 2000, the bilateral political and economic dialogue was reinvigorated when the European Commission (EC) launched a formal policy Communication entitled "Developing closer relations between Indonesia and the EU" which underlines the importance the EU attaches to Indonesia's pivotal role within ASEAN and outlines a new approach for the EU. This dialogue is carried forward at



the level of Senior Officials, who as a rule meet annually. Dialogue at Ministerial level is undertaken in meetings between the EU "troika" and Indonesia's Foreign Minister and other ministers, at least once a year, but as a rule more often. The EU "troika" comprises the sitting Presidency of the Council of the EU, the EU Member State assuring the future Presidency and the EC.

In 2002, the EC published a new Asia Strategy. This strategy provides the basis for EU-Indonesia relations, namely engagement across a broad front, including trade and investment, governance, democracy and human rights, co-operation to counter terrorism, education and people-to-people contacts, the latter in recognition of the enhanced role of civil society and its contribution towards overcoming the multidimensional financial and political crisis in 1997/1998.

Further importance has been given to the South-East Asian region through the launching of the 2003 EC Communication which proposes a revitalisation of the EU's relations with ASEAN – and with individual countries of South-East Asia. The "initiative" recognises that the countries of Europe and South-East Asia, notably newly democratic Indonesia, share many common features and values and political and economic interests. This includes deep respect for cultural, religious and linguistic diversity and a commitment to regional integration. There is also the realisation that many problems – such as terrorism, environmental degradation, diseases, organised crime – are truly global in nature and can only be addressed effectively through international co-operation. Economically, South-East Asia, with Indonesia at its core, is set to become one of the most dynamic growth areas in the world economy. The EU is keen to become an ever closer partner in this process, on the basis of mutual benefit.

1.2 EU-Indonesia Co-operation

Development co-operation between the Government of Indonesia and the EU started in 1976. Since then, a stable and continuous relationship has been built, in which Indonesia's own development policies are central.

The EU provides assistance to Indonesia through an array of programs in diverse fields. EU development assistance is administered by the EC. In addition to the EC, the individual Member States of the EU have their own bilateral development programs.

Period of 1976-2001

The EC contribution to development in Indonesia from 1976 to 2001 has been about EUR 300 million, over one third of which (EUR 106 million) was related to the forestry sector.

During the 1980s and 1990s, EC development co-operation focused on support for the Indonesian government's efforts to maintain self sufficiency in rice. A more diversified agricultural base was developed. EC-funded projects consequently focused on irrigation and drainage, production and marketing of seeds for upland crops, animal husbandry, fisheries and rural credit.

Since the mid-1990s, direct development co-operation between the EC and Indonesia has focused on the following priority areas: forestry, water and support to the social safety network. Forestry became the EC principal focus, in line with basic principles of conservation and sustainable management.

The EC forestry support program (ECIFP) provided for sector support (Mapping/GIS, radio communication), fire prevention and control and several integrated projects for conservation and production. A Forest Liaison Bureau was set up to assist the Ministry of Forestry in developing forest policy, coordinating the overall program and liaising with other donors to the sector, particularly from the Member States.

The economic crisis that emerged in 1997/1998 had a profound impact on Indonesia's poverty levels and so the development strategies pursued by all the major donors had to adapt accordingly. The EC's strategy was thus extended to family planning in Indonesia: a poverty related strategy was emerging.

Period of 2002-2006

The year 2002 was a milestone in the development of relations between the EC and the Government of Indonesia as an agreement was reached on a common strategy for the period 2002-2006 in the form of a Country Strategy Paper (CSP).



A National Indicative Programme (NIP) covering the period 2002-2004 was subsequently signed by both parties in November 2002 and a second NIP, covering the period 2005-2006, was signed in July 2004. The EC budget for co-operation assistance to Indonesia is expected to be EUR 216 million for the five year period of 2002-2006.

The 2002-2004 NIP focused on the sustainable management of natural resources (forestry, water and environment) and also included significant emphasis on promoting good governance covering democratisation, economic liberalisation and the enhancement of the rule of law as well as assistance to basic health and education services.

As the revitalisation of economic growth is a pre-condition to improving Indonesia's international competitiveness and by corollary, improving its capacity to reduce poverty in the long term as well as reinforcing democracy and civil society, economic co-operation and trade-related technical assistance are important aspects of EC co-operation. In this regard, a closer synergy between aspects of Indonesia's commercial relations with the EU and its integration into the World Trade Organisation (WTO) framework is envisaged.



Moreover, the EC also provided substantial support to the organisation of the 2004 Legislative and Presidential elections in

Indonesia through a EUR 7 million contribution to the KPU/UNDP Election Trust Fund (for the training of electoral workers, the spreading of voter information, voter education and support to election monitoring by civil society groups) and by the dispatch of an EU Election Observation Mission with more than 230 observers.

The EC is also providing support of EUR 13.3 million through UNDP for the Partnership for Governance Reform programme in Indonesia to support the consolidation of the democratic process. The EC also continues to review the government's decentralisation program as well as how best it can support improvements to the rule of law and the judicial sector. In this context, Indonesia is one of the focus countries for the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and has also benefited from financing from the EU Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) for conflict prevention. In this regard also, it provides direct support to international organisations and non-governmental organisations for the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and former refugees in Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku and West Timor, as well as general community reconstruction and reconciliation. Since the end of 2002, EC co-operation is also focusing on Counter Terrorism (CT) activities. A project in the field of CT Financial Intelligence has already been supported through the RRM in 2004.

Based on the CSP, the findings of the Mid Term Review and the dialogue with the Government of Indonesia, it was decided that the NIP 2005-2006 would focus on three priorities: (1) Education, (2) Strengthening the rule of law and security, and (3) Support to public finance management. The design of projects within the new NIP will be initiated in late 2004.

1.3 Facts and Figures

General information

This report gives an overview, as well as specific details, of EU (Member States and the EC) development assistance to Indonesia in 2003.

It contains information on two categories of projects and programmes:

- Ongoing projects and programmes as on 31 December 2003, and
- Projects and programmes in the pipeline that are under preparation and likely to commence in 2004.

For each project and programme, the following financial information is provided, both in euro (EUR) and Indonesian rupiah (IDR):

- Cumulative commitment, i.e. the total project/ programme budget agreed
- Cumulative disbursements, i.e. total disbursements up to 31 December 2003
- Disbursements during 2003.

The exchange rates used are EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29.

The projects and programmes are presented in accordance with the UNDP/OECD sector and sub-sector classification and definitions of terms.

Value of EU Official Development Assistance

Following a total of EUR 207 million in 2002, the total disbursements of EU projects and programmes in Indonesia in 2003 amounted to EUR 213.5 million, or IDR 2,278 billion.

The EU accounted for approximately 20% of the total Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements in Indonesia in 2003, reflecting its key role in Indonesia's development assistance.

Of the total 2003 disbursements, grants accounted for around 61% and credits and loans (mostly soft loans) for 39%.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative commitments for on-going and pipeline EU projects amounted to EUR 1,525 million (IDR 16,273 billion) in 2003. By the end of 2003, the EU had disbursed (total cumulative disbursements) EUR 770 million (IDR 8,213 billion) representing approximately 50% of cumulative commitments.

2003 Cumulative EU Commitments	2003 Cumulative EU Disbursements	2003 EU Disbursements
1,525 million euro	770 million euro	213 million euro

It should be noted that in addition to providing bilateral ODA to Indonesia, EU Member States channel considerable amount of ODA funds through the multilateral financial institutions and other agencies.

The data presented in the Blue Book have been provided by the EU Member States – active as donors in Indonesia – and the EC, through their Embassies and the EC Delegation in Indonesia. The overall findings of this report, as well as the quality of the figures and charts are a direct consequence of the accuracy and completeness of the provided inputs. Although the data are believed to be largely accurate, some minor discrepancies may be found due to differences in reporting systems and information lags.

Sector Distribution of EU Development Co-operation

As shown in **Table 1** and reflected in **Chart 1**, in terms of commitments in 2003, the five largest sectors for EU co-operation were Transport and Storage (30.63%); Governance (12.58%); Education (10.65%); Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (8.60%); and Health (8.26%). It should be noted however that the importance of Transport and Storage is related to a small number of big loans for infrastructure or major equipment, whereas the assistance provided to other sectors usually takes the form of grants and is based on a much larger number of projects.

In terms of total disbursements including finished projects, the largest sectors for the EU are Transport and Storage (29.72%); Education (16.64%); Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (11.92%); Governance (8.24%); and Water and Sanitation (6.98%).

EU Development Co-operation with Indonesia by Donor (Member States and EC) and by sector

Summary information on co-operation between each EU Member State/ EC is presented in the following charts and tables:

- EU development co-operation by sector (**Table 1 and Chart 1, 2, 3, 4**)
 - EU development co-operation by each Member State/ EC (Table 2 and Chart 5 and 6)
-

1

KERJASAMA UNI EROPA DI INDONESIA

1.1 Hubungan antara Indonesia dan Uni Eropa

Hubungan antara Uni Eropa dan Indonesia sekarang ini sudah lebih dari tiga dekade dan mengacu pada kemitraan Uni Eropa dengan Asosiasi Negara-negara Asia Tenggara (ASEAN). Sebagai salah satu negara pendiri ASEAN, Indonesia terlibat di dalam dialog ASEAN-Uni Eropa yang berawal pada saat pertemuan tingkat menteri yang pertama pada tahun 1978. Indonesia juga merupakan penandatangan perjanjian kerjasama Masyarakat Eropa-ASEAN tahun 1980.

Perubahan-perubahan besar di Indonesia pada akhir 1990an, yaitu dengan adanya transisi dari pemerintahan otoriter ke demokrasi, mendorong lebih eratnya hubungan antara Uni Eropa dan Indonesia. Pada bulan Februari 2000, dialog bilateral politik dan ekonomi diperbaharui pada saat Komisi Eropa meluncurkan dokumen kebijakan resminya berjudul "Membangun hubungan yang lebih erat antara Indonesia dan Uni Eropa". Dokumen ini menekankan bahwa Uni Eropa memandang pentingnya peran sentral Indonesia dalam ASEAN dan menjabarkan suatu pendekatan baru bagi Uni Eropa. Dialog tersebut kemudian dilanjutkan pada tingkat Pejabat Tinggi, dalam pertemuan yang diadakan setiap tahun. Dialog pada tingkat Menteri diadakan melalui pertemuan antara "troika" Uni Eropa dengan Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia dan menteri Indonesia lainnya, sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun, namun pada pelaksanaannya lebih sering daripada itu. "troika" Uni Eropa terdiri dari Kepresidenan Dewan Uni Eropa yang sedang berjalan, Kepresidenan mendatang dan Komisi Eropa.

Pada tahun 2002, Komisi Eropa meluncurkan dokumen strategi baru bagi Asia. Strategi ini merupakan basis bagi hubungan Uni Eropa dengan Indonesia, tepatnya, memungkinkan terciptanya keterkaitan pada berbagai bidang, termasuk perdagangan dan investasi, tata pemerintahan, demokrasi dan hak azasi manusia, kerjasama untuk memerangi terorisme, pendidikan dan kontak antar warga. Hal yang disebut terakhir ini ada karena meningkatnya peran masyarakat madani serta sumbangsihnya dalam mengatasi krisis multidimensi keuangan dan politik pada tahun 1997/1998.

Pentingnya Asia Tenggara semakin ditekankan dengan diluncurkannya satu lagi dokumen kebijakan Komisi Eropa pada tahun 2003 yang mana mengusulkan pembaharuan hubungan Uni Eropa dengan ASEAN – serta dengan masing-masing negara di Asia Tenggara. "Prakarsa" ini mengakui bahwa Negara-negara di Eropa dan Asia Tenggara, khususnya Indonesia yang baru menerapkan demokratisasi, memiliki banyak kesamaan ciri dan nilai, serta kesamaan kepentingan politik dan ekonomi. Ini mencakup juga sikap memberi penghargaan yang tinggi terhadap keanekaragaman budaya, agama dan bahasa, serta komitmen terhadap integrasi regional. Selain itu, terdapat juga kesadaran bahwa banyak permasalahan – misalnya seperti terorisme, kerusakan lingkungan, penyakit, kejahatan terorganisir – sebetulnya adalah isu global, dan hanya dapat diberantas secara efektif melalui kerjasama internasional. Secara ekonomi, Asia Tenggara dengan Indonesia sebagai intinya, dipastikan dapat tumbuh sebagai salah satu wilayah paling dinamis dalam perekonomian dunia. Uni Eropa bertekad menjadi mitra dalam proses ini, atas dasar kemaslahatan bersama.

1.2 Kerjasama Uni Eropa-Indonesia

Kerjasama pembangunan antara pemerintah Indonesia dengan Uni Eropa dimulai pada tahun 1976. Sejak itu, hubungan yang kokoh dan berkelanjutan sudah terbentuk, dengan kebijakan-kebijakan pembangunan Indonesia sebagai intinya.

Uni Eropa memberikan bantuan kepada Indonesia melalui sejumlah program-program di berbagai bidang. Bantuan pembangunan Uni Eropa ini dikelola oleh Komisi Eropa. Selain Komisi Eropa, masing-masing Negara Anggota Uni Eropa melaksanakan pula program-program pembangunan yang bersifat bilateral.

Periode 1976-2001

Kontribusi Komisi Eropa untuk pembangunan di Indonesia dari 1976 ke 2001 kurang lebih sebesar EUR 300 juta, dimana sepertiganya (EUR 106 juta) untuk sektor kehutanan.



Selama tahun 1980an dan tahun 1990an, program kerjasama pembangunan dari Komisi Eropa difokuskan pada bantuan terhadap upaya pemerintah Indonesia untuk berswa-sembada beras. Dengan demikian, dukungan diberikan untuk membangun dasar pertanian yang lebih beragam. Maka proyek-proyek yang didukung Komisi Eropa terfokus pada pengairan dan drainase, produksi dan pemasaran biji-bijian untuk tanaman dataran tinggi, pengembang biakkan hewan ternak, perikanan dan kredit pedesaan.

Sejak pertengahan 1990an, kerjasama pembangunan antara Komisi Eropa dan Indonesia terfokus pada bidang-bidang prioritas berikut: kehutanan, penyediaan air dan dukungan terhadap jaringan pengamanan sosial. Bidang kehutanan menjadi fokus utama dari Komisi Eropa, sejalan dengan prinsip dasar pelestarian dan pengelolaan berkesinambungan.

Program dukungan Komisi Eropa di bidang kehutanan (ECIFP) memungkinkan adanya bantuan sektoral (Pemetaan/GIS, komunikasi radio), pencegahan dan pengendalian kebakaran, dan beberapa proyek pelestarian dan produksi kehutanan yang terpadu. Sebuah badan "penghubung", Forest Liaison Bureau, dibentuk untuk membantu Departemen Kehutanan dalam mengembangkan kebijakan-kebijakan kehutanan, mengkoordinir keseluruhan program dan sebagai penghubung dengan donor lain pada sektor ini, terutama dari Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa.

Krisis ekonomi yang terjadi di tahun 1997/1998 membawa dampak terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, strategi pembangunan di Indonesia yang diterapkan oleh para donor harus mengalami penyesuaian. Strategi Komisi Eropa selanjutnya diperluas untuk mencakup pula program keluarga berencana di Indonesia. Dengan demikian, strategi yang berhubungan dengan kemiskinan mulai berkembang.

Periode 2002-2006

Tahun 2002 merupakan tahun penting dalam perkembangan hubungan antara Komisi Eropa dan pemerintah Indonesia sehubungan dengan adanya kesepakatan yang dicapai tentang strategi bersama untuk periode 2002-2006, yang mana berbentuk Rencana Strategis Negara (CSP). Sebagai kelanjutannya, Program Indikasi Nasional (NIP) periode 2002-2004 ditandatangani kedua belah pihak pada bulan November 2002, kemudian NIP yang kedua, yaitu untuk periode 2005-2006, ditandatangani pada bulan Juli 2004. Anggaran Komisi Eropa untuk kerjasama dengan Indonesia ini diperkirakan mencapai EUR 216 juta untuk jangka waktu lima tahun yaitu untuk periode 2002-2006.

NIP 2002-2004 terfokus kepada pengelolaan sumberdaya alam (kehutanan, penyediaan air dan lingkungan) secara berkesinambungan, dan juga menekankan pada upaya mensosialisasikan tata pemerintahan yang baik, hal mana mencakup demokratisasi, liberalisasi perekonomian dan meningkatkan upaya penegakkan supremasi hukum, serta pada bantuan terhadap pelayanan kesehatan dan pendidikan dasar.

Berhubung revitalisasi pertumbuhan ekonomi merupakan syarat untuk dapat memperbaiki daya saing Indonesia di dunia internasional – dan hal mana berdampak juga terhadap kapasitas jangka panjang untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan, memperkuat demokrasi dan memberdayakan masyarakat madani – maka kerjasama ekonomi dan bantuan teknik di bidang perdagangan merupakan aspek penting dalam kerjasama Komisi Eropa. Dengan demikian, maka telah dipikirkan pula upaya menciptakan sinergi yang lebih erat antara aspek hubungan dagang Indonesia-Uni Eropa dengan terintegrasinya hubungan ini dalam kerangka kerja Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia (WTO).

Selain itu, Komisi Eropa telah pula memberikan bantuan substansial untuk penyelenggaraan pemilihan umum Legislatif dan pemilihan Presiden di Indonesia tahun 2004 melalui kontribusi sebesar EUR 7 juta kepada Dana Perwalian KPU/UNDP untuk Pemilihan Umum (yang mana dimanfaatkan untuk pelatihan petugas pemilihan umum, penyebaran informasi tentang pemilihan umum, pendidikan bagi para pemilih dan bantuan untuk memonitor berlangsungnya pemilihan umum oleh kelompok-kelompok masyarakat madani) dan dengan mengerahkan lebih dari 230 orang Pemantau Pemilihan Umum dari Uni Eropa.



Komisi Eropa juga memberikan bantuan sebanyak EUR 13,3 juta melalui UNDP untuk program Kemitraan bagi pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan di Indonesia demi membantu proses demokrasi. Komisi Eropa juga senantiasa memperhatikan program desentralisasi pemerintah Indonesia dan bagaimana program ini dapat membantu upaya perbaikan supremasi hukum dan sektor peradilan. Dalam konteks ini, Indonesia

adalah salah satu negara fokus untuk program Prakarsa Eropa terhadap Demokrasi dan Hak Azasi Manusia (EIDHR) dan sudah pula memanfaatkan dana dari Mekanisme Reaksi Cepat (RRM) untuk Pencegahan Konflik. Demikian pula, Komisi Eropa memberi bantuan langsung untuk organisasi internasional dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat dalam program pemukiman kembali para pengungsi dari Sulawesi, Maluku, Maluku Utara dan Timor Barat, serta untuk upaya pembangunan kembali dan rekonsiliasi. Sejak akhir tahun 2002, kerjasama Komisi Eropa juga terfokus pada kegiatan memerangi terorisme (CT). Sebuah proyek CT di bidang Intelijen Keuangan sudah mendapatkan bantuan dari RRM di tahun 2004.

Berdasarkan CSP, hasil dari evaluasi periode pertengahan dan dialog dengan pemerintah Indonesia, maka diputuskan bahwa NIP 2005-2006 akan terfokus pada tiga prioritas: (1) Pendidikan, (2) Memperkokoh supremasi hukum dan keamanan, dan (3) Bantuan terhadap pengelolaan keuangan umum. Proyek-proyek yang tercakup didalam NIP yang baru ini akan ditentukan di akhir tahun 2004.

1.3 Fakta dan Angka

Informasi umum

Laporan ini memberikan gambaran menyeluruh maupun informasi yang spesifik mengenai bantuan pembangunan untuk Indonesia dari Uni Eropa (Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Komisi Eropa) di tahun 2003.

Laporan ini berisi informasi mengenai dua kategori dari proyek dan program:

- Proyek dan program yang sedang berjalan sampai dengan 31 Desember 2003, dan
- Proyek dan program yang sedang dipersiapkan dan diperkirakan mulai tahun 2004.

Untuk setiap proyek dan program, data keuangan yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut, baik dalam euro (EUR) maupun rupiah (IDR):

- Komitmen kumulatif, yaitu total anggaran proyek/ program yang disetujui
- Pencairan dana secara kumulatif, yaitu total pencairan dana sampai dengan 31 Desember 2003
- Pencairan dana selama 2003.

Nilai tukar yang dipakai adalah EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29.

Proyek-proyek dan program-program ini dikelompokkan sesuai dengan klasifikasi dan definisi terminologi sektor dan sub-sektor yang digunakan oleh UNDP/OECD.

Nilai Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi Uni Eropa

Setelah EUR 207 juta di tahun 2002, total dana yang dicairkan untuk proyek dan program Uni Eropa di Indonesia mencapai EUR 213,5 juta atau IDR 2.278 milyar.

Bantuan Uni Eropa kurang lebih sebesar 20% dari total dana Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) yang dicairkan untuk Indonesia pada tahun 2003, hal mana menunjukkan peran pentingnya Uni Eropa dalam bantuan pembangunan di Indonesia. Dari total dana yang dicairkan pada tahun 2003, yang berupa hibah adalah sebesar 61%, sedangkan kredit dan pinjaman (umumnya pinjaman lunak) adalah sebesar 39%.

Sebagaimana terlihat dalam tabel dibawah ini, komitmen kumulatif untuk proyek-proyek Uni Eropa yang sedang berjalan dan yang sedang dipersiapkan adalah sebesar EUR 1.525 juta (IDR 16.273 milyar) di tahun 2003. Pada akhir tahun 2003, Uni Eropa telah mencairkan (total kumulatif dana yang dicairkan) EUR 770 juta (IDR 8.213 milyar) atau kurang lebih 50% dari komitmen kumulatif.

Komitmen kumulatif Uni Eropa di tahun 2003	Kumulatif pencairan oleh Uni Eropa di tahun 2003	Dana yang dicairkan Uni Eropa di tahun 2003
1.525 juta euro	770 juta euro	213 juta euro

Harus dicatat bahwa selain memberikan bantuan bilateral ODA kepada Indonesia, Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa menyalurkan pula dana bantuan ODA melalui badan-badan keuangan multilateral dan badan lainnya.

Data yang ditampilkan dalam *Blue Book* ini diberikan oleh Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa – yang aktif sebagai donor di Indonesia – dan dari Komisi Eropa, melalui kedutaan besar Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan melalui Delegasi Komisi Eropa di Indonesia. Keseluruhan temuan dalam laporan ini, juga angka dan bagan adalah sesuai dengan masukan yang diterima. Walaupun data-data ini dipercaya sangat akurat, tetap terdapat kemungkinan adanya perbedaan kecil yang disebabkan oleh perbedaan sistem pelaporan dan perbedaan waktu tersedianya informasi yang paling mutakhir.

Sektor yang menjadi fokus Kerjasama Pembangunan Uni Eropa

Sebagaimana ditunjukkan dalam **Tabel 1** dan direfleksikan kedalam **Bagan 1**, maka lima sektor terbesar kerjasama Uni Eropa berdasarkan komitmen di tahun 2003 adalah Transportasi dan Pergudangan (30,63%); Tata Pemerintahan (12,58%); Pendidikan (10,65%); Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan (8,60%); and Kesehatan (8,26%). Walau demikian, perlu dicatat bahwa pentingnya Transportasi dan Pergudangan hanya terkait pada sejumlah kecil pinjaman-pinjaman besar untuk infrastruktur atau peralatan besar, sementara bantuan yang diberikan pada sektor lain umumnya dalam bentuk hibah dan jumlah proyeknya lebih besar.

Dalam hal total dana yang dicairkan, termasuk dana proyek-proyek yang sudah berakhir, maka sektor terbesar bagi Uni Eropa adalah Transportasi dan Pergudangan (29,72%); Pendidikan (16,64%); Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan (11,92%); Tata Pemerintahan (8,24%) dan Penyediaan Air dan Sanitasi (6,98%).

Kerjasama Pembangunan Uni Eropa dengan Indonesia berdasarkan Donor (Negara-Negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Komisi Eropa) dan berdasarkan sektor

Rangkuman informasi kerjasama antara masing-masing Negara Anggota/ Komisi Eropa ditampilkan pada bagan sebagaimana berikut:

- Kerjasama Pembangunan Uni Eropa berdasarkan sektor (Tabel 1 dan Bagan 1, 2, 3, 4)
- Kerjasama Pembangunan Uni Eropa berdasarkan Negara Anggota/ Komisi Eropa (**Tabel 2 dan Bagan 5 dan 6**)

**Glossary
(for chart)**

**Kosa Kata
(untuk bagan)**

Education	:	Pendidikan
Health	:	Kesehatan
Water and Sanitation	:	Penyediaan Air dan Sanitasi
Governance	:	Tata Pemerintahan
Transport and Storage	:	Transportasi dan Pergudangan
Communications	:	Komunikasi
Banking/ Financial Status	:	Perbankan/ Status Keuangan
Business and Private Sector	:	Bisnis dan Sektor Swasta
Energy	:	Energi
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	:	Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan
Construction	:	Konstruksi
Trade and Tourism	:	Perdagangan dan Pariwisata
Environment Protection	:	Perlindungan Lingkungan
Gender	:	Gender
Commodity Aid	:	Bantuan Komodita
Budget Support	:	Dukungan Anggaran
Food Aid	:	Bantuan Pangan
Debt Relief	:	Pengurangan Hutang
Emergency Assistance	:	Bantuan Darurat
Support to NGOs	:	Bantuan untuk LSM-LSM
Others	:	Lainnya

Table 1:
EU's financed ongoing and pipeline projects by sector (in EUR thousand)

TOTAL EU COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 2003						
Sector	Total EU Commitments		Total EU Cumulative Disbursements		Total EU Disbursements 2003	
	EUR (thousand)	%	EUR (thousand)	%	EUR (thousand)	%
01 - Education	162,517	10.65%	128,084	16.64%	3,574	1.67%
02 - Health	126,009	8.26%	50,006	6.50%	24,003	11.24%
03 - Water and Sanitation	103,270	6.77%	53,759	6.98%	12,987	6.08%
04 - Governance	191,848	12.58%	63,477	8.24%	25,237	11.82%
05 - Transport and Storage (1)	467,122	30.63%	228,792	29.72%	67,267	31.50%
06 - Communications	15,000	0.98%	1,520	0.20%	1,520	0.71%
07 - Banking/ Financial Services	10,892	0.71%	3,891	0.51%	969	0.45%
08 - Business and Private Sector	37,175	2.44%	14,818	1.92%	9,557	4.48%
09 - Energy	8,776	0.58%	852	0.11%	717	0.34%
10 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	131,170	8.60%	91,775	11.92%	19,468	9.12%
11 - Construction	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
12 - Trade and Tourism	12,042	0.79%	12	0.00%	12	0.01%
13 - Environment Protection	29,407	1.93%	12,971	1.68%	1,818	0.85%
14 - Gender	21,740	1.43%	903	0.12%	138	0.06%
15 - Commodity Aid	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
16 - Budget Support	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
17 - Food Aid	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
18 - Debt Relief	54,334	3.56%	5,774	0.75%	5,774	2.70%
19 - Emergency Assistance	25,421	1.67%	13,784	1.79%	8,318	3.90%
20 - Support to NGOs	5,626	0.37%	3,270	0.42%	2,097	0.98%
21 - Others	122,926	8.06%	96,206	12.50%	30,109	14.10%
TOTAL	1,525,275	100.00%	769,893	100.00%	213,564	100.00%

(1) Assistance in the sector of Transport and Storage is almost entirely based on loans, whereas assistance in other sectors is mostly composed of grants

Chart I: EU ODA Commitments by sector (in EUR thousand)

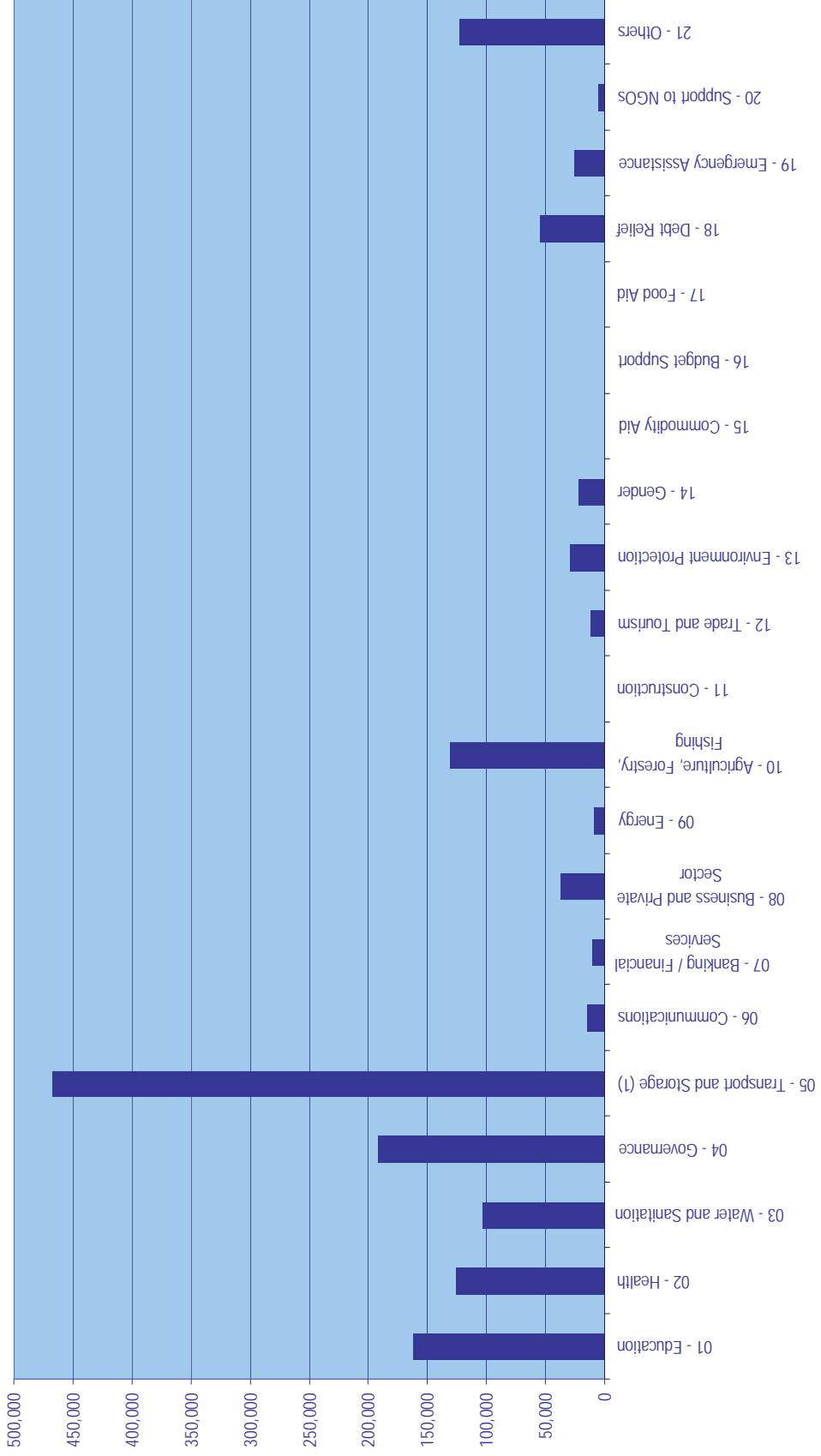


Chart 2: EU ODA Cumulative Disbursements by sector (in EUR thousand)

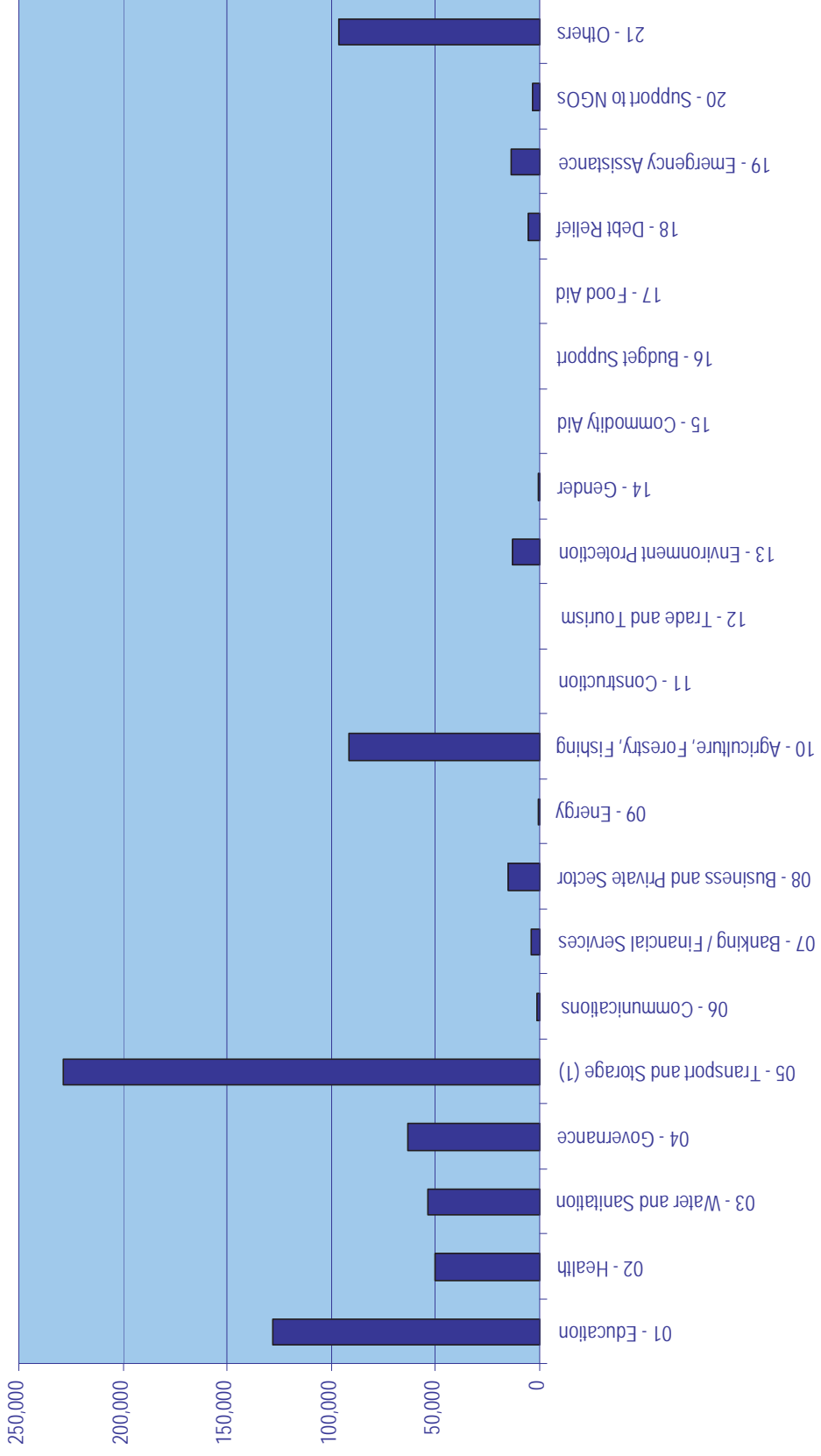
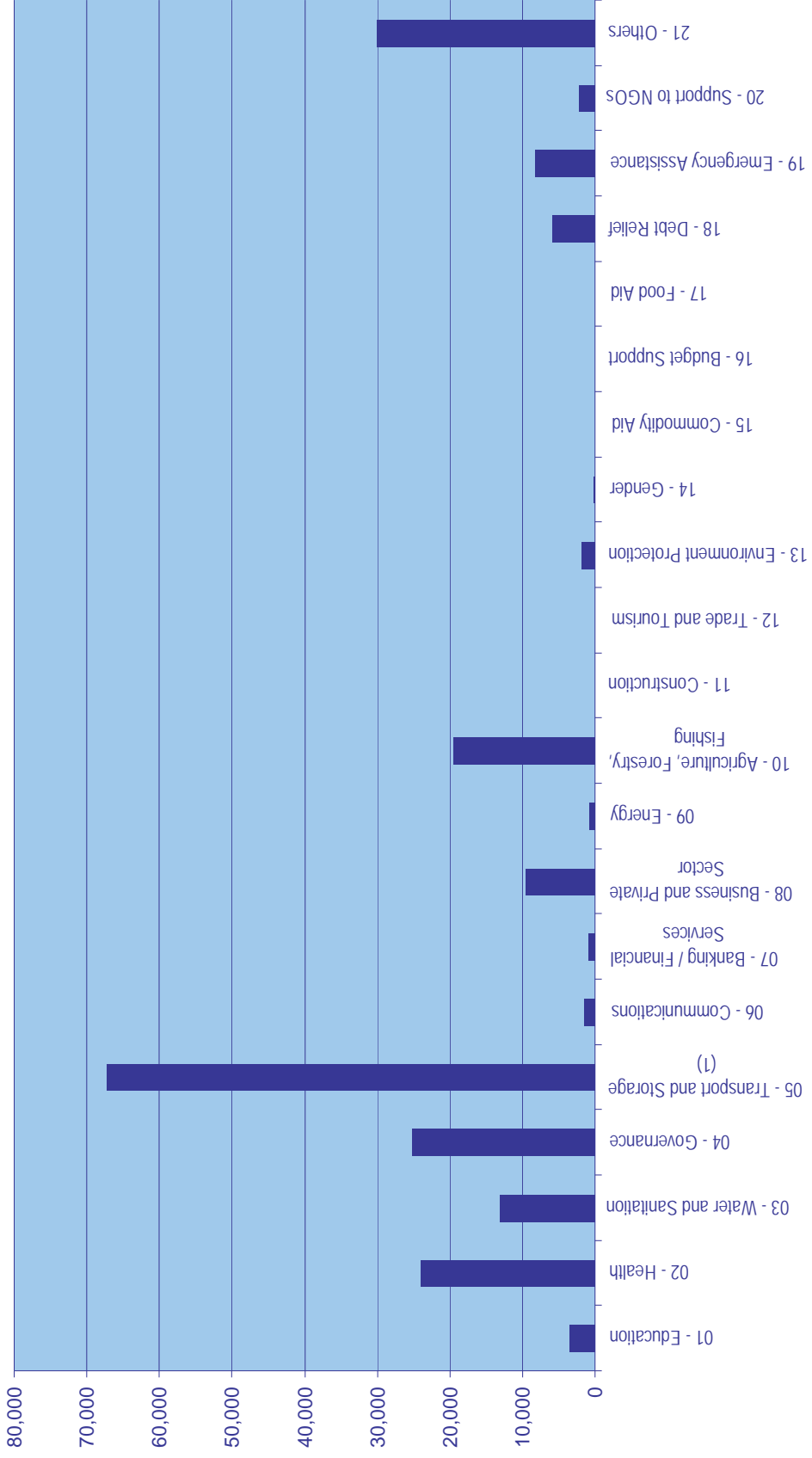


Chart 3: EU ODA Disbursements in 2003 (in EUR thousand)



**Chart 4: Distribution of EU ODA by sector
(Cumulative commitments for ongoing and pipeline projects only)**

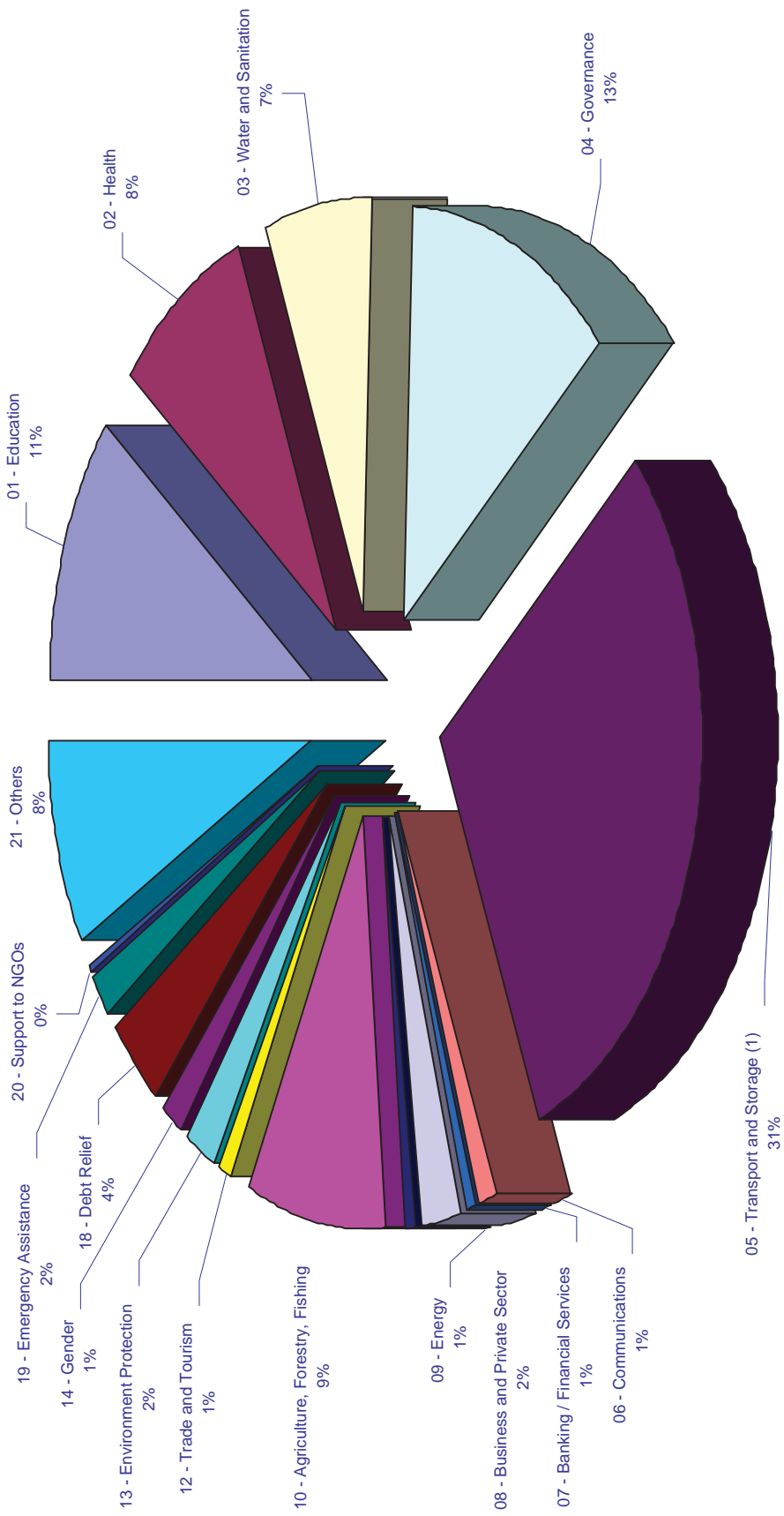


Table 2:
EU's financed ongoing and pipeline projects by country (in EUR thousand)

TOTAL EU COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 2003						
Sector	Total Commitments		Total Cumulative Disbursements		Total Disbursements 2003	
	EUR (thousand)	%	EUR (thousand)	%	EUR (thousand)	%
Austria	328	0.02%	328	0.04%	328	0.15%
Belgium	7,760	0.51%	573	0.07%	0	0.00%
Czech Republic	62	0.00%	25	0.00%	25	0.01%
Denmark	3,177	0.21%	2,446	0.32%	1,224	0.57%
European Commission	216,247	14.18%	73,831	9.59%	30,120	14.10%
Finland	918	0.06%	568	0.07%	568	0.27%
France	1,967	0.13%	1,937	0.25%	1,937	0.91%
Germany	821,631	53.87%	389,355	50.57%	109,301	51.18%
Italy	6,400	0.42%	442	0.06%	442	0.21%
Netherlands	335,536	22.00%	238,827	31.02%	39,761	18.62%
Spain	6,889	0.45%	6,889	0.89%	6,889	3.23%
Sweden	11,351	0.74%	5,947	0.77%	5,275	2.47%
United Kingdom	113,009	7.41%	48,727	6.33%	17,696	8.29%
TOTAL	1,525,275	100.00%	769,894	100.00%	213,565	100.00%

THE EUROPEAN UNION AT A GLANCE



The European Union (EU) is now made up of 25 countries. Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are the founding Member States. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973. Greece joined in 1981, followed by Portugal and Spain in 1986. Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU in 1995. On 1 May 2004, the biggest enlargement took place with 10 new countries – Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia – joining the EU.

The EU is based on the rule of law and democracy. It is neither a new State replacing existing ones nor is it comparable to other international organisations. Its Member States delegate part of their sovereignty to common institutions representing the interests of the EU as a whole on questions of joint interest so that democratic decisions on questions of truly European importance can be made at European level. All decisions and procedures are derived from the basic treaties ratified by the Member States. The latest changes in the basic rules are contained in the Treaty of Nice that came into force on 1 February 2003.

Europe is a continent with many different traditions and languages, but also with shared values. The main aim of the EU is to create ever-closer co-operation among the European peoples, where decisions are taken as close to citizens as possible. European integration has delivered half a century of stability, peace and economic prosperity. It has helped to raise standards of living, built an internal market, protect the environment (**Box 2**), launched the euro and strengthened the EU's voice in the world.

The EU was set up after World War II and it was conceived in the search for a model of European integration that would prevent such killing and destruction from ever happening again. The process of European integration was launched on 9 May 1950

Box 1

KEEPING THE PEACE

War between EU countries is now unthinkable, thanks to increased cooperation in Europe over the last 50 years. With this success, the EU countries now also work increasingly together to help preserve peace and stability in neighbouring countries and in other parts of the world.

The EU wants to prevent conflicts. The EU is the biggest donor of financial assistance to troubled places in the world. It is active in peacekeeping and peacemaking actions, and it runs many projects that help to make human rights and democracy succeed in practical terms.

Box 2

A GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The EU has a special role to play in environmental protection since pollution has no respect for national frontiers. Many environmental problems in Europe would be far more difficult to solve without joint solutions.

That is why the EU has adopted over 200 environmental protection directives that are applied in all Member States. The EU wants transport, industry, agriculture, fisheries, energy and tourism to be organised in such a way that they can be developed without destroying natural resources — in short: sustainable development. In 1993, the EU set up the European Environment Agency, based in Copenhagen.

when France officially proposed to create “the first concrete foundation of a European federation”. Six countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) joined from the very beginning. In 1951 the six countries signed the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and in 1957 the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community (EEC) were signed. Today, after



five waves of accessions (1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom; 1981: Greece; 1986: Spain and Portugal; 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden; 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia) the EU has 25 Member States.

The main objectives of the EU are:

- To establish European citizenship (fundamental rights, freedom of movement, civil and political rights)
- To ensure freedom, security and justice (co-operation in the field of justice and home affairs)
- To promote economic and social progress (single market, euro – the common currency, job creation, regional development, environmental protection)
- To assert Europe's role in the world (common foreign and security, the EU in the world).

The EU is run by five institutions, each playing a specific role:

- The European Parliament (elected by the peoples of the Member States) (**Box 3**)
- The Council of the EU (composed of the governments of the Member States) (**Box 4**)
- The European Commission (driving force and executive body) (**Box 5**)
- The Court of Justice (compliance with the law) (**Box 6**)
- The Court of Auditors (sound and lawful management of the EU budget) (**Box 7**).

A number of agencies and bodies complete the system. Among them it is worth mentioning here the European Central Bank (**Box 8**), responsible for monetary policy and foreign exchange operations.

	Votes in Council	Seats in Parliament
Belgium	12	24
Cyprus	4	6
Czech Republic	12	24
Denmark	7	14
Germany	29	99
Greece	12	24
Spain	27	54
Estonia	4	6
France	29	78
Hungary	12	24
Ireland	7	13
Italy	29	78
Latvia	4	9
Lithuania	7	13
Luxembourg	4	6
Malta	3	5
Netherlands	12	27
Austria	10	18
Poland	27	54
Portugal	12	24
Slovakia	7	14
Slovenia	4	7
Finland	7	14
Sweden	10	19
United Kingdom	29	78
TOTAL	321	732

Box 3

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament (EP) is the democratic voice of the peoples of Europe. Directly elected every five years, the EP is made up of 732 members (MEPs) who sit not in national blocs but in eight political groups, which best reflect the political ideology of the national party to which each member belongs. Some MEPs are not attached to any political groups.

The principal roles of the EP are as follows:

- The examination and approval of European legislation
- The role of approving the EU budget
- The exercise of democratic control over the other EU institutions
- The EP must agree to important international agreements.

The EP has created the Sakharov Prize which is awarded annually to an individual or group that has defended the cause of human rights anywhere in the world. As with national parliaments, the EP has parliamentary committees to deal with particular issues (foreign affairs, budget, environment and so on).

<http://www.europarl.eu.int>

Box 4

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Council of the EU —formerly known as the Council of Ministers — is the main legislative and decision-making body in the EU. It brings together the representatives of the governments of the 25 Member States, which are elected at national level. It is the forum in which the representatives of national governments can assert their interests and reach compromises. They meet regularly at the level of working groups, ambassadors, ministers or — when they decide the major policy guidelines — at the level of Head of State or Government.

The Council — together with the European Parliament — sets the rules for all the activities of the European Community, the first pillar of the EU. In addition, the Council is responsible for intergovernmental cooperation in the second and third pillars, in the areas of common foreign and security policy as well as of justice and home affairs.

<http://ue.eu.int>

Box 5

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The European Commission (EC) consists of 25 women and men. The President is chosen by the governments of the EU Member States and must be approved by the European Parliament. The other members are nominated by the member governments in consultation with the incoming president and must also be accepted by Parliament. The EC is appointed for a five-year term, but it can be dismissed by Parliament.

The EC does much of the day-to-day work in the EU. It drafts proposals for new European laws, which it presents to the European Parliament and the Council. The EC looks after the practical execution of EU actions and of the EU budget. It also watches out to see that everyone abides by the European treaties and European law.

<http://europa.eu.int>

Box 6

THE COURT OF JUSTICE

When common rules are decided in the EU, it is of course vital that they are also followed in practice — and that they are understood in the same way everywhere. This is what the Court of Justice of the European Communities ensures. It settles disputes over how the EU treaties and legislation are interpreted. National tribunals must ask the Court when they are in doubt about how to apply EU rules, and individual persons can bring proceedings against EU institutions before the Court. It consists of 25 independent judges.

<http://curia.eu.int>

Box 7

THE COURT OF AUDITORS

The funds available to the EU must be used legally, economically and for the intended purpose. The Court of Auditors, an independent EU institution is the body which controls the way EU money is spent. In effect, these auditors help European taxpayers to get better value for the money that has been channelled into the EU.

<http://www.eca.eu.int>

Box 8

THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

The European Central Bank (ECB) is in charge of managing the new common currency, the euro. The ECB decides independently on European monetary policy. The main objective of the ECB is to ensure price stability, so that the European economy will not be damaged by inflation. It is managed by a president and an executive board in close cooperation with the national central banks of the EU countries.

<http://www.ecb.int>

2

SEKILAS TENTANG UNI EROPA

Saat ini Uni Eropa terdiri dari 25 Negara Anggota. Belgia, Jerman, Perancis, Italia, Luksemburg dan Belanda merupakan negara pendiri Uni Eropa. Denmark, Irlandia dan Inggris baru bergabung pada tahun 1973. Yunani bergabung kemudian di tahun 1981 dilanjutkan dengan Portugal dan Spanyol di tahun 1986. Sedangkan Austria, Finlandia dan Swedia bergabung pada tahun 1995. Perluasan yang terbesar terjadi pada 1 Mei 2004 dengan bergabungnya 10 anggota baru ke dalam Uni Eropa yaitu Republik Ceko, Estonia, Siprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hongaria, Malta, Polandia, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Uni Eropa merupakan lembaga yang berpijak pada supremasi hukum dan demokrasi. Uni Eropa bukan suatu negara baru yang bertujuan menggantikan negara-negara yang sudah ada dan juga tidak dapat diperbandingkan dengan organisasi internasional lainnya. Negara-negara yang menjadi anggotanya mendelegasikan sebagian dari kedaulatan mereka kepada lembaga-lembaga bersama yang mewakili kepentingan Uni Eropa sebagai suatu kesatuan dan untuk urusan-urusan yang menyangkut kepentingan bersama sehingga keputusan demokratis untuk permasalahan Eropa dapat diambil pada tingkat Eropa. Semua keputusan dan prosedur yang dihasilkan mengacu pada traktat-traktat dasar Uni Eropa yang telah diratifikasi oleh seluruh Negara Anggota. Perubahan yang terakhir dalam peraturan dasar Uni Eropa tertuang dalam Traktat Nice yang mulai diberlakukan pada tanggal 1 Februari 2003.

Eropa merupakan sebuah benua dengan tradisi dan bahasa yang beranekaragam, namun dengan nilai yang diyakini bersama. Tujuan utama dari Uni Eropa adalah untuk menciptakan kerjasama yang makin erat diantara rakyat Eropa dimana keputusan-

Boks 1

MENJAGA PERDAMAIAN

Terjadinya perang antara Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa adalah hal yang sudah tidak terpikirkan lagi berkat persatuan yang telah terbina diantara mereka selama kurun waktu 50 tahun. Dengan keberhasilan ini, Uni Eropa sekarang semakin banyak terlibat dalam usaha menjaga perdamaian dan menciptakan stabilitas di negara-negara tetangganya dan dibelahan dunia lainnya.

Uni Eropa ingin mencegah terjadinya berbagai macam konflik. Uni Eropa merupakan lembaga donor terbesar untuk bantuan finansial ke kawasan-kawasan yang bermasalah di seluruh dunia. Uni Eropa aktif dalam upaya menjaga dan menciptakan perdamaian, serta mengelola banyak proyek yang bertujuan ditegakkannya hak azasi manusia dan demokrasi.

Boks 2

PEMBANGUNAN LINGKUNGAN YANG BERKESINAMBUNGAN

Uni Eropa menjalankan peran khusus dalam melestarikan lingkungan karena masalah polusi tidak mengenal garis perbatasan negara. Sejumlah masalah lingkungan di Eruopa juga menjadi sulit terpecahkan tanpa dicari jalan keluar secara bersama-sama.

Itulah sebabnya Uni Eropa telah mengadopsi lebih dari 200 peraturan tentang perlindungan lingkungan dan yang diberlakukan diseluruh Negara Anggotanya. Uni Eropa ingin agar masalah transportasi, industri, pertanian, perikanan, energi dan kepariwisataan dikelola sedemikian rupa sehingga semua dapat dikembangkan tanpa menghancurkan sumber daya alam yang ada. Intinya: pembangunan yang berkesinambungan. Oleh karenanya, pada tahun 1993 Uni Eropa telah mendirikan Badan Lingkungan Eropa yang berbasis di Kopenhagen.

keputusan yang diambil diusahakan untuk sedekat mungkin mewakili aspirasi rakyatnya. Integrasi Eropa telah memberikan kestabilan, perdamaian dan kesejahteraan ekonomi selama setengah abad. Uni Eropa telah membantu meningkatkan standard hidup, menciptakan pasar internal, melestarikan lingkungan, meluncurkan mata uang euro serta memperkuat suara lembaga tersebut di dunia.

(Boks 2)

Uni Eropa berdiri setelah berakhirnya Perang Dunia Ke-2 dan dicetuskan dalam suatu upaya mencari model kesatuan Eropa yang mampu mencegah terjadinya kembali perang serta kehancuran. Proses integrasi Eropa diluncurkan pada tanggal 9 Mei 1950 ketika Perancis secara resmi mengusulkan diciptakannya “Dasar-dasar Federasi Eropa pertama yang konkrit”. Pada awalnya sebanyak enam negara (Belgia, Jerman, Perancis, Italia, Luksemburg dan Belanda) bergabung. Pada tahun 1951 ke-enam negara tersebut menandatangani Traktat Paris yang menandai didirikannya ECSC (Masyarakat Batubara dan Baja Eropa) dan di tahun 1957 juga menandatangani Traktat-traktat Roma yang menandai didirikannya EURATOM (Masyarakat Energi Eropa) dan EEC (Masyarakat Ekonomi Eropa). Dengan bergabungnya Denmark, Irlandia dan Inggris (1973), kemudian Yunani (1981), Spanyol dan Portugal (1986), Austria, Finlandia dan Swedia (1995), serta terakhir Republik Ceko, Estonia, Siprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hongaria, Malta, Polandia, Slovenia dan Slovakia (2004), maka jumlah anggota Uni Eropa saat ini telah mencapai 25 Negara Anggota.

Tujuan utama Uni Eropa adalah:

- Untuk menciptakan ‘kewarganegaraan’ Eropa (hak-hak dasar, kebebasan bergerak, hak-hak sipil dan politik)
- Untuk menjamin kemerdekaan, keamanan serta keadilan (kerjasama di bidang peradilan dan urusan dalam negeri)
- Untuk mendorong kemajuan ekonomi dan sosial (pasar tunggal, euro - mata uang bersama, penciptaan lapangan kerja, pembangunan wilayah, pelestarian lingkungan)
- Untuk menegaskan peranan Eropa di dunia (kebijakan luar negeri dan keamanan bersama, Uni Eropa di dunia)

Uni Eropa dikelola oleh lima institusi yang masing-masing melaksanakan peran spesifik yaitu:

- Parlemen Eropa (dipilih oleh rakyat Negara-negara Anggota) **(Boks 3)**
- Dewan Uni Eropa (terdiri dari pejabat pemerintah Negara-negara Anggota) **(Boks 4)**
- Komisi Eropa (badan eksekutif) **(Boks 5)**
- Mahkamah Eropa (yang memastikan kesesuaian terhadap hukum yang berlaku) **(Boks 6)**
- Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Eropa (yang memastikan anggaran Uni Eropa digunakan semestinya) **(Boks 7)**.

Terdapat pula beberapa badan lain yang mana menyempurnakan sistem yang ada. Diantaranya bisa disebutkan disini adalah Bank Sentral Eropa **(Boks 8)**, yang mana bertanggung jawab atas kebijakan moneter serta operasional nilai tukar mata uang asing.

	Jumlah suara dalam Dewan	Kursi di Parlemen
Belgia	12	24
Siprus	4	6
Republik Ceko	12	24
Denmark	7	14
Jerman	29	99
Yunani	12	24
Spanyol	27	54
Estonia	4	6
Perancis	29	78
Hongaria	12	24
Irlandia	7	13
Itali	29	78
Latvia	4	9
Lithuania	7	13
Luksemburg	4	6
Malta	3	5
Belanda	12	27
Austria	10	18
Polandia	27	54
Portugal	12	24
Slovakia	7	14
Slovenia	4	7
Finlandia	7	14
Swedia	10	19
Inggris	29	78

Boks 3

PARLEMEN EROPA

Parlemen Eropa merupakan suara demokratis rakyat Eropa. Dipilih langsung setiap lima tahun, Parlemen Eropa terdiri dari 732 anggota yang tidak mewakili blok nasional namun terbagi dalam delapan grup politik yang mampu merefleksikan ideologi politik partai nasional dimana mereka berasal. Ada juga anggota yang tidak terkait dengan kelompok politik manapun.

Peranan utama dari Parlemen Eropa adalah sebagai berikut:

- Menguji dan menyetujui perundang-undangan Eropa
- Berperan dalam menyetujui anggaran Uni Eropa
- Sebagai sarana kontrol demokrasi terhadap lembaga lainnya di Uni Eropa
- Perjanjian-perjanjian internasional yang penting harus mendapat persetujuan Parlemen Eropa.

Setiap tahun Parlemen Eropa juga menganugerahkan Penghargaan Sakharov untuk individu ataupun grup yang telah membela hak azasi manusia dimanapun di seluruh dunia. Sebagaimana parlemen nasional, Parlemen Eropa memiliki beberapa komite parlemen yang menangani urusan-urusan khusus (seperti urusan luar negeri, anggaran, lingkungan dsb).

<http://www.europarl.eu.int>

Boks 4

DEWAN UNI EROPA

Dewan Uni Eropa – sebelumnya dikenal sebagai Dewan Menteri – juga merupakan badan legislatif dan pengambil keputusan dalam Uni Eropa. Dewan ini terdiri atas perwakilan pemerintah dari 25 Negara Anggota yang terpilih di tingkat nasional. Dewan Uni Eropa menjadi sebuah forum dimana perwakilan masing-masing pemerintah dapat mengutarakan kepentingan mereka dan mencapai kompromi. Mereka secara rutin mengadakan pertemuan pada tingkat kelompok kerja, duta besar, menteri-menteri atau – dalam memutuskan suatu kebijakan garis besar – di tingkat Kepala Negara maupun Pemerintahan.

Dewan ini – bersamaan dengan Parlemen Eropa – menentukan peraturan-peraturan untuk semua aktivitas Masyarakat Eropa yang merupakan pilar pertama dari Uni Eropa. Selain itu, Dewan juga bertanggung jawab dalam bidang kerjasama antar pemerintah – pilar kedua dan pilar ketiga – dalam bidang luar negeri serta keamanan dan juga dalam bidang hukum dan urusan dalam negeri.

<http://ue.eu.int>

Boks 5

KOMISI EROPA

Komisi Eropa terdiri dari 25 anggota wanita dan pria. Presiden Komisi Eropa dipilih oleh pemerintahan Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan disetujui Parlemen Eropa. Anggota lainnya dinominasikan pemerintah Negara-negara Anggota setelah berkonsultasi dengan Presiden baru tersebut dan harus disetujui Parlemen Eropa. Komisi Eropa ditunjuk untuk masa tugas lima tahun.

Komisi ini membuat rancangan undang-undang untuk Negara Eropa, yang akan diajukan kepada Parlemen dan Dewan Uni Eropa. Komisi ini mengurus pelaksanaan aktivitas-aktivitas serta budget dari Uni Eropa. Komisi ini juga mengawasi setiap orang agar tunduk pada perjanjian serta hukum Eropa.

<http://europa.eu.int>

Boks 6

MAHKAMAH EROPA

Saat peraturan bersama diputuskan pada tingkat Eropa, tentu penting agar peraturan tersebut dipatuhi dan dipahami secara sama di semua Negara Anggota Uni Eropa. Tugas inilah yang menjadi tanggung jawab Mahkamah Eropa. Lembaga ini menyelesaikan perselisihan akibat perbedaan penafsiran traktat dan perundang-undangan Uni Eropa. Pengadilan tingkat nasional juga harus bertanya kepada Mahkamah Eropa jika mereka ragu dalam menerapkan peraturan-peraturan Uni Eropa. Masing-masing individu juga dapat mengajukan perkara terhadap lembaga-lembaga Uni Eropa melalui Mahkamah Eropa. Mahkamah Eropa ini terdiri dari 25 orang hakim independent.

<http://curia.eu.int>

Boks 7

BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN EROPA

Dana yang tersedia untuk Uni Eropa harus digunakan dengan secara legal, ekonomis dan sesuai tujuannya. Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Eropa, suatu lembaga independent Uni Eropa, merupakan badan yang memeriksa penggunaan uang Uni Eropa tersebut. Pada kenyataannya, para auditor ini membantu para pembayar pajak Eropa untuk mendapatkan hasil yang berarti atas uang yang telah mereka salurkan ke Uni Eropa.

<http://www.eca.eu.int>

Boks 8

BANK SENTRAL EROPA

Bank Sentral Eropa (ECB) bertanggung jawab atas mata uang bersama, yakni euro. ECB ini secara mandiri mengelola kebijakan moneter Eropa. Tujuan utama ECB adalah untuk menjamin stabilitas harga, sehingga perekonomian Eropa tidak terganggu karena inflasi. ECB dipimpin oleh seorang presiden dan suatu dewan eksekutif yang bekerjasama secara erat dengan bank-bank sentral nasional dari Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa.

<http://www.ecb.int>

3

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES AND EUROPEAN COMMISSION CO-OPERATION IN INDONESIA

For each of the Member States—with development co-operation programmes in Indonesia—and the European Commission, this section provides the following information:

- Organisation of development assistance
- Global policies and priorities
- Global level of development co-operation
- Objectives, priorities and level of development co-operation with Indonesia
- Future directions of the development co-operation with Indonesia
- Completed, on-going and pipeline projects and programmes.

Note: Depending on the importance of co-operation programmes with Indonesia, all the information above is not systematically available. For instance, some of the new Member States do not have specific programmes in Indonesia. Their organisation of development assistance and their global priorities are described, but logically, no project tables are included in their profile.

3

KERJASAMA NEGARA-NEGARA ANGGOTA UNI EROPA DAN KOMISI EROPA DI INDONESIA

Bagi setiap Negara Anggota–yang memiliki program kerjasama pembangunan di Indonesia–dan Komisi Eropa, bagian ini memberikan informasi sebagai berikut :

- Penyelenggaraan bantuan pembangunan
- Kebijakan dan prioritas global
- Tingkat kerjasama pembangunan secara global
- Tujuan, prioritas dan tingkat kerjasama pembangunan dengan Indonesia
- Arah kerjasama pembangunan dengan Indonesia pada masa yang akan datang
- Proyek-proyek dan program-program yang telah, sedang dan akan dilaksanakan

Catatan: Tergantung pada arti penting dari program-program kerjasama dengan Indonesia, seluruh informasi tersebut di atas tidak mutlak tersedia. Sebagai contoh, beberapa Negara Anggota baru tidak memiliki program khusus di Indonesia. Penyelenggaraan bantuan pembangunan serta prioritas global dari negara-negara tersebut dijelaskan, namun tentunya, tidak ada tabel-tabel proyek yang dicantumkan dalam profil negara-negara tersebut.

Austria



Organisation of Development Assistance

Funds for the Austrian-Indonesian Development Co-operation are mainly provided by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Development Assistance Division), the Federal Ministry of Education, to some extent by other ministries and, in individual cases, also by provincial governments.

Global Policies and Priorities

The aim of the Austrian Development Co-operation (ADC) is to promote sustainable economic development by combating poverty, safeguarding peace and protecting the environment. Ownership of the local stakeholders, integration of all measures into the social and cultural environment, equality between men and women and the needs of children and of people with disabilities are principles that are taken into account in all activities of ADC. Austria's development assistance is primarily concentrated on six key regions: Central America, Sahel Zone, Great Lakes Region/ East Africa, Southern Africa, Himalaya/ Hindukush with 20 partner countries and South-Eastern Europe with seven partner countries. Given the overall aims and the geographical concentration, the ADC focuses on the following sectoral priorities: water and sanitation, rural development, energy, investment and employment, small- and medium-scale enterprises development, education, democratisation and good governance. In addition to the six key regions, Austria's development assistance also covers the Mediterranean and the South-East Asian Region.

Type of Assistance and Programming

Austria's Official Development Assistance (ODA) is predominantly given on a grant basis. A large proportion is channelled through international institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and United Nations organisations, notably UNDP. Disbursements are based on the above-mentioned priorities.

Global Level of Assistance

Austria's global ODA amounted to USD 520 million (0.26% of Gross National Income) in 2002 and USD 505 million (0.20% of GNI) in 2003, respectively.

Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

In South-East Asia, Austria supported measures of technical and scientific co-operation which promised to have a high multiplier effect and could substantially contribute to the solution of national and regional development problems. Assistance is provided by means of established instruments such as post-graduate scholarships as well as contributions to relevant research projects in the area of academic co-operation both within the region and in Austria. Examples are the North-South Scholarship-Programme, ASEA UNINET, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and the Scholarships for Technological Education for South-East Asia.

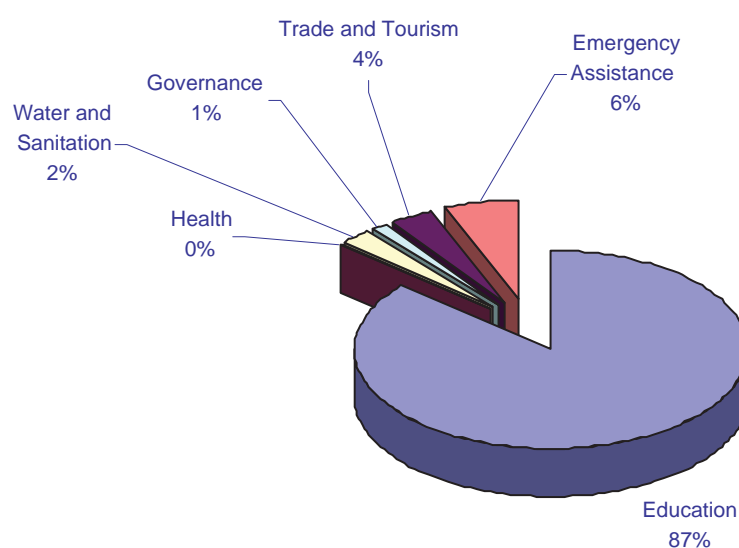
Level and Type of Assistance (in EUR million)

	2001	2002	2003
Grant Disbursement	5.32	0.55	0.33 *
Loan Disbursement	-	-	-
Total	5.32	0.55	0.33 *

* Please note, that these figures do not include export credits, since these are no longer reported as ODA loans. Only interest subsidies paid from official funds to soften these loans, if any, are reported as an ODA grant. The loan component is reported as Other Official Flow (OOF).

Distribution of Assistance

Sector focus: Based on total disbursement of 2003



Contact

Austrian Embassy
 Jl Diponegoro No 44
 Menteng, Jakarta Pusat 10027 Indonesia
 PO Box 2746
 Tel (+62 21) 3193 8090/ 3193 8101
 Fax (+62 21) 390 4927
 e-mail: jakarta-ob@bmaa.gv.at
<http://www.austrian-embassy.or.id>

Austria



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Dana untuk Kerjasama Pembangunan Indonesia-Austria terutama disediakan oleh Departemen Luar Negeri Austria (Divisi Bantuan Pembangunan), oleh Departemen Pendidikan, sampai tingkat tertentu oleh departemen-departemen lain dan dalam hal-hal khusus juga disediakan oleh pemerintah provinsi.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Tujuan Kerjasama Pembangunan Austria (ADC) adalah untuk mengembangkan pembangunan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan dengan upaya memerangi kemiskinan, menjaga perdamaian dan melestarikan lingkungan. Kepemilikan saham-saham lokal, keterpaduan semua kegiatan yang ditujukan bagi pembangunan lingkungan sosial dan budaya, kesetaraan antara laki-laki dan perempuan dan pemenuhan kebutuhan anak-anak dan kelompok penyandang cacat adalah prinsip-prinsip pokok yang diperhitungkan dalam setiap kegiatan ADC.

Bantuan pembangunan Austria ini terutama dipusatkan pada enam wilayah pokok: Amerika Tengah, Zona Sahel, Wilayah Great Lakes/ Afrika Timur, Afrika Selatan, Himalaya/ Hindukush dengan 20 negara mitra dan Eropa Tenggara dengan tujuh negara mitra.

Karena tujuan-tujuan menyeluruh dan pemusatan wilayah secara geografis itulah, maka kerjasama pembangunan Austria difokuskan pada sektor-sektor prioritas berikut ini: penyediaan air dan sanitasi, pembangunan pedesaan, energi, investasi dan ketenagakerjaan, pembangunan usaha kecil dan menengah, pendidikan, demokratisasi dan tata pemerintahan yang baik. Selain dari enam wilayah pokok di atas, bantuan pembangunan Austria juga meliputi negara-negara Mediterania dan wilayah Asia Tenggara.

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) dari Austria ini terutama diberikan dalam bentuk hibah. Bagian terbesar disalurkan melalui lembaga-lembaga internasional seperti Bank Dunia, Bank Pembangunan Asia (ADB) dan organisasi-organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, terutama UNDP. Pencairan dana berdasarkan prioritas-prioritas tersebut di atas.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

ODA dari Austria berjumlah USD 520 juta (0,26% dari Pendapatan Nasional Bruto) pada tahun 2002 dan USD 505 juta (0,20% dari Pendapatan Nasional Bruto) pada tahun 2003.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Di Asia Tenggara, Austria memberikan bantuan-bantuan kerjasama teknik dan ilmu pengetahuan yang diharapkan akan memberikan dampak ganda yang luar biasa dan secara substansial dapat menyumbang pada pemecahan berbagai masalah pembangunan baik di tingkat nasional maupun daerah. Bantuan diberikan berupa sarana atau peralatan yang memadai seperti misalnya pemberian beasiswa pasca sarjana dan juga sumbangan pada proyek-proyek riset yang relevan dalam kerangka kerjasama akademis baik regional maupun di Austria. Contohnya adalah Program Beasiswa Utara-Selatan, ASEA UNINET, Institut Teknologi Asia (AIT) dan Beasiswa untuk Pendidikan Teknologi bagi Asia Tenggara.

Tingkat dan Jenis Bantuan (dalam EUR juta)

	2001	2002	2003
Pencairan Hibah	5,32	0,55	0,33 *
Pencairan Pinjaman	-	-	-
Total	5,32	0,55	0,33 *

* Catatan: Angka-angka tersebut di atas tidak termasuk kredit ekspor, karena hal itu tidak lagi dilaporkan sebagai pinjaman ODA. Hanya subsidi bunga yang dibayarkan dari dana resmi untuk meringankan pinjaman itu, kalau ada, itulah yang dilaporkan sebagai hibah ODA. Komponen pinjaman tersebut dilaporkan sebagai Arus Bantuan Resmi Lain (OOF).

Distribusi Bantuan

Fokus sektor: Berdasarkan bantuan total yang dicairkan pada tahun 2003

Pendidikan Menengah Atas	86,02%
Kesehatan dasar	0,40%
Penyediaan air dan sanitasi	2,35%
Tata pemerintahan dan masyarakat madani	1,49%
Pariwisata	3,52%
Bantuan darurat lainnya	6,22%

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Austria
Jl Diponegoro No 44
Menteng, Jakarta Pusat 10027 Indonesia
PO Box 2746
Tel (+62 21) 3193 8090/ 3193 8101
Fax (+62 21) 390 4927
e-mail: jakarta-ob@bmaa.gv.at
<http://www.austrian-embassy.or.id>

Belgium



Organisation of Development Assistance

The Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation, and the Federal Public Service of Finance are jointly in charge for the Belgian Official Development Assistance (ODA). The tasks of preparing the co-operation policy and monitoring interventions, programmes and projects are assigned to the Directorate General for

Development Co-operation (DGDC), which is part of the Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation. In the framework of the Belgian federal system, the Communities and the Regions develop their own co-operation programmes.

Global Policies and Priorities

The Belgian development co-operation aims to contribute to poverty reduction, good governance and human rights. Belgian development co-operation concentrates on five sectors: health care, education and training, agriculture and food security, basic infrastructure and conflict prevention; as well as on three cross-sector themes: gender, environment and social economy. The number of countries with which Belgium has a government-to-government co-operation programme is limited by law to 18.

Global Level of Assistance

In 2003, Belgium has disbursed EUR 1,671 million as ODA. Compared to 2002, this is an increase of 47%. It represents 0.61% of Belgium's Gross Domestic Product.

Type of Assistance and Programming

More than 90% of Belgium's ODA consists of grants, for which the principle of untied aid is applied. The remaining part of ODA, channelled through the Federal Public Service of Finance, consists mainly of State-to-State loans and Super Subsidies. Super Subsidies are granted in order to reduce the interest rate on commercial credit. Both State-to-State loans and Super Subsidies are tied aid.

Priorities in Indonesia

Belgium has been for 30 years (1968-1997) a significant partner of Indonesia for its development. During those years, Belgium spent on average EUR 7 million in aid to Indonesia. Later, Belgium decided to concentrate its aid to a limited number of countries, all of them belonging to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDC). However, other forms of support to Indonesia remain.

At first, State-to-State loans will be disbursed in 2004 for a total of EUR 7,169,102. They will allow the construction of diesel power plants for scattered islands and the rehabilitation and improvement of transmission lines and power sub-station in North Sulawesi.

Non-governmental Belgian aid to Indonesia is active for several decades. Three Belgian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have currently programs in Indonesia: Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgium, Vredeseilanden and NCOS. The two latter are partially financed by the Belgian government. MSF-Belgium has health programmes in Maluku and Papua, Vredeseilanden has a series of integrated rural development programmes in Eastern Indonesia, NCOS supports advocacy NGOs like International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI) and Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW).

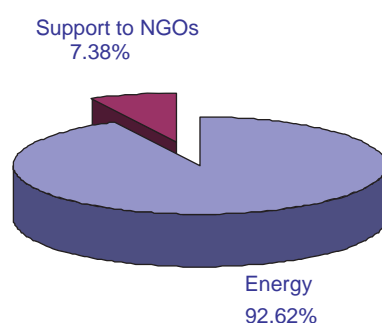
Belgium also supports international projects located in Indonesia. The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in Bogor gets a contribution from Belgium every year since 1999. The Inland Waterways and Ferries Training Centre in Palembang is also supported by Belgium since its creation in 1979, and this support has continued when it became an ASEAN project in 1997.

Each year, the Belgian government offers a limited amount of scholarships to student for post-graduate studies in Belgium. In 2003, six Indonesian students left for Belgium in this framework (eight in 2002, 16 in 2001).

Level of Assistance (in EUR million)

	2001	2002	2003
Grant Disbursement	1,035	?	0,647
Loan Disbursement	-	-	7,169

Distribution of Assistance



Contact

Embassy of Belgium
Deutsche Bank Building, 16th floor
JI Imam Bonjol No 80
Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 316 2030
Fax (+62 21) 316 2035
e-mail: jakarta@diplobel.org

Belgia



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Pelayanan Umum Federal dari Kementerian Luar Negeri, Perdagangan Luar Negeri dan Kerjasama Pembangunan dan Pelayanan Umum Federal dari Kementerian Keuangan bersama-sama mengelola Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) Belgia. Tugas-tugas untuk mempersiapkan kebijakan kerjasama dan untuk pengawasan intervensi, program-program dan proyek-proyek diemban oleh Direktorat Jendral Kerjasama Pembangunan (DGDC), yang merupakan bagian dari Pelayanan Umum Federal dari Kementerian Luar Negeri, Perdagangan Luar Negeri dan Kerjasama Pembangunan. Di dalam kerangka sistim federal negara Belgia, Komunitas-komunitas dan Wilayah-wilayah mengembangkan sendiri masing-masing program kerjasama mereka.

Kebijaksanaan dan Prioritas Global

Kerjasama Pembangunan Belgia bertujuan memberi sumbangan bagi pengentasan kemiskinan, tata pemerintahan yang baik dan hak azasi manusia. Kerjasama pembangunan Belgia berkonsentrasi kepada lima sektor: pelayanan kesehatan, pendidikan dan pelatihan, pertanian dan ketahanan pangan, infrastruktur dasar dan pencegahan konflik; dan juga kepada tiga tema lintas sektor : gender, lingkungan hidup dan ekonomi sosial. Secara hukum, jumlah negara-negara yang mempunyai hubungan kerjasama pembangunan antar pemerintah dengan Belgia, dibatasi sampai 18 negara saja.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Pada tahun 2003, Belgia telah mencairkan dana ODA sebesar EUR 1.671 juta. Dibandingkan dengan tahun 2002, hal ini merupakan peningkatan sebesar 47%. Jumlah ini mewakili 0,61% dari Pendapatan Nasional Bruto Belgia.

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Lebih dari 90% dari ODA Belgia terdiri dari hibah, untuk mana prinsip bantuan tanpa ikatan diterapkan. Bagian yang tersisa dari ODA, yang disalurkan melalui Pelayanan Umum Federal dari Kementerian Keuangan, terutama terdiri dari pinjaman Antar Negara dan Subsidi Super. Subsidi Super diberikan dengan tujuan untuk mengurangi nilai suku bunga terhadap kredit perdagangan. Pinjaman Antar Negara dan Subsidi Super, kedua-duanya merupakan bantuan yang mengikat.

Prioritas di Indonesia

Selama 30 tahun (1968-1997) Belgia merupakan mitra yang penting bagi Indonesia di dalam bidang pembangunan. Sepanjang tahun-tahun tersebut, Belgia telah

mengeluarkan dana sejumlah rata-rata EUR 7 juta untuk membantu Indonesia. Belakangan, Belgia memutuskan untuk mengkonsentrasikan bantuannya kepada beberapa negara dalam jumlah terbatas, dimana semua negara tersebut termasuk dalam kelompok negara-negara yang paling terbelakang (LDC). Namun demikian, dukungan-dukungan dalam bentuk lain kepada Indonesia masih tetap ada.

Pertama, pada tahun 2004 akan dicairkan pinjaman Antar Negara sejumlah EUR 7.169.102. Jumlah ini akan memungkinkan pembangunan pembangkit tenaga diesel di pulau-pulau yang tersebar di Indonesia dan rehabilitasi serta perbaikan jaringan transmisi dan stasiun-stasiun tenaga listrik di Sulawesi Utara.

Bantuan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) Belgia untuk Indonesia sudah aktif sejak beberapa dekade. Sekarang ini, tiga LSM Belgia mempunyai program-program di Indonesia : Médecin Sans Frontières (MSF)-Belgia, Vredeseilanden dan NCOS. Yang dua terakhir sebagian didanai oleh pemerintah Belgia. MSF-Belgia mempunyai program-program kesehatan di Maluku dan Papua, Vredeseilanden mempunyai sebuah rangkaian program pedesaan terpadu di Kawasan Timur Indonesia, NCOS mendukung program-program advokasi dari LSM seperti International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), Wahana Lingkungan Hidup (WALHI) dan Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW).

Belgia juga mendukung proyek-proyek internasional yang berlokasi di Indonesia. Sejak tahun 1999, setiap tahun Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) di Bogor menerima sumbangan dari Belgia. Sejak didirikan pada tahun 1979, Inland Waterways and Ferries Training Centre (IWFTC) di Palembang didukung oleh pemerintah Belgia dan dukungan ini masih tetap diberikan ketika IWFTC berubah menjadi proyek ASEAN pada tahun 1997.

Setiap tahun pemerintah Belgia memberikan beasiswa dalam jumlah terbatas untuk jenjang S2 di Belgia. Pada tahun 2003, enam penerima beasiswa Indonesia berangkat ke Belgia (pada tahun 2002, delapan orang dan 16 orang pada tahun 2001).

Tingkat Bantuan (dalam EUR juta)

	2001	2002	2003
Pencairan Hibah	1,035	?	0,647
Pencairan Pinjaman	-	-	7,169

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Belgia
Deutsche Bank Building, Lantai 16
Jl Imam Bonjol No 80
Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 316 2030
Fax (+62 21) 316 2035
e-mail: jakarta@diplobel.org

Czech Republic



Organisation of Development Assistance

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for the co-ordination of the development co-operation policy formulation. The projects are proposed and carried out by the various departments/ ministries, depending on their purpose. The Czech aid programme is approved annually by the government and is co-ordinated by the MFA, which is authorised to make decisions on emergency humanitarian assistance not exceeding USD 150,000.

Global Policies and Priorities

The Czech government in January 2002 approved the new Concept of the Czech Republic's Foreign Development Aid. This concept, in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration, updates the goals and principles of Czech Official Development Assistance (ODA) and defines the territorial and sectoral priorities for the period from 2002 to 2007. The concept also sets the organisational and financial framework intended to improve the system of granting development aid, especially with respect to the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union (EU).

The key principles of the new concept are the following:

- **Partnership.** The Czech Republic's development co-operation is based on the principle of partnership, replacing the outworn "donor-recipient" approach. The governments of partner countries bear primary responsibility for their development and the policy of the donors fully reflects their requirements. Foreign act must be guided by the demand for aid rather than by its supply.
 - **Effectiveness.** By placing an emphasis on a systematic approach, the new concept forms the basis for better quality of foreign aid. It proposes the gradual modification of the organisational and financial provision on development aid, thus making the whole process more efficient, including more thorough monitoring and more objective evaluation of projects.
 - **Transparency.** Czech development co-operation is open to public discussions, which includes non-governmental organisations, the private sector, the academic community and other elements of civil society. Keeping the public at large regularly informed about the programmes, projects and results of foreign aid helps to increase public supports for development co-operation.
-

Global Level of Assistance

In 2003, Czech Republic ODA reached about USD 87.33* million (while in 2002 it was about USD 45.39 million). The sharp increase of Czech Republic ODA in 2003 was caused in part by contingency aid to Iraq (* *estimate*).

Year	ODA (CZK million)	ODA/GDP (%)
1999	511.93	0.027
2000	623.61	0.031
2001	1007.25	0.046
2002	1485.89	0.065
2003	2465.00	0.100

2003: USD 1 = CZK 28.227

The Czech Republic ODA has been increasing continuously during last five years. This will continue in upcoming years in connection to Czech Republic membership in the EU. Estimate for 2004 is that ODA/Gross Domestic Product will reach 0.125% (when EU average is about 0.35% ODA/GDP).

Types of Assistance and Programming

In 2003, the amount of the Czech Republic contribution for bilateral grants and grant-like flows was USD 78.85 million, while the amount of the official submission to international organisations for supporting ODA projects was USD 8.48 million.

Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

At present the priority areas of Czech ODA programmes are: the provision of technical assistance by sharing experience of the Czech environmental protection know-how (such as land rehabilitation of watersheds).

Future Directions

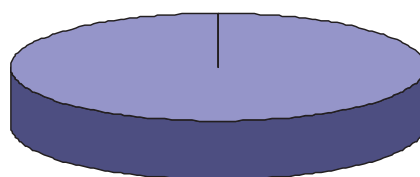
While Czech ODA programmes all over the world are currently facing budgetary constraints, the Czech Republic will continue its development assistance to Indonesia. The brand-new project for the Assessment of the Regional Transport Solution is being launched just recently and some others projects in the fields of environmental protection, agricultural technology and vocational training for the years 2005-2006 are under evaluation.

Level and Type of Assistance in Indonesia (disbursements in EUR million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Grant Disbursement	0	0	0	0.025
Loan Disbursement	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0.025

Distribution of Assistance

Sectoral focus through 2003: Natural Resources Management 100%
Geographical focus: Central Java and North Sulawesi



Environment Protection
100%

Contact

Embassy of the Czech Republic
JI Gereja Theresia No 20
Menteng, Jakarta 10350 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 390 4075, 390 4076, 390 4077
Fax (+62 21) 390 4078
e-mail: jakarta@embassy.mzv.cz
<http://www.mfa.cz/jakarta>

Republik Ceko



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Departemen Luar Negeri adalah pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas koordinasi penyusunan kebijakan kerjasama pembangunan. Proyek-proyek diusulkan dan dilaksanakan oleh berbagai departemen/ kementerian, tergantung pada tujuannya. Program bantuan dari Republik Ceko mendapat persetujuan dari pemerintah setiap tahun dan dikoordinasikan oleh Departemen Luar Negeri, yang berwenang untuk mengambil keputusan tentang bantuan kemanusiaan darurat yang besarnya tidak lebih dari USD 150.000.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Pada bulan Januari 2002 Pemerintah Ceko menyetujui Konsep Bantuan Pembangunan Luar Negeri Republik Ceko yang baru. Konsep tersebut, yang sesuai dengan Deklarasi Milenium Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, memperbaharui tujuan dan prinsip Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) Ceko dan menjelaskan prioritas-prioritas teritorial dan sektoral untuk jangka waktu sejak tahun 2002 sampai dengan 2007. Konsep tersebut juga menetapkan kerangka kerja organisasi dan keuangan yang dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan sistem pemberian bantuan pembangunan, khususnya berkaitan dengan bergabungnya Republik Ceko ke dalam Uni Eropa.

Prinsip-prinsip utama dari konsep yang baru tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

- **Kemitraan.** Kerjasama pembangunan Republik Ceko didasari oleh prinsip kemitraan, yang menggantikan pendekatan “donor-penerima” yang telah usang. Pemerintah dari negara-negara mitra menanggung tanggung jawab utama atas pembangunan di negaranya dan kebijakan para donor sepenuhnya mencerminkan kebutuhan negara-negara tersebut. Tindakan negara asing harus diarahkan berdasarkan kebutuhan akan bantuan dan bukan penyediaannya.
 - **Efektifitas.** Dengan memberikan penekanan pada pendekatan yang sistematis, konsep yang baru berfungsi sebagai dasar untuk bantuan luar negeri yang berkualitas lebih baik. Konsep tersebut menganjurkan perubahan bertahap atas ketentuan organisasional dan finansial tentang bantuan pembangunan, yang sekaligus membuat keseluruhan proses menjadi lebih efisien, termasuk pemantauan yang lebih mendalam dan evaluasi yang lebih objektif atas proyek.
 - **Transparansi.** Kerjasama pembangunan pemerintah Ceko terbuka untuk pembahasan oleh masyarakat, termasuk lembaga swadaya masyarakat, sektor swasta, akademisi dan unsur-unsur lainnya dari masyarakat madani. Dengan memberikan informasi kepada masyarakat umum tentang proyek-proyek, program-program dan hasil-hasil dari bantuan luar negeri membantu untuk meningkatkan dukungan masyarakat atas kerjasama pembangunan.
-

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Pada tahun 2003, ODA yang diberikan oleh pemerintah Republik Ceko mencapai jumlah sekitar USD 87,33* juta (sedangkan pada tahun 2002 jumlahnya sekitar USD 45,39 juta). Peningkatan tajam pada jumlah ODA yang diberikan oleh Republik Ceko antara lain disebabkan oleh bantuan kontijensi untuk Irak (* *perkiraan*).

Tahun	ODA (CZK juta)	ODA/PDB (%)
1999	511,93	0,027
2000	623,61	0,031
2001	1007,25	0,046
2002	1485,89	0,065
2003	2465,00	0,100

2003: USD 1 = CZK 28,227

ODA yang diberikan oleh pemerintah Republik Ceko terus meningkat sepanjang lima tahun terakhir ini. Hal ini akan terus berlangsung di tahun-tahun mendatang sehubungan dengan keanggotaan Republik Ceko dalam Uni Eropa. Perkiraan untuk tahun 2004 adalah bahwa ODA/Produk Domestik Bruto akan mencapai 0,125% (ketika nilai rata-rata untuk negara-negara Uni Eropa adalah sekitar 0,35% ODA/PDB).

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Pada tahun 2003, jumlah kontribusi Republik Ceko untuk hibah bilateral dan aliran dana serupa hibah adalah sebesar USD 78,85 juta, sementara jumlah setoran resmi ke organisasi-organisasi internasional untuk mendukung proyek-proyek ODA adalah sebesar USD 8,48 juta.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Saat ini bidang-bidang yang menjadi prioritas untuk program ODA Republik Ceko adalah: pemberian bantuan teknis dengan membagi pengalaman tentang perlindungan lingkungan (seperti rehabilitasi tanah batas air).

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Meskipun program-program ODA Republik Ceko di seluruh dunia saat ini menghadapi hambatan anggaran, Republik Ceko akan melanjutkan bantuan pembangunannya untuk Indonesia. Proyek Pengkajian Solusi Transportasi Daerah baru saja diluncurkan dan beberapa proyek lainnya dalam bidang perlindungan lingkungan, teknologi pertanian dan pelatihan keterampilan untuk tahun 2005-2006 saat ini sedang dievaluasi.

Tingkat dan Jenis Bantuan di Indonesia (pencairan dalam EUR juta)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pencairan Hibah	0	0	0	0.025
Pencairan Pinjaman	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0.025

Distribusi Bantuan

Fokus sektoral selama tahun 2003: Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam 100%
Fokus Geografis: Jawa Tengah dan Sulawesi Utara

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Republik Ceko
Jl Gereja Theresia No 20
Menteng, Jakarta 10350 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 390 4075, 390 4076, 390 4077
Fax (+62 21) 390 4078
e-mail: jakarta@embassy.mzv.cz
<http://www.mfa.cz/jakarta>

Denmark



Policies and Priorities of Development Assistance

Development policy is one of Denmark's most important instruments for promoting a world in security and growth and with development for all. The Danish Government views development policy as an integrated part of an active Danish foreign policy. The objective of Danish development co-operation is to reduce poverty.

In accordance with this, the emphasis is on assistance to the very poorest countries – and thus focus on Africa. The objective is to help the populations in developing countries to be in a position to exploit the opportunities and handle the challenges presented by globalisation. The efforts are based on a clear foundation of values concerning freedom, democracy and responsibility for helping the weakest. Values which also constitute the basis for Danish society.

Denmark provides assistance to 15 programme countries that are chosen based on their level of economic and social development as well as their specific needs and absorptive capacity. Programme countries in Asia are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Vietnam. However, Denmark offers development assistance on a smaller scale also to other Asian countries such as Indonesia and East Timor. While the main objective of Danish development assistance is poverty alleviation, cross-cutting issues like gender, environment, democracy and human rights are taken into consideration in all activities.

During 2003, Denmark provided development assistance for a total of USD 1,747 billion or equivalent to 0.84% of Gross National Product. Denmark was thus the second largest contributor of development assistance in the world. About 10% of the Danish development assistance was utilised on co-operation with partners in Asia.

Program Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

Danish development assistance to Indonesia supports human rights and democratisation, anti-corruption and counter-terrorism. Assistance is also provided to Danish non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in Indonesia, and co-operation on mixed credits. A new programme providing support to the environment sector will be initiated during the latter part of 2004 with focus initially on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Human Rights, Democratisation, Conflict Prevention

Denmark works with the judiciary, local governments, universities and NGOs in strengthening democracy and human rights in Indonesia. Major elements in the program deals with human rights through support to the human rights courts, advocacy and documentation about human rights and support to victims of torture. Democracy is being strengthened through assistance to civil society groups and through training of local politicians and civil servants. Further, support is being provided to women in very traditional societies, women affected by violence, migrant workers, business women in small enterprises and to strengthening of women candidates prior to the elections.

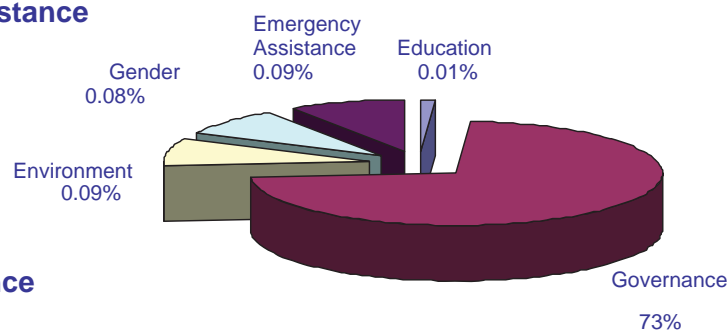
Danish assistance to the fight against corruption is channeled through Transparency International and Partnership for Governance Reform. In the two programmes, assistance has been provided to monitoring of campaign funding during the election period and to the joint programs established between Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah for using their respective mass organisations in fighting corruption.

During 2004, increased co-operation has taken place with NGOs and Islamic universities in Jakarta and Yogyakarta supporting programmes aimed at promoting moderate Islam. Conflict prevention is being supported through assistance to NGOs working in conflict areas and through capacity building to NGOs. In co-operation with Partnership for Governance Reform, a programme supporting community policing has been developed. Denmark will support the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Co-operation (JCLEC).

Mixed Credits

In 1997, Denmark signed a framework agreement on mixed credits with Indonesia and several projects have since been appraised. Through the programme, support has been given to a fish breeding project in Bali. A new project in the energy field providing electricity generating capacity to remote islands and rural areas is in the final phase before implementation. The programme utilises existing commercial and financial mechanisms for providing support for development projects. The terms provide for an interest free loan with a 10-year repayment period. For projects supported in Indonesia there is a requirement that the delivery is of at least 50% Danish content.

Distribution of Assistance



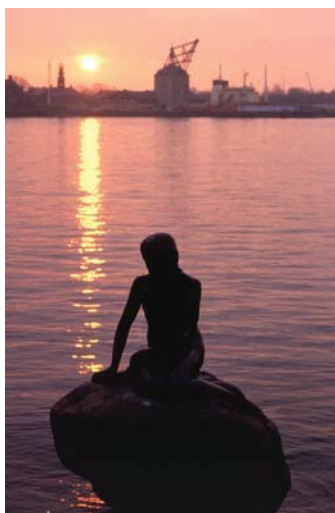
Amount of Assistance

2003: EUR 1.2 million

Contact

The Royal Danish Embassy
Menara Rajawali, 25th floor
Jl Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 576 1478
Fax (+62 21) 576 1535
e-mail: jktamb@um.dk
<http://www.emb-denmark.or.id>

Denmark



Kebijakan dan Prioritas Bantuan Pembangunan

Kebijakan pembangunan merupakan salah satu dari alat yang paling penting yang dimiliki oleh Denmark untuk mendorong keamanan dan pertumbuhan dunia dan pembangunan untuk semua bangsa. Pemerintah Denmark menganggap kebijakan pembangunan sebagai bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari kebijakan luar negeri Denmark yang bersifat aktif. Tujuan kerjasama pembangunan Denmark adalah untuk mengurangi kemiskinan. Sesuai dengan tujuan tersebut, penekanan diberikan pada bantuan untuk negara-negara yang sangat miskin – dan dengan demikian difokuskan pada Afrika. Tujuannya adalah untuk membantu masyarakat di negara-negara berkembang agar berada pada posisi yang memungkinkan mereka mengeksplorasi peluang-peluang dan mengatasi

tantangan yang ditimbulkan oleh globalisasi. Upaya-upaya yang dilakukan dilandaskan pada nilai-nilai tentang kemerdekaan, demokrasi dan tanggung jawab untuk membantu kaum yang lemah. Nilai-nilai tersebut juga merupakan dasar bagi masyarakat Denmark.

Denmark memberikan bantuan kepada 15 negara yang dipilih berdasarkan tingkat pembangunan ekonomi dan sosialnya serta kebutuhan-kebutuhan dan kemampuan mereka untuk menyerap bantuan. Negara-negara penerima bantuan di Asia adalah Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal dan Vietnam. Akan tetapi, Denmark menawarkan bantuan pembangunan dengan skala yang lebih kecil juga kepada negara-negara Asia lainnya seperti Indonesia dan Timor Timur. Walaupun tujuan utama dari bantuan pembangunan Denmark adalah pengentasan kemiskinan, masalah-masalah terkait lainnya seperti gender, lingkungan, demokrasi dan hak azasi manusia juga dipertimbangkan dalam semua aktifitas.

Selama tahun 2003 Denmark memberikan bantuan pembangunan dengan jumlah total sebesar USD 1.747 juta atau sama dengan 0,84% dari Produk Nasional Bruto. Denmark dengan demikian merupakan negara pemberi bantuan pembangunan terbesar kedua di dunia. Sekitar 10% dari bantuan pembangunan Denmark digunakan untuk kerjasama dengan para mitra di Asia.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Bantuan pembangunan Denmark untuk Indonesia mendukung hak azasi manusia dan demokratisasi, anti-korupsi dan anti-terorisme. Bantuan juga diberikan kepada lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM) Denmark yang melaksanakan kegiatan di Indonesia, serta kerjasama tentang kredit campuran. Sebuah program baru yang memberikan sokongan untuk sektor lingkungan akan mulai dilaksanakan pada paruh kedua tahun 2004 yang fokus awalnya ditekankan pada Mekanisme Pembangunan yang Bersih (CDM).

Hak Azasi Manusia, Demokratisasi, Pencegahan Konflik

Denmark bekerjasama dengan lembaga peradilan, pemerintah daerah, perguruan tinggi dan LSM untuk memperkuat demokrasi dan hak azasi manusia di Indonesia.

Unsur-unsur utama dari program tersebut berkaitan dengan hak azasi manusia dengan bentuk dukungan untuk pengadilan hak azasi manusia, advokasi dan dokumentasi tentang hak azasi manusia dan dukungan untuk para korban penyiksaan. Penguatan demokrasi dilakukan dengan memberikan bantuan untuk kelompok-kelompok masyarakat madani dan melalui pelatihan politisi daerah dan pegawai negeri sipil. Selain itu, dukungan juga diberikan untuk perempuan dalam masyarakat yang sangat tradisional, perempuan korban kekerasan, pekerja migran, pengusaha perempuan dalam perusahaan berskala kecil dan untuk penguatan calon legislatif perempuan sebelum pemilihan umum.

Bantuan dari Denmark untuk memerangi korupsi disalurkan melalui Transparency International dan Kemitraan bagi pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan. Dalam kedua program tersebut, bantuan diberikan untuk pemantauan pendanaan kampanye selama pemilihan umum dan untuk program-program kerjasama antara Nahdlatul Ulama dan Muhammadiyah untuk penggunaan kedua organisasi massa tersebut dalam memerangi korupsi.

Selama tahun 2004 telah terjadi peningkatan kerjasama dengan LSM dan perguruan tinggi Islam di Jakarta dan Yogyakarta yang menunjang program-program yang ditujukan untuk mempromosikan Islam moderat. Pencegahan konflik mendapat dukungan dalam bentuk bantuan untuk LSM yang bekerja di daerah-daerah konflik dan pemberdayaan kapasitas LSM. Dengan bekerjasama dengan Kemitraan bagi pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan telah dikembangkan sebuah program yang mendukung penegakan hukum oleh masyarakat. Denmark akan memberikan dukungan untuk *Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Co-operation (JCLEC)*.

Kredit Campuran

Pada tahun 1997 Denmark telah menandatangani sebuah perjanjian kerangka kerja kredit campuran bersama dengan Indonesia dan sejak saat itu beberapa proyek telah menjalani penilaian. Melalui program tersebut, Denmark memberikan dukungan untuk sebuah proyek pengembangbiakan ikan di Bali. Sebuah proyek dalam bidang energi yang memberikan kemampuan pembangkitan listrik untuk pulau-pulau terpencil dan daerah pedesaan saat ini sedang dalam tahap akhir sebelum tahap pelaksanaan. Program tersebut mempergunakan mekanisme komersial dan finansial yang ada untuk memberikan dukungan bagi proyek-proyek pembangunan. Ketentuan dan persyaratannya menetapkan pemberian pinjaman bebas bunga dengan jangka waktu pelunasan selama 10 tahun. Untuk proyek-proyek yang menerima bantuan di Indonesia terdapat ketentuan yang mempersyaratkan penyerahan sekurang-kurangnya 50% muatan yang berasal dari Denmark.

Jumlah Bantuan

2003: EUR 1,2 juta

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Denmark
Menara Rajawali, Lantai 25
Jl Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 576 1478
Fax (+62 21) 576 1535
e-mail: jktamb@um.dk
<http://www.emb-denmark.or.id>

European Commission



Organisation of Development Assistance

The European Union (EU) has a wide range of instruments for channelling its assistance to partner countries in various regions. Among these are the European Development Fund (for African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatories to the Cotonou Agreement), the MEDA programme for the Mediterranean countries, the PHARE and TACIS programmes (technical assistance for Eastern Europe and countries of the former Soviet Union), the CARDS programme for the Balkans, the ALA programme (technical and financial assistance to Asian and Latin American countries), and emergency aid through the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). Furthermore there are special budgets for specific operations (environment, tropical forests, drug abuse control, AIDS, energy), a number of research and development programmes and support provided to non-governmental organisations.

In February 2003, devolution of responsibilities from the European Commission (EC) headquarters in Brussels to the EC Delegation in Jakarta took place. This devolution is part of the reform of the EC's external service and is designed to render the EC's co-operation more effective, faster, and more efficient. The main transfer of responsibilities concerns contractual and financial matters as well as operational control. The Delegation has recently increased its staff in order to keep up with its enhanced role.

Global Policies and Priorities

EC assistance to Asia is divided into two main areas: Development Co-operation and Economic Co-operation, both with their own specific budget allocations. Development Co-operation is targeted primarily at the poorest sections of the population and the less developed countries through the implementation of a variety of programmes and projects. Development Co-operation gives priority to sustainable development that leads to poverty reduction while protection of the environment and natural resources (in particular tropical forests) and strengthening of social sectors (health and education) are also key targets. Assistance is also allocated to specific projects in the field of democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law. Economic Co-operation covers initiatives designed to benefit both the EU and Asian partner countries. For example through institution-buildings this type of assistance seeks to create a favourable economic and legal environment for trade and investment, particularly in the private sector and in small and medium enterprise development. The creation of sustainable partnerships between European and Asian companies is facilitated. Support to regional integration is also a key element of EC policy.

Global Level of Assistance

The EU is one of the major actors in international co-operation and development assistance. In total, the EU and its Member States provide some 55% of total international Official Development Assistance (ODA) and more than two thirds of all grant aid. Over the past 50 years, EU external assistance has acquired a global reach and the EU is today financing projects in more than 140 countries. The volume of its

assistance (commitments) has increased rapidly from EUR 3.3 billion in 1990 to EUR 9.3 billion in 2000, which represents some 10% of the entire world ODA. The EU now handles over 10% of the world's public development aid (PDA), compared with only 5% in 1985. It is also the largest provider of humanitarian aid in the world.

Type of Assistance and Programming

Development and economic co-operation, under the ALA programme, is provided in the form of grants financed from the general budget of the EU. Co-financing with the EU Member States and other donors is favoured wherever possible and beneficial. The EC administers EU development assistance, assisted by a committee composed of representatives of the Member States and chaired by the EC. A five-year Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and a three-year National Indicative Programme (NIP) define the priorities and programming at the country level.

Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

As outlined in the EC-Indonesia CSP for 2002-2006, the EC's overarching co-operation objective is to support Indonesia's efforts to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development is seen as a balance between good governance, economic growth, social development and environmental conservation conditioned in a sound policy framework.

Accordingly, the objectives of the EC strategy in Indonesia for the period 2002-2006 are:

- Intensification of a comprehensive EU dialogue with Indonesia, particularly with regard to good governance and human rights
- Assistance in development particularly with regard to forestry, water environmental resources, and the provision of health and other basic services to the poor reducing barriers to utilisation of existing services, and increasing their responsiveness for the needs of the poor
- Support to trade and investment in a framework of more intensive economic co-operation with the EU, and
- To achieve a higher visibility for both EU aid and the EU as an economic, and political partner for Indonesia – commensurate with the scale of EU trade and finance for Indonesia.

In terms of project support, two priority sectors are receiving particular attention:

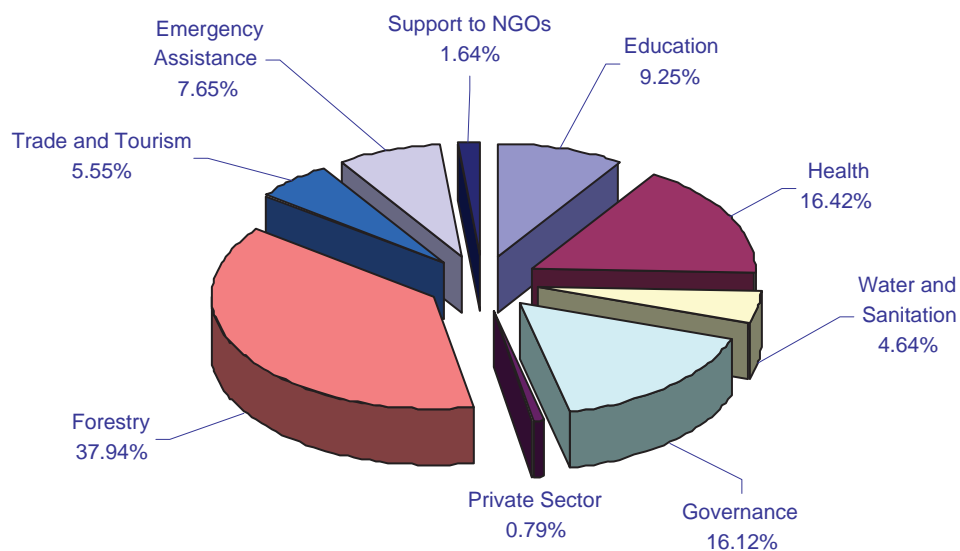
- Good governance, public administration including the provision of public health and education services to the poor, and support economic liberalisation and international economic co-operation
- Natural resources management (forests, water and rural environment).

Cross-cutting themes form an integral part of EC-Indonesia co-operation and include: poverty alleviation, good governance, capacity building and human resource development, civil society and gender, conflict prevention and environmental protection and awareness.

Future Directions

Based on the CSP, the findings of the Mid Term Review and the dialogue with the Government of Indonesia, it was decided that the NIP 2005-2006 would focus on three priorities: (1) Education, (2) Strengthening the rule of law and security, and (3) Support to public finance management. The design of projects within the new NIP will be initiated in late 2004.

Distribution of Assistance



Contact

Delegation of the European Commission to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and East Timor
Wisma Dharmala Sakti, 16th floor
JI Jend Sudirman Kav 32
Jakarta 10220 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 570 6076
Fax (+62 21) 570 6075
e-mail: delegation-indonesia@cec.eu.int
<http://www.delidn.cec.eu.int>

Komisi Eropa



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Uni Eropa memiliki berbagai instrumen untuk menyalurkan bantuannya kepada negara-negara mitra di berbagai belahan dunia. Instrumen-instrumen tersebut antara lain adalah Dana Pembangunan Eropa (untuk negara-negara Afrika, Karibia dan Pasifik yang turut menandatangani Perjanjian Cotonou), program MEDA untuk negara-negara Mediterania, serta program PHARE dan TACIS (bantuan teknis untuk negara-negara Eropa Timur eks-Uni Soviet), program CARDS untuk negara-negara Balkan, program ALA (bantuan teknis dan finansial untuk negara-negara Asia dan Amerika Latin), dan bantuan darurat melalui Kantor Bantuan Kemanusiaan Masyarakat Eropa (ECHO). Selain itu, terdapat anggaran khusus untuk kegiatan operasi khusus (lingkungan hidup, hutan tropis, pengendalian penyalahgunaan obat, AIDS, energi), sejumlah program penelitian dan pembangunan dan dukungan yang diberikan kepada lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM).

Pada bulan Februari 2003, dilakukan pendelegasian tanggung jawab dari kantor pusat Komisi Eropa di Brussels kepada Delegasi Komisi Eropa di Jakarta. Pendelegasian tersebut merupakan bagian dari reformasi atas layanan eksternal Komisi, dan dirancang untuk membuat kerjasama Komisi Eropa menjadi lebih efektif, lebih cepat, dan lebih efisien. Pengalihan tanggung jawab utama terkait dengan masalah kontrak dan keuangan, juga pengendalian operasional. Delegasi Komisi Eropa baru-baru ini meningkatkan pula jumlah stafnya untuk mengimbangi peningkatan perannya.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Bantuan dari Komisi Eropa untuk Asia dibagi menjadi dua bidang utama: Kerjasama Pembangunan dan Kerjasama Ekonomi, keduanya dengan alokasi anggarannya masing-masing. Kerjasama Pembangunan ditujukan terutama pada kelompok-kelompok masyarakat yang paling miskin dan negara-negara tertinggal melalui pelaksanaan berbagai program dan proyek. Kerjasama Pembangunan memprioritaskan pembangunan yang berkesinambungan yang bertujuan untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan, sementara perlindungan lingkungan dan sumberdaya alam (khususnya hutan tropis) dan pemberdayaan sektor-sektor sosial (kesehatan dan pendidikan) juga merupakan target utama. Bantuan juga dialokasikan untuk proyek-proyek khusus dalam bidang demokrasi, tata pemerintahan yang baik, hak azasi manusia, dan supremasi hukum. Kerjasama Ekonomi mencakup prakarsa yang dirancang untuk memberi maslahat bagi Uni Eropa maupun negara-negara Asia yang menjadi mitranya. Misalnya, melalui pemberdayaan kapasitas kelembagaan, tipe bantuan ini berupaya menciptakan lingkungan ekonomi dan hukum yang mendukung perdagangan dan investasi, khususnya dalam sektor swasta dan pengembangan usaha kecil dan menengah. Dengan demikian, upaya menciptakan kerjasama yang berkesinambungan antara perusahaan-perusahaan Eropa dan Asia menjadi terfasilitasi. Dukungan kepada integrasi regional juga merupakan unsur penting dalam kebijakan Komisi Eropa.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Uni Eropa adalah salah satu pemeran utama dalam kerjasama internasional dan bantuan pembangunan. Secara total, Uni Eropa dan Negara-negara Anggotanya memberikan sekitar 55% dari jumlah Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) secara internasional dan lebih dari dua pertiga dari seluruh bantuan hibah. Selama 50 tahun terakhir, bantuan luar negeri Uni Eropa telah mencapai seluruh dunia dan Uni Eropa saat ini sedang membiayai proyek di lebih dari 140 negara. Volume bantuannya (komitmennya) telah meningkat pesat dari EUR 3,3 milyar pada tahun 1990 menjadi EUR 9,3 milyar pada tahun 2000, yang merupakan sekitar 10% dari seluruh ODA dunia. Uni Eropa saat ini menangani lebih dari 10% dari bantuan pembangunan umum (PDA) dunia, dibandingkan dengan hanya 5% pada tahun 1985. Uni Eropa juga merupakan penyedia bantuan kemanusiaan terbesar di dunia.

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Kerjasama pembangunan dan ekonomi, yang termasuk dalam program ALA, diberikan dalam bentuk hibah yang didanai dari anggaran umum Uni Eropa. Pembiayaan bersama dengan Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan negara donor lainnya lebih disukai apabila memungkinkan dan memberi maslahat. Komisi Eropa mengurus bantuan pembangunan Uni Eropa, yang dibantu oleh sebuah komite yang terdiri dari perwakilan dari Negara-negara Anggota dan diketuai oleh Komisi Eropa. Prioritas dan program pada tingkat negara ditetapkan dalam Rencana Strategis Negara (CSP) lima tahunan dan Program Indikasi Nasional (NIP) tiga tahunan.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Sebagaimana dituangkan dalam CSP Komisi Eropa-Indonesia untuk tahun 2002-2006, tujuan kerjasama Komisi Eropa secara keseluruhan adalah untuk mendukung upaya Indonesia untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan dan mencapai pembangunan berkesinambungan. Pembangunan berkesinambungan dilihat sebagai suatu keseimbangan antara tata pemerintahan yang baik, pertumbuhan ekonomi, pembangunan sosial dan pelestarian lingkungan yang dikondisikan dalam kerangka kebijakan yang sehat.

Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari strategi Komisi Eropa di Indonesia untuk periode 2002-2006 adalah sebagai berikut:

- Intensifikasi dialog komprehensif Uni Eropa dengan Indonesia, khususnya berkaitan dengan tata pemerintahan yang baik dan hak azasi manusia
 - Bantuan untuk pembangunan khususnya berkaitan dengan bidang kehutanan, sumberdaya lingkungan air, dan penyediaan layanan kesehatan dan layanan dasar lainnya untuk masyarakat miskin yang mengurangi hambatan untuk pemanfaatan layanan yang ada, dan meningkatkan kepekaan mereka terhadap kebutuhan masyarakat miskin
 - Dukungan untuk perdagangan dan investasi dalam kerangka kerjasama ekonomi yang lebih intensif dengan Uni Eropa, dan
 - Mencapai visibilitas yang lebih tinggi baik untuk bantuan Uni Eropa maupun Uni Eropa itu sendiri sebagai mitra ekonomi dan politik bagi Indonesia sesuai dengan skala perdagangan dan keuangan Uni Eropa untuk Indonesia.
-

Berkaitan dengan dukungan proyek, dua sektor prioritas mendapatkan perhatian khusus:

- Tata Pemerintahan yang baik, administrasi negara termasuk penyediaan layanan kesehatan masyarakat dan pendidikan untuk kelompok miskin, dan dukungan untuk liberalisasi ekonomi dan kerjasama ekonomi internasional
- Pengelolaan sumberdaya alam (hutan, air dan lingkungan pedesaan).

Tema-tema yang lintas sektoral merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari kerjasama Komisi Eropa dengan Indonesia dan hal ini termasuk: pengentasan kemiskinan, tata pemerintahan yang baik, pengembangan kapasitas dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia, masyarakat madani dan gender, pencegahan konflik serta perlindungan dan kesadaran lingkungan.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Berdasarkan CSP, hasil dari evaluasi periode pertengahan dan berdasarkan dialog dengan pemerintah Indonesia, maka diputuskan bahwa NIP 2005-2006 akan terfokus pada tiga prioritas: (1) Pendidikan, (2) Memperkokoh penegakkan hukum dan keamanan, dan (3) Bantuan terhadap pengelolaan keuangan umum. Proyek-proyek yang tercakup didalam NIP yang baru ini akan ditentukan di akhir tahun 2004.

Kontak

Delegasi Komisi Eropa untuk Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam dan Timor Timur
Wisma Dharmala Sakti, Lantai 16
Jl Jend Sudirman Kav 32
Jakarta 10220 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 570 6076
Fax (+62 21) 570 6075
e-mail: delegation-indonesia@cec.eu.int
<http://www.delidn.cec.eu.int>

Finland



Organisation of Development Assistance

International development co-operation is administered as an integral element of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' relations with developing countries.

Global Policies and Priorities

The development co-operation policy adopted by the Finnish Government is firmly based on the United Nations Millennium Declaration Goals and its primary development objective, the eradication of extreme poverty.

The goals of Finnish development policy are: promotion of global security, co-operation and welfare, reduction of widespread poverty, promotion of human rights and democracy, prevention of global environmental problems and encouragement to sustainable development, and promotion of economic dialogue.

Global Level of Assistance

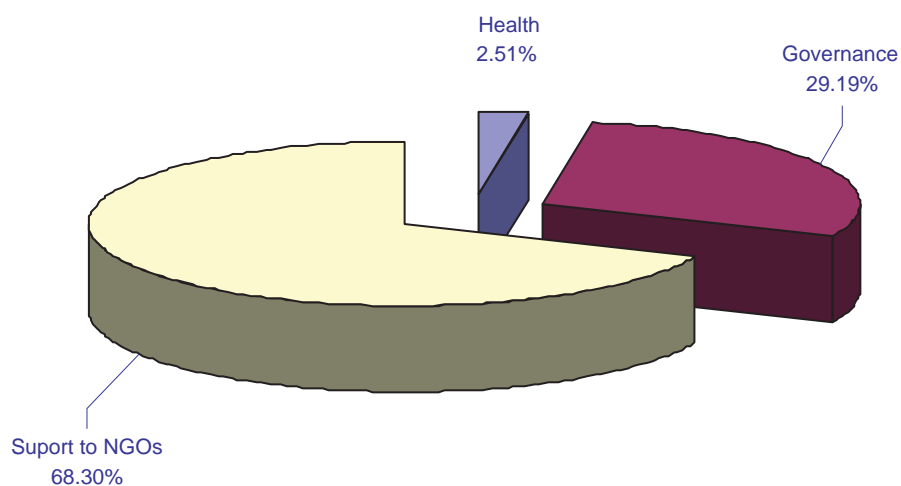
The budget for international development co-operation for 2003 was a total of EUR 506.8 million. At the time when the budget proposal was being drawn up, this was the equivalent of 0.35% of the predicted Gross National Income (GNI). The appropriations increased by EUR 27.5 million compared to 2002. In spite of the increase in euro, the appropriations' relative share of the GNI has remained almost at the previous level.

Priorities in Indonesia

Finland has supported the efforts for reforming administration and actions against corruption in Indonesia through the Governance Trust Fund administered by the UNDP. The fund is used for supporting projects within the Partnership for Governance Reform programme that are aimed at reforming the Indonesian judicial system and administration. In 2003, Finland's support for the fund amounted to EUR 168,000.

Local co-operation appropriations were used to support the development of civic society, human rights, elections and environment related projects implemented by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and small-scale local projects aimed at eradicating poverty. In 2003, this NGO-type assistance totalled EUR 400,000. In total, Finland's development co-operation disbursements to Indonesia were EUR 568,000.

Distribution of Assistance



Future Directions

Committing to international objectives requires that Finland increases its funding to international development co-operation. The increase will be gradual and the planned level of 0.44% of GNI will be achieved by 2007, based on the present growth forecasts. The target of 0.7% of GNI as agreed within the UN should be achieved by 2010, the general economic development permitting.

Contact

Embassy of Finland
Menara Rajawali, 9th floor
JI Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 576 1650
Fax (+62 21) 576 1631
<http://www.finembjak.com>

Finlandia



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Kerjasama pembangunan internasional diselenggarakan sebagai unsur yang tidak terpisahkan dari hubungan Kementerian Luar Negeri dengan negara-negara berkembang.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Kebijakan kerjasama pembangunan yang diambil oleh Pemerintah Finlandia dilandasi oleh Tujuan Deklarasi Milenium Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa dan tujuan pembangunan utamanya, pengentasan kemiskinan.

Sasaran dari kebijakan pembangunan Pemerintah Finlandia adalah: peningkatan keamanan dunia, kerjasama dan kesejahteraan, pengentasan kemiskinan yang tersebar luas, peningkatan hak azasi manusia dan demokrasi, penanggulangan masalah lingkungan global dan dukungan untuk pembangunan yang berkesinambungan, dan peningkatan dialog ekonomi.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Anggaran untuk kerjasama pembangunan internasional untuk tahun 2003 berjumlah EUR 506,8 juta. Pada saat usulan anggaran disusun, jumlah tersebut setara dengan 0,35% dari perkiraan Pendapatan Nasional Bruto (PNB). Anggaran tersebut mengalami peningkatan sebesar EUR 27,5 juta dibandingkan dengan tahun 2002. Meskipun terdapat peningkatan pada euro, persentase jumlah tersebut terhadap PNB hampir sama dengan jumlah tahun sebelumnya.

Prioritas di Indonesia

Finlandia telah memberikan dukungan bagi upaya-upaya reformasi pemerintahan dan pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia melalui Dana Perwalian Pemerintahan yang dikelola oleh UNDP. Dana tersebut digunakan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek dalam program Kemitraan bagi pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan yang bertujuan untuk mereformasi sistem dan administrasi peradilan di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2003, kontribusi yang diberikan oleh Finlandia untuk dana tersebut berjumlah EUR 168.000.

Pembiayaan kerjasama lokal dipergunakan untuk mendukung pengembangan masyarakat madani, hak azasi manusia, pemilihan umum dan proyek-proyek yang terkait dengan lingkungan yang dilaksanakan oleh lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM), dan proyek-proyek lokal berskala kecil yang bertujuan untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan. Pada tahun 2003, bantuan LSM tersebut berjumlah EUR 400.000. Secara keseluruhan, sumbangan kerjasama pembangunan Finlandia untuk Indonesia berjumlah EUR 568.000.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Komitmentnya terhadap tujuan-tujuan internasional mengharuskan Finlandia untuk meningkatkan kontribusinya untuk kerjasama pembangunan internasional. Peningkatan tersebut akan dilakukan secara bertahap dan jumlah yang direncanakan sebesar 0,44% dari PNB akan tercapai pada tahun 2007, berdasarkan perkiraan pertumbuhan pada saat ini. Jumlah yang ditargetkan sebesar 0,7% dari PNB sebagaimana telah disetujui bersama di Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa harus tercapai pada tahun 2010, apabila dimungkinkan oleh perkembangan ekonomi secara umum.

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Finlandia
Menara Rajawali, Lantai 9
Jl Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 576 1650
Fax (+62 21) 576 1631
<http://www.finembjak.com>

France



Organisation de l'Aide Publique au Développement / Types d'aide et de programmes

Depuis 1998, le dispositif de coopération et de développement est organisé autour d'un ensemble d'institutions complémentaires :

- le Comité Interministériel de la Coopération Internationale et du Développement (CICID) qui fixe les orientations de la politique de coopération internationale
- le Haut Conseil de la Coopération Internationale (HCCI), qui permet d'associer la société civile (associations, collectivités territoriales, universitaires...) à la définition de la politique d'aide au développement
- le ministère des Affaires étrangères, au travers de la Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale au Développement (DGCID), et le ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, qui assurent la mise en œuvre de l'aide.

Sur le terrain, les services et les outils financiers en charge de la mise en œuvre de la coopération sont les suivants :

- Le Service de Coopération et d'Action culturelle est le correspondant du ministère des Affaires étrangères pour les questions de coopération. Il utilise des crédits annuels et les crédits projet du Fonds de solidarité prioritaire (FSP) pour un certain nombre de pays dit de la « zone de solidarité prioritaire. Le FSP est l'instrument de coopération avec les pays de la ZSP et a vocation à être mobilisé en faveur du développement institutionnel, social, culturel et de la recherche : les projets, pluriannuels, sont sélectionnés selon leurs mérites propres, sans règle d'attribution automatique par pays.
 - La Mission Economique est le correspondant de la Direction des Relations Economiques Extérieures, en charge des programmes de coopération du ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie. Elle intervient, selon les pays, avec des instruments de coopération économique sous forme de dons ou de prêts que sont le Fonds d'Etudes et d'Aide au secteur privé (FASEP) et les protocoles financiers (Réserve Pays Emergents - RPE). L'action de la Mission Economique se concentre plus particulièrement sur les travaux d'infrastructures et d'équipements exigeant des investissements importants, tout en s'ouvrant de plus en plus vers les secteurs technologiques. Depuis 1998, ses contributions ont représenté en moyenne 38% des décaissements de l'aide publique française (31% en 2002).
 - L'Agence Française de Développement (AFD), placée sous la double tutelle du ministère des Affaires étrangères et du ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie est l'opérateur pivot de l'aide bilatérale française au développement, son champ d'activité comprenant l'ensemble des secteurs de compétence des banques de développement. L'AFD intervient sous la forme de prêts concessionnels, en contribuant au financement de projets d'infrastructure et d'accompagnement social dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de la gestion de l'eau et des finances.
-

Elle intervient souvent en cofinancement avec d'autres banques de développement. Depuis 1998, les concours de l'AFD ont représenté 36% des décaissements de l'aide publique française (44% en 2002). Elle n'est pas présente dans tous les pays.

- De nombreux organismes spécialisés interviennent enfin en coopération sur fonds propres (ministères techniques, Groupements d'intérêt public, organismes de recherche, universités, hôpitaux...). L'Ambassadeur coordonne l'action de ces différents acteurs gouvernementaux de l'aide au développement. Enfin, la société civile développe d'importantes relations de coopération, le Service de Coopération et d'Action culturelle de l'Ambassade lui servant d'interface. L'ensemble de ces concours a représenté en moyenne depuis 5 ans 15% des décaissements de l'APD française.

Politiques et priorités au niveau mondial

L'aide au développement française est concentrée vers les pays les plus pauvres ou émergents formant une Zone de Solidarité Prioritaire ou ZSP. L'aide publique au développement de la France vise à lutter contre la pauvreté et à promouvoir un développement durable et équilibré de l'économie, de la société et des institutions. Elle repose sur sept axes : ouverture démocratique et Etat de droit, croissance économique durable, équité sociale, intégration régionale, diversité culturelle, utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles, solidarité internationale.

Volume de l'aide au niveau mondial

En 2002, l'aide au développement française s'est élevée à 4,8 milliards d'euros dont 3 milliards d'aide bilatérale. Cela représente 0,36% du PIB, en augmentation depuis 2000 (0,32%) et 2001 (0,34%).

Objectifs et priorités en Indonésie

La coopération franco-indonésienne se fonde principalement sur la recherche de synergies, dans une approche dynamique pour les deux partenaires.

Quatre axes principaux sous-tendent cette coopération :

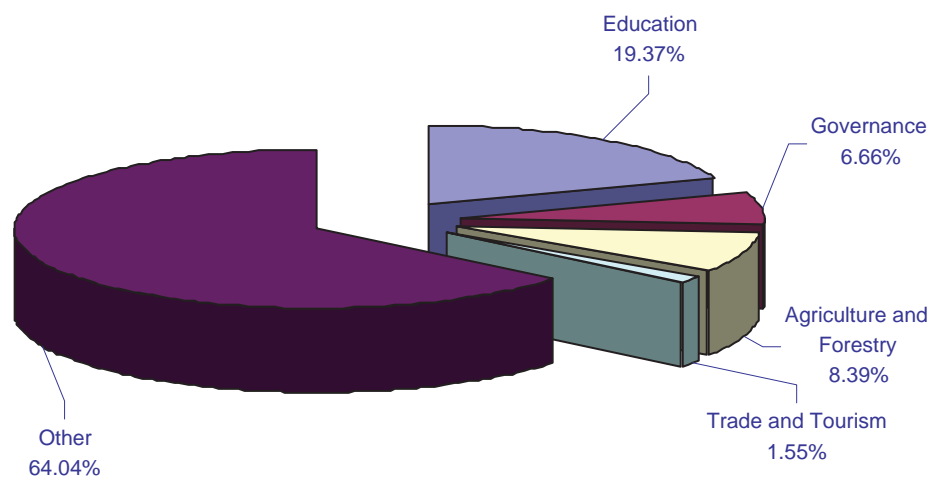
- coopération scientifique, universitaire et de recherche
- enseignement de la langue française
- soutien à l'action culturelle
- coopération audio-visuelle.

L'ensemble des projets sont mis en place par le service de coopération et d'action culturelle de l'Ambassade de France avec l'aide de partenaires divers : universités, centre de recherches, centres culturels....

Une part importante est également consacrée au renforcement des capacités universitaires indonésiennes par l'attribution de bourses d'études et l'aide aux programmes de recherches conjoints.

D'autres axes de travail sont en cours d'élaboration et devraient venir compléter les priorités franco-indonésiennes en terme de coopération : appui aux réformes institutionnelles, police, justice et droits de l'homme.

Distribution of Assistance



Contact

French Embassy
JI MH Thamrin No 20
Jakarta Pusat 10350 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 2355 7600
Fax (+62 21) 2355 7602
e-mail: ambfrjkt@uninet.net.id
<http://www.ambafrance-id.org>

Perancis



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan/ Jenis Program

Sejak tahun 1998, rancangan kerja kerjasama dan pembangunan Perancis disusun dalam kelompok lembaga-lembaga komplementer/ tambahan:

- Komite Antar Menteri untuk Pembangunan dan Kerjasama Internasional (CICID) yang memutuskan mengenai orientasi kebijakan kerjasama internasional.
- Dewan Tinggi Kerjasama Internasional (HCCI), yang memberikan fasilitas pada peran serta/ partisipasi masyarakat sipil (penggabungan, organisasi teritorial kolektif, universitas...) terhadap definisi/ arti kebijaksanaan bantuan pembangunan
- Departemen Luar Negeri, melalui Direktorat Jenderal untuk Kerjasama Pembangunan Internasional (DGCID) dan Departemen Ekonomi dan Keuangan, yang bertanggung-jawab terhadap pelaksanaan kebijaksanaan bantuan.

Di tingkat lapangan, departemen-departemen dan alat-alat yang berwenang dalam pelaksanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

- Departemen Kegiatan Kerjasama dan Budaya merupakan koresponden Departemen Luar Negeri untuk masalah-masalah kerjasama. Departemen ini menggunakan kredit tahunan dan kredit Dana Prioritas Solidaritas (FSP) untuk sejumlah negara-negara yang termasuk dalam Zona Prioritas Solidaritas (ZSP). FSP merupakan alat kerjasama dengan negara-negara ZSP dan mandatnya adalah untuk mempromosikan pengembangan kelembagaan, sosial, budaya dan penelitian (riset). Proyek-proyek multi tahunan diseleksi berdasarkan kepentingan tertentu/ khusus mereka, tanpa peraturan alokasi otomatis per negara.
 - “Misi ekonomi” merupakan koresponden Direktorat Hubungan Luar Ekonomi, berwenang dalam program kerjasama di Departemen Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Industri. Misi ini mengintervensi, tergantung pada negaranya, dengan alat-alat kerjasama ekonomi seperti bantuan atau pinjaman yaitu Bantuan untuk Pendidikan dan Dukungan untuk Sektor Swasta (FASEP) dan protokol-protokol keuangan (Perlindungan Negara Berkembang/ Emerging Country Reserve). Tindakan dari “misi ekonomi” terutama difokuskan pada pekerjaan infrastruktur dan perlengkapan yang membutuhkan investasi penting tetapi hal ini juga terbuka lebar untuk sektor-sektor teknologi. Sejak tahun 1998, kontribusinya telah mewakili sekitar 28% dari penggunaan Bantuan Publik Negara Perancis (31% pada tahun 2002).
 - Badan Pembangunan Perancis (AFD), di bawah tanggung-jawab Departemen Luar Negeri dan Departemen Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Industri, penting bagi Bantuan Pembangunan Bilateral Perancis. AFD beroperasi dengan pinjaman konsensi/ bersama, memberikan kontribusi pada pendanaan proyek-proyek infrastruktur dan kemitraan sosial di sektor pertanian, pengaturan air, dan keuangan. AFD seringkali menyediakan pendanaan bersama dengan bank-bank pembangunan lainnya. Sejak tahun 1998, kontribusi AFD mewakili 36% penggunaan Bantuan Publik Perancis (44% pada tahun 2002). Hal ini tidak terjadi di semua negara.
-

- Yang terakhir, banyak lembaga-lembaga/ institusi-institusi khusus juga bekerjasama dengan sumber-sumber pendanaan sendiri mereka (departemen teknik, universitas-universitas, rumah sakit-rumah sakit, dan lainnya). Duta Besar mengkoordinasikan kegiatan-kegiatan dari pelaku-pelaku bantuan pembangunan pemerintah yang berbeda ini.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Bantuan pembangunan Perancis difokuskan pada negara-negara paling miskin dan berkembang yang termasuk ZSP. Tujuan dari bantuan ini adalah untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan dan mempromosikan pembangunan ekonomi berkesinambungan, masyarakat dan lembaga-lembaganya. Hal ini didasarkan pada tujuh prioritas: demokrasi dan peraturan perundang-undangan, perkembangan ekonomi yang berkesinambungan, persamaan sosial, integrasi wilayah, perbedaan budaya, pemanfaatan sumber-sumber daya alam yang rasional dan solidaritas internasional.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Pada tahun 2002, bantuan pembangunan Perancis mencapai EUR 4,8 triliun, termasuk EUR 3 triliun untuk bantuan bilateral. Ini mewakili 0,36% dari Pendapatan/ Produk Domestik Bruto Perancis, meningkat sejak tahun 2000 (0,32%) dan 2001 (0,34%).

Sasaran dan Prioritas di Indonesia

Kerjasama Franco-Indonesia khususnya didasarkan pada pencarian sinergi, menggunakan pendekatan dinamis untuk kedua mitra tersebut. Kerjasama ini dibagi berdasarkan empat keutamaan:

- Kerjasama ilmu pengetahuan, universitas dan penelitian (riset)
- Pengajaran bahasa Perancis
- Dukungan terhadap kegiatan-kegiatan kebudayaan
- Kerjasama audio-visual.

Serangkaian proyek-proyek tersebut dilaksanakan oleh Departemen Kerjasama dan Kegiatan Budaya di Kedutaan Perancis berkolaborasi dengan bermacam-macam mitra: universitas, pusat-pusat penelitian, pusat budaya dan lain sebagainya.

Sebagian besar dari bantuan tersebut juga ditujukan untuk pemberdayaan kapasitas di universitas-universitas Indonesia melalui pemberian beasiswa dan bantuan untuk program-program penelitian bersama.

Orientasi kerja lainnya sedang dilaksanakan dan seharusnya mengarahkan prioritas-prioritas Franco-Indonesia dalam artian kerjasama melalui bantuan untuk reformasi kelembagaan, kebijakan, hukum dan hak azasi manusia.

Kontak

Kedutaan Perancis
JI MH Thamrin No 20
Jakarta Pusat 10350 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 2355 7600
Fax (+62 21) 2355 7602
e-mail: ambfrjkt@uninet.net.id
<http://www.ambafrance-id.org>

Germany



Organisation of Development Assistance

German development co-operation funding is mainly provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) (www.bmz.de). BMZ is responsible for policy formulation, as well as planning and evaluation of German development co-operation. The implementation of projects and programmes on BMZ's behalf lies in the hands of a variety of organisations. In the field of financial co-operation, German bilateral development co-operation projects are implemented by the German Development Bank (KfW). Technical co-operation projects are mainly carried out by the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ). Via DEG, the German Investment Bank, the German Government is fostering private investment and supporting public private partnerships. InWENT–Capacity-Building International (the former CDG and DSE) is engaged in scholarship promotion and in-service training in a variety of technical fields. Through CIM – a joint operation of GTZ and the Federal Employment Institute – 24 consultants from Germany currently work in Indonesian institutions and enterprises as 'Integrated Experts'. BMZ funding is also allocated to the political foundations (in Indonesia the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation, Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation, Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation and Hanns-Seidel-Foundation) as well as to numerous non-governmental organisations. Several German states provide their own Official Development Assistance (ODA) project funds. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for humanitarian and for the German contributions to UNICEF and UNHCR.

Global Policies and Priorities

Germany has placed development issues high on its political agenda. It made poverty reduction a main priority in the Programme of Action 2015 – The German Government's Contribution Towards Halving Extreme Poverty Worldwide. This programme establishes global poverty reduction as an important element in the government's overall policy and an overarching goal of development co-operation. Greater coherence among policies affecting developing countries is now a government-wide priority and is also being pursued internationally, especially with other members of the European Union (EU).

German co-operation with each country is based on a dialogue with governments and civil society about the partner country's plans and strategies. The German government supports developing countries' efforts to develop and implement national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and adapts its bilateral co-operation programmes towards them.

Germany currently cooperates with 37 "priority" and 33 "partner" countries in one to three focal areas. Through this stronger focus, more significant results will be achieved.

Framework conditions such as a country's human rights record, people's participation in the political process, the rule of law and the creation of a market-oriented economy determine the type and scope of ODA.

Global Level of Assistance

Germany is the fourth largest donor among member countries of the OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2002, Germany's net ODA was EUR 3.5 billion. The largest proportion of German ODA is allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa (27.2%), followed by Europe and the Newly Independent States (21.1%), Asia (17.9%), Latin America (10.7%), and the Mediterranean/ Near East region (5.1%). 24.6% of the German bilateral programme is spent in least developed countries (LDC).

As development assistance must be considered against the background of a globalising world, ca. 37% (2002) of German ODA is channelled through international institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations System to complement bilateral development efforts. About one quarter of the EU's funds for development co-operation are contributed by Germany.

Type of Assistance and Programming

German bilateral development assistance is mainly implemented through project and programme aid. In order to achieve greater efficiency and significance, Germany aims for closer co-ordination between its own development programmes and is committed to the harmonisation agenda with other donors. In Indonesia 64% of total German ODA are disbursed in the form of grants (2002).

Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

Indonesia and Germany have agreed upon the following three priority areas for development co-operation:

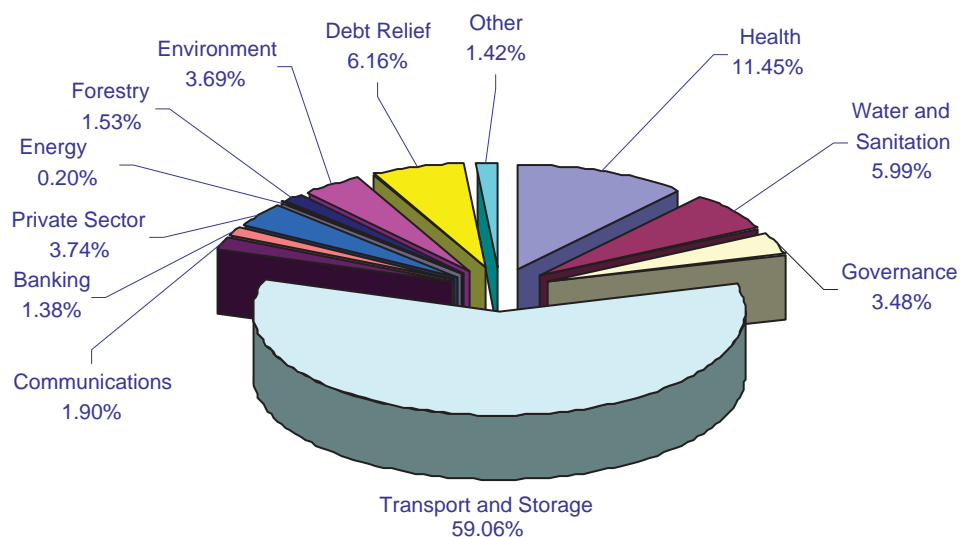
- Support to economic reform policies, the promotion of small and medium enterprises and vocational training
- Health including HIV/AIDS prevention
- Transport, in particular maritime and railway.

Decentralisation is a cross-cutting issue for the co-operation. Strategy Papers on Economic Reform, Transport and Decentralisation have been prepared and agreed upon with the Indonesian Government. The Strategy Paper on Health is being prepared and will be formalised in 2004. In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of development co-operation, Germany is shifting its activities towards a focused programmatic approach in each of the priority areas. It is also exploring the possibility of closer co-operation with other donors.

Future Directions

The Indonesian and German Governments hold annual consultations and negotiations in order to determine the volume of assistance and to agree on common projects in the three priority areas. The directions for future co-operation are set by the Indonesian national policy outlined, for example, in the Transitional National Development Plan 2005/2006 as well as in the relevant sector policies. Increased efforts will be made to align German development co-operation with the upcoming PRSP.

Distribution of Assistance



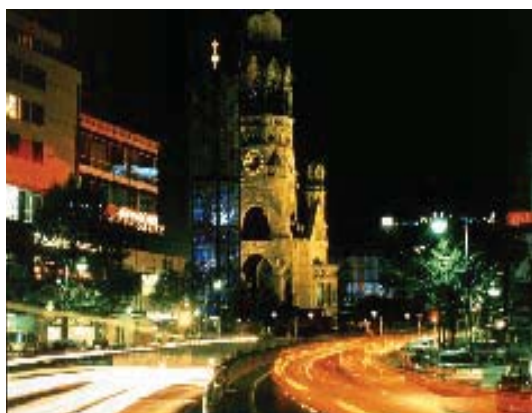
Level of Assistance (in EUR million)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Grant Disbursement	60.155	58.570	53.660	62.629	53.432
Loan Disbursement	131.270	-76.845	-46.740	-29.223	29.750
Total	191.425	-18.270	6.920	33.406	83.182

Contact

German Embassy
 Development Co-operation Unit
 Jl MH Thamrin No 1
 Jakarta 10310 Indonesia
 Tel (+62 21) 3985 5150, 3985 5151
 Fax (+62 21) 390 1757
 e-mail: germany5@cbn.net.id
<http://www.jakarta.diplo.de>

Jerman



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Pembiayaan kerjasama pembangunan Jerman sebagian besar disediakan oleh Kementerian Kerjasama Ekonomi dan Pembangunan (BMZ) (www.bmz.de). BMZ bertanggung jawab dalam perumusan kebijakan dan juga dalam perencanaan dan evaluasi dari kerjasama pembangunan Jerman. Implementasi program dan proyek atas nama BMZ berada di tangan berbagai organisasi. Dalam bidang kerjasama keuangan, proyek kerjasama pembangunan

bilateral Jerman diimplementasikan oleh Bank Pembangunan Jerman (KfW). Proyek kerjasama teknis dilaksanakan sebagian besar oleh Badan Kerjasama Teknis Jerman (GTZ). Melalui Bank Investasi Jerman (DEG), Pemerintah Jerman sedang mengembangkan investasi dari sektor swasta dan mendukung kerjasama publik-swasta. Inwent-Capacity-Building International (dahulu CDG dan DSE) dilibatkan dalam promosi beasiswa dan magang di berbagai bidang teknik. Melalui CIM – suatu kegiatan kerjasama antara GTZ dan Insitusi Ketenagakerjaan Federal – 24 konsultan dari Jerman saat ini bekerja di perusahaan dan institusi Indonesia sebagai 'tenaga ahli yang terintegrasi'. Dana BMZ juga dialokasikan kepada yayasan-yayasan politik (di Indonesia terdapat Yayasan Friedrich Ebert, Yayasan Konrad Adenauer, Yayasan Friedrich Naumann dan Yayasan Hanns Seidel) dan juga kepada sejumlah lembaga swadaya masyarakat. Beberapa negara bagian Jerman juga menyediakan dana bagi proyek Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) mereka sendiri. Kementerian Luar Negeri bertanggung jawab untuk kegiatan kemanusiaan global dan untuk kontribusi Jerman kepada UNICEF dan UNHCR.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Jerman telah menempatkan persoalan pembangunan sebagai prioritas dalam agendanya politiknya. Pengurangan kemiskinan adalah prioritas utama dalam Program Aksi 2015 – Kontribusi Pemerintah Jerman dalam mengurangi kemiskinan ekstrim di seluruh dunia (hingga 50%). Program ini menetapkan pengurangan kemiskinan global sebagai suatu unsur penting dalam kebijakan umum pemerintah dan menaungi tujuan kerjasama pembangunan. Adanya koherensi yang lebih besar dari kebijakan-kebijakan politik yang mempengaruhi negara-negara berkembang saat ini merupakan prioritas pemerintahan secara luas dan juga sedang diusahakan secara internasional, terutama oleh anggota-anggota Uni Eropa.

Kerjasama Jerman dengan masing-masing negara didasarkan pada suatu dialog dengan pemerintah dan masyarakat madani tentang rencana dan strategi dari negara mitra kerjasama. Pemerintah Jerman mendukung usaha-usaha negara berkembang untuk mengembangkan dan menerapkan Rencana Strategi Pengurangan Kemiskinan Nasional (PRSP) dan menyesuaikan program-program kerjasama bilateral terhadap rencana tersebut.

Saat ini Jerman bekerjasama dengan 37 negara "prioritas" dan 33 negara "mitra" dalam hingga tiga area focal. Melalui fokus yang lebih terarah ini, hasil yang lebih signifikan akan tercapai.

Kerangka persyaratan-persyaratan seperti catatan-catatan tentang hak azasi manusia di negara tersebut, keikutsertaan masyarakat di dalam proses politik, supremasi hukum dan penciptaan perekonomian yang berorientasi pada pasar menentukan jenis dan jangkauan ODA.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Jerman adalah negara donor keempat terbesar diantara negara-negara anggota OECD/ Komite Bantuan Pembangunan (DAC). Pada tahun 2002, ODA dari Jerman berjumlah EUR 3,5 milyar (netto). Porsi terbesar dari ODA Jerman dialokasikan ke negara-negara Sub-Sahara di Afrika (27,2%), diikuti oleh Eropa dan Negara yang baru merdeka (21,1%), Asia (17,9%), Amerika Latin (10,7%) dan Mediterania/ Wilayah Timur Dekat (5,1%). Sebanyak 24,6% dari program bilateral Jerman digunakan di negara-negara paling terbelakang (LDC).

Karena bantuan pembangunan harus mempertimbangkan latar belakang globalisasi dunia, maka sekitar 37% (2002) dari ODA Jerman disalurkan melalui lembaga-lembaga internasional seperti Bank Dunia, Bank Pembangunan Asia (ADB) dan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa untuk melengkapi usaha-usaha pembangunan bilateral. Sekitar seperempat dari dana Uni Eropa untuk kerjasama pembangunan merupakan kontribusi dari Jerman.

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Bantuan pembangunan bilateral Jerman diterapkan terutama melalui proyek dan program bantuan. Dalam rangka mencapai arti dan efisiensi yang lebih besar, Jerman mencoba mencapai koordinasi yang lebih dekat diantara program-program pembangunannya sendiri dan melakukan harmonisasi agenda dengan donor-donor lain. Di Indonesia, 64% dari seluruh ODA Jerman diberikan dalam bentuk hibah (2002).

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Indonesia dan Jerman menyetujui tiga area prioritas berikut bagi kerjasama pembangunan:

- Dukungan kepada reformasi kebijakan perekonomian, memajukan usaha kecil dan menengah serta pelatihan kejuruan
- Kesehatan, termasuk pencegahan HIV/AIDS
- Transportasi, khususnya laut dan kereta api.

Desentralisasi adalah persoalan lintas sektoral dari kerjasama. Naskah mengenai strategi reformasi ekonomi, transportasi dan desentralisasi telah disiapkan dan disetujui bersama dengan Pemerintah Indonesia. Naskah mengenai strategi kesehatan sedang disiapkan dan akan diresmikan pada tahun 2004. Dalam rangka meningkatkan efektivitas dan efisiensi kerjasama pembangunan, Jerman sedang mengarahkan aktivitasnya menuju pendekatan program yang lebih fokus di setiap area prioritas. Jerman juga sedang mengkaji kemungkinan kerjasama yang lebih erat dengan donor-donor lain.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Pemerintah Jerman dan Indonesia melakukan negosiasi dan konsultasi setiap tahun dalam rangka menentukan volume bantuan dan untuk menyetujui proyek-proyek bersama di ketiga bidang prioritas. Arah kerjasama di masa depan ditentukan oleh kebijakan nasional Indonesia, sebagai contoh, seperti yang diuraikan dalam Rencana Pembangunan Nasional Transisi 2005/2006 serta dalam kebijakan-kebijakan di sektor yang relevan. Upaya yang lebih besar dilakukan guna menyelaraskan kerjasama pembangunan Jerman dengan PRSP yang akan datang.

Tingkat Bantuan (dalam EUR juta)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Pencairan hibah	60,155	58,570	53,660	62,629	53,432
Pencairan pinjaman	131,270	-76,845	-46,740	-29,223	29,750
Total	191,425	-18,270	6,920	33,406	83,182

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Jerman
Unit Kerjasama Pembangunan
JI MH Thamrin No 1
Jakarta 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 3985 5150, 3985 5151
Fax (+62 21) 390 1757
e-mail: germany5@cbn.net.id
<http://www.jakarta.diplo.de>

Hungary



Organisation of Development Assistance

International development co-operation and aid co-ordination is overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Global Policies and Priorities

Hungary attributes increasing importance to co-operation with developing countries and wishes to contribute to the capacity-building process within these countries. The guiding principles and policies for development

related co-operation have been outlined in the Government's program.

The Hungarian Policy for International Development Co-operation (IDC) is in line with the new European Union development policy as well as the OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (DAC) fundamental principles and the United Nations international objectives (Millennium Development Goals) and the international Official Development Assistance (ODA) resolutions adopted by international conferences on development, in particular, those in Doha, Monterrey and Johannesburg.

The program focuses mainly on technical assistance, project-based development co-operation and humanitarian aid. Hungary earmarks a continuously increasing budget for funding foreign aid projects. These however are focused primarily in partner countries where Hungarian assistance can be best absorbed and where it makes a significant contribution to development. Hungary carefully considers where to place loans and grants. Responsible attitude and transparency in the recipient country are fundamental criteria.

Hungary actively participated in the elaboration of various legal instruments, devoted to critical problems of sustainable development. Special attention was paid to the multilateral environmental agreements, however, other subject areas (international trade, economic co-operation, security, human rights etc) were also considered as of key importance from the point of view of sustainable development. Hungary is a party to all relevant international legal instruments and fulfils her commitments under these agreements.

Global Level of Assistance

The budget for international development projects has so far been very modest. In 2003 the overall budget for IDC stood at a total of USD 6.9 million. In 2004 the figure rose to USD 7 million.

Priorities in Indonesia

Indonesia, a country rich in resources and harbouring vast, untapped potential is not among the recipients of aid from Hungary.

Existing development-related co-operation puts particular emphasis on the sharing of management experience in the field of small and medium scale enterprises, government decentralisation and banking. Information and communication technology (ICT) is an area where Hungary particularly wishes to share modernisation experience. Prospective co-operation possibilities were discussed in e-education, e-government, e-business, e-health, etc.

The lessons learned in the Hungarian political-economic transformation process (with regard to local government, judiciary, banking, privatisation, etc) are readily offered for sharing with the Indonesian counterparts and a number of programs, funded by respective partners, have already been realised.

Contact

Embassy of the Republic of Hungary
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav X/3
Kuningan, Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 520 3459
Fax (+62 21) 521 2683, 520 3461
e-mail: hukgajkt@telkom.net or huembjkt@telkom.net
<http://www.huembjkt.or.id>

Hongaria



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Kerjasama pembangunan internasional dan koordinasi bantuan berada dibawah naungan Departemen Luar Negeri.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Kerjasama dengan negara-negara berkembang menjadi semakin penting bagi Hongaria dan negeri ini ingin turut serta dalam proses pembangunan sesuai kapasitasnya. Pedoman prinsip dan kebijakan untuk kerjasama yang berhubungan dengan pembangunan telah digariskan dalam program pemerintah.

Kebijakan Hongaria untuk Kerjasama Pembangunan Internasional (IDC), sejalan dengan Kebijakan Pembangunan Uni Eropa yang baru, begitu juga dengan prinsip dasar OECD/ Komite Bantuan Pembangunan (DAC) dan tujuan

internasional Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium), dan resolusi Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) internasional yang diadopsi dalam konferensi internasional tentang pembangunan, khususnya di Doha, Monterrey dan Johannesburg.

Program tersebut terutama terfokus pada bantuan teknis, kerjasama pembangunan berbasis proyek dan bantuan kemanusiaan. Hongaria mengalami peningkatan anggaran secara terus menerus untuk mendanai proyek bantuan luar negeri. Namun ini terutama difokuskan pada negara mitra, dimana bantuan Hongaria dapat diserap dengan baik dan menjadi kontribusi yang cukup signifikan untuk pembangunan. Hongaria secara hati-hati mempertimbangkan penempatan bantuan dan pinjaman. Sikap yang bertanggung jawab dan transparan dari negara penerima merupakan kriteria pokok.

Hongaria secara aktif turut serta dalam perluasan berbagai instrumen hukum, khususnya yang menyangkut masalah-masalah kritis bagi pembangunan yang berkesinambungan. Perhatian khusus ditujukan kepada perjanjian multilateral lingkungan, namun, bidang lain (perdagangan internasional, kerjasama perekonomian, keamanan, hak azasi manusia, dll) juga dianggap penting penting dalam sudut pandang pembangunan yang berkesinambungan. Hongaria tunduk pada semua instrumen hukum internasional terkait dan memenuhi komitmennya sesuai perjanjian-perjanjian tersebut.

Tingkat Bantuan Global

Anggaran untuk proyek pembangunan internasional sejauh ini relatif kecil. Pada tahun 2003 total anggaran untuk IDC adalah sebesar USD 6,9 juta. Pada tahun 2004 angka tersebut naik menjadi USD 7 juta.

Prioritas di Indonesia

Indonesia, negara yang kaya akan sumber daya dan memiliki banyak potensi, tidak termasuk negara penerima bantuan dari Hongaria.

Kerjasama yang terkait dengan pembangunan sejauh ini menekankan pada berbagi pengalaman manajemen dibidang usaha skala kecil maupun menengah, desentralisasi pemerintah dan perbankan. Teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (ICT) adalah bidang dimana Hongaria berharap dapat berbagi pengalaman mengenai modernisasi. Kemungkinan kerjasama telah didiskusikan di dalam e-education, e-government, e-business, e-health dll.

Pelajaran yang dapat dipetik di dalam proses transformasi politik ekonomi Hongaria (sehubungan dengan pemerintah lokal, peradilan, perbankan, privatisasi, dll) siap ditawarkan untuk dibagi dengan pihak Indonesia dan sejumlah program, yang didanai oleh pihak terkait, telah ada yang terwujud.

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Hongaria
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav X/3
Kuningan, Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 520 3459
Fax (+62 21) 521 2683, 520 3461
e-mail: hukgajkt@telkom.net or huembjkt@telkom.net
<http://www.huembjkt.or.id>

Italy



Organisation of Development Assistance

Development co-operation policy (“Diplomacy for Development”) falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is strictly linked, as an integral part of the Italian Foreign Policy, to the “economic diplomacy” and



to the “cultural diplomacy”. It is implemented mainly through the provisions of Law 49/1987, which allocates funds managed by the Directorate General for Development Co-operation (DGCS) for the promotion and implementation of bilateral and multilateral initiatives. Other funds are available through ad hoc laws such the Law 209/2000 on Debt Cancellation and Relief to Developing Countries. The DGCS also acts as a Co-ordinator and co-financing agency for Development Co-operation initiatives funded by the local regional administrations and the Italian civil society and non-governmental organisations.

While the DGCS manages approximately one third of Italian Official Development Assistance (ODA), one third is managed by the Ministry of Economy (mainly through the Italian contribution to International Banks and Development Funds) and the rest is equivalent to the transfers Italy operates in favour of the European Union (approximately 13% of the EU aid budget). Technical Units (UTLs) of the DGCS are set up in Italian Embassies in major partner countries to deal with co-operation matters and to monitor the implementation of projects. Currently, 19 UTLs are operational around the world.

Global Policies and Priorities

The Italian Diplomacy for Development pursues the ideals of solidarity among peoples, seeking the fulfilment of human rights, good governance and debt sustainability. The guidelines of the DGCS are set within the framework of the International Development Goals expressed in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly in September 2000.

While poverty alleviation is the main priority and the overarching aim of the Italian aid programme, priorities include providing basic social services, safeguarding human life, encouraging food self-sufficiency, enhancing human resources, providing environmental conservation, promoting self-reliant economic, social and cultural development and improvement of women's living conditions.

Global Level and Type of Assistance

The Italian ODA is channelled through bilateral, multi-bilateral and multilateral aid, which includes food aid and voluntary and mandatory contributions to the United Nations agencies and all relevant international organisations. Bilateral aid is composed of soft loans and grants. According to the OCDE/ Development Assistance Committee (DAC), in 2003, the Italian total ODA disbursement was for an amount of USD 2.393 million, corresponding to 0.16% of Gross National Income (GNI). This places Italy at the seventh place among global ODA donors after the USA, Japan, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

As in previous years, the intervention of the DGCS in 2003 was directed to Africa (30.9%), the Mediterranean and the Middle East (26.4%), the Americas (16.4%), Asia (14.8%) and Europe (11.5%). In comparison to 2001 and 2002, due to new priorities (mainly Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine and Argentina) Asia, the Mediterranean and the Middle East region, as well as the Americas saw an increase in DGCS, both commitments and disbursements.

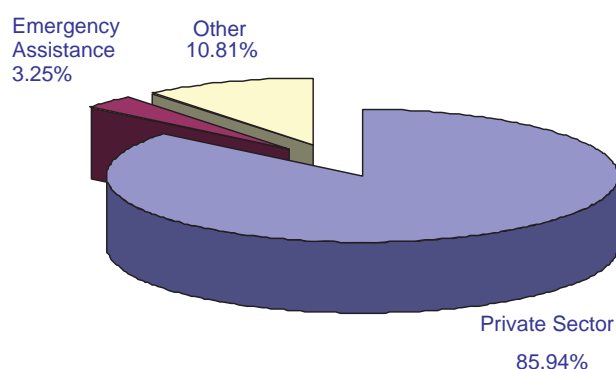
Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

Italy has long been engaged in supporting the economic development of Indonesia. During the 1990s, the Italian Government has provided Indonesia with a total assistance of approximately EUR 90 million in grants and loans, whereas in 2001, 2002 and 2003 Italy has supported Indonesia by providing an approximate amount of EUR 4 million in grants for different initiatives, mainly through the multilateral channel. Those initiatives were both in the field of post-conflict recovery (such as the Recovery Program in North Maluku for which a contribution of USD 1 million was granted to UNDP) and in the field of emergency recovery in the aftermath of natural disasters, such as three different post-seismic interventions in Sumatra. A special attention was paid also to child protection programmes, with a contribution of over USD 830,000 that was granted (within a regional initiative) to UNICEF to carry out initiatives in the field of prevention and fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children in Indonesia. The contribution is a sign of the high attention paid by the Italian Authorities to the field of Children Protection.

A reorientation of a post-earthquake intervention through UNDP (with a contribution of around USD 250,000) in the area of Bengkulu (South Sumatra), mainly aimed at enhancing disaster alertness of the population of the region was carried out in 2003 and is going to be implemented in the near future.

Nowadays, the main focus of the Italian development co-operation in Indonesia is the support to the private sector and small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), which is a vital sector of Indonesian economy. As a special attention towards fiscal consolidation and general economic recovery of Indonesia, Italy believes that debt relief should become another main pillar of its support to this country. Through a debt swap agreement, whose terms and conditions are being now negotiated, resources for approximately USD 30 million will be available for a range of initiatives in the socio-economic and environmental fields.

Distribution of Assistance



Future Directions

Italy reaffirms its priority in assisting Indonesia's private sector and especially SMEs. The establishment of a Training and Service Centre in Sidoarjo (Surabaya) in favour of the SMEs operating in the leather footwear production remains the milestone of this commitment. To this purpose a soft loan of EUR 5.5 million is already operational, while the possibility of another soft loan to support the Service Centre is foreseen.

Furthermore, with the aim of helping the Indonesian economic and financial recovery, especially in the light of the decision the Indonesian authorities took in 2003 of renouncing to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance in the field of budget support, Italy – as a member of the Paris Club - has immediately finalised the procedures for the rescheduling of a further tranche of the bilateral debt of Indonesia. The fourth Bilateral Agreement, setting terms and condition for this rescheduling, was signed in Jakarta on 4 December 2003. As an immediate follow-up of that agreement, contacts have been established for a debt-swap agreement which, according to the Italian Law No 209 of 28 July 2000, will allow Indonesia to implement social development and environmental friendly projects for around USD 30 million. This is a significant contribution to the development of Indonesia and – in line with Italy's general policy towards debt relief, which recently led to the total cancellation of the debts that many poor countries have with us – it represents a concrete sign of the attention Italy pays to the welfare of Indonesia and to its inhabitants, especially to the most vulnerable ones.

Besides its bilateral engagement, Italy will keep on supporting Indonesia through its membership of the EU, by which a comprehensive and coherent package of programmes of development in the fields of law enforcement, good governance, education, health and environment (which remain of paramount importance for the consolidation of the democratic process) is provided.

Contact

Embassy of Italy
JI Diponegoro No 45
Jakarta 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 3193 7445 (hunting)
Fax (+62 21) 3193 7422
e-mail: embitaly@italambjkt.or.id
<http://www.italambjkt.or.id>

Itali



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Kebijakan kerjasama pembangunan (“Diplomasi untuk Pembangunan”) berada di bawah tanggung jawab Departemen Luar Negeri. Kebijakan tersebut, sebagai bagian yang menyatu dari Politik Luar Negeri Itali, sangat berhubungan dengan diplomasi ekonomi dan diplomasi kebudayaan. Pelaksanaannya terutama berdasarkan Undang-undang no 49/1987, yang mengalokasikan dana yang dikelola oleh Direktorat Jenderal Kerjasama Pembangunan (DGCS) untuk promosi dan implementasi prakarsa-prakarsa bilateral dan multilateral. Dana lainnya tersedia melalui peraturan-peraturan hukum *ad hoc* seperti Undang-undang no 209 / 2000 tentang penghapusan hutang dan keringanan bagi

negara-negara berkembang. DGCS juga berperan sebagai coordinator dan badan pembiayaan bersama untuk prakarsa-prakarsa kerjasama pembangunan yang didanai oleh pemerintahan daerah dan masyarakat madani dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat Itali.

Sementara DGCS mengelola kurang lebih sepertiga dari Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) Itali, sepertiga lainnya dikelola oleh Kementerian Perekonomian (terutama melalui kontribusi Itali ke bank-bank dan dana pembangunan internasional) dan selebihnya setara dengan nilai transfer yang diberikan oleh Itali untuk Uni Eropa (sekitar 13% dari anggaran bantuan Uni Eropa). Unit-unit Teknis (UTL) dari DGCS ditempatkan di kedutaan-kedutaan Itali di sebagian besar negara-negara mitra untuk menangani masalah-masalah kerjasama dan memantau implementasi proyek-proyek. Saat ini, terdapat 19 UTL yang beroperasi di seluruh dunia.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Diplomasi Itali untuk Pembangunan bertujuan untuk mencapai solidaritas di antara masyarakat, dengan maksud tercapainya hak azasi manusia, tata pemerintahan yang baik dan terjaganya tingkat hutang luar negeri. Garis pedoman dari DGCS ditetapkan sesuai dengan kerangka kerja dari Tujuan-tujuan Pembangunan Internasional yang diutarakan pada Deklarasi Millenium Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, dan diadopsi oleh Majelis Umum pada bulan September tahun 2000.

Sementara pengentasan kemiskinan merupakan prioritas utama dan tujuan yang menyeluruh dari program bantuan Itali, prioritas lain mencakup penyediaan pelayanan sosial mendasar, melindungi kehidupan manusia, mendorong swa-sembada pangan, meningkatkan sumber daya manusia, menjaga pelestarian lingkungan, meningkatkan otonomi pembangunan ekonomi, sosial dan budaya, dan perbaikan kondisi hidup wanita.

Tingkat Bantuan dan Jenis Bantuan secara Global

ODA Itali disalurkan melalui bantuan bilateral, multi-bilateral dan multilateral, yang mana termasuk bantuan pangan dan kontribusi sukarela dan wajib ke badan-badan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa dan seluruh organisasi-organisasi internasional yang relevan. Bantuan bilateral terdiri dari pinjaman-pinjaman lunak dan hibah. Menurut OCDE/ Komite Bantuan Pembangunan (DAC), pada tahun 2003, total pencairan dana ODA Itali adalah sebesar USD 2,393 juta, setara dengan 0,16% dari Pendapatan Domestik Bruto. Hal tersebut menempatkan negara Itali pada peringkat ketujuh di antara donor-donor global ODA, yaitu setelah Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Perancis, Jerman, Inggris dan Belanda.

Seperti tahun-tahun yang lalu, intervensi dari DGCS pada 2003 ditujukan untuk Afrika (30,9%), negara-negara Mediteranea dan Timur Tengah (26,4%), negara-negara Amerika (16,4%), Asia (14,8%) dan Eropa (11,5%). Dibanding dengan tahun 2001 dan 2002, dan karena prioritas-prioritas baru (terutama Afganistan, Iraq, Palestina dan Argentina), maka Asia, negara-negara Mediteranea dan wilayah Timur Tengah, serta negara-negara Amerika mengalami peningkatan DGSC, baik komitmen maupun pencairan dana.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Itali telah lama berperan dalam mendukung pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia. Pada tahun 1990an, Pemerintah Itali telah memberikan total bantuan kurang lebih EUR 90 juta kepada Indonesia dalam bentuk hibah dan pinjaman, sedangkan pada tahun 2001, 2002 dan 2003 Itali telah mendukung Indonesia dengan menyediakan dana bantuan sekitar EUR 4 juta untuk berbagai prakarsa-prakarsa, sebagian besar melalui jalur multilateral. Program-program tersebut ditujukan untuk pemulihan pasca-konflik (seperti Program Pemulihan di Maluku Utara yang mana kontribusi sebesar USD 1 juta telah disalurkan melalui UNDP) dan di pemulihan darurat setelah bencana alam, seperti tiga bantuan pasca-gempa bumi di Sumatera. Perhatian khusus juga diberikan kepada program perlindungan anak-anak, dimana kontribusi sejumlah lebih dari USD 830.000 telah diberikan kepada UNICEF (dalam kerangka prakarsa regional) untuk melaksanakan program-program pencegahan dan perang melawan eksploitasi seksual komersil anak-anak di Indonesia. Kontribusi tersebut adalah sebuah tanda perhatian yang tinggi dari pemerintah Itali terhadap masalah Perlindungan Anak-anak.

Sebuah program re-orientasi pasca-gempa bumi melalui UNDP (dengan kontribusi sekitar USD 250.000) di Bengkulu (Sumatera Selatan), dengan sasaran utama meningkatkan kewaspadaan penduduk di wilayah tersebut terhadap musibah, telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2003 dan akan diterapkan dalam waktu dekat.

Masa kini, tujuan utama dari kerjasama pembangunan Itali di Indonesia adalah mendukung sektor swasta dan usaha kecil dan menengah (UKM), yang merupakan sektor perekonomian vital bagi Indonesia. Sebagai bentuk perhatian khusus terhadap konsolidasi fiskal dan pemulihan perekonomian di Indonesia secara umum, Itali percaya bahwa keringanan hutang akan menjadi pilar utama lainnya dari dukungannya terhadap negara ini. Melalui kesepakatan *debt swap*, yang syarat dan kondisinya sedang dalam negosiasi, sumber dana sekitar USD 30 juta akan tersedia untuk berbagai prakarsa di bidang sosial-ekonomi dan lingkungan.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Itali menegaskan kembali prioritas utamanya dalam membantu sektor swasta Indonesia dan terutama usaha kecil dan menengah (UKM). Pendirian Pusat Pelatihan dan Pelayanan di Sidoarjo (Surabaya) untuk membantu UKM yang memproduksi sepatu kulit, adalah langkah awal dari komitmen ini. Untuk tujuan tersebut pinjaman lunak sebesar EUR 5,5 juta sudah dijalankan, sementara telah diperkirakan kemungkinan adanya pinjaman lunak lainnya guna mendukung Pusat Pelayanan.

Lebih lanjut, dengan tujuan membantu ekonomi dan pemulihan keuangan Indonesia, terutama karena keputusan pemerintahan Indonesia yang diambil tahun 2003 untuk meninggalkan bantuan Dana Moneter Internasional (IMF) di bidang dukungan anggaran, Itali - sebagai anggota Paris Club - telah merampungkan prosedur untuk penjadwalan kuota hutang bilateral Indonesia. Perjanjian bilateral yang keempat, yang menetapkan syarat dan kondisi untuk penjadwalan ini, telah ditandatangani di Jakarta pada tanggal 4 Desember 2003. Sebagai tindak lanjut langsung terhadap persetujuan tersebut, kontak telah diadakan untuk merealisasikan sebuah perjanjian *debt swap* yang berdasarkan Undang-undang Itali no 209 tertanggal 28 Juli 2000, akan memungkinkan Indonesia untuk menerapkan proyek-proyek pembangunan sosial dan ramah lingkungan dengan nilai sekitar USD 30 juta. Ini adalah sebuah kontribusi yang penting untuk pembangunan Indonesia – dan sejalan dengan kebijaksanaan umum Itali tentang keringanan hutang, yang akhir-akhir ini mengarah ke penghapusan hutang yang dimiliki oleh banyak negara-negara miskin terhadap Itali – ini merupakan bukti nyata akan perhatian yang diberikan Itali untuk kesejahteraan Indonesia dan penduduknya terutama masyarakat yang tidak mampu.

Selain perjanjian bilateralnya, Itali akan tetap membantu Indonesia melalui keanggotaannya di Uni Eropa, dengan menyediakan paket program pembangunan yang komprehensif dan koheren di bidang penegakan hukum, tata pemerintahan yang baik, pendidikan, kesehatan dan lingkungan (yang tetap merupakan hal utama untuk konsolidasi proses demokrasi).

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Itali
Jl Diponegoro No 45
Jakarta 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 3193 7445 (hunting)
Fax (+62 21) 3193 7422
e-mail: embitaly@italambjkt.or.id
<http://www.italambjkt.or.id>

Netherlands



Organisation of Development Assistance

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs development assistance is relegated to the Minister for Development Co-operation. Responsibility for bilateral assistance at the country level has been delegated from the Ministry to the Embassies. The Ministry of Finance has the task to deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and shares responsibility with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the World Bank group and the regional development banks.

Global Policies and Priorities

The principle objective of the Netherlands development assistance is sustainable poverty reduction. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the means of achieving it. Key concepts underlying the development policy are education (15% of the development budget), environment and water (0.1% of Gross National Product), AIDS prevention and reproductive health care. The budget for Official Development Assistance (ODA) increases or decreases in line with Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Sustainable poverty reduction is considered only possible if the wide-ranging yet interlinked causes of poverty are tackled simultaneously.

Global Level of Assistance

The Netherlands will continue to allocate 0.8% of its GNP to development co-operation. Almost all ODA is provided in the form of untied grants. A grant programme (ORET/MILIEV) to stimulate development related export transactions provides grants up to 35% of the transaction value. This programme provides tied assistance, subject to OECD regulations.

Type of Assistance and Programming

In 2003, the Parliament of the Netherlands has selected 36 countries in which the political and economic environment do not constitute obstacles for reaching the poor in an effective way. To enhance aid effectiveness it was decided in joint consultation with the recipient governments to limit the aid activities in each country to a maximum of three sectors only.

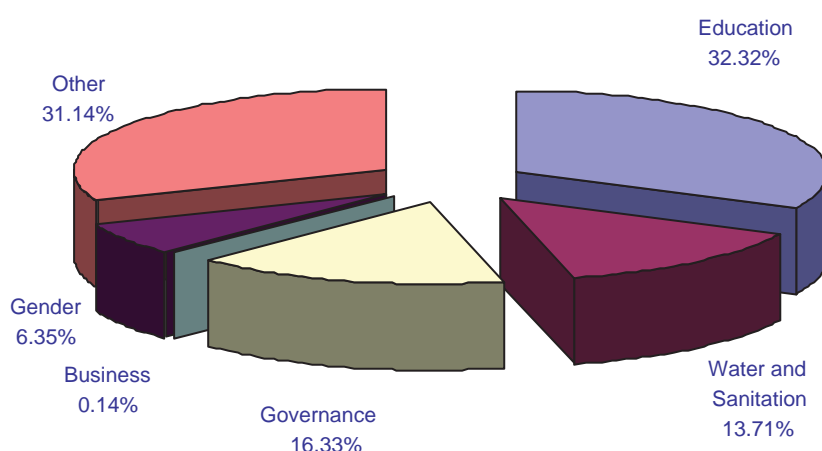
Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

The Governments of Indonesia and of the Netherlands decided to renew their bilateral development co-operation in the year 2000. The bilateral co-operation is currently concentrated on three priority sectors: basic education, water management and community driven development.

Support to these three sectors is complemented by support to cross-cutting issues, such as good governance and gender.

The majority of Dutch funds are being allocated to programmes of the Indonesian Government and are also executed by the Government. These funds, however, are channelled through multilateral agencies, which are responsible for the supervision, monitoring and co-ordination. Therefore Dutch funds are not being used to finance stand-alone Netherlands projects, but – on the contrary – are always mainstreamed in Indonesian sector-policies and in multilateral financing. In this way Dutch contributions benefit from a higher leverage. As a result, the Dutch interventions will be more effective and their impact more sustainable.

Distribution of Assistance



Future Directions

To further increase aid effectiveness, the Indonesian and the Netherlands governments will apply the principles of a sector-wide approach. The Netherlands will actively pursue possibilities for further donor coordination in this context.

Community Development	EUR 12 million (= USD) per year
Water Management	EUR 10 million (= USD) per year
Basic Education	EUR 13 million (= USD) per year
Governance/ Human Rights	Approximately EUR 6 million (= USD) per year

Contact

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav S3
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 524 8200
Fax (+62 21) 527 5976
e-mail: jak-ea@minbuza.nl
<http://www.netherlandsembassy.or.id>

Belanda



Penyelenggaraan Kerjasama Pembangunan

Di dalam Departemen Luar Negeri, urusan bantuan pembangunan dipegang oleh Menteri Urusan Kerjasama Pembangunan. Tanggung jawab bagi bantuan bilateral di tingkat negara dialihkan dari Departemen kepada kedutaan-kedutaan besar. Departemen Keuangan mengurus hubungan dengan Dana Moneter Internasional (IMF) dan bersama dengan Departemen Luar Negeri bertanggung jawab

atas urusan dengan kelompok Bank Dunia dan bank-bank pembangunan regional.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas Global

Tujuan utama bantuan kerjasama pembangunan Belanda adalah pengentasan kemiskinan yang berkesinambungan. Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium (MDGs) adalah alat-alat untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut. Konsep-konsep kunci yang mendasari kebijakan pembangunan adalah pendidikan (15% anggaran pembangunan), lingkungan hidup dan air (0,1% dari Produk Nasional Bruto), pencegahan AIDS dan pelayanan kesehatan reproduksi. Anggaran untuk Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) bertambah atau berkurang seiring dengan Produk Domestik Bruto. Pengentasan kemiskinan yang berkesinambungan dianggap hanya mungkin jika seluruh penyebab kemiskinan yang saling terkait diberantas secara bersamaan.

Tingkat Bantuan Global

Belanda akan tetap mengalokasikan 0,8% dari PNB untuk bantuan kerjasama pembangunan. Hampir semua ODA diberikan dalam bentuk hibah tanpa ikatan. Program hibah (ORET/MILIEV) untuk merangsang transaksi ekspor yang terkait pembangunan menyalurkan hibah sampai 3% nilai transaksi. Program ini memberikan bantuan terbatas yang tunduk pada peraturan OECD.

Jenis Bantuan dan Program

Pada tahun 2003 Parlemen Belanda memilih 36 negara dimana lingkungan politik dan ekonomi tidak merupakan hambatan untuk bantuan efektif bagi penduduk miskin. Untuk meningkatkan efektivitas bantuan bersama dengan pemerintahan negara penerima telah diputuskan agar aktivitas bantuan dibatasi sampai maksimum tiga sektor.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Pada tahun 2000 pemerintah Indonesia dan pemerintah Belanda memutuskan untuk memperbaharui kerjasama pembangunan bilateral mereka. Kerjasama bilateral itu kini terpusat pada tiga sektor prioritas: pendidikan dasar, pengelolaan air dan pembangunan melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Bantuan bagi tiga sektor ini dilengkapi dengan bantuan kepada masalah lintas sektoral, seperti tata pemerintahan yang baik dan gender.

Kebanyakan dana Belanda dialokasikan ke program pemerintah Indonesia dan yang juga dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah. Namun dana-dana ini disalurkan melalui lembaga multilateral yang bertanggung jawab atas pengawasan, pemantauan dan koordinasi. Karena itu dana Belanda tidak dipakai untuk mendanai proyek Belanda yang berdiri sendiri – tetapi sebaliknya – selalu disalurkan sesuai kebijakan sektoral Indonesia dan sebagai bagian dari pendanaan multilateral. Dengan cara ini sumbangan Belanda akan membawa hasil yang lebih besar. Hasilnya adalah bahwa upaya bantuan Belanda akan lebih efektif dan hasilnya lebih berkesinambungan.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Untuk lebih meningkatkan efektivitas bantuan, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemerintah Belanda akan menerapkan prinsip pendekatan sektor terpadu. Belanda akan secara aktif mencari peluang koordinasi donor lebih lanjut dalam konteks ini.

Pemberdayaan masyarakat	UR 12 juta (= USD) tiap tahun
Pengelolaan Air	UR 10 juta (= USD) tiap tahun
Pendidikan Dasar	EUR 13 juta (= USD) tiap tahun
Tata Pemerintahan yang Baik/Hak Azasi Manusia	ekitar EUR 6 juta (= USD) tiap tahun

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Belanda
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav S3
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 524 8200
Fax (+62 21) 527 5976
e-mail: jak-ea@minbuza.nl
<http://www.netherlandsembassy.or.id>

Poland



Polish development co-operation program is based on the Strategy of Poland's Development Co-operation – adopted by the government in October 2003 – in which the main objectives, principles and priorities of development policy as well as institutional mechanisms of foreign aid delivery are outlined. For 2003, the first annual plan of development assistance was approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which aims at focusing Polish aid on six target countries:

Afghanistan, Angola, Georgia, Iraq, Moldova and Vietnam. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also preparing the legislative framework of Poland's development aid system. The draft Law on Development Co-operation, which will open the way to establishing the separate aid agency, should enter into force in 2005.

Poland Development Co-operation Programme

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for co-ordination of development co-operation in Poland.

In 2003, Polish total Official Development Assistance (ODA) volume increased by 89% from USD 14.4 million in 2002 to USD 27.2 million, representing 0.013% of Gross National Income. In 2003, bilateral ODA amounted to USD 19.0 million, while USD 8.2 million was channeled through multilateral institutions. Official Aid (OA) to countries on Part II of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of Aid Recipients totaled USD 22.4 million, an increase by 47% from USD 15.2 million in 2002.

As in previous years, Polish development assistance was provided mainly in the form of technical assistance, concessional loans, debt relief and humanitarian aid. Among the main recipients of Polish ODA were Serbia and Montenegro, Kazakhstan, China, Iraq and Vietnam. Most OA was directed to Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania and Belarus.

Data for the "Aid at a glance" chart

Net ODA	2002	2003	Change 2002/03
Current (USD million)	14.4	27.2	89%
Constant (USD million)	14.4	26.4	83%
In Polish Zlotys	56.4	105.7	87%
ODA/ GNI	0.008%	0.013%	
Bilateral share	63%	70%	
Net Official Aid			
Current (USD million)	15.2	22.4	47%

Gross bilateral ODA

By income group (USD million):

Least Developed Countries – 0.57
Other low-income – 1.05
Lower middle-income – 16.42
Upper middle-income – 0.00
Unallocated – 0.28

By region (USD million):

Sub-Saharan Africa – 0.54
South and Central Asia – 2.69
Other Asia and Oceania – 2.26
Middle East and North Africa – 1.26
Latin America and Caribbean – 0.23
Europe – 11.9
Unspecified – 0.08

By sector (%):

Education, health and population – 58
Production – 0
Debt relief – 14
Other social infrastructure – 24
Multisector – 0
Emergency aid – 4
Economic infrastructure – 0
Programme assistance – 0
Unspecified – 0

Top Ten Recipients

Of Gross ODA/OA (USD million):

1. Serbia and Montenegro – 11.2
2. Russia (OA) – 5.8
3. Ukraine (OA) – 5.6
4. Lithuania (OA) – 4.2
5. Belarus (OA) – 3.0
6. Kazakhstan – 2.10
7. China – 1.49
8. Iraq – 0.65
9. Vietnam – 0.40
10. Moldova – 0.25

Contact

Embassy of Poland
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav X Blok IV/3
Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 252 5938, 252 5939, 252 5940
Fax (+62 21) 252 5958

Polandia



Program kerjasama pembangunan Polandia didasarkan pada Strategi Kerjasama Pembangunan Polandia – diadopsi oleh pemerintah pada bulan Oktober 2003 – yang menggariskan tujuan utama serta prinsip dan prioritas kebijakan pembangunannya dan mekanisme kelembagaan pemberian bantuan luar negeri. Untuk tahun 2003, rencana tahunan bantuan pembangunan yang pertama telah disetujui oleh Kementerian Luar Negeri yang

bertujuan untuk memfokuskan bantuan pemerintah Polandia pada enam negara tujuan: Afghanistan, Angola, Georgia, Irak, Moldova dan Vietnam. Kementerian Luar Negeri juga sedang menyusun kerangka perundang-undangan sistem bantuan dana pembangunan Polandia. Rancangan Undang-Undang tentang Kerjasama Pembangunan, yang akan membuka jalan untuk membentuk lembaga dana bantuan tersendiri, akan mulai berlaku pada tahun 2005.

Program Kerjasama Pembangunan Polandia

Kementerian Luar Negeri bertanggung jawab atas koordinasi kerjasama pembangunan di Polandia.

Pada tahun 2003, jumlah total Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) Polandia meningkat sebesar 89% dari USD 14,4 juta pada tahun 2002 menjadi USD 27,2 juta, yang setara dengan 0,013% dari Produk Nasional Bruto (PNB). Pada tahun 2003, ODA bilateral berjumlah USD 19,0 juta, sementara dana sebesar USD 8,2 juta disalurkan melalui lembaga-lembaga multilateral. Bantuan Resmi (OA) untuk negara-negara yang tercantum pada Bagian II dari daftar Komite Bantuan Pembangunan (DAC) berjumlah USD 22,4 juta, meningkat sebesar 47% dari USD 15,2 juta pada tahun 2002.

Sebagaimana yang dilakukan pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya, bantuan pembangunan Polandia diberikan terutama dalam bentuk bantuan teknis, pinjaman konsesi, pembebasan hutang dan bantuan kemanusiaan. Penerima ODA Polandia yang utama antara lain adalah Serbia dan Montenegro, Kazakhstan, Cina, Irak dan Vietnam. Sebagian besar OA ditujukan untuk Rusia, Ukraina, Lithuania dan Belarusia.

Data untuk bagan “Aid at a glance”

ODA Bersih	2002	2003	Perubahan 2002/03
Saat ini (USD juta)	14.4	27.2	89%
Konstan (USD juta)	14.4	26.4	83%
Dalam mata uang Zlotys	56.4	105.7	87%
ODA/ PNB	0.008%	0.013%	
Persentase bilateral	63%	70%	
Bantuan Resmi Bersih			
Saat ini (USD juta)	15.2	22.4	47%

ODA Bilateral Bruto

Berdasarkan kelompok pendapatan (USD juta):

Kelompok negara paling terbelakang – 0,57
Kelompok berpenghasilan rendah lainnya – 1,05
Kelompok berpenghasilan menengah ke bawah – 16,42
Kelompok berpenghasilan menengah ke atas – 0,00
Tidak dialokasikan – 0,28

Berdasarkan daerah (USD juta):

Afrika Sub-Sahara – 0,54
Asia Selatan dan Tengah – 2,69
Negara Asia dan Oseania lainnya – 2,26
Timur Tengah dan Afrika Utara – 1,26
Amerika Latin dan Karibia – 0,23
Eropa – 11,9
Tidak disebutkan – 0,08

Berdasarkan sektor (%):

Pendidikan, kesehatan dan kependudukan – 58
Produksi – 0
Keringanan hutang – 14
Infrastruktur sosial lainnya – 24
Multi-sektor – 0
Dana bantuan darurat – 4
Infrastruktur Ekonomi – 0
Bantuan Program – 0
Tidak disebutkan – 0

Sepuluh Negara Penerima Bantuan Terbesar

Berdasarkan ODA/ OA Bruto (USD juta):

1. Serbia dan Montenegro – 11,2
2. Rusia (OA) – 5,8
3. Ukraina (OA) – 5,6
4. Lithuania (OA) – 4,2
5. Belarusia (OA) – 3,0
6. Kazakhstan – 2,10
7. Cina – 1,49
8. Irak – 0,65
9. Vietnam – 0,40
10. Moldova – 0,25

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Polandia
JI HR Rasuna Said Kav X Blok IV/3
Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 252 5938, 252 5939, 252 5940
Fax (+62 21) 252 5958

Slovak Republic



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Based on the Governmental Decree No 332/2002 of 3 April 2002, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic is co-ordinator of the provided Slovak Official Development Assistance (ODA). In practice it means, inter alia, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is concurrently also both director and co-ordinator of the O5T programme. The funds are divided for the

projects in countries of priority and for the projects in Serbia and Montenegro. Apart from this, part of the contributions of the international organisations is financed from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs classified as ODA, even though it is not part of the O5T programme.

Priority (project) Countries

Strategic ways out

On 5 June 2003, the Government of the Slovak Republic discussed a strategic document – Medium-term Concept of ODA for the years 2003-2008.

Legal framework

In order to launch the programme of ODA providing for the selected countries, it was required to create complete legal framework. Following the National Programme, the government adopted on 16 July 2003 (by Resolution No 688/2003) – a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the UNDP. This fundamental agreement determines general conditions for co-operation in ODA providing between the Slovak Republic and UNDP. Further, it determines creation of the Trust Fund for financing projects and administrative and technical facilities of Slovak ODA.

Mechanism of providing ODA and first grant round

In 2003, complete mechanism of functioning the project cycle has been compiled. In association with the UNDP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic has created an Administrative and Contracting Unit (ACU) as the administrator of the Trust Fund. In co-operation with donors (Canadian Governmental Agency – CIDA – and UNDP) a system of criteria, assessment, evaluation, approvals and adoption of projects has been developed in order it would be as compatible as possible in maximum with the European Union (EU) development system. Based upon this mechanism the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic jointly with the UNDP published in November 2003 the first grant round ODA for projects in 12 priority countries.

Multilateral Contributions

Portion of multilateral contributions of the Slovak Republic has been classified as ODA even though it is not part of the O5T programme. It created a separate sub-chapter of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. In relation with the National Programme 2004 the matter is first of all the contributions in the international organisations, programmes, funds and in the multilateral development agencies. The most huge item are contributions to the specialised international organisations and programmes of the United Nations (UN) organisations. Contributions to UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, UNFPA, UNDHA, UNDCP, IAEA and CCD are stated in full amount as ODA. Contributions to further organisations and programmes of the UN organisations are stated as ODA partially only (e.g. 75.4% in the event of WHO, 51% in the event of FAO, 3.3% in the event of WMO... etc.). This percentage share has been determined by the OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Contributions in 2003 amounted totally to approximately SKK 38,000 thousand.

Main Bearers of other Components of Slovak ODA

Each respective ministry takes part in providing ODA directly or within the programme ODA O5T that is under the charges of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. In 2003, there were in this programme three ministries involved: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour. Co-ordination of development activities of the Ministries is an inevitable condition of efficiency of Slovak ODA. The Co-ordination Committee ODA, which is an advisory/ consulting body of the Foreign Affairs Minister, plays an important role in this respect.

Basis of Non-Governmental Development Organisations

Involvement of non-governmental development organisations in providing development aid is one of the fundamental principles of Slovak ODA (Decree No 432/2003). Partner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic is Basis of Non-Governmental Development Organisations that is an umbrella organisation roofing 23 entities. Co-operation between the Non-Governmental Development Organisations Basis and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been reflected into participation of their representatives in decision-making processes and within creation of strategic documents. Members of the Non-Governmental Organisations Development Basis provided in 2003 a development aid to the ODA countries amounting to SKK 15,455 thousand and to the Official Aid (OA) countries an aid amounting to SKK 4,250 thousand. Income resources of the Non-Governmental Development Organisations for ODA and OA are mainly public collections and donations. Taking part in grant rounds the Non-Governmental Development Organisations may acquire the funds from the programme O5T through TF and BBF.

Basis of the Non-Governmental Development Organisations is a member of Confederation of European Non-Governmental Development and Humanitarian Organisations (CONCORD) headquartered in Brussels. It co-works closely with the European project TRIALOG focused on a support of the Basis of Non-Governmental Development Organisations and their Bases in new EU member countries.

Development Aid of the Slovak Republic within the Framework of the EU

A determining significance for the Slovak development assistance has been the entry into the EU. From 1 May 2004, Slovakia automatically joined the common European system of providing development assistance. Financial, political, legal, institutional and organisational obligations, liabilities and duties will result from this. Concurrently, the Slovak entities will be given an opportunity of a wide spectrum to participate in this system.

Financial aspects related to Slovakia's entry in the EU are given by getting involved in financial mechanisms that are used by EU for an implementation of development assistance. First of all, the matter is the Slovakia's regular contribution to the EU current budget. 4.68% of the Slovak annual contribution is automatically classified as ODA. Moreover, from 2007 the Slovak Republic will also take part in creation of the European Development Fund (EDF). Mentioned contributions will back up the increase of the Slovak ODA share in Gross National Product and will help to get nearer to Barcelona criteria (0.33% from 2006).

Contact

Embassy of the Slovak Republic
JI Prof Moh Yamin, SH No 29
Menteng, Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
PO Box 1368
Tel (+62 21) 310 1068, 315 1429
Fax (+62 21) 310 1180
e-mail: slovemby@indo.net.id

Republik Slovakia



Kementerian Luar Negeri

Berdasarkan Keputusan Pemerintah No 332/2002 tanggal 3 April 2002 Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia merupakan koordinator Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA) yang diberikan oleh Pemerintah Slovakia. Dalam praktiknya hal tersebut berarti, antara lain, bahwa Kementerian Luar Negeri juga bertindak sebagai direktur dan

koordinator program 05T. Dananya dibagi untuk proyek-proyek di negara-negara yang diprioritaskan dan proyek-proyek di Serbia dan Montenegro. Selain itu, sebagian dari sumbangan untuk organisasi-organisasi internasional dibiayai dari anggaran Kementerian Luar Negeri yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ODA, walaupun bukan bagian dari program 05T.

Negara-negara Prioritas (proyek)

Solusi Strategis

Pada tanggal 5 Juni 2003, Pemerintah Republik Slovakia membahas sebuah dokumen strategis – Konsep Jangka Menengah ODA untuk tahun 2003-2008.

Kerangka Hukum

Untuk meluncurkan program ODA yang memberikan bantuan untuk negara-negara tertentu perlu dibuat suatu kerangka hukum yang lengkap. Setelah Program Nasional tersebut, pemerintah pada tanggal 16 Juli 2003 (berdasarkan Keputusan No 688/2003) – menetapkan Nota Kesepakatan antara Republik Slovakia dengan UNDP. Kesepakatan dasar tersebut menentukan persyaratan umum kerjasama pemberian ODA antara Republik Slovakia dengan UNDP. Selain itu, kesepakatan tersebut menetapkan pembentukan Dana Perwalian untuk pendanaan proyek dan fasilitas administrasi dan teknis untuk ODA dari Slovakia.

Mekanisme pemberian ODA dan putaran hibah pertama

Pada tahun 2003, sebuah mekanisme lengkap untuk penyelenggaraan siklus proyek telah disusun. Bersama dengan UNDP, Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia membentuk Unit Administrasi dan Kontrak (ACU) sebagai administrator Dana Perwalian tersebut. Bersama dengan para donor (CIDA dan UNDP), sebuah sistem kriteria, penilaian, evaluasi, perijinan dan pemeliharaan proyek telah dikembangkan agar menjadi sesuai sejauh mungkin dengan sistem pembangunan Uni Eropa. Berdasarkan mekanisme ini Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia bersama-sama dengan UNDP pada bulan Nopember 2003 menerbitkan putaran pertama ODA untuk proyek-proyek di 12 negara yang diprioritaskan.

Kontribusi Multilateral

Sebagian dari kontribusi multilateral Republik Slovakia diklasifikasikan sebagai ODA walaupun kontribusi tersebut bukan bagian dari program 05T. Kontribusi tersebut menimbulkan sub-bagian tersendiri dalam anggaran Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia. Sehubungan dengan Program Nasional 2004 yang menjadi urusan utama adalah kontribusi kepada organisasi-organisasi, program-program dan dana-dana internasional serta kepada lembaga-lembaga pembangunan multilateral. Bagian yang paling besar adalah kontribusi kepada organisasi-organisasi dan program-program Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB). Kontribusi kepada UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, UNFPA, UNDHA, UNDCP, IAEA dan CCD sepenuhnya disebutkan sebagai ODA. Kontribusi untuk organisasi-organisasi dan program-program PBB lainnya yang dinyatakan sebagai ODA hanya sebagian saja (contoh 75,4% kepada WHO, 51% kepada FAO, 3,3% kepada WMO... dll.). Persentase tersebut ditentukan oleh OECD/Komite Bantuan Pembangunan (DAC). Kontribusi pada tahun 2003 berjumlah total kurang lebih SKK 38.000 ribu.

Pihak yang Bertanggung jawab atas Komponen Lainnya dari ODA Slovakia

Setiap kementerian berperan dalam pemberian ODA baik secara langsung atau melalui program ODA 05T yang berada dibawah tanggung jawab Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia. Pada tahun 2003 terdapat tiga kementerian yang terlibat dalam program ini: Kementerian Luar Negeri, Kementerian Dalam Negeri dan Kementerian Tenaga Kerja. Koordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan pembangunan yang dilakukan oleh kementerian-kementerian tersebut merupakan persyaratan yang tidak dapat dihindari untuk efisiensi ODA Slovakia. Komite Koordinasi ODA yang merupakan sebuah badan penasehat untuk Menteri Luar Negeri, memegang peran yang penting dalam hal ini.

Pusat Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat Pembangunan

Keterlibatan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) Pembangunan dalam pemberian bantuan pembangunan adalah salah satu prinsip mendasar dari ODA Pemerintah Slovakia (Keputusan No 432/2003). Mitra Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Slovakia adalah Pusat LSM Pembangunan yang merupakan organisasi induk yang menaungi 23 lembaga. Kerjasama antara Pusat LSM Pembangunan dan Kementerian Luar Negeri dicerminkan dalam peran serta para perwakilannya dalam proses pengambilan keputusan dan dalam pembuatan dokumen strategis. Para anggota Pusat LSM Pembangunan pada tahun 2003 memberikan bantuan pembangunan kepada negara-negara penerima ODA sejumlah SKK 15.455 ribu dan kepada negara-negara penerima Bantuan Resmi (OA) sebesar SKK 4.250 ribu. Sumber-sumber utama pendapatan LSM Pembangunan untuk pemberian ODA dan OA adalah sumbangan masyarakat. Berperan serta dalam putaran hibah, LSM Pembangunan dapat memperoleh dana dari program 05T melalui TF dan BBF.

Pusat LSM Pembangunan adalah anggota Konfederasi LSM Pembangunan dan Organisasi Kemanusiaan Eropa (CONCORD) yang berkantor pusat di Brussels. Lembaga tersebut bekerjasama erat dengan proyek Eropa TRIALOG yang difokuskan pada dukungan untuk Pusat LSM Pembangunan dan kantor-kantor cabangnya di Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa yang baru.

Bantuan Pembangunan Republik Slovakia dalam Kerangka Uni Eropa

Salah satu faktor penentu untuk bantuan pembangunan yang diberikan oleh Pemerintah Slovakia adalah bergabungnya negara tersebut dalam Uni Eropa. Sejak tanggal 1 Mei 2004 Slovakia secara otomatis bergabung dalam sistem bersama Eropa dalam pemberian bantuan pembangunan. Hal tersebut kemudian menimbulkan kewajiban-kewajiban, tanggung jawab dan tugas-tugas finansial, politik, hukum, kelembagaan dan organisasional. Selain itu, lembaga-lembaga Slovakia akan mendapatkan kesempatan yang sangat luas untuk berpartisipasi dalam sistem tersebut.

Aspek-aspek finansial yang berkaitan dengan bergabungnya Slovakia ke dalam Uni Eropa didapatkan dengan turut terlibat dalam mekanisme-mekanisme keuangan yang digunakan oleh Uni Eropa untuk pelaksanaan bantuan pembangunan. Pertama-tama, yang menjadi urusan adalah kontribusi reguler Slovakia untuk anggaran Uni Eropa. 4,68% dari kontribusi tahunan Slovakia secara otomatis diklasifikasikan sebagai ODA. Selain itu, mulai tahun 2007 Republik Slovakia akan berperan serta dalam pembentukan Dana Pembangunan Eropa (EDF). Kontribusi-kontribusi tersebut di atas akan mendukung peningkatan jumlah ODA Slovakia berdasarkan Produk Domestik Bruto dan akan membantu dalam upaya mendekati kriteria Barcelona (0,33% sejak tahun 2006).

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Republik Slovakia
JI Prof Moh Yamin, SH No 29
Menteng, Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
PO Box 1368
Tel (+62 21) 310 1068, 315 1429
Fax (+62 21) 310 1180
e-mail: slovemby@indo.net.id

Spain



Organisation of Development Assistance

The Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation conduct in Spain the major of the Official Development Assistance (ODA). Regional Governments and Municipalities contribute 13%, the rest being supplied by other ministries and public institutions. According to the Law for International Co-operation approved in 1998, Foreign Aid Policy is controlled by the Council of

Ministers advised by the Co-operation Council. A Master Plan for the Spanish Co-operation 2001-2004, approved by the Spanish Government, contains the geographical, sectoral and horizontal guidelines, as well as the instruments and actors for its implementation. Within this framework, aid is assigned in accordance to Annual Plans (PACIs).

Administrative co-ordination is entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) attached to it, is responsible for ODA follow-up and evaluation and runs most of the non-refundable co-operation.

The Ministry of Economy manages bilateral loans, project-related technical assistance, Spain's membership of the multilateral financial institutions and the country's contributions to the development programs of the European Union.

Targets and Policies

Spanish official aid is defined according to a Master Plan, which includes targets and directives in general, or specifics to each region and country. As far as Asia and the Pacific are concerned, Spanish co-operation is focused mainly in promoting:

- Democracy, the rule of law, institution building
- Peace processes, dialogue between parties in conflict, support for local populations
- Fight against poverty, better education, gender equality, population empowerment
- Health: family planning, fight against tropical and lethal diseases, AIDS, SARS
- Environmental awareness
- Capacity building.

The AECI is yearly earmarking some EUR 17 million for projects in the Asia-Pacific region, which is increasingly becoming a focus for attention in Spain. Expectations are in favour of an increase in the funding allocated for the region. Latin-America receives the bulk of the Spanish ODA, while Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East also receive a great deal of attention from the Spanish aid.

Among South-East Asian nations, Spanish co-operation effort is mainly focused on "priority countries" (like the Philippines) or "preferential countries" (like Indonesia).

Actions in Indonesia include, chiefly, the organisation of a programme of advanced seminars on a number of topics. These seminars are aimed at Indonesian professionals, who are given the chance to participate (all expenses included) in two-weeks seminars in Spain on topics like:

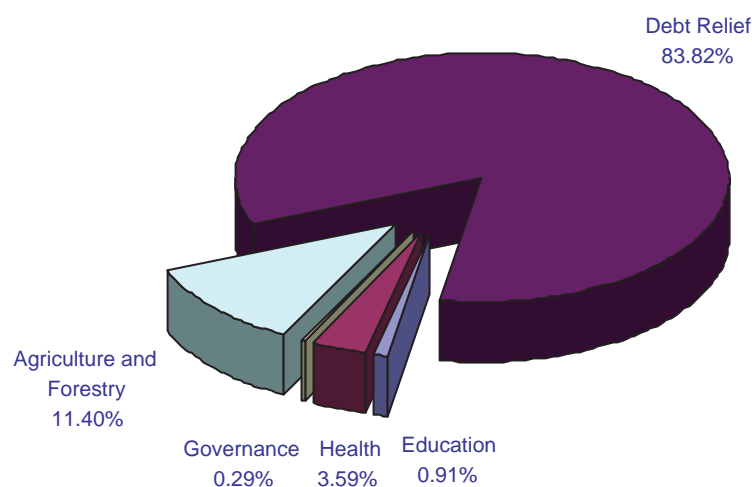
- Tourism
- Export promotion policies
- Renewable energies
- Drinking water resources
- Waste management
- Technology and maintenance of road pavements
- Health institutions management
- Foreign investment promotion
- Aquaculture
- Small and medium enterprise.

These seminars started in 2001, and so far 156 Indonesian citizens have already enrolled in them. The experience seems to be a success, since the participants have the chance to enhance their qualifications and to interact with their Spanish colleagues, as well as with other Asian participants. This fosters awareness not only of whatever maybe needed in terms of technical development, but also allows participants to compare their relevant national experiences.

Educational and cultural co-operation is also included in the Spanish ODA, as it is felt this helps to increase educational levels and as a way to support local efforts in that field. The whole chapter of cultural and educational co-operation encompasses scholarships for Indonesian students in Spain (post-graduates, or intensive courses), lecturers for universities (3) and cultural exchanges and workshops.

Other important chapters of Spanish assistance to Indonesia have historically included capacity building and infrastructures (health, transportation, rule of law), which, by their amount, usually constitute a big share of the whole Spanish ODA to Indonesia.

Distribution of Assistance



Future Directions

For fiscal years 2004 and 2005 the Spanish authorities pledge EUR 50 million soft loans to mix with EUR 50 million OECD export credits, giving a total amount of EUR 100 million (USD 120 million) mixed credits with a grant element of 35%, similar to the conditions of Inpres-8 credits. This fund will be used to finance development projects to be agreed by the Spanish and Indonesian authorities in the future.

Contact

Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain
Development Counsellor (AECI) or Economic Counsellor (ICO)
JI H Agus Salim No 61
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 314 2355
Fax (+62 21) 325 996
e-mail: embespid@mail.mae.es
<http://www.aeci.es> or <http://www.ico.es>

Spanyol



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Kementerian Perekonomian dan Kementerian Luar Negeri dan Kerjasama Internasional Spanyol merupakan pelaksana sebagian besar dari Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi (ODA). Pemerintah Daerah dan Kotamadya memberikan kontribusi sebesar 13%, dan sisanya diberikan oleh kementerian-kementerian lain dan lembaga-lembaga publik.

Sesuai dengan Undang-undang Kerjasama Internasional yang telah disahkan pada tahun 1998, Kebijakan Bantuan Luar Negeri dikendalikan oleh Dewan Menteri yang mendapatkan nasehat dari Dewan Kerjasama. Rencana Induk Kerjasama Spanyol tahun 2001-2004, yang telah disahkan oleh Pemerintah Spanyol, mencantumkan pedoman geografis, sektoral dan horisontal, serta instrumen dan pelaku untuk pelaksanaannya. Dalam kerangka tersebut, bantuan diberikan sesuai dengan Rencana Tahunan (PACIs).

Koordinasi administratif dipercayakan kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri. Lembaga Kerjasama Internasional Spanyol (AECI) yang merupakan bagian dari Kementerian tersebut, bertanggung jawab atas tindak lanjut dan evaluasi terhadap ODA dan menjalankan sebagian besar dari kerjasama yang bersifat tidak dapat dikembalikan.

Kementerian Perekonomian mengelola pinjaman-pinjaman bilateral, bantuan teknis yang terkait dengan proyek, keanggotaan Spanyol dalam lembaga keuangan multilateral dan kontribusi Spanyol dalam program-program pembangunan Uni Eropa.

Target dan Kebijakan

Bantuan resmi Spanyol ditentukan sesuai dengan Rencana Induk, yang mencakup target dan arahan secara umum, atau yang bersifat khusus untuk setiap wilayah dan negara. Sepanjang yang berkaitan dengan Asia dan Pasifik, kerjasama Pemerintah Spanyol terutama difokuskan untuk peningkatan:

- Demokrasi, supremasi hukum, pemberdayaan kelembagaan
 - Proses perdamaian, dialog antara pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam konflik, dukungan untuk masyarakat lokal
 - Pengentasan kemiskinan, pendidikan yang lebih baik, kesetaraan gender, pemberdayaan masyarakat
 - Kesehatan: keluarga berencana, pemberantasan penyakit tropis dan penyakit yang mematikan, AIDS, SARS
 - Kesadaran lingkungan
 - Pengembangan kapasitas.
-

AECI setiap tahunnya mengalokasikan sekitar EUR 17 juta untuk proyek-proyek di wilayah Asia-Pacific, yang semakin menjadi pusat perhatian di Spanyol. Diharapkan akan ada peningkatan jumlah dana yang dialokasikan untuk wilayah ini. Amerika Latin menerima bantuan ODA dari Spanyol dalam jumlah besar, sementara Afrika Sub-Sahara, Afrika Utara dan Timur Tengah juga mendapatkan bantuan dalam jumlah yang cukup besar dari Spanyol.

Di antara negara-negara di Asia Tenggara, upaya kerjasama Spanyol difokuskan terutama pada “negara-negara yang diprioritaskan” (seperti Filipina) dari beberapa “negara terpilih” (seperti Indonesia).

Tindakan yang dilakukan di Indonesia antara lain adalah penyelenggaraan serangkaian seminar dengan berbagai topik bahasan. Seminar tersebut ditujukan untuk kaum profesional Indonesia, yang diberi kesempatan untuk berpartisipasi (semua biaya ditanggung) dalam seminar selama dua minggu di Spanyol yang membahas topik-topik seperti:

- Pariwisata
- Kebijakan peningkatan ekspor
- Energi terbaru
- Sumberdaya air minum
- Pengelolaan limbah
- Teknologi dan perawatan jalan
- Pengelolaan lembaga kesehatan
- Promosi investasi asing
- Budidaya tanaman air
- Usaha kecil dan menengah.

Seminar-seminar tersebut dimulai pada tahun 2001, dan sejauh ini 156 warga negara Indonesia telah mengikutinya. Nampaknya penyelenggaraan seminar tersebut sukses, karena para peserta memiliki kesempatan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan mereka dan berinteraksi dengan mitra mereka di Spanyol, serta dengan para peserta lainnya yang berasal dari Asia. Hal ini meningkatkan kesadaran bukan hanya tentang hal-hal yang mungkin diperlukan dalam pengembangan teknis, tetapi juga memungkinkan para peserta untuk membandingkan pengalaman mereka masing-masing.

Kerjasama pendidikan dan budaya juga termasuk dalam ODA Spanyol, karena hal tersebut dianggap dapat membantu meningkatkan taraf pendidikan dan sebagai cara untuk mendukung upaya-upaya lokal dalam bidang tersebut. Seluruh bagian dari kerjasama pendidikan dan budaya mencakup beasiswa untuk mahasiswa Indonesia di Spanyol (pasca sarjana atau kursus intensif), dosen untuk beberapa perguruan tinggi (3) dan pertukaran budaya serta lokakarya.

Bagian penting lainnya dari bantuan Spanyol untuk Indonesia secara historis mencakup pengembangan kapasitas dan prasarana (kesehatan, transportasi, supremasi hukum), yang, apabila dilihat dari jumlahnya, biasanya merupakan bagian terbesar dari keseluruhan ODA Spanyol untuk Indonesia.

Arah pada Masa yang Akan Datang

Untuk tahun anggaran 2004 dan 2005 pemerintah Spanyol berencana untuk memberikan pinjaman lunak sebesar EUR 50 juta untuk melengkapi kredit ekspor

OECD sebesar EUR 50 juta, yang jumlah totalnya adalah EUR 100 juta (USD 120 juta) dalam bentuk kredit campuran dengan unsur hibah sebesar 35%, serupa dengan persyaratan kredit Inpres-8. Dana tersebut akan digunakan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek pembangunan yang akan disepakati oleh pemerintah Spanyol dan pemerintah Indonesia di waktu yang akan datang.

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Spanyol
Development Counsellor (AECI) atau Economic Counsellor (ICO)
JI H Agus Salim No 61
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 314 2355
Fax (+62 21) 325 996
e-mail: embespid@mail.mae.es
<http://www.aeci.es> or <http://www.ico.es>

Sweden



Organisation of Development Assistance

Reporting to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) is the Swedish government agency responsible for international development co-operation. The Swedish Parliament and Government decide on the development co-operation budget, the countries with which Sweden shall have programmes of development co-operation, and the focus of Swedish co-operation. Country strategies are produced

jointly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and SIDA.

Global Policies and Priorities

The government bill on Sweden's Policy for Global Development was adopted by the Parliament in December 2003. Development co-operation was given one single goal: to help create conditions that enable poor people to improve their lives. In addition, two perspectives – the rights perspective and the perspective of the poor – shall permeate all work.

The policy is based on the right of all people to live in dignity, free from poverty. Democracy, gender equality and the rights of the child are fundamental principles. This policy is aiming at contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Goals to halve poverty by the year 2015.

Global Level of Assistance

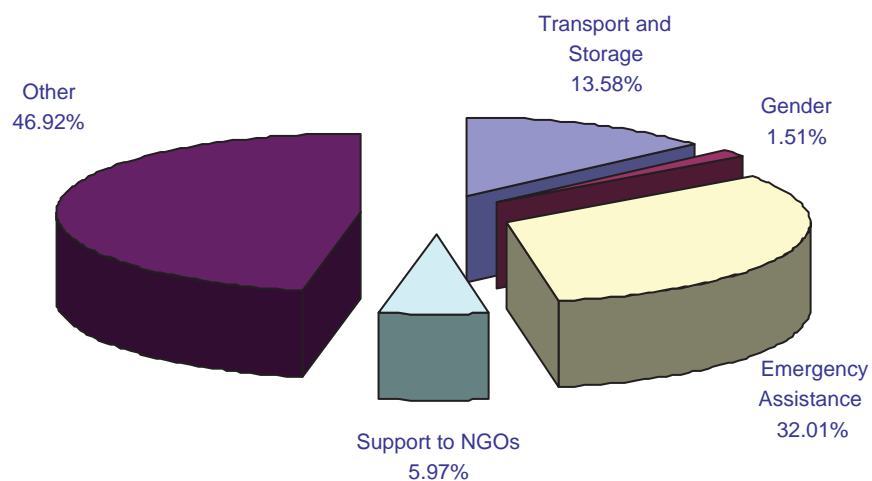
In 2003, a total of SEK 18,946 million has been allocated to international development co-operation. This corresponds to 0.81% of estimated gross national income for 2003. Most of these funds, somewhat more than SEK 11,299 million, have been placed at the disposal of SIDA.

Programme Objectives and Priorities in Indonesia

Swedish support to Indonesia began in 1986. Sweden is supporting democratic development in Indonesia and initiatives that contribute to increased respect for human rights and environmentally sustainable development. The current strategy for co-operation with Indonesia applies to December 2004.

Apart from humanitarian assistance, support for fighting poverty has been going to organisations within the civil society through the UNDP and the Community Recovery Project. In the area of good governance, Sweden is contributing to the Partnership for Governance Reform. Through the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Sweden is also supporting the promotion of human rights. In addition, two major co-operation projects have been in process, one referring to a mapping of airports in Eastern Indonesia and one on public service radio.

Distribution of Assistance



Contact

Embassy of Sweden
Menara Rajawali, 9th floor
JI Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 2553 5900
Fax (+62 21) 576 2691
e-mail: ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se

Swedia



Penyelenggaraan Bantuan Pembangunan

Badan Kerjasama Pembangunan Internasional dari Swedia (SIDA) yang bertanggung jawab kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri adalah instansi pemerintah Swedia yang bertanggung jawab atas kerjasama pembangunan internasional. Parlemen dan Pemerintah Swedia membuat keputusan tentang anggaran kerjasama pembangunan, negara-negara yang akan digandeng Swedia dalam program-program kerjasama pembangunan, serta fokus kerjasama Swedia. Strategi negara dibuat oleh

Kementerian Luar Negeri bekerjasama dengan SIDA.

Kebijakan dan Prioritas secara Global

Rancangan Undang-undang yang diusulkan oleh pemerintah tentang Kebijakan Swedia tentang Pembangunan Global telah disahkan oleh Parlemen pada bulan Desember 2003. Kerjasama pembangunan diberikan dengan satu tujuan semata: membantu penciptaan keadaan yang membuka peluang bagi kaum miskin untuk meningkatkan taraf hidup mereka. Selain itu, seluruh pekerjaan harus diwarnai oleh dua persepektif, yaitu perspektif tentang hak dan perspektif tentang rakyat miskin.

Kebijakannya didasari oleh hak seluruh rakyat untuk hidup secara terhormat, bebas dari kemiskinan. Demokrasi, kesetaraan gender dan hak-hak anak merupakan prinsip-prinsip mendasar. Kebijakan tersebut bertujuan untuk memberikan kontribusi pada pencapaian Tujuan Milenium Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa untuk mengurangi jumlah kaum miskin hingga separuhnya pada tahun 2015.

Tingkat Bantuan secara Global

Pada tahun 2003, dana sebesar SEK 18.946 juta dialokasikan untuk kerjasama pembangunan internasional. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan 0,81% dari perkiraan Produk Domestik Bruto untuk tahun 2003. Sebagian besar dananya, sekitar lebih dari SEK 11.299 juta, telah disalurkan melalui SIDA.

Sasaran dan Prioritas Program di Indonesia

Bantuan Swedia untuk Indonesia dimulai pada tahun 1986. Swedia memberikan dukungan untuk pembangunan demokrasi di Indonesia dan upaya-upaya yang memberikan kontribusi kepada peningkatan rasa hormat terhadap hak azasi manusia dan pembangunan yang berkesinambungan. Strategi yang saat ini diterapkan untuk kerjasama dengan Indonesia berlaku sampai dengan bulan Desember 2004.

Selain bantuan kemanusiaan, bantuan untuk memerangi kemiskinan telah disalurkan ke organisasi-organisasi masyarakat madani melalui UNDP dan Proyek Pemulihan Masyarakat. Dalam bidang tata pemerintahan yang baik, Swedia memberikan kontribusi kepada Kemitraan bagi pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan.

Melalui Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Swedia juga memberikan bantuan untuk peningkatan hak azasi manusia. Selain itu, dua proyek kerjasama besar sedang berjalan saat ini, yang satu terkait dengan pemetaan bandar udara di Kawasan Timur Indonesia dan yang satunya lagi berhubungan dengan radio layanan masyarakat.

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Swedia
Menara Rajawali, 9th floor
Jl Mega Kuningan Lot # 5.1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 2553 5900
Fax (+62 21) 576 2691
e-mail: ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se

United Kingdom



Background on the Development Assistance

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the United Kingdom (UK) Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty. The central focus of the Government's policy, based on the 1997 and 2000 White Papers on International Development, is a commitment to the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved by 2015. These seek to:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development.

DFID's assistance is concentrated in the poorest countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, but also contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development in middle-income countries, including those in Latin America and Eastern Europe. DFID

works in partnership with governments committed to the Millennium Development Goals, with civil society, the private sector and the research community. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission.

DFID is represented in Cabinet by the Secretary of State for International Development, The Rt Hon Hilary Benn MP, and in the House of Commons by a Minister of State and a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Mr Gareth R. Thomas MP.

DFID's Current Programme in Indonesia

DFID's current Country Strategy Plan (CSP) was produced in September 2000, as Indonesia struggled to recover from the impact of the Asian Financial Crisis, and to establish a functioning democracy. The Strategy made the case for international support to Indonesia over the short and medium term, to support recovery and transformation to a modern, functioning democracy that makes a sustained and lasting impact on poverty reduction. DFID bilateral support for year 2003/2004 totalled GBP 10.6 million. Our current programme works in four main areas:

- Pro-poor Policies and Budgetary Management
 - Governance
 - Forestry
 - Conflict.
-

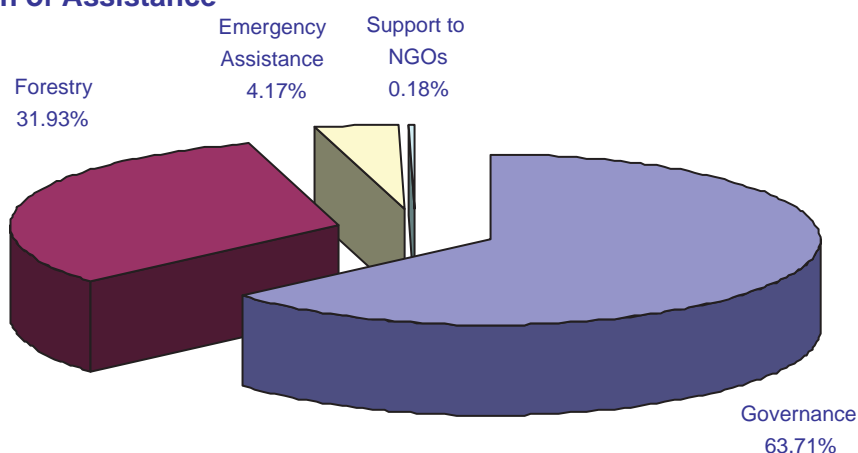
Our present portfolio of support consists of the following:

- **Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme: 2000-2005 (GBP 24 million)**
Aims to empower a wide group of stakeholders and to help promote an environment in which the poor can earn improved livelihoods from and gain a greater role in the management of forest resources.
- **Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit (UNDP): 2001-2004 (GBP 4.2 million)**
To deliver a full range of support necessary, to improve Indonesia's capacity to prevent and recover from conflicts.
- **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Victim Support and Peace Building: 2002-2005 (GBP 2.2 million)**
Humanitarian Assistance contribution to the ICRC appeal for Indonesia.
- **Poverty Reduction Partnership Programme: 2002-2005 (GBP 15 million)**
To strengthened the capability of central and local government in Indonesia to understand and address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. Funds channelled through the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The intended beneficiaries are Indonesia's poor.
- **Partnership to Support Governance Reform: 2003-2006 (GBP 4.7 million)**
Improved Government systems, which are transparent, accountable and reflect wider civil society participation in governance processes.
- **Support to UNDP's Elections Programme: 2004 (GBP 1.5 million)**
Financial contribution towards UNDP's 2004 Legislative and Presidential Elections Support Programme.
- **OCHA Rapid Response Fund: 2003-2004 (GBP 750,000)**
To provide non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Indonesia with a rapid response mechanism for short-term emergency needs of vulnerable communities.

Additional HMG Support:

- **Reform of the Security Sector: 2003-2004 (GBP 500,000)**
Strategy combining resources of three UK government departments (DFID, FCO and MOD) through the Global Conflict Prevention Pool for promoting policy dialogue and building capacity for change amongst civilian and military authorities aimed at supporting institutional reform of security sector.
- **Support for Conflict Reduction: 2003-2004 (GBP 400,000)**
Strategy for confirming the resources of three UK government departments (DFID, FCO and MOD) through the Global Conflict Prevention Pool for improving conditions for reducing conflict and its causes.

Distribution of Assistance



DFID's Future Strategy in Indonesia

DFID's future programme will work to encourage the new Government to take the lead on harmonisation. The programme will have two main strands: 1) Development Effectiveness through harmonisation, and 2) Support to off-track Millennium Development Goals in the Health Sector.

The first part will focus on decentralisation, and support to local government and civil society through the development of a local services platform (LSP), in co-operation with the World Bank and other donors. This will include existing and future DFID programmes on poverty reduction, decentralised governance and civil society mobilisation.

The second part will provide funding to others with existing expertise/capacity in the health sector to carry out programmes on Maternal Mortality, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

Levels of Assistance – Disbursements and Projected Forecasts

Financial Year (UK) – Spend

01/02	- GBP 7.42 million
02/03	- GBP 11.17 million
03/04	- GBP 10.79 million

Forecast for Future Years

04/05	- GBP 16 million
05/06	- GBP 30 million

Contact

Embassy of the United Kingdom
JI MH Thamrin No 75
Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 315 6264, 314 4229
Fax (+62 21) 314 1824

Britania Raya



Latar Belakang Bantuan Pembangunan

Departemen Pembangunan Internasional (DFID) merupakan sebuah departemen dalam pemerintahan Inggris yang bertanggungjawab untuk mempromosikan pembangunan yang berkesinambungan dan mengurangi kemiskinan. Fokus utama dari kebijakan Pemerintah, berdasarkan Risalah Pembangunan Internasional 1997 dan 2000 adalah komitmen terhadap kesepakatan internasional berupa Tujuan

Pembangunan Milenium, untuk dipenuhi pada tahun 2015. Ini bertujuan untuk:

- Mengentaskan kemiskinan dan kelaparan ekstrim
- Mencapai pendidikan dasar secara universal
- Mempromosikan kesetaraan gender dan memberdayakan perempuan
- Mengurangi tingkat kematian anak
- Memperbaiki kesehatan ibu
- Memerangi HIV/AIDS, malaria dan penyakit-penyakit lainnya
- Memastikan kesinambungan lingkungan hidup
- Mengembangkan kemitraan global untuk pembangunan.

Bantuan DFID dikonsentrasikan di negara-negara termiskin di Sub-Sahara Afrika dan Asia, namun juga memberikan kontribusi dalam mengurangi kemiskinan serta pembangunan yang berkesinambungan di negara-negara berpendapatan menengah, termasuk yang berada di Amerika Latin dan Eropa Timur. DFID bekerja dalam bentuk kemitraan dengan pemerintahan yang memiliki komitmen tercapainya Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium, bersama dengan masyarakat madani, sektor swasta dan komunitas penelitian. DFID juga bekerjasama dengan lembaga-lembaga multilateral, termasuk Bank Dunia, badan-badan Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa dan Komisi Eropa.

DFID diwakili dalam Kabinet oleh Menteri Negara untuk Pembangunan Internasional The Rt Hon Hilary Benn MP, dan di Parlemen oleh seorang Menteri Negara dan seorang Menteri Muda Negara untuk Parlemen, Mr Gareth R. Thomas MP.

Program-program DFID di Indonesia saat ini

Rencana Strategis Negara DFID saat ini dibuat di bulan September 2000, ketika Indonesia sedang berjuang untuk keluar dari dampak Krisis Keuangan Asia, dan sedang membentuk sebuah demokrasi yang berfungsi. Strategi inilah yang menciptakan dukungan internasional bagi Indonesia untuk jangka pendek dan menengah, untuk mendukung pemulihan dan transformasi menjadi sebuah demokrasi yang modern dan berfungsi yang mampu memberikan dampak yang berkesinambungan dan terus menerus terhadap pengurangan kemiskinan. Dukungan bilateral DFID untuk tahun 2003/04 bernilai total GBP 10,6 juta.

Program kami saat ini mencakup empat bidang utama:

- Manajemen Anggaran dan Kebijakan yang berpihak kepada kelompok miskin
- Tata Pemerintahan
- Kehutanan
- Konflik

Portfolio dukungan yang kami berikan saat ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Program Pihak-pihak Yang Berkepentingan di Bidang Kehutanan: 2000-2005 (GBP 24 juta)
Bertujuan memberdayakan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan secara luas dan membantu mempromosikan sebuah lingkungan dimana kelompok miskin bisa memiliki penghidupan yang lebih baik dan mendapatkan peran yang lebih besar dalam pengelolaan sumber daya hutan.
- Unit Pencegahan dan Pemulihan Konflik (UNDP): 2001-2004 (GBP 4,2 juta)
Untuk memberikan rangkaian dukungan penuh yang diperlukan, untuk memperbaiki kapasitas Indonesia dalam pencegahan dan pemulihan konflik.
- Dukungan bagi Korban dan Pembangunan Perdamaian dari Komite Palang Merah Internasional (ICRC): 2002-2005 (GBP 2,2 juta)
Sumbangan bantuan kemanusiaan sesuai Permohonan Komite Palang Merah Internasional bagi Indonesia
- Program Kemitraan Pengurangan Kemiskinan: 2002-2005 (GBP 15 juta)
Untuk meningkatkan kemampuan pemerintahan pusat dan daerah di Indonesia dalam memahami dan menangani penyebab kemiskinan dan keadaan yang rentan. Dana disalurkan melalui Bank Dunia dan ADB. Penerima yang dimaksudkan adalah kelompok miskin di Indonesia.
- Kemitraan untuk Mendukung Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan: 2003-2006 (GBP 4,7 juta)
Memperbaiki sistem pemerintahan yang menjadi transparan, dapat dipertanggungjawabkan dan mencerminkan partisipasi masyarakat madani dalam proses pemerintahan.
- Dukungan kepada Program Pemilihan Umum UNDP: 2004 (GBP 1,5 juta)
Sumbangan keuangan kepada Program Dukungan UNDP untuk Pemilihan Umum Legislatif dan Presiden
- Dana Tanggapan Cepat OCHA: 2003-2004 (£750.000)
Untuk memberikan lembaga swadaya masyarakat di Indonesia sebuah mekanisme tanggapan untuk kebutuhan darurat jangka pendek bagi kelompok-kelompok masyarakat rentan.

Dukungan tambahan pemerintah Inggris :

- Reformasi Sektor Keamanan: 2003-2004 (GBP 500.000)
Strategi yang menggabungkan sumber daya dari tiga departemen pemerintahan Inggris (DFID, FCO/Kementerian Luar Negeri & Persemakmuran serta MOD/Kementerian Pertahanan) melalui Kelompok Pencegahan Konflik Global untuk mempromosikan dialog kebijakan dan pembangunan kapasitas untuk perubahan di kalangan otorita sipil dan militer dengan tujuan mendukung reformasi institusional sektor keamanan.
 - Dukungan bagi Pengurangan Konflik : 2003-2004 (GBP 400.000)
Strategi untuk memastikan sumber daya dari tiga departemen pemerintahan Inggris (DFID, FCO dan MOD) melalui Kelompok Pencegahan Konflik Global untuk memperbaiki kondisi guna mengurangi konflik serta penyebabnya.
-

Strategi DFID di Masa yang Akan Datang di Indonesia

Program-program DFID yang akan datang akan mendorong Pemerintahan baru untuk mengambil langkah kepemimpinan dalam hal harmonisasi. Program ini akan memiliki dua cabang: 1) Pembangunan yang efektif melalui harmonisasi, dan 2) Dukungan terhadap hal di luar Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium di sektor kesehatan.

Bagian yang pertama akan terfokus pada desentralisasi dan mendukung pemerintah daerah serta masyarakat madani melalui pembangunan landasan pelayanan daerah, bekerjasama dengan Bank Dunia serta donor-donor lainnya. Ini akan termasuk program-program DFID yang sudah ada dan yang akan datang berkaitan dengan pengurangan kemiskinan, desentralisasi pemerintahan dan mobilisasi masyarakat madani.

Bagian yang kedua akan memberikan pendanaan kepada pihak lainnya yang telah memiliki keahlian/ kapasitas di sektor kesehatan untuk menjalankan program-program dibidang Tingkat Kematian Ibu, Tuberkulosis dan HIV/AIDS.

Tingkat-tingkat Bantuan Penggunaan serta Perkiraan Proyeksi

Tahun Anggaran (Inggris) Pengeluaran

01/02	- GBP 7,42 juta
02/03	- GBP 11,17 juta
03/04	- GBP 10,79 juta

Perkiraan untuk tahun-tahun yang akan datang

04/05	- GBP 16 juta
05/06	- GBP 30 juta

Kontak

Kedutaan Besar Britania Raya
JI MH Thamrin No 75
Jakarta Pusat 10310 Indonesia
Tel (+62 21) 315 6264, 314 4229
Fax (+62 21) 314 1824

AUSTRIA

Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects* by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand
EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements in 2003**		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, unspecified studies	2003		58	618,819	58	618,819	Grant			TC	58	618,819
Austria	Imputed students' costs	2003		224	2,387,490	224	2,387,490	Grant			TC	224	2,387,490
Subtotal 01				282	3,006,309	282	3,006,309					282	3,006,309
02. HEALTH													
Austria	Health education project in Yogyakarta	2003		1	13,891	1	13,891	Grant		Yogyakarta	TC	1	13,891
Subtotal 02				1	13,891	1	13,891					1	13,891
03. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003		8	82,111	8	82,111	Grant			TC	8	82,111
Subtotal 03				8	82,111	8	82,111					8	82,111
04. GOVERNANCE													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003		5	52,082	5	52,082	Grant			TC	5	52,082
Subtotal 04				5	52,082	5	52,082					5	52,082
12. TRADE AND TOURISM													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003	0	12	122,931	12	122,931	Grant			TC	12	122,931
Subtotal 12				12	122,931	12	122,931					12	122,931
19. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE													
Austria	Assistance to return and reintegration of refugees	2003		20	217,113	20	217,113	Grant			other	20	217,113
Subtotal 19				20	217,113	20	217,113					20	217,113
GRAND TOTAL				328	3,494,438	328	3,494,438	0	0	0	0	328	3,494,438

*) no pipeline projects are included in the activities listed here

**) all ODA activities listed in this sheet are on a one-year basis, therefore no cumulative disbursements are given

CZECH REPUBLIC
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION													
Czech Republic	TA Programme for Integrated River Basin Management K.Sapi, K.Progo and S.Tondano	2003-2005	Mott MacDonald Praha and Water Research Institute T.G.M.	62	663,630	25	266,732	Grant	Land rehabilitation masterplan for DAS (watershed), emphasis on regreening, slope stabilisation and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.	Central Java and North Sulawesi	TA	25	266,732
Subtotal 13				62	663,630	25	663,717					25	25
GRAND TOTAL				62	663,630	25	663,717					25	25

DENMARK
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand
EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. Education													
Denmark	Creativity training (for increasing quality of life and quality of education environment in Indonesia)- phase II	2000-2003	Yayasan Sasana Daya Cipta Bandung	35	375,182	35	375,182	Grant	Improve the education climate in Indonesia through the creation of a conducive learning situation that will enable students to participate and assume responsibility in learning process	Bandung, Jogjakarta	Bilateral	0	0
Subtotal 01				35	375,182	35	375,182					0	0
04. Governance													
Denmark	Improvement of working children's lives and surroundings in Jakarta - Phase III	2000-2004	Yayasan Pemerhati Sosial Indonesia	68	726,429	68	726,429	Grant	Towards the elimination of working children/children labor through enhancing the role of community	Jakarta and Tangerang	Bilateral	12	130,430
Denmark	Training on Civil Education for Rural Leader (CEFRUL), in Sleman Yogyakarta	2002-2004	USCF/SATUNAMA	73	776,447	48	509,782	Grant	To educate rural leaders who have great adaptability to function as the mediators of different parties, to stimulate substantial changes in the village bureaucracy and to increase participation of the people in economic and social life	Jogjakarta	Bilateral	24	253,243
Denmark	Training on Civil Education for Religious Leaders (CEFREL)	2002-2004	USCF/SATUNAMA	57	611,905	57	611,905	Grant	Help facilitate the efforts of religious relearde in defining the their roles and contribution as well as identifying their position in the whole map of the life of the nation	Jogjakarta	Bilateral	29	310,833
Denmark	Strengthening Democratic Life and Human Right Implementation in Aceh through NGO's Strengthening (SeDHa)	2002-2005	USCF/SATUNAMA	337	3,597,122	234	2,497,355	Grant	Improve the capacity of civil society (NGOs) in particular that will enable NGOs and Civil society to influence democratic process and to be involved in policy making and practising an effective advocacy to full fill the needs of the people	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	103	1,099,767
Denmark	Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance through Development of the Media in Indonesia	2001-2004	UNESCO	270	2,880,775	270	2,880,775	Grant	To increase opportunities for public access and participatory radio programs. To enhance the capacity of local radio stations to promote democracy, good governance, peace and human rights in Indonesia	National	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Human Right Advocacy Program in Aceh	2002-2004	Koalisi NGO HAM Aceh	84	900,000	84	900,000	Grant	Improvement of protection of human rights abuse victims in remote areas and develop effective support of human right database toward campaign and litigation activities	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Coping with radicalism in Indonesian Campuses	2003-2004	Freedom Institute	59	633,930	59	633,930	Grant	To equip students with progressive discourses as to enhance moderate islam	National	Bilateral	59	633,930
Denmark	Seminars on democratisation and civilization in Indragiri Hilir Riau	2003-2005	USCF/SATUNAMA	92	977,928	44	469,938	Grant	Transparent and more capable executive and legislators in implementing the principles of democracy and in providing public services	Riau	Bilateral	44	469,938
Denmark	Interfaith cooperation in the creation of peace and good local governance	2003-2006	USCF/SATUNAMA	266	2,835,000	81	861,729	Grant	Improve the capacity of religious institution and civils society organizations to create peace and good local governance	National	Bilateral	81	861,729
Denmark	Mustering National Movement on Governance Reform	2003-2004 (12 months program)	Partnership for governance reform	120	1,283,350	120	1,283,350	Grant	Building national movement on governance reform and anti corruption through public education and reinterpretation of religioius teaching	National	Bilateral	120	1,283,350

Denmark	Preparatory phase training for Indonesian Human Right Court	2003	Danish Centre for Human Rights & Supreme Court	7	77,380	7	77,380	Grant	Refinement of human right court project design that will eradicate impunity of serious and systematic violations of human rights in Indonesia	Jakarta	Bilateral	7	77,380
Denmark	Training for Indonesian Human Rights Courts Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3	2003-2004	Danish Centre for Human Rights & Supreme Court	374	3,995,171	374	3,995,171	Grant	Improve knowledge of human rights standards and their application among judges and other key person associated with human rights court in Indonesia in order to enhance the rule of laws	National	Bilateral	374	3,995,171
Denmark	Program to Revitalize Human Rights Values and Democracy in Aceh	2002-2004	Yayasan Rumpun Bambu Indonesia	34	366,371	17	183,186	Grant	The creation of democratic, autonomous indigenous village governance and improve understanding of human rights	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Citizen Monitoring of Campaign Expenditures during Parliament and Presidential election 2004	2003-2005	Transparency International Indonesia	165	1,764,950	165	1,766,947	Grant	To reduce political corruption by demanding political parties transparency and accountability in repoting their campaign expenditures, building social pressures for a cleaner and better political parties	National	Bilateral	97	1,038,961
Denmark	Pluralism and Access to Justice	2003-2004 (12 months program)	Yayasan TIFA	294	3,135,959	133	1,421,540	Grant	Promotes an open society in Indonesia which respects diversity and honours the rule of law, justice and equality	National	Bilateral	133	1,421,540
Subtotal 04				2,300	24,562,719	1,761	18,819,417					1,083	11,576,273
13. Environmental Protection													
Denmark	Involvement of indigenous people in development of local strategy for conservation of the Mbeliling Forest, Flores	2001-2003	Birdlife International, Indonesia Programme	65	688,470,000	65	688,470	Grant	To seek and piloting local initiatives for better management and conservation of Mbeliling forest	Flores NTT	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Towards Good Governance in Aceh: Helping People to Save Natural Resources	2002-2005	WWF Indonesia	216	2,302,020,000	60	637,517	Grant	Increase awareness and capacity to design development policies which respect sustainable uses of Natural resource among NAD decision makers	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Subtotal 13				281	2,990,490,000	125	1,325,987					0	0
14. Gender													
Denmark	Promoting Gender Equality in the Islamic Family	2001-2005	Pusat Studi Wanita (Centre for Women Study of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta)	137	1,462,553	135	1,441,444	Grant	To promote gender equality and sensitivity amongst islamic institutions in the attempts of strengthening civil society	Jogjakarta and Central Java	Bilateral	53	566,621
Denmark	Empowering Women Migrant Workers: to Eliminate Women's Trafficking Cases	2002-2004	PPSW	37	396,365	37	396,365	Grant	Empower potential women migrant workers and their families through increasing the critical awareness with regard to migration and women trafficking	West Java	Bilateral	16	175,781
Denmark	Human Right Basic Training for Muslim Women in Aceh	2002-2004	MISPI Aceh	94	1,006,543	60	641,099	Grant	Improving the awareness of Aceh women about their rights	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	37	395,651
Subtotal 14				268	2,865,460	232	2,478,907					106	1,138,052
19. Emergency Assistance													
Denmark	Rehabilitation of Torture Victims of the Military Operations in Aceh	2000-2003	Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh (RATA)	274	2,927,120	274	2,927,120	Grant	Rehabilitation of the torture victims in four Aceh regencies through the establishment of a centre, capable of providing special medical and psychological treatment of the victims	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	16	166,460
Denmark	Family Kits for the victims of flash floods in Bohorok, North Sumater		Red Cross	19	199,734	19	199,734	Grant	Assisting the victims of disaster by providing family kits that consist of household utensils and a package of hygiene equipment	Bohorok North Sumatera	Bilateral	19	199,734
Subtotal 19				293	3,126,854	293	3,126,854					35	366,194
GRAND TOTAL				3,177	3,021,420,215	2,446	26,126,347					1,224	13,080,520

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geo. location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
EC	Basic Education Capacity Building Programme	2005-2008	Ministry of National Education	20,000	213,385,800	0	0	Grant	To accelerate achievement of EFA (Education For All) and education-related Millenium Developmetn Goals in Indonesia through developing capacity of the sector		Bilateral	0	0
Subtotal 01				20,000	213,385,800	0	0					0	0
02. HEALTH													
EC	Indonesia Social Health Insurance Policy Development	2003-2003	Task Force for a National Social Security System at the Office of the President of Indonesia	500	5,334,645	500	5,334,645	Grant	To support the Government of Indonesia to develop an equitable, viable, effective and efficient social security system, particularly targeting the poor	National	Bilateral	500	5,334,645
EC	Support to Community Health Services in South Sumatra, Jambi and Papua	2003-2008	Ministry of Health	35,000	373,425,150	8,769	93,559,004	Grant	To improve population health and nutrition status, particularly for those living in poverty, through community health system development at district and sub-district levels	Papua, South Sumatra and Jambi	Bilateral	8,769	93,559,004
Subtotal 02				35,500	378,759,795	9,269	98,893,649					9,269	98,893,649
03. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
EC	Good Governance in Water Resource Management	2002-2005	Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure	3,900	41,610,231	2,959	31,570,429	Grant	To improve the living conditions of the population by the sustainable management of natural resources	Jakarta, Lampung, Yogyakarta, East Java	Bilateral	1,359	14,499,565
EC	Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Buleleng and Karang Asem (SDIABKA)	2003-2006	Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure	6,125	65,349,401	3,035	32,381,295	Grant	Reduction of poverty of low-income rural households by means of sustainable development and management of natural resources	Bali	Bilateral	1,099	11,725,550
Subtotal 03				10,025	106,959,632	5,994	63,951,724					2,458	26,225,115
04. GOVERNANCE													
EC	Institutional Support to the Office of the Attorney General	2003-2004	Office of the Attorney General (AGO)	775	8,268,700	0	0	Grant	To develop a long term strategy for developing skills and achieving formal qualifications in the investigation and prosecution of financial crime amongst the wider law enforcement community and judiciary	Jakarta	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Good Governance in the Indonesian Judiciary	Expected to start in Jan 2005 for 36 months	Bappenas for the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	10,000	106,692,900	0	0	Grant	To support good governance and democratization by strengthening the institutional capacity of the judiciary in Indonesia	Jakarta, Medan / Padang, Makassar	Bilateral	0	0

EC	Support to the Partnership for Good Governance	2002-2006	UNDP Trust Fund	13,300	141,901,557	3,007	32,082,555	Grant	To promote democracy and good governance in Indonesia through the development of transparent and accountable systems and operations	National	Bilateral	3,007	32,082,555
EC	EU Support to the 2004 Elections in Indonesia	2003-2004	UNDP / KPU	7,000	74,685,030	0	0	Grant	To contribute to the democratisation process in Indonesia	National	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Empowering the Adat People of Indonesian Society	2002-2005	Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE)	920	9,815,747	525	5,601,377	Grant	To empower indigenous people in Indonesia and promote democracy and human rights at the community level and in 'adat' organisations	Bali, E. Nusa Tenggara, S / W Sumatra, W Kalimantan	EIDHR Macro Projects	303	3,232,795
EC	Promoting Democracy and Good Governance by Supporting Administrative Accountability and the Prevention of Corruption in Indonesia	2002-2003	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	680	7,255,117	191	2,037,834	Grant	To contribute to democracy and good governance in Indonesia through capacity building related to administrative accountability, transparency and prevention of corruption	six provinces in Sumatra	EIDHR Macro Projects	191	2,037,834
EC	The Promotion and Protection of Women's Human Rights in Indonesia	2003-2005	National Commission on Violence Against Women	613	6,540,275	220	2,347,244	Grant	This project aims to create an environment that is conducive to good administration of justice for women victims of violence.	National	EIDHR Macro Projects	220	2,347,244
EC	Preventing and Resolving Conflicts through Society Participation to enhance the Social Cohesion of the Papuan	2004-2005	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	84	896,220	0	0	Grant	To strengthen the social cohesion of the society, to prevent and resolve conflict resulting from the special autonomy policy and division of the province of Papua.	Papua	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Promoting Democracy and Law Enforcement	2004-2005	Institute for Research and Community Development Studies (IRCOS)	94	1,002,913	0	0	Grant	To promote democracy and law enforcement through positioning the roles and strengthening the capabilities of local legislators (DPRD), and empowering local civil society in making and implementing policies	Central Java	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Strengthening the understanding and attitudes towards pluralism and multiculturalism among young journalists and religious leaders	2004-2005	International Centre for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)	96	1,024,252	0	0	Grant	The project aims to increase the understanding of young journalists and religious groups' on the importance of pluralism issues for democratic life.	National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Institutionalising Women's Participation in Local Government Budgeting in Gunung Kidul Regency	2004-2006	Institute of Development and Economic Analysis (IDEA)	88	938,898	0	0	Grant	To foster lawful and institutionalised civic engagement as a necessary condition to ensure the local government budget considers women's rights a key priority	Yogyakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Promoting Truth and Reconciliation Commission as the Alternative Mechanism for Confronting the Past Human Rights Abuses	2004-2006	Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat)	80	853,543	0	0	Grant	The project is aimed at building a remedy mechanism for past human rights abuses through revealing truth, usage of sanctions, and reparations in the form of compensation, restitution and rehabilitation	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0

EC	Research and Campaign for Legal Reform	2004-2005	Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association	76	810,866	0	0	Grant	To bring the necessary legal reforms to Indonesian legislation in order to make it more in line with universal human rights principles	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Gender Perspectives of Legal Service for Women Victims of Violence in Aceh	2004-2006	Legal Aid Institute for Women and Justice, Aceh	78	832,205	0	0	Grant	The project is aimed at strengthening defence and protection for women victims of violence in Aceh through the implementation of legal services	Aceh	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Tempo Supplement - " Democracy in Indonesia: Serialised Narrative Report based on Results of DEMOS research data"	2005	Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (DEMOS)	89	949,567	0	0	Grant	To encourage a more informed and consolidated drive for substantial and inclusive democracy in Indonesia	National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights - Micro Projects 2003	2003	NGOs	800	8,535,432	0	0	Grant		National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Preventing APBD Misuse through Community-based Budget Transparency and Monitoring Movement	2004-2006	Centre for Regional Development Studies	94	1,002,913	0	0	Grant	To build a corruption eradication effort through a budget transparency movement initiated by civil society activists and grassroots communities	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
Subtotal 04				34,867	372,006,134	3,943	42,069,010					3,721	39,700,428

08. BUSINESS / PRIVATE SECTOR

EC	Information and Support Network for Exporting Novel Handicraft and Interior Decoration Products to the EU	2003-2004	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	50	533,465	29	309,409	Grant	Supporting Indonesian exporters in the important sector of novel handicrafts and interior decoration products in exporting to Europe.	National	Small Project Facility	29	309,409
EC	European Indonesian Association (EIA): EU-Indonesia Networking and Dissemination Project	2003-2004	British Chamber of Commerce in Indonesian (BRITCHAM)	173	1,845,787	104	1,109,606	Grant	To disseminate information on EU trade and investment, policy development, institutions, technology and know-how, to support business dialogues and to encourage links between EU and Indonesian SMEs	Balikpapan, Makassar, Medan, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Semarang, Surabaya	Small Project Facility	104	1,109,606
EC	Promotion of Sustainable Nature and Community-based Tourism for Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia	2003-2004	Yayasan Bumi Kita	108	1,152,283	46	490,787	Grant	to foster the development of sustainable nature and community-based tourism in Indonesia	National	Small Project Facility	46	490,787
EC	Study of Competition Policy in several Economic Sectors as a comparison between EU and Indonesia (Urban Transport, Railway, Telecommunication)	2003-2004	Commission of the Indonesia Supervision of Business Competition	195	2,080,512	112	1,194,960	Grant	To improve knowledge of competition policy in the Telecommunication and Urban Transport Sectors	Jakarta	Small Project Facility	112	1,194,960
EC	Agricultural Development Policy in Tasikmalaya Regency	2003-2004	University of Siliwangi	123	1,312,323	70	746,850	Grant	To improve Provincial Policy on Agriculture and Agribusiness Development.	Tasikmalaya Regency	Small Project Facility	70	746,850
EC	Cow-Milk Breeding & Milk Production Training Centre	2004	Desa Pakraman Delod-Yeh-Bali	90	960,236	0	0	Grant	to contribute to the agricultural development of the Island of Bali	Bali	Small Project Facility	0	0

EC	Building Academia-Industry Partnership in the sectors of Marine and Telecommunication Technology	2004-2005	Institute for Research and Community Empowerment (LPPM-ITB)	199	2,123,189	0	0	Grant	to introduce modern EU knowledge and to adjust this knowledge to locally relevant problems	Bandung	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	EU Business World and Indonesia Local Governments: which cooperation to enhance public services and local economies?	2004-2005	City of Palembang	155	1,653,740	0	0	Grant	To strengthen Indonesia local governments' capability to deliver basic services in a market responsive and sustainable way	Palembang	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Training Programme on Corporate Governance	2004-2005	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	81	864,212	0	0	Grant	To improve corporate governance in Indonesia to restore international investors' interest and attract new capital	Jakarta	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Study and Advocacy: Investment Barriers in Eastern Indonesia for the Foreign Direct Investment from EU	2004	Regional Economic Development Institute (REDI)	71	757,520	0	0	Grant	to increase the volume of European Direct Investment directed to Eastern Indonesia	East Indonesia	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Business Principles for Countering Briberies: Making it work in Indonesia	2004-2005	Transparency International Indonesia (ITI)	243	2,592,637	0	0	Grant	To generate participation of the business sector in establishing a bribe-free business environment in Indonesia and to enhance business efforts countering bribery	National	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Establishment of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for the promotion of innovation and technology management	2004-2005	Ministry of Research and Technology	228	2,432,598	0	0	Grant	To reinforce the competitiveness of the industrial sector of the country	National	Small Project Facility	0	0
Subtotal 08				1,716	18,308,502	361	3,851,614					361	3,851,614

10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING

EC	Forest Liaison Bureau	1997-2004	Individual Expert	5,000	53,346,450	2,299	24,528,698	Grant	To assist the GoI to realise its goal of conservation and sustainable management of forests including respect for ITTO guidelines and the development of proper sustainable forest management principles and policies	Jakarta	Bilateral	593	6,326,889
EC	Illegal Logging Response Centre	2003-2005	Ministry of Forestry	2,000	21,338,580	514	5,484,015	Grant	To assist the Government of Indonesia with the conservation and sustainable management of the forest resources of Indonesia	National	Bilateral	514	5,484,015
EC	Leuser Development Programme	1995-2004	National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS)	31,000	330,747,990	22,326	238,202,569	Grant	To conserve the Leuser Ecosystem within ecologically sustainable boundaries as part of a Nature Conservation area, leaving its ecological biodiversity intact	North Sumatra and Aceh	Bilateral	3,613	38,548,145
EC	South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project	2003-2008	Ministry of Forestry	8,500	90,688,965	1,227	13,091,219	Grant	To establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources	South Sumatra	Bilateral	1,227	13,091,219

EC	South and Central Kalimantan Production Forest Programme	1998-2004	Ministry of Forestry	28,000	298,740,120	14,808	157,990,846	Grant	To assist the Government of Indonesia to develop and replicate a SFM model with full stakeholder participation	South and Central Kalimantan	Bilateral	2,402	25,627,635
EC	Berau Briding Project	2003-2005	Ministry of Forestry	698	7,447,164	287	3,062,086	Grant	To protect the physical facilities and concession based outputs of the Berau Forest Management Project and to hand over responsibility for the results to the competent Indonesian authorities	East Kalimantan	EC Tropical Froest Program	287	3,062,086
EC	Underlying causes and impacts of fires	2000-2003	CIFOR	981	10,466,573	981	10,466,573	Grant	To enhance the knowledge and understanding of key policy makers in Indonesia with regard to fire prevention and suppression and to facilitate the adoption of improved options	National	EC Tropical Froest Program	196	2,091,181
EC	Levelling the Playing Field	2003-2007	CIRAD	1,410	15,043,699	362	3,862,283	Grant	Project activities in Southeast Asia at the local, national and regional levels will promote good governance and conflict-resolution processes	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philipines	EC Tropical Froest Program	362	3,862,283
EC	Communal Management of Tropical Forests and Reforestation of Degraded Grasslands	2004-2008	Yayasan Dian Tama	836	8,919,526	0	0	Grant	To reduce poverty, environmental degradation, and the cross-border smoke hazard in Southeast Asia	West Kalimantan	EC Tropical Froest Program	0	0
EC	Improving the Rattan Resource Management and Trading System in Kalimantan	2003-2007	SHK Kaltim	1,708	18,223,147	426	4,545,118	Grant	To contribute to better forest management and community-based, sustainable economic development of Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	EC Tropical Froest Program	426	4,545,118
EC	Participatory land use planning for sustainable forest resource management in the Tanimbar Island	2002-2005	CIRAD	991	10,573,266	606	6,465,590	Grant	Livelihoods on Tanimbar are improved and more secure because they are based on sustainable management of resources	South East Maluku	EC Tropical Froest Program	249	2,656,653
EC	Implementation of Credible Forest Certification Systems	2003-2005	Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia	924	9,858,424	400	4,267,716	Grant	To promote economically-viable, ecologically-sustainable and socially-equitable forest management through implementation of a credible ecolabeling certification system	National	EC Tropical Froest Program	400	4,267,716
Subtotal 10				82,048	875,393,906	44,236	471,966,712					10,269	109,562,939

12. TRADE AND TOURISM

EC	EU-Indonesia Customs Improvement project	2004-2006	Directorate General of Customs and Escise - Ministry of Finance	3,500	37,342,515	0	0	Grant	Contribute to the capacity of the Indonesian Government to raise tax revenue and facilitate international trade	National	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Indonesia Trade Support Programme	2004-2006	Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)	8,500	90,688,965	0	0	Grant	To support the economic and social recovery of Indonesia by improving bilateral trade flows with the EU	National	Bilateral	0	0
Subtotal 12				12,000	128,031,480	0	0					0	0

19. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

EC	UNHCR Support to find Durable Solutions for the East Timorese former refugees in West Timor	2001-2003	UNHCR	6,000	64,015,740	4,800	51,212,592	Grant	To support efforts that facilitate durable solutions for the remaining East Timorese refugees in Indonesia	West Timor and East Timor	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
----	---	-----------	-------	-------	------------	-------	------------	-------	--	---------------------------	---------------------	---	---

EC	The peace and Tolerance Magazineproject: a child focused peace education initiative in North Maluku	2002-2005	World Vision Germany	860	9,175,589	254	2,710,000	Grant	To support peace education for children in North Maluku	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Primary Education for IDPs and local children in local schools	2002-2005	Save the Children UK	1,720	18,351,179	620	6,614,960	Grant	To promote access to continuous primary education to children in Halamhera and Ternate areas of North Maluku	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	620	6,614,960
EC	Support for Reintegration and Economic Recovery in Maluku and Central Sulawesi	2003-2005	Mercy Corps Scotland	1,489	15,886,573	597	6,369,566	Grant	To support the re-integration of people affected by conflict in Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces	Maluku and Central Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	597	6,369,566
EC	School Reconstruction / Rehabilitation in North Maluku	2003-2004	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	580	6,188,188	455	4,854,527	Grant	To support the process of return and resettlement in North Maluku and ensure that primary school aged children have access to the formal education system	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	455	4,854,527
EC	Building Sustainable Waste Management Systems in Ambon	2004-2005	UNDP	1,121	11,960,274	0	0	Grant	To support the re-integration of people affected by conflict in Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces	Maluku and Central Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Integrated IDPs Settlement and Development Programme for Buton, Southeast Sulawesi	2004-2005	UNDP	919	9,805,078	0	0	Grant	To develop and apply a model of participatory integration of IDPs with host communities in Buton and nearby areas in Southeast Sulawesi, leading to sustainable peace and development.	Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Rehabilitation of the Public Electrical System in East Bacan, North Maluku to Support the Return of IDPs	2004	UNDP	426	4,545,118	0	0	Grant	To support the return of IDPs, rehabilitate community infrastructure and strengthen social and economic activity	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Meeting the Long-Term Humanitarian Needs of Children in the Malukus	2004-2005	UNICEF	1,312	13,998,108	0	0	Grant	To ensure that the needs of children in the post-conflict communities of Maluku and North Maluku are being met in the areas of education, water and sanitation, child protection, and that their rights are protected	Malukus	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Livelihood Support for resettling Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Vulnerable Populations	2004-2005	FAO	219	2,336,575	0	0	Grant	To assist conflict-affected communities to re-establish their former livelihood base in the artisanal fishery and agriculture sectors	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Assistance to the Maluku Provincial Government in Finding Durable Solutions for IDPs	2003	OCHA	90	960,236	90	960,236	Grant	Facilitate the sustainable return, local integration or resettlement of Maluku's remaining 330,000 IDPs	Maluku	ECHO	90	960,236
EC	Land Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Support to IDP Madurese	2003	IOM	119	1,269,646	119	1,269,646	Grant	To contribute to government efforts in addressing IDP needs	West Kalimantan	ECHO	119	1,269,646
EC	Aceh and North Sumatra IDP Preparedness and Assistance Project	2003	Oxfam GB	280	2,987,401	280	2,987,401	Grant	To reduce the suffering of disaster-affected communities and prevent loss of life	Aceh and Sumatra	ECHO	280	2,987,401
EC	West Timor Emergency Relief Aid	2003	CARE UK	600	6,401,574	600	6,401,574	Grant	To improve and stabilise the nutritional and health security in an environment of limited access to essential resources and assistance	West Timor	ECHO	600	6,401,574

EC	Strengthening Humanitarian Protection and Reconciliation through Institutional Building Expansion Project	2004-2005	IOM	211	2,251,220	0	0	Grant	Strengthening Depkeh and HAM's capacity to monitor and report on the protection status of IDPs, and raising awareness of provincial officials on humanitarian protection	Jakarta	ECHO	0	0
EC	Humanitarian Protection for IDPs, their Dependents, and Conflict affected Communities in Nanggroe Aceh Darusallam (NAD)	2004	IOM	200	2,133,858	0	0	Grant	Increase relevance of the provision of emergency assistance in Nanggroe Aceh Darusallam	Aceh	ECHO	0	0
EC	Direct Innovative Recovery of Emergency-affected communities on Timor (DIRECT)	2004	CARE	350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Ex refugees from East Timor living in West Timor and communities affected by their displacement gain skills and access to assets to meet their basic rights to food, water and nutrition.	West Timor	ECHO	0	0
EC	General Programme Assessment Province of Papua	2004	Save the Children UK	54	576,142	0	0	Grant	To conduct a general assessment of the protection needs arising from the impact of sustained conflict on marginalised children in remote, isolated areas of Papua	Papua	ECHO	0	0
Subtotal 19				16,550	176,576,750	7,815	83,380,501					2,761	29,457,910

20. SUPPORT TO NGOS

EC	Capacity Building of Perdhaki Member Health Units on the Rational Use of Essential Drugs	2002-2004	CORDAID and PERDHAKI Indonesia	394	4,203,700	198	2,112,519	Grant	To increase the accessibility of low income people in the eastern part of Indonesia to the Association of Voluntary Health Services of Indonesia (Perdhaki) health units	East Indonesia	NGO Co-Financing	123	1,312,323
EC	Legal Aid Foundation, Together with People Develop Democracy	2001-2004	NOVIB and Legal Aid Foundation Indonesia	900	9,602,361	825	8,802,164	Grant	To support the activities of Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI).	National	NGO Co-Financing	584	6,230,865
EC	Small and micro scale enterprise development for strengthening self-help capabilities and long term development perspectives in West Java	1999-2005	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	500	5,334,645	500	5,334,645	Grant	To contribute to the economic and social development of the small and micro scale entrepreneurs in West Java	West Java	NGO Co-Financing	143	1,525,708
EC	The Development of a Training Program for SBSI Indonesia	2002-2005	Fonds voor Wereldsolidariteit/ WSM – Belgium and Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union (SBSI)	997	10,637,282	467	4,982,558	Grant	To provide the Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union (SBSI) as an autonomous union with a cost efficient and practical training infrastructure, covering current and future needs	National	NGO Co-Financing	208	2,219,212
EC	Community based economic development project	2003-2006	Evangelische Zentralstelle fuer entwicklungshilfe e.v.	750	8,001,968	223	2,379,252	Grant	Support for a Community-based Economic Development Programme through Capacity Building and Income Generation for Marginalized Farmers and Small-scale Entrepreneurs	West Timor and Bali	NGO Co-Financing	223	2,379,252
Subtotal 20				3,541	37,779,956	2,213	23,611,139					1,281	13,667,360

GRAND TOTAL				216,247	2,307,201,955	73,831	787,724,350					30,120	321,359,015
--------------------	--	--	--	----------------	----------------------	---------------	--------------------	--	--	--	--	---------------	--------------------

FRANCE

Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
France	appui pédagogique, linguistique et éducatif	12 months	scac	309	3,296,459	309	3,296,459		Capacity building development of human resources	Nationwide		309	3,296,459
France	appui aux centres culturels français et alliances françaises	12 mois	scac	72	768,050	72	768,050		Development of programs			72	768,050
Subtotal 01				381	4,064,509	381	4,064,509					381	4,064,509
04. GOVERNANCE													
France	appui aux processus de réforme	12 mois	scac	131	1,397,250	131	1,397,250		Training			131	1,397,250
Subtotal 04				131	1,397,250	131	1,397,250					131	1,397,250
10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING													
France	Rural development and natural resources	12 mois	scac, institut de recherche et de développement, cirad	165	1,759,953	165	1,759,953		Applied research, training, workshop	Nationwide		165	1,759,953
Subtotal 10				165	1,759,953	165	1,759,953					165	1,759,953
12. TRADE AND TOURISM													
France	promotion de l'écotourisme	21 mois	scac	31	325,637	NA	NA		Editing	Bali		NA	NA
Subtotal 12				31	325,637	0	0					0	0
21. OTHERS													
France	action audiovisuelle	12 mois	scac	174	1,857,310	174	1,857,310		Festival cinéma	Nationwide		174	1,857,310
France	cooperation universitaire, recherche, sciences sociales, archéologie et sciences de la terre	12 mois	scac	1,086	11,583,200	1,086	11,583,200		Training, reseach	Nationwide		1,086	11,583,200
Subtotal 21				1,260	13,440,510	1,260	13,440,510					1,260	13,440,510
GRAND TOTAL				1,967	20,987,859	1,937	20,662,222					1,937	20,662,222

FINLAND

Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
02. HEALTH													
Finland	Yayasan maternity clinic	2003	NGO	23	245,394	23	245,394	Grant	Support for the maternity clinic	Indonesia		23	245,394
Subtotal 02				23	245,394	23	245,394					23	245,394
04. GOVERNANCE													
Finland	Support for the Partnership for Governance Fund	2003	Partnership office	168	1,792,441	168	1,792,441	Grant	Support to the good governance.	Indonesia		168	1,792,441
Finland	Support for the elections	2003	UNDP	100	1,066,929	100	1,066,929	Grant	Support to the democratic electoral process.	Indonesia		100	1,066,929
Subtotal 04				268	2,859,370	268	2,859,370					268	2,859,370
20. SUPPORT TO NGOs													
Finland	Local co-operation funds	2003	Embassy of Finland in Jakarta	277	2,955,393	277	2,955,393	Grant	Support for civil society, democracy, gender equality, human rights, environment and other co-operation.	Indonesia		277	2,955,393
Finland	Local co-operation funds	2004	Embassy of Finland in Jakarta	350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Support for civil society, democracy, gender equality, human rights, environment and other co-operation.	Indonesia		0	0
Subtotal 20				627	6,689,645	277	2,955,393					277	2,955,393
GRAND TOTAL				918	9,794,408	568	6,060,157	0	0	0	0	568	6,060,157

GERMANY
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector*

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669,29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments EUR	IDR	Disbursements up to 31/12/03 EUR	IDR	Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003 EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP)	1994-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of National Education/ (KfW)	10,700	114,161,403	8,929	95,266,090	Grant	To improve science teaching and learning at primary schools/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Nationwide	TA	878	9,367,637
Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project I (SEQIP I)	1996-2003	KfW/ Ministry of National Education/ (GTZ)	12,200	130,165,338	12,200	130,165,338	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	Improve teaching and learning in science education in primary schools by introducing new science kits. / Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, NTB, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Papua	FC	1,025	10,936,022
Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project II (SEQIP II)	2003-2005	KfW/ Ministry of National Education/ (GTZ)	10,400	110,960,616	180	1,920,472	Grant	Improve teaching and learning in science education in primary schools by introducing new science kits. / Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Bangka-Belitung, Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Lampung, NTT, South East Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Banten, Jambi	FC	180	1,920,472
Subtotal 01				33,300	355,287,357	21,309	227,351,901					2,083	22,224,131
02. HEALTH													
Germany	Community Health and Nutrition Program	1993-2003	Ministry of Health/ KfW	15,330	163,560,216	14,800	157,905,492	Grant	Improve the health status of mothers, infants and children in five provinces of Indonesia/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Health Agencies, Community Health Centres	Central Java, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Molukkas, Papua	FC	104	1,109,606
Germany	Improvement Health Care Delivery System in NTT	1998-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	11,040	117,788,962	3,630	38,729,523	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improve the scope and quality of 12 district hospitals services and contribute to a more intensive utilisation of the improved services/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Health Agencies, District Hospitals	NTT	FC	2,552	27,228,028
Germany	Improvement of Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang	1999-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	12,780	136,353,526	7,190	76,712,195	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improvement of the services of the Dr. Kariadi Hospital in terms of demand, responsiveness, quality and efficiency/ Ministry of Health, Dr. Kariadi Hospital	Semarang, Central Java	FC	5,714	60,964,323
Germany	HIV Prevention Measures & Family Planning	2000-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	14,300	152,570,847	11,600	123,763,764	Grant	Reduce the increase of HIV STD infections and the total fertility rate, while assuring individual freedom of choice through improving the supply of quality and low priced contraceptives and condoms as well as public-education campaigns on HIV/ AIDS prevention and methods of family planning (social marketing)/ Ministry of Health, BKKBN, DKT, local NGOs	Nationwide	FC	4,701	50,156,332
Germany	Improvement of the District Health System in East Nusa Tenggara (SISKES)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	4,799	51,201,923	2,746	29,297,870	Grant	To improve the scope and quality of the district health system and to increase its services to the community/ Ministry of Health, province and districts	NTT	TA	892	9,517,007
Germany	Improvement of Dr. Moh. Hoesin Hospital Palembang	2003-2007	Ministry of Health/ KfW	12,700	135,499,983	500	5,334,645	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improve the services of Dr. Moh.Hoesin Hospital in terms of demand responsiveness, quality and efficiency/ Ministr of Health, Dr. Moh.Hoesin Hospital	Palembang, South Sumatra	FC	500	5,334,645
Germany	Development of a Social Health Insurance System in Indonesia	2004-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	1,789	19,087,360		0	Grant	To increase the utilization of social health insurance services/ Ministry of Health	Nationwide	TA		0
Germany	HIV/ AIDS Prevention/ Socia Marketing	2004-2009	Ministry of Health/ DKT/ KfW	5,000	53,346,450		0	Grant	To improve the availability and the use of condoms and contraceptives in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections, thereby assisting in slowing down the speed of the epidemic and increase contraceptive prevalence/ Ministry of Health, DKT/ local NGO's	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Support for National Health Policy Reform	in preparation	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	2,000	21,338,580		0	Grant	To support health sector reform policy and health financing in the context of decentralization/ Ministry of Health	Nationwide	TA		0
Germany	Human Resources Development in the Health Sector	in preparation	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	1,500	16,003,935		0	Grant	To strengthen health workforce policy, management and development in a decentralized context to improve efficiency and equity in the distribution of health services/ Ministry of Health, Provinces and Districts	Central Java, NTT, NTB	TA		0

Germany	Sector Program Health	in preparation	Ministry of Health/ KfW (GTZ)	9,000	96,023,610	0	Grant	Improvement of the quality of public health services especially reproductive & maternal and child health care contributing to improved services, thereby improving the health situation of the population/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and district Health Agencies and Community Health Centres	West and East Nusa Tenggara	FC	0		
Subtotal 02				90,238	962,775,391	40,466	431,743,489				14,463	154,309,941	
03. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
Germany	Bengkulu Water Supply	1993-2004	Kimpraswil/ KfW	10,240	109,253,530	10,090	107,653,136	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40) + Grant	Improvement of urban water supply system, thereby reducing health risks of water borne diseases/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Bengkulu	Bengkulu	FC	889	9,484,999
Germany	Palembang Water Supply	1995-2003	Kimpraswil/ KfW	17,560	187,352,732	17,560	187,352,732	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	Improvement of urban water supply system, thereby reducing health risks of water borne diseases/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Palembang	Palembang	FC	1,676	17,881,730
Germany	Palembang Water Supply/ Accompanying Measures	2002-2004	Kimpraswil/ KfW	997	10,637,282	712	7,596,534	Grant	Accompanying measures for the sector operation of the treatment plants and water distribution network in order to contribute to an adequate supply of the population with drinking water/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Palembang	Palembang	FC	712	7,596,534
Germany	Drinking Water Quality Surveillance (DWQS)	2000-2003	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	4,414	47,094,246	4,060	43,317,317	Grant	To support the Indonesian partners in reliably carrying out drinking water quality control measures in the project areas/ Ministry of Health, Provinces and districts	Bengkulu, Riau, DIY, Bali and NTB	TA	329	3,510,196
Germany	Rural Water Supply in NTT	2001-2005	Ministry of Health/ KfW (GTZ)	10,250	109,360,223	900	9,602,361	Grant	Ensure sustainable supply of safe water to the population in five districts of East Nusa Tenggara province during the year; it will also contribute to the health situation of the population/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Government	TTS, East and West Sumba, Alor, Ende	TA	900	9,602,361
Germany	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in NTT & NTB (ProAir)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health/ (KIW)	3,067	32,722,712	662	7,063,070	Grant	To promote rural water supply and sanitation in East Nusa Tenggara & West Nusa Tenggara/ Ministry of Health, districts	NTT, NTB	TA	446	4,758,503
Germany	Support for the Resource Centre for District Water Enterprises	in preparation (2005-2008)	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	696	7,425,826	0	Grant	To provide districts and water enterprises (PDAM) access to sound experience gained from over twenty years of technical cooperation by means of an information, resource, training and advisory centre/ Ministry of Health, Districts and Water Enterprises Organisations	Nationwide	TA	0		
Subtotal 03				47,224	503,846,551	33,984	362,585,151				4,952	52,834,324	
04. GOVERNANCE													
Germany	Support for Decentralization Measures (SIDM)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	8,510	90,795,658	6,208	66,234,952	Grant	To ensure that local and national decision makers take into account national priorities, regional experience and needs, as well as international insights, experiences and approaches in refining the regulatory framework and implementing decentralization/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Nationwide	TA	671	7,159,094
Germany	Poverty Alleviation and Local Governance in Nusa Tenggara (PROMIS-NT)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	4,545	48,491,923	1,941	20,709,092	Grant	To enable the rural population in areas of the provinces NTB & NTT, as well as their organizations and self-governing bodies, to tap their development potential and expand their economic activity/ Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments/ organisations	East Lombok, Dompu, Bima, Ende, Alor and East Sumba	TA	1,634	17,433,620
Germany	Self-Help-Oriented Poverty Alleviation in Nusa Tenggara - Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products (PNT-Agro)	2002-2004	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	1,000	10,669,290	723	7,713,897	Grant	To market processed primary products in and outside Nusa Tenggara and to support the relevant governmental institutions and competent specialist private organizations at village and district level in doing so/ Ministry of Home Affairs, districts and local organizations	NTT, NTB	TA	313	3,339,488
Germany	Support for Good Governance (SIGG)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	4,245	45,291,136	1,547	16,505,392	Grant	To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public services by increasing the degree to which providers are accountable to the public, supporting the creation of a performance-based civil service, empowering civil society organizations and promoting anti-corruption strategies/ Ministry of Administrative Reform, Districts and Municipalities	Nationwide and selected districts/ municipalities (Salatiga, Bima, Solok) on a pilot basis	TA	588	6,273,543

Germany	Support for the improvement of the Indonesian Population Administration System (PAS)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	1,500	16,003,935	880	9,388,975	Grant	To improve the public service and encourage the revision of this outdated legal framework by providing support for a national dialogue involving all relevant stakeholders, from state institutions to civil society groups/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	Nationwide	TA	355	3,787,598
Germany	Civil Society and Intermunicipal Cooperation for Better Urban Services (URBAN QUALITY)	2004-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	4,346	46,368,734	2,568	27,398,737	Grant	To improve the quality of municipal functioning by strengthening local government decision-making structures in urban areas, and to institutionalize the lessons learnt/ Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Governments	Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara	TA	1,082	11,544,172
Germany	Capacity Building for Local Governments in Three Districts in East Kalimantan	in preparation 2005-2006	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	1,280	13,656,691		0	Grant	To improve the capabilities of domestic capacity-building service providers as a strategic precondition for establishing a market mechanism that promotes competitiveness, quality of service, efficiency and sustainability, and at organizing the development of a competitive market in capacity-building services in the province/ Ministry of Home Affairs and districts	Districts Kutai Kartanegara, East Kutai and West Kutai, East Kalimantan Province	TA		0
Germany	Implementation of the Competition Law	in preparation	GTZ/ KPPU	2,034	21,701,336	1,559	16,633,423	Grant	To support the implementation of the Competition Law No. 5/1999; its focus is on training judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Commission on Competition KPPU, public prosecutors and police officers and on establishing and implementing a cartel ordinance. The KPPU is also to be enabled to conduct more broad-impact public information work/ KPPU and respective prosecut and justice courts	Nationwide	TA	105	1,120,275

Subtotal 04				27,460	292,978,703	15,426	164,584,468					4,748	50,657,789
--------------------	--	--	--	---------------	--------------------	---------------	--------------------	--	--	--	--	--------------	-------------------

05. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Germany	Passenger Vessel II	1998-2002	Ministry of Communication/ KIW	153,200	1,634,535,228	153,200	1,634,535,228	Mixed loan	The economic and efficient use of two new passenger vessels to improve the traffic links between the northern and eastern areas including the inter-island connections with Java/ Ministry of Communications and PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Navigational Safety	1999-2003	Ministry of Communication/ KIW	21,470	229,069,656	14,390	153,531,083	Mixed loan	The sustainable operation of the ATN financed out of the loan which contribute to the navigational safety in the project area/ Ministry of Communications, district navigation agencies	Nationwide	FC	7,896	84,244,714
Germany	Sector Program Transport (Passenger Vessel)	2000-2004	Ministry of Communication/ PT PELNI/ KIW	22,500	240,059,025	15,130	161,426,358	Mixed loan	Ensure the continuation of uninterrupted/ unrestricted inter island passenger transport services by PT PELNI to secure the maritime mobility of the population/ Ministry of Communication, PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC	13,811	147,353,564
Germany	Seafarer's Training	2001-2006	Ministry of Education/ KIW	20,200	215,519,658	220	2,347,244	Soft loan (0.75%/10/40) + Grant	Raise the standard of Maritime Education and Training to improve the qualification of Indonesian seafarers regional and globally and meet the training standards established by the IMO/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Semarang, Central Java	FC	220	2,347,244
Germany	Passenger Vessel No. 23	2002-2006	Ministry of Communication/ KIW	77,700	829,003,833	37,350	398,497,982	Mixed loan	Improvement of the inter-insular passenger mobility and integration of islands of east Indonesia/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Nationwide	FC	37,350	398,497,982
Germany	Sector Program Railway	2002-2007	Ministry of Communication/ KIW	43,400	463,047,186	7,700	82,153,533	Mixed loan	Sustainable keeping-up of railway transport capacity of PT KAI's railway-track on Java/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Java	FC	7,546	80,510,462
Germany	Sector Program Passenger Vessel - Training Measures	2004	PT PELNI/ KIW	110	1,173,622		0	Grant	Maintenance of operation of the Indonesian Passenger Shipping by providing expert services for training of PT PELNI staff in fire alarm system control and maintenance/ PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Jabotabek Commuter Railway System	in preparation	Ministry of Communication/ PT KAI/ KIW	52,000	554,803,080		0	Mixed loan + Grant	Keeping stable transportation capacity of the Jabotabek Railway System within the traffic corridors, thereby promoting the commuters' access to work, education and social services which contributes to economic growth and the use of social services in the Jakarta region/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi	FC		0

Germany	Passenger Vessel No. 24	in preparation	Ministry of Communication/ KfW	75,000	800,196,750		0	Mixed loan	The economic and efficient use of the new passenger vessel by PT PELNI to improve the traffic links with eastern Indonesia especially between Batam-Jakarta-Surabaya-Makassar-Ambon-Sorong-Manokwari-Jayapura v.v./ Ministry of Communications, PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC		0
Subtotal 05				465,580	4,967,408,038	227,990	2,432,491,427					66,823	712,953,966
06. COMMUNICATIONS													
Germany	Establishment of FM Transmitter	2002-2004	RRU/ KfW	15,000	160,039,350	1,520	16,217,321	Mixed loan	Extend the coverage of the program "Regional I" preferab in up-dating FM technology particularly in areas outside provincial and/ or district capitals/ RRI	RRI Regional I	FC	1,520	16,217,321
Subtotal 06				15,000	160,039,350	1,520	16,217,321					1,520	16,217,321
07. BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES													
Germany	Strengthening of Small Financial Institutions (ProFI)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Bank Indonesia/ Ministry of Finance	10,892	116,209,907	3,891	41,514,207	Grant	To improve the banking capacity of the small financial institutions BPR/ LDKP/ BV/ Ministry of Finance and small financial organisations	Java, Bali, NTT, NTB	TC	969	10,338,542
Subtotal 07				10,892	116,209,907	3,891	41,514,207					969	10,338,542
08. BUSINESS / PRIVATE SECTOR													
Germany	Local and Regional Economic Development in Central Java (RED)	2004-2007	GTZ/ BAPPENAS	11,004	117,404,867	5,501	58,691,764	Grant	To improve the competitiveness of local firms as well as of the region as a whole and to sustain business development within a pilot region in Central Java/ BAPPENAS, local governments and private organisations	Central Java	TC	514	5,484,015
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI)	2001-2004	GTZ/ Ministry of National Education/ BAPPENAS/ (KfW)	4,812	51,340,623	1,596	17,028,187	Grant	To improve the demand-oriented qualification of the workforce of governmental and private vocational education institutions and to contribute to the increased competitiveness of the Indonesian industry/ Ministry of National Education and Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	TC	1,596	17,028,187
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI)	2001-2004	Ministry of National Education/ KfW/ (GTZ)	7,670	81,833,454	7,360	78,525,974	Grant	To improve the efficiency of demand-oriented programs for more applied vocational training by improving the quality of vocational training institutions thereby improving the productivity of the workforce and competitiveness of the industry in Indonesia/ Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Industry and Trade/ Ministry of Manpower, Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	FC	7,086	75,602,589
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI) Phase II	in preparation	Ministry of National Education/ KfW/ (GTZ)	6,000	64,015,740		0	Soft Loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	To improve the use of demand oriented programs for applied vocational training, thereby improving the competitiveness of graduates and companies/ Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Manpower, Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	FC		0
Subtotal 08				29,486	314,594,685	14,457	154,245,926					9,196	98,114,791
09. ENERGY													
Germany	Mini Hydro Power Project (MHPP)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Mines & Energy	1,589	16,953,502	852	9,090,235	Grant	Rural communities and SME's utilize hydro electric power to an increasing degree for productive purposes/ Ministry of Mines & Energy	West Sumatera, NTB, NTT, West Java, East Java	TA	717	7,649,881
Subtotal 09				1,589	16,953,502	852	9,090,235					717	7,649,881
10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING													
Germany	Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)	2000-2003	Ministry of Forestry/ KfW/ (GTZ)	5,670	60,494,874	5,620	59,961,410	Grant	To reduce forest fires in East Kalimantan by developing "local fire centers" of up to 12 forest stations particularly endangered by forest fire and equipping them with the necessary basic equipment for fire prevention and treatment/ Ministry of Forestry, Provincial and District Forestry Agencies	East Kalimantan	FC	247	2,635,315
Germany	Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Forestry/ (KfW)	3,101	33,085,468	2,597	27,708,146	Grant	To support the Indonesian Government in the development and establishment of an integrated fire management system for forest and land fires in East Kalimantan/ Ministry of Forestry, Provincial and District Forestry Agencies	East Kalimantan	TC	542	5,782,755
Germany	Strengthening the Management Capacities in the Indonesian Forest Sector (SMCP)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Forestry	3,312	35,336,688	2,564	27,356,060	Grant	Strengthening the management system for national and externally supported forestry projects/ Ministry of Forestry	Nationwide	TC	416	4,438,425
Subtotal 10				12,083	128,917,031	10,781	115,025,615					1,205	12,856,494

13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION													
Germany	Industrial Efficiency and Pollution Control I (IEPC I)	1994-2003	State Ministry of Environment/ KfW	8,400	89,622,036	7,970	85,034,241	Grant	Improvement of the environmental situation in Indonesia by reducing industrial pollution through providing loans to SMEs for environmental investment/ State Ministry of Environment, Banks and SMEs	Java, Bali, West Sumatra	FC	479	5,110,590
Germany	Industrial Efficiency and Pollution Control II (IEPC II)	2004-2007	State Ministry of Environment/ KfW	10,000	106,692,900		0	Soft Loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40) + Grant	Improvement of the environmental situation in Indonesia by reducing industrial pollution and achieving natural resource savings through environmental investments in SMEs/ State Ministry of Environment, Banks and SMEs	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Indonesian-German Environmental Program (ProLH)	2004-2007	GTZ/ State Ministry of Environment	10,664	113,777,309	4,851	51,756,726	Grant	To enable state and private actors to cooperate effectively in improving the quality of the environment in the program region/ State Ministry of Environment, associations, private organisations	Nationwide	TC	1,314	14,019,447
Subtotal 13				29,064	310,092,245	12,821	136,790,967					1,793	19,130,037
18. DEBT RELIEF													
Germany	Debt Swap I for Education - Learning Resources Center	2002-2005	Ministry of National Education/ KfW	25,560	272,707,052		0	Debt cancellation	To improve the teaching and learning in science education in primary schools/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies, Ministry of Finance	DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, NTB, Papua, Bangka-Belitung, DI Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Lampung, NTT, South Sumatra, Banten, Jambi	FC		0
Germany	Debt Swap II for Education - Junior Secondary Education	in preparation	Ministry of National Education/ KfW	23,000	245,393,670		0	Debt cancellation	To provide conditions for children in remote areas to obtain comprehensive/ basic quality education and improve the socio-economic conditions for schools and other target groups living in the eastern areas of Indonesia, thereby increasing the enrolment rates of junior secondary education in eastern regions of Indonesia/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies, Ministry of Finance	Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, NTB, NTT, Papua, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi	FC		0
Subtotal 18				48,560	518,100,722	0	0					0	0
21. OTHERS													
Germany	Study and Expert Fund	implementation	GTZ/ Bappenas	3,474	37,065,113	2,349	25,062,162	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under TC	Nationwide	TA	282	3,008,740
Germany	Study and Expert Fund IV	implementation	Bappenas/ Ministry of Finance/ KfW	3,579	38,185,389	3,509	37,438,539	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under FC	Nationwide	FC	550	5,868,110
Germany	Study and Expert Fund V	implementation	Bappenas/ Ministry of Finance/ KfW	4,102	43,765,428		0	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under FC	Nationwide	FC		0
Subtotal 21				11,155	119,015,930	5,858	62,500,701					832	8,876,849
GRAND TOTAL				821,631	8,766,219,412	389,355	4,154,141,408					109,301	1,166,164,066

* preliminary, Financial and Technical Cooperation implemented through KfW and GTZ only

ITALY
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(14/06/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
08. BUSINESS / PRIVATE SECTOR													
Italy	Indonesian Footwear Service	Pipeline	Ministry of Industry and Trade	5,500	58,681,095			Soft Loan	Strengthening the capacity of SMEs in the footwear sector	Sidoarjo (Central Java)	Technical Assistance	0.00	0
Subtotal 08				5,500	58,681,095	0	0					0.00	0
19. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE													
Italy	Disaster management	Pipeline	UNDP	208	2,219,212			Grant	Local Government	Bengkulu (South Sumatra)	Technical Assisatnce	0.00	0
Subtotal 19				208	2,219,212	0	0					0.00	0
21. OTHERS													
Italy	Unicef East Asia Regional Project Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking	implementation 2002-2004	UNICEF	692	7,383,149	442	4,715,826	Grant	Local Government/NGOs	Indonesia	Multi-disciplinary	442.00	4,715,826
Subtotal 21				692	7,383,149	442	4,715,826					442.00	4,715,826
GRAND TOTAL				6,400	68,283,456	442	4,715,826					442.00	4,715,826.18

NETHERLANDS

Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand
 EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
Netherlands	SGP 2001/2002	2001-2004 ongoing	World Bank	46,600	497,188,914	46,600	497,188,914	Grant	Support for School Grant Programme 2001/2002	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP 2000	2000-2004 ongoing	World Bank	30,000	320,078,700	30,000	320,078,700	Grant	Support for School Improvement Grants Progr.	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP II	2002-2004 ongoing	World Bank	27,249	290,727,483	27,249	290,727,483	Grant	Support for SIGP II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP Monitoring	2002-2004 ongoing	World Bank	1,765	18,831,297	1,765	18,831,297	Grant	Monitoring School Improvement Grants Progr.	National	TA	765	8,162,007
Netherlands	Basic Education Reform I	2000-2004 ongoing	World Bank	400	4,267,716	400	4,267,716	Grant	Support for Basic Education Reform I	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Basic Education Reform II	2003-2004 ongoing	World Bank	842	8,983,542	0	0	Grant	Support for Basic Education Reform II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	HIV/AIDS education	2004-2006 pipeline	UNICEF	1,600	17,070,864	0	0	Grant	Support life skills education & peer education in Papua	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 01				108,456	1,157,148,516	106,014	1,131,094,110					765	8,162,007
03. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
Netherlands	Flood Management Selected Riverbasins	2003-2004 ongoing	ADB	1,000	10,669,290	1,000	10,669,290	Grant	Flood Management of Selected Riverbasins	National	TA	1,000	10,669,290
Netherlands	Design Legal Empowerment Programme	2001-2003 completed	The Asia Foundation	160	1,707,086	160	1,707,086	Grant	Legal Empowerment Programme for farmers	National	TA	25	266,732
Netherlands	Legal Empowerment Phase II	2001-2003 completed	The Asia Foundation	69	736,181	69	736,181	Grant	support for Legal Empowerment Phase II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	IWIRIP	2001-2004 ongoing	World Bank	12,500	133,366,125	12,500	133,366,125	Grant	Ind Water Resources and Irrigation Reform Impl. Progr.	National	TA	4,500	48,011,805
Netherlands	NWRI Formulation mission	2003 completed	FAO	44	469,449	44	469,449	Grant	Formulation mission for National Water Council	National	TA	44	469,449
Netherlands	WISMP	2004-2007 pipeline	World Bank	14,000	149,370,060	0	0	Grant	Water resources and irrigation sector dev. project	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	PISP	2004-2011 pipeline	ADB	15,200	162,173,208	0	0	Grant	Participatory Irrigation Sector Project	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Field mission WSS	2004 pipeline	Haskoning BV	40	426,772	0	0	Grant	Evaluate Water Supply and Sanitation for support	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support to National Water Council	2004-2007 pipeline	FAO	3,000	32,007,870	0	0	Grant	Support to National Water Council	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 03				46,013	490,925,198	13,773	146,948,131					5,569	59,417,276
04. GOVERNANCE													
Netherlands	Support for independent child protection	2000-2004 ongoing	UNICEF	1,200	12,803,148	1,085	11,576,180	Grant	Support for independent child protection	National	TA	200	2,133,858
Netherlands	Strengthening broadcast media in Indonesia	2000-2003 ongoing	Internews	817	8,716,810	817	8,716,810	Grant	strengthening independent Radio and TV stations	National	TA	35	373,425
Netherlands	Social Security System	2000-2002 ongoing	ILO	750	8,001,968	750	8,001,968	Grant	Support to restructuring social security system	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support to human rights NGOs in Aceh	2002-2003 ongoing	PBI	400	4,267,716	380	4,054,330	Grant	Support to human rights NGOs in Aceh	National	TA	220	2,347,244
Netherlands	Support to Radio News Agency 68 H	2001-2004 ongoing	The Asia Foundation	744	7,937,952	707	7,543,188	Grant	To provide accurate news and programs	National	TA	251	2,677,992

Netherlands	Support to 2 human rights NGOs	2001-2003 ongoing	HOM	695	7,415,157	449	4,790,511	Grant	Setting up a network for supporting victims in E-Java	National	TA	215	2,293,897
Netherlands	Media Development in Maluku/Papua	2002-2005 ongoing	MDLF	604	6,444,251	332	3,542,204	Grant	Improving info channels Papua&Maluku	Papua & Moluccas	TA	56	597,480
Netherlands	Support for conflict prevention and reconciliation in Indonesia	2002-2004 ongoing	ECCG	1,638	17,476,297	1,013	10,807,991	Grant	Building and strenghtening of capacity for NGOs&gov	National	TA	483	5,153,267
Netherlands	Support for course on clinical forensic medicine	2002-2004 ongoing	HOM	481	5,131,928	298	3,179,448	Grant	Postgraduate training clinical forensic medicine	National	TA	158	1,685,748
Netherlands	Strenghtening broadcast media in Indonesia II	2003-2005 ongoing	Internews	965	10,295,865	565	6,028,149	Grant	Strenghtening Broadcast media in Indonesia Phase II	National	TA	565	6,028,149
Netherlands	Democratization Police	2003-2004 ongoing	IOM	1,703	18,169,801	1,222	13,037,872	Grant	Support for reforms via democratization	National	TA	1,222	13,037,872
Netherlands	Commercial Court TA Programme	2003-2004 ongoing	IMF	2,660	28,380,311	700	7,468,503	Grant	Support to judicial reforms in Indonesia by TA	National	TA	700	7,468,503
Netherlands	Democratization of the Armed Forces	2002-2005 ongoing	Clingendael	451	4,811,850	162	1,728,425	Grant	Improving democratization Indonesian Armed Forces	National	TA	132	1,408,346
Netherlands	Local government capacity building for decentralization	2003-2009 ongoing	ADB	9,738	103,897,546	1,395	14,883,660	Grant	Local government capacity building for decentralization	National	TA	1,395	14,883,660
Netherlands	Support for Indonesia elections 2004	2003-2004 ongoing	UNDP	6,000	64,015,740	1,340	14,296,849	Grant	Support for Indonesia elections 2004	National	TA	1,340	14,296,849
Netherlands	Support for Walhi, Environmental NGO	2000-2003 ongoing	NOVIB	227	2,421,929	227	2,421,929	Grant	Support for Walhi, Environmental NGO	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support for human rights commission	2000-2002 ongoing	Komnasham	53	565,472	48	512,126	Grant	Support for human rights commission	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Neth.TA subaccount for legal reform	2000-2003 ongoing	IMF	2,149	22,928,304	2,149	22,928,304	Grant	Support legal reform by Neth.TA	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support decentralisation Min. of Finance and Home Affairs	2001-2005 ongoing	World Bank	6,932	73,959,518	2,940	31,367,713	Grant	Support decentralisation Min. of Finance & Home Aff.	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Strengthening electoral democracy	2002-2003 ongoing	IDEA	275	2,934,055	220	2,347,244	Grant	Support for constitutional review and reform in INA	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Human rights law training police	2001-2003 ongoing	UNHCR	2,968	31,666,453	2,968	31,666,453	Grant	Human rights law training police	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Capacity Building Human Rights NGOs	2003-2006 ongoing	PBHI/HOM	351	3,744,921	0	0	Grant	Support for capacity building Human Rights ngos	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Partnership for Governance Reform 2000-2003	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	11,000	117,362,190	11,000	117,362,190	Grant	Support for partnership of governance reform	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Human rights training police	2000-2001 completed	UNHCR	600	6,401,574	600	6,401,574	Grant	Support to human rights training police	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Training of Indonesian diplomats	2004-2006 pipeline	Clingendael	1,399	14,926,337	0	0	Grant	Three year training of Indonesian diplomats	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 04				54,800	584,677,092	31,367	334,663,619					6,972	74,386,290

08. BUSINESS / PRIVATE SECTOR

Netherlands	Public Private Partnership-Business Climate/horticulture	2004-2006 pipeline		350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Improvement income position horticulture farmers	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility	2004-2005 pipeline	INA	123	1,312,323	0	0	Grant	Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 08				473	5,046,574	0	0					0	0

14. GENDER/CROSS CUTTING

Netherlands	Netherlands Local Women Fund	2004-2006 pipeline	The Asia Foundation	801	8,546,101	0	0	Grant	Strenghtening civil society (women) organisations	National	TA	0	0
-------------	------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------	-----	-----------	---	---	-------	---	----------	----	---	---

Netherlands	Institutional strengthening of Min. of Women empowerment	2000-2004 ongoing	UNDP	500	5,334,645	500	0	Grant	Institutional strengthening Min. Women empowerment	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	TA Trust Fund	2004-2009 pipeline	World Bank	20,000	213,385,800	0	0	Grant	TA trustfund for institutional development&Cap.building	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 14				21,301	227,266,546	500	0					0	0
21. OTHERS/ PHASING OUT													
Netherlands	Fight against TB programme	2000-2003 ongoing	WHO	5,871	62,639,402	5,396	57,571,489	Grant	Improving fight TB within Indonesian health care	National	TA	2,064	22,021,415
Netherlands	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	2001-2004 ongoing	UNDP	8,000	85,354,320	6,300	67,216,527	Grant	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	Moluccas	TA	4,100	43,744,089
Netherlands	Kei Island peace building programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	2,186	23,323,068	2,012	21,466,611	Grant	Kei Island peace building programme	Moluccas	TA	12	128,031
Netherlands	2nd KDP programme	2002-2006 ongoing	World Bank	40,000	426,771,600	33,700	359,555,073	Grant	2nd Kecamatan Development Programme	National	TA	17,700	188,846,433
Netherlands	Monitoring KDP	2002-2006 ongoing	World Bank	225	2,400,590	225	2,400,590	Grant	Monitoring KDP programme	National	TA	100	1,066,929
Netherlands	Community Recovery Programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	9,000	96,023,610	9,000	96,023,610	Grant	Community Recovery programme	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Social Safety net Programme	2001-2002 ongoing	WFP	10,500	112,027,545	10,500	112,027,545	Grant	Improvement lives poorest urban population on Java	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Social Safety net Programme 2	2002-2004 ongoing	WFP	5,065	54,039,954	0	0	Grant	Improvement lives poorest urban population on Java	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas 2	2005-2009 pipeline	World Bank	0	0	0	0	Grant	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Cobild Programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	3,971	42,367,751	3,971	42,367,751	Grant	Community Based Initiatives for Local Development	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Family Planning	2000-2003 ongoing	UNFPA	7,683	81,972,155	7,683	81,972,155	Grant	Improving quality of service w/regard to family planning	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Stuned Programme II	2001-2006 ongoing	NEC-Jkt	11,957	127,572,701	8,351	89,099,241	Grant	Dutch Scholarship programme II	National	TA	2,444	26,075,745
Netherlands	Evaluation Stuned II	2003 completed	NEC-Jkt	35	373,425	35	373,425	Grant	Evaluation Stuned programme II	National	TA	35	373,425
Subtotal 21				104,493	1,114,866,120	87,173	930,074,017					26,455	282,256,067
GRAND TOTAL				335,536	3,579,930,047	238,827	2,542,779,878					39,761	424,221,640

SPAIN
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand
EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments EUR	IDR	Disbursements up to 31/12/03 EUR	IDR	Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003 EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
Spain	Universities lecturer			28	297,257	28	297,257		Pedagogical, educational and linguistic support to Indonesian institutions			28	297,257
Spain	Scholarships			35	373,425	35	373,425		Educational upgrading. The beneficiaries come from different Universities			35	373,425
Subtotal 01				63	670,682	63	670,682					63	670,682
02. HEALTH													
Spain	Basic health infrastructure			247	2,635,315	247	2,635,315					247	2,635,315
Subtotal 02				247	2,635,315	247	2,635,315					247	2,635,315
04. GOVERNANCE													
Spain	Professional Training and activities			18	192,047	18	192,047		Professional skills upgrading. The beneficiaries come from different public institutions or the private sector.			18	192,047
Spain	Police Officers training			2	21,339	2	21,339		Police skills upgrading. POLRI			2	21,339
Subtotal 04				20	213,386	20	213,386					20	213,386
10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING													
Spain	Land register computerization			785	8,375,393	785	8,375,393		Capacity building for BPN			785	8,375,393
Subtotal 10				785	8,375,393	785	8,375,393					785	8,375,393
18. DEBT RELIEF													
Spain	Debt rescheduling and refinancing			5,774	61,604,480	5,774	61,604,480		Ministry of Finance			5,774	61,604,480
Subtotal 18				5,774	61,604,480	5,774	61,604,480					5,774	61,604,480
GRAND TOTAL				6,889	73,499,256	6,889	73,499,256	0	0	0	0	6,889	73,499,256

SWEDEN

Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29

(11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments EUR	Total commitments IDR	Disbursements up to 31/12/03 EUR	Disbursements up to 31/12/03 IDR	Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003 EUR	Disbursements 2003 IDR
05. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE													
Sweden	Civil aviation	impl	Swedavia	1,542	16,452,045	802	8,556,770	Grant				444	4,737,164
Subtotal 05				1,542	16,452,045	802	8,556,770					444	4,737,164
14. GENDER													
Sweden	HR Gender programme Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI)	compl	RWI	171	1,824,448	171	1,824,448	Grant	Common violence against women			32	341,417
Subtotal 14				171	1,824,448	171	1,824,448					32	341,417
19. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE													
Sweden	UNICEF cap 2003	2003-2004 impl	UNICEF	81	9,399,644	881	9,399,644	Grant				881	9,399,644
Sweden	UNDP cap 2002-2003	2002-2004 impl	UNDP	551	5,878,779	388	4,139,685	Grant				234	2,496,614
Sweden	WHO cap 2003	compl	WHO	110	1,173,622	110	1,173,622	Grant				110	1,173,622
Sweden	OCHA cap 2003	compl	OCHA	110	1,173,622	110	1,173,622	Grant				110	1,173,622
Sweden	Swedish Rescue Service	compl	SRS	2,203	23,504,446	1,432	15,278,423	Grant		Aceh		1,432	15,278,423
Sweden	Swedish Red Cross/IFRC	compl	SRK/IFRC	105	1,120,275	105	1,120,275	Grant				105	1,120,275
Sweden	ICRC	compl	ICRC	474	5,057,243	474	5,057,243	Grant				474	5,057,243
Subtotal 19				3,634	47,307,631	3,501	37,353,184					3,346	47,307,631
20. SUPPORT TO NGOS													
Sweden	Forum Syd	2002-2004 impl	Forum Syd	223	2,379,251			Grant	Coop Swedish - IDN NGOs			82	874,881
Sweden	LO/TCO	2002-2004 impl	LO/TCO	455	4,854,526			Grant	Coop Swedish - IDN NGOs			250	2,667,322
Subtotal 20				678	72,444,479	0	0					332	3,542,204
21. OTHERS													
Sweden	Public Radio Service RRI	impl	Swedish radio	1,382	14,744,958	710	7,575,195	Grant	RRI	Nationwide		357	3,808,936
Sweden	Election support	impl	UNDP	1,763	18,809,958	661	7,052,400	Grant		Nationwide		661	7,052,400
Sweden	HR democracy programme Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI)	impl	RWI	2,181	23,269,721	102	1,088,267	Grant		Nationwide		102	1,088,267
Subtotal 21				5,326	56,824,638	1,473	15,715,864					1,121	11,960,274
GRAND TOTAL				11,351	194,853,241	5,947	63,450,266					5,275	67,888,690

UNITED KINGDOM
Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects by Sector*

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669,29

(11/05/2004)

EUR 1 = GBP 0.696

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
04. GOVERNANCE													
UK	The Partnership for Governance Reform	2003-2006	UNDP/GOI	6,758	72,103,062	1,438	15,342,439	Grant	Electoral, Legal/Judicial, Decentralisation, Anti Corruption; Civil Service, Security/Police Reform	Central & local	TA	1,438	15,342,439
UK	Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU)	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	6,039	64,431,842	1,948	20,783,777	Grant	To deliver a full range of support necessary, to improve Indonesia's capacity to prevent and recover from conflicts	Local	TA	1,869	19,940,903
UK	Poverty Reduction Programme	2002-2005	WB/ADB/GOI	22,600	241,125,954	3,366	35,912,830	Grant	To strengthen the capability of central and local government in Indonesia to understand and address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. The intended beneficiaries are Indonesia's poor	Central & local	TA	3,307	35,283,342
UK	Reform of the Security Sector	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	2,900	30,940,941	1,220	13,016,534	Grant	Strategy combining resources of three UK government departements (DFID/FCO/MOD) through the Gobar Conflict Prevention Pool for promoting policy dialogue; building capacity for change amongst civilian and military authorities aimed at supporting institutional reform of security sector	Central & local	TA	208	2,219,212
UK	Support for Conflict Reduction	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	2,700	28,807,083	1,865	19,898,226	Grant	Strategy for combining the resources of three UK government departments through GCCP for improving conditions for reducing conflict and it's causes	Central & local	TA	748	7,980,629
UK	Support for Indonesia Elections	2003-2004	UNDP/GOI	2,200	23,472,438	719	7,671,220	Grant	Contribution to UNDP Trust Fund for Providing support for conducting national and sub-national elections in 2004	Central & local	TA	719	7,671,220
UK	Initiatives for Local Governance Reform	Pipeline 2004-2008	WB/GOI	28,800	307,275,552	0	0	Grant	Piloting governance reform in 40 Kabupatens in 5 clusters across 9 provinces aimed at enhancing citizen participation, expanding pro-poor policies, budgetary and regulatory transparency, strengthened fiscal accountability, better service delivery	Local	TA	0	0
Subtotal 04				71,997	768,156,872	10,556	112,625,025					8,289	88,437,745
10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING													
UK	Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme	2000-2005	GOI	36,089	385,044,007	35,808	382,045,936	Grant	Aims to empower a wide group of stakeholders and help promote an environment in which the poor can earn improved livelihoods from and gain a greater role in the management of forest	Nationwide	TA	7,044	75,154,479
Subtotal 10				36,089	385,044,007	35,808	382,045,936					7,044	75,154,479
19. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE													
UK	ICRC Victim Support and Peace Building	2002-2005	GOI	3,163	33,746,964	1,078	11,501,495	Grant	Humanitarian Assistance contribution to the International Committee for the Red Cross' appeal for Indonesia	Central & local	TA	1,078	11,501,495
UK	OCHA Rapid Response Fund	2003-2005	UNDP/GOI	1,553	16,569,407	1,078	11,501,495	Grant	To provide NGOs in Indonesia with rapid response mechanism for short-term emergency needs of vulnerable communities.	Local	TA	1,078	11,501,495
Subtotal 19				4,716	50,316,372	2,156	23,002,989					2,156	23,002,989
20. SUPPORT TO NGOs													
UK	Small Grants Scheme	2003	NGOs	207	2,208,543	207	2,208,543	Grant	Support projects that address the needs of the most disadvantaged, with a focus on women, children and disabled people	Local	TA	207	2,208,543
Subtotal 20				207	2,208,543	207	2,208,543					207	2,208,543
GRAND TOTAL				113,009	1,205,725,794	48,727	519,882,494					17,696	188,803,756

Note: Official DFID figures are in Pounds. The exchange rate used is not the official exchange rate

EDUCATION

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
01. EDUCATION													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, unspecified studies	2003		58	618,819	58	618,819	Grant			TC	58	618,819
Austria	Imputed students' costs	2003		224	2,387,490	224	2,387,490	Grant			TC	224	2,387,490
Denmark	Creativity training (for increasing quality of life and quality of education environment in Indonesia)- phase II	2000-2003	Yayasan Sasana Daya Cipta Bandung	35	375,182	35	375,182	Grant	Improve the education climate in Indonesia through the creation of a conducive learning situation that will enable students to participate and assume responsibility in learning process	Bandung, Yogyakarta	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Basic Education Capacity Building Programme	2005-2008	Ministry of National Education	20,000	213,385,800	0	0	Grant	To accelerate achievement of EFA (Education For All) and education-related Millenium Developmetn Goals in Indonesia through developing capacity of the sector		Bilateral	0	0
France	appui pédagogique, linguistique et éducatif	12 months	scac	309	3,296,459	309	3,296,459		capacity building development of human resources	Nationwide		309	3,296,459
France	appui aux centres culturels français et alliances françaises	12 mois	scac	72	768,050	72	768,050		development of programms			72	768,050
Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP)	1994-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of National Education/ (KfW)	10,700	114,161,403	8,929	95,266,090	Grant	To improve science teaching and learning at primary schools/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Nationwide	TA	878	9,367,637
Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project I (SEQIP I)	1996-2003	KfW/ Ministry of National Education/ (GTZ)	12,200	130,165,338	12,200	130,165,338	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	Improve teaching and learning in science education in primary schools by introducing new science kits. / Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, NTB, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Papua	FC	1,025	10,936,022

Germany	Science Education Quality Improvement Project II (SEQIP II)	2003-2005	KfW/ Ministry of National Education/ (GTZ)	10,400	110,960,616	180	1,920,472	Grant	Improve teaching and learning in science education in primary schools by introducing new science kits. / Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies and primary schools	Bangka-Belitung, Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Lampung, NTT, South East Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Banten, Jambi	FC	180	1,920,472
Netherlands	SGP 2001/2002	2001-2004 ongoing	World Bank	46,600	497,188,914	46,600	497,188,914	Grant	Support for School Grant Programme 2001/2002	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP 2000	2000-2004 ongoing	World Bank	30,000	320,078,700	30,000	320,078,700	Grant	Support for School Improvement Grants Progr.	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP II	2002-2004 ongoing	World Bank	27,249	290,727,483	27,249	290,727,483	Grant	Support for SIGP II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	SIGP Monitoring	2002-2004 ongoing	World Bank	1,765	18,831,297	1,765	18,831,297	Grant	Monitoring School Improvement Grants Prog.	National	TA	765	8,162,007
Netherlands	Basic Education Reform I	2000-2004 ongoing	World Bank	400	4,267,716	400	4,267,716	Grant	Support for Basic Education Reform I	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Basic Education Reform II	2003-2004 ongoing	World Bank	842	8,983,542	0	0	Grant	Support for Basic Education Reform II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	HIV/AIDS education	2004-2006 pipeline	UNICEF	1,600	17,070,864	0	0	Grant	Support life skills education & peer education in Papua	National	TA	0	0
Spain	Universities lecturer			28	297,257	28	297,257		Pedagogical, educational and linguistic support to Indonesian institutions			28	297,257
Spain	Scholarships			35	373,425	35	373,425		Educational upgrading. The beneficiaries come from different Universities			35	373,425
Subtotal 01				162,517	1,733,938,356	128,084	1,366,562,693					3,574	38,127,638

HEALTH

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
02. HEALTH													
Austria	Health education project in Yogyakarta	2003		1	13,891	1	13,891	Grant		Yogyakarta	TC	1	13,891
EC	Indonesia Social Health Insurance Policy Development	2003-2003	Task Force for a National Social Security System at the Office of the President of Indonesia	500	5,334,645	500	5,334,645	Grant	To support the Government of Indonesia to develop an equitable, viable, effective and efficient social security system, particularly targeting the poor	National	Bilateral	500	5,334,645
EC	Support to Community Health Services in South Sumatra, Jambi and Papua	2003-2008	Ministry of Health	35,000	373,425,150	8,769	93,559,004	Grant	To improve population health and nutrition status, particularly for those living in poverty, through community health system development at district and sub-district levels	Papua, South Sumatra and Jambi	Bilateral	8,769	93,559,004
Finland	Yayasan maternity clinic	2003	NGO	23	245,394	23	245,394	Grant	Support for the maternity clinic	Indonesia		23	245,394
Germany	Community Health and Nutrition Program	1993-2003	Ministry of Health/ KfW	15,330	163,560,216	14,800	157,905,492	Grant	Improve the health status of mothers, infants and children in five provinces of Indonesia/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Health Agencies, Community Health Centres	Central Java, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Molukkas, Papua	FC	104	1,109,606
Germany	Improvement Health Care Delivery System in NTT	1998-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	11,040	117,788,962	3,630	38,729,523	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improve the scope and quality of 12 district hospitals services and contribute to a more intensive utilisation of the improved services/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Health Agencies, District Hospitals	NTT	FC	2,552	27,228,028
Germany	Improvement of Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang	1999-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	12,780	136,353,526	7,190	76,712,195	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improvement of the services of the Dr. Kariadi Hospital in terms of demand, responsiveness, quality and efficiency/ Ministry of Health, Dr. Kariadi Hospital	Semarang, Central Java	FC	5,714	60,964,323

Germany	HIV Prevention Measures & Family Planning	2000-2004	Ministry of Health/ KfW	14,300	152,570,847	11,600	123,763,764	Grant	Reduce the increase of HIV STD infections and the total fertility rate, while assuring individual freedom of choice through improving the supply of quality and low priced contraceptives and condoms as well as public-education campaigns on HIV/ AIDS prevention and methods of family planning (social marketing)/ Ministry of Health, BKKBN, DKT, local NGOs	Nationwide	FC	4,701	50,156,332
Germany	Improvement of the District Health System in East Nusa Tenggara (SISKES)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	4,799	51,201,923	2,746	29,297,870	Grant	To improve the scope and quality of the district health system and to increase its services to the community/ Ministry of Health, province and districts	NTT	TA	892	9,517,007
Germany	Improvement of Dr. Moh. Hoesin Hospital Palembang	2003-2007	Ministry of Health/ KfW	12,700	135,499,983	500	5,334,645	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/40) + Grant	Improve the services of Dr. Moh.Hoesin Hospital in terms of demand responsiveness, quality and efficiency/ Ministry of Health, Dr. Moh.Hoesin Hospital	Palembang, South Sumatra	FC	500	5,334,645
Germany	Development of a Social Health Insurance System in Indonesia	2004-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	1,789	19,087,360		0	Grant	To increase the utilization of social health insurance services/ Ministry of Health	Nationwide	TA		0
Germany	HIV/ AIDS Prevention/ Social Marketing	2004-2009	Ministry of Health/ DKT/ KfW	5,000	53,346,450		0	Grant	To improve the availability and the use of condoms and contraceptives in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections, thereby assisting in slowing down the speed of the epidemic and increase contraceptive prevalence/ Ministry of Health, DKT/ local NGO s	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Support for National Health Policy Reform	in preparation	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	2,000	21,338,580		0	Grant	To support health sector reform policy and health financing in the context of decentralization/ Ministry of Health	Nationwide	TA		0
Germany	Human Resouces Development in the Health Sector	in preparation	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	1,500	16,003,935		0	Grant	To strengthen health workforce policy, management and development in a decentralized context to improve efficiency and equity in the distribution of health services/ Ministry of Health, Provinces and Districts	Central Java, NTT, NTB	TA		0

Germany	Sector Program Health	in preparation	Ministry of Health/ KIW/ (GTZ)	9,000	96,023,610	0	Grant	Improvement of the quality of public health services especially reproductive & maternal and child health care by contributing to improved services, thereby improving the health situation of the population/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and district Health Agencies and Community Health Centres	West and East Nusa Tenggara	FC	0	
Spain	Basic health infrastructure			247	2,635,315	247					247	2,635,315
Subtotal 02				126,009	1,344,429,786	50,006					24,003	256,098,190

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003		8	82,111	8	82,111	grant			TC	8	82,111
EC	Good Governance in Water Resource Management	2002-2005	Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure	3,900	41,610,231	2,959	31,570,429	Grant	To improve the living conditions of the population by the sustainable management of natural resources	Jakarta, Lampung, Yogyakarta, East Java	Bilateral	1,359	14,499,565
EC	Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Buleleng and Karang Asem (SDIABKA)	2003-2006	Ministry of Resettlement and Regional Infrastructure	6,125	65,349,401	3,035	32,381,295	Grant	Reduction of poverty of low-income rural households by means of sustainable development and management of natural resources	Bali	Bilateral	1,099	11,725,550
Germany	Bengkulu Water Supply	1993-2004	Kimpraswil/ KfW	10,240	109,253,530	10,090	107,653,136	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40) + grant	Improvement of urban water supply system, thereby reducing health risks of water borne diseases/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Bengkulu	Bengkulu	FC	889	9,484,999
Germany	Palembang Water Supply	1995-2003	Kimpraswil/ KfW	17,560	187,352,732	17,560	187,352,732	Soft loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	Improvement of urban water supply system, thereby reducing health risks of water borne diseases/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Palembang	Palembang	FC	1,676	17,881,730
Germany	Palembang Water Supply/ Accompanying Measures	2002-2004	Kimpraswil/ KfW	997	10,637,282	712	7,596,534	Grant	Accompanying measures for the sector operation of the treatment plants and water distribution network in order to contribute to an adequate supply of the population with drinking water/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure, PDAM Palembang	Palembang	FC	712	7,596,534
Germany	Drinking Water Quality Surveillance (DWQS)	2000-2003	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	4,414	47,094,246	4,060	43,317,317	Grant	To support the Indonesian partners in reliably carrying out drinking water quality control measures in the project areas/ Ministry of Health, Provinces and districts	Bengkulu, Riau, DIY, Bali and NTB	TA	329	3,510,196

03. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Germany	Rural Water Supply in NTT	2001-2005	Ministry of Health/ KfW/ (GTZ)	10,250	109,360,223	900	9,602,361	Grant	Ensure sustainable supply of safe water to the population in five districts of East Nusa Tenggara province during the year; it will also contribute to the health situation of the population/ Ministry of Health, Provincial and District Government	TTS, East and West Sumba, Alor, Ende	TA	900	9,602,361
Germany	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in NTT & NTB (ProAir)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Health/ (KfW)	3,067	32,722,712	662	7,063,070	Grant	To promote rural water supply and sanitation in East Nusa Tenggara & West Nusa Tenggara/ Ministry of Health, districts	NTT, NTB	TA	446	4,758,503
Germany	Support for the Resource Centre for District Water Enterprises	in preparation (2005-2008)	GTZ/ Ministry of Health	696	7,425,826		0	Grant	To provide districts and water enterprises (PDAM) access to sound experience gained from over twenty years of technical cooperation by means of an information, resource, training and advisory centre/ Ministry of Health, Districts and Water Enterprises Organisations	Nationwide	TA		0
Netherlands	Flood Management Selected Riverbasins	2003-2004 ongoing	ADB	1,000	10,669,290	1,000	10,669,290	Grant	Flood Management of Selected Riverbasins	National	TA	1,000	10,669,290
Netherlands	Design Legal Empowerment Programme	2001-2003 completed	The Asia Foundation	160	1,707,086	160	1,707,086	Grant	Legal Empowerment Programme for farmers	National	TA	25	266,732
Netherlands	Legal Empowerment Phase II	2001-2003 completed	The Asia Foundation	69	736,181	69	736,181	Grant	support for Legal Empowerment Phase II	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	IWIRIP	2001-2004 ongoing	World Bank	12,500	133,366,125	12,500	133,366,125	Grant	Ind Water Resources and Irrigation Reform Impl. Progr.	National	TA	4,500	48,011,805
Netherlands	NWRI Formulation mission	2003 completed	FAO	44	468,606	44	469,449	Grant	Formulation mission for National Water Council	National	TA	44	469,449
Netherlands	WISMP	2004-2007 pipeline	World Bank	14,000	149,370,060	0	0	Grant	Water resources and irrigation sector dev. project	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	PISP	2004-2011 pipeline	ADB	15,200	162,173,208	0	0	Grant	Participatory Irrigation Sector Project	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Field mission WSS	2004 pipeline	Haskoning BV	40	426,772	0	0	Grant	Evaluate Water Supply and Sanitation for support	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support to National Water Council	2004-2007 pipeline	FAO	3,000	32,007,870	0	0	Grant	Support to National Water Council	National	TA	0	0
Subtotal 03				103,270	1,101,813,492	53,759	573,567,118					12,987	138,558,826

GOVERNANCE

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments EUR	IDR	Disbursements up to 31/12/03 EUR	IDR	Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003 EUR	IDR
04. GOVERNANCE													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003		5	52,082	5	52,082	Grant			TC	5	52,082
Denmark	Improvement of working children's lives and surroundings in Jakarta - Phase III	2000-2004	Yayasan Pemerhati Sosial Indonesia	68	726,429	68	726,429	Grant	Towards the elimination of working children/children labor through enhancing the role of community	Jakarta and Tangerang	Bilateral	12	130,430
Denmark	Training on Civil Education for Rural Leader (CEFRUL), in Sleman Yogyakarta	2002-2004	USCF/SATUN AMA	73	776,447	48	509,782	Grant	To educate rural leaders who have great adaptability to function as the mediators of different parties, to stimulate substantial changes in the village bureaucracy and to increase participation of the people in economic and social life	Yogyakarta	Bilateral	24	253,243
Denmark	Training on Civil Education for Religious Leaders (CEFREL)	2002-2004	USCF/SATUN AMA	57	611,905	57	611,905	Grant	Help facilitate the efforts of religious relearde in defining the their roles and contribution as well as identifying their position in the whole map of the life of the nation	Yogyakarta	Bilateral	29	310,833
Denmark	Strengthening Democratic Life and Human Right Implementation in Aceh through NGO's Strengthening (SeDHa)	2002-2005	USCF/SATUN AMA	337	3,597,122	234	2,497,355	Grant	Improve the capacity of civil society (NGOs) in particular that will enable NGOs and Civil society to influence democratic process and to be involved in policy making and practising an effective advocacy to full fill the needs of the people	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	103	1,099,767
Denmark	Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance through Development of the Media in Indonesia	2001-2004	UNESCO	270	2,880,775	270	2,880,775	Grant	To increase opportunities for public access and participatory radio programs. To enhance the capacity of local radio stations to promote democracy, good governance, peace and human rights in Indonesia	National	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Human Right Advocacy Program in Aceh	2002-2004	Koalisi NGO HAM Aceh	84	900,000	84	900,000	Grant	Improvement of protection of human rights abuse victims in remote areas and develop effective support of human right database toward campaign and litigation activities	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Coping with radicalism in Indonesian Campuses	2003-2004	Freedom Institute	59	633,930	59	633,930	Grant	To equip students with progressive discourses as to enhance moderate islam	National	Bilateral	59	633,930

Denmark	Seminars on democratisation and civilization in Indragiri Hilir Riau	2003-2005	USCF/SATUN AMA	92	977,928	44	469,938	Grant	Transparent and more capable executive and legislators in implementing the principles of democracy and in providing public services	Riau	Bilateral	44	469,938
Denmark	Interfaith cooperation in the creation of peace and good local governance	2003-2006	USCF/SATUN AMA	266	2,835,000	81	861,729	Grant	Improve the capacity of religious institution and civils society organizations to create peace and good local governance	National	Bilateral	81	861,729
Denmark	Mustering National Movement on Governance Reform	2003-2004 (12 months program)	Partnership for governance reform	120	1,283,350	120	1,283,350	Grant	Building national movement on governance reform and anti corruption through public education and reinterpretation of religius teaching	National	Bilateral	120	1,283,350
Denmark	Preparatory phase training for Indonesian Human Right Court	2003	Danish Centre for Human Rights & Supreme Court	7	77,380	7	77,380	Grant	Refinement of human right court project design that will eradicate impunity of serious and systematic violations of human rights in Indonesia	Jakarta	Bilateral	7	77,380
Denmark	Training for Indonesian Human Rights Courts Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3	2003-2004	Danish Centre for Human Rights & Supreme Court	374	3,995,171	374	3,995,171	Grant	Improve knowledge of human rights standards and their application among judges and other key person associated with human rights court in Indonesia in order to enhance the rule of laws	National	Bilateral	374	3,995,171
Denmark	Program to Revitalize Human Rights Values and Democracy in Aceh	2002-2004	Yayasan Rumpun Bambu Indonesia	34	366,371	17	183,186	Grant	The creation of democratic, autonomous indigenous village governance and improve understanding of human rights	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Citizen Monitoring of Campaign Expenditures during Parliantment and Presidential election 2004	2003-2005	Transparancy International Indonesia	165	1,764,950	165	1,766,947	Grant	To reduce political corruption by demanding political parties transparency and accountability in reproting their campaign expenditures, building social pressures for a cleaner and better political parties	National	Bilateral	97	1,038,961
Denmark	Pluralism and Access to Justice	2003-2004 (12 months program)	Yayasan TIFA	294	3,135,959	133	1,421,540	Grant	Promotes an open society in Indonesia which respects diversity and honours the rule of law, justice and equality	National	Bilateral	133	1,421,540
EC	Institutional Support to the Office of the Attorney General	2003-2004	Office of the Attorney General (AGO)	775	8,268,700	0	0	Grant	To develop a long term strategy for developing skills and achieving formal qualifications in the investigation and prosecution of financial crime amongst the wider law enforcement community and judiciary	Jakarta	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Good Governance in the Indonesian Judiciary	Expected to start in Jan 2005 for 36 months	Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	10,000	106,692,900	0	0	Grant	To support good governance and democratization by strengthening the institutional capacity of the judiciary in Indonesia	Jakarta, Medan / Padang, Makassar	Bilateral	0	0

EC	Support to the Partnership for Good Governance	2002-2006	UNDP Trust Fund	13,300	141,901,557	3,007	32,082,555	Grant	To promote democracy and good governance in Indonesia through the development of transparent and accountable systems and operations	National	Bilateral	3,007	32,082,555
EC	EU Support to the 2004 Elections in Indonesia	2003-2004	UNDP / KPU	7,000	74,685,030	0	0	Grant	To contribute to the democratisation process in Indonesia	National	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Empowering the Adat People of Indonesian Society	2002-2005	Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE)	920	9,815,747	525	5,601,377	Grant	To empower indigenous people in Indonesia and promote democracy and human rights at the community level and in 'adat' organisations	Bali, E. Nusa Tenggara, S / W Sumatra, W Kalimantan	EIDHR Macro Projects	303	3,232,795
EC	Promoting Democracy and Good Governance by Supporting Administrative Accountability and the Prevention of Corruption in Indonesia	2002-2003	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	680	7,255,117	191	2,037,834	Grant	To contribute to democracy and good governance in Indonesia through capacity building related to administrative accountability, transparency and prevention of corruption	six provinces in Sumatra	EIDHR Macro Projects	191	2,037,834
EC	The Promotion and Protection of Women's Human Rights in Indonesia	2003-2005	National Commission on Violence Against Women	613	6,540,275	220	2,347,244	Grant	This project aims to create an environment that is conducive to good administration of justice for women victims of violence.	National	EIDHR Macro Projects	220	2,347,244
EC	Preventing and Resolving Conflicts through Society Participation to enhance the Social Cohesion of the Papuan	2004-2005	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	84	896,220	0	0	Grant	To strengthen the social cohesion of the society, to prevent and resolve conflict resulting from the special autonomy policy and division of the province of Papua.	Papua	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Promoting Democracy and Law Enforcement	2004-2005	Institute for Research and Community Development Studies (IRCOS)	94	1,002,913	0	0	Grant	To promote democracy and law enforcement through positioning the roles and strengthening the capabilities of local legislators (DPRD), and empowering local civil society in making and implementing policies	Central Java	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Strengthening the understanding and attitudes towards pluralism and multiculturalism among young journalists and religious leaders	2004-2005	International Centre for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP)	96	1,024,252	0	0	Grant	The project aims to increase the understanding of young journalists and religious groups' on the importance of pluralism issues for democratic life.	National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Institutionalising Women's Participation in Local Government Budgeting in Gunung Kidul Regency	2004-2006	Institute of Development and Economic Analysis (IDEA)	88	938,898	0	0	Grant	To foster lawful and institutionalised civic engagement as a necessary condition to ensure the local government budget considers women's rights a key priority	Yogyakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Promoting Truth and Reconciliation Commission as the Alternative Mechanism for Confronting the Past Human Rights Abuses	2004-2006	Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat)	80	853,543	0	0	Grant	The project is aimed at building a remedy mechanism for past human rights abuses through revealing truth, usage of sanctions, and reparations in the form of compensation, restitution and rehabilitation	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0

EC	Research and Campaign for Legal Reform	2004-2005	Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association	76	810,866	0	0	Grant	To bring the necessary legal reforms to Indonesian legislation in order to make it more in line with universal human rights principles	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Gender Perspectives of Legal Service for Women Victims of Violence in Aceh	2004-2006	Legal Aid Institute for Women and Justice, Aceh	78	832,205	0	0	Grant	The project is aimed at strengthening defence and protection for women victims of violence in Aceh through the implementation of legal services	Aceh	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Tempo Supplement - " Democracy in Indonesia: Serialised Narrative Report based on Results of DEMOS research data"	2005	Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (DEMOS)	89	949,567	0	0	Grant	To encourage a more informed and consolidated drive for substantial and inclusive democracy in Indonesia	National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights - Micro Projects 2003	2003	NGOs	800	8,535,432	0	0	Grant		National	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
EC	Preventing APBD Misuse through Community-based Budget Transparency and Monitoring Movement	2004-2006	Centre for Regional Development Studies	94	1,002,913	0	0	Grant	To build a corruption eradication effort through a budget transparency movement initiated by civil society activists and grassroots communities	Jakarta	EIDHR Micro Projects	0	0
France	appui aux processus de réforme	12 mois	scac	131	1,397,250	131	1,397,250		Training			131	1,397,250
Finland	Support for the Partnership for Governance Fund	2003	Partnership office	168	1,792,441	168	1,792,441	Grant	Support to the good governance.	Indonesia		168	1,792,441
Finland	Support for the elections	2003	UNDP	100	1,066,929	100	1,066,929	Grant	Support to the democratic electoral process.	Indonesia		100	1,066,929
Germany	Support for Decentralization Measures (SIDM)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	8,510	90,795,658	6,208	66,234,952	Grant	To ensure that local and national decision makers take into account national priorities, regional experience and needs, as well as international insights, experiences and approaches in refining the regulatory framework and implementing decentralization/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Nationwide	TA	671	7,159,094
Germany	Poverty Alleviation and Local Governance in Nusa Tenggara (PROMIS-NT)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	4,545	48,491,923	1,941	20,709,092	Grant	To enable the rural population in areas of the provinces NTB & NTT, as well as their organizations and self-governing bodies, to tap their development potential and expand their economic activity/ Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments/ organisations	East Lombok, Dompu, Bima, Ende, Alor and East Sumba	TA	1,634	17,433,620
Germany	Self-Help-Oriented Poverty Alleviation in Nusa Tenggara - Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products (PNT-Agro)	2002-2004	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	1,000	10,669,290	723	7,713,897	Grant	To market processed primary products in and outside Nusa Tenggara and to support the relevant governmental institutions and competent specialist private organizations at village and district level in doing so/ Ministry of Home Affairs, districts and local organizations	NTT, NTB	TA	313	3,339,488

Germany	Support for Good Governance (SfGG)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	4,245	45,291,136	1,547	16,505,392	Grant	To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public services by increasing the degree to which providers are accountable to the public, supporting the creation of a performance-based civil service, empowering civil society organizations and promoting anti-corruption strategies/ Ministry of Administrative Reform, Districts and Municipalities	Nationwide and selected districts/ municipalities (Salatiga, Bima, Solok) on a pilot basis	TA	588	6,273,543
Germany	Support for the improvement of the Indonesian Population Administration System (PAS)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	1,500	16,003,935	880	9,388,975	Grant	To improve the public service and encourage the revision of this outdated legal framework by providing support for a national dialogue involving all relevant stakeholders, from state institutions to civil society groups/ Ministry of Administrative Reform	Nationwide	TA	355	3,787,598
Germany	Civil Society and Intermunicipal Cooperation for Better Urban Services (URBAN QUALITY)	2004-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	4,346	46,368,734	2,568	27,398,737	Grant	To improve the quality of municipal functioning by strengthening local government decision-making structures in urban areas, and to institutionalize the lessons learnt/ Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Governments	Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara	TA	1,082	11,544,172
Germany	Capacity Building for Local Governments in Three Districts in East Kalimantan	in preparation 2005-2008	GTZ/ Ministry of Home Affairs	1,280	13,656,691		0	Grant	To improve the capabilities of domestic capacity-building service providers as a strategic precondition for establishing a market mechanism that promotes competitiveness, quality of service, efficiency and sustainability, and at organizing the development of a competitive market in capacity-building services in the province/ Ministry of Home Affairs and districts	Districts Kutai Kartanegara, East Kutai and West Kutai, East Kalimantan Province	TA		0
Germany	Implementation of the Competition Law	in preparation	GTZ/ KPPU	2,034	21,701,336	1,559	16,633,423	Grant	To support the implementation of the Competition Law No. 5/1999; its focus is on training judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Commission on Competition KPPU, public prosecutors and police officers and on establishing and implementing a cartel ordinance. The KPPU is also to be enabled to conduct more broad-impact public information work/ KPPU and respective prosecutor and justice courts	Nationwide	TA	105	1,120,275
Netherlands	Support for independent child protection	2000-2004 ongoing	UNICEF	1,200	12,803,148	1,085	11,576,180	Grant	Support for independent child protection	National	TA	200	2,133,858

Netherlands	Strengthening broadcast media in Indonesia	2000-2003 ongoing	Internews	817	8,716,810	817	8,716,810	Grant	strengthening independent Radio and TV stations	National	TA	35	373,425
Netherlands	Social Security System	2000-2002 ongoing	ILO	750	8,001,968	750	8,001,968	Grant	Support to restructuring social security system	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support to human rights NGOs in Aceh	2002-2003 ongoing	PBI	400	4,267,716	380	4,054,330	Grant	Support to human rights NGOs in Aceh	National	TA	220	2,347,244
Netherlands	Support to Radio News Agency 68 H	2001-2004 ongoing	The Asia Foundation	744	7,937,952	707	7,543,188	Grant	to provide accurate news and programs	National	TA	251	2,677,992
Netherlands	Support to 2 human rights NGOs	2001-2003 ongoing	HOM	695	7,415,157	449	4,790,511	Grant	setting up a network for supporting victims in E-Java	National	TA	215	2,293,897
Netherlands	Media Development in Maluku/Papua	2002-2005 ongoing	MDLF	604	6,444,251	332	3,542,204	Grant	Improving info channels Papua&Maluku	Papua & Moluccas	TA	56	597,480
Netherlands	Support for conflict prevention and reconciliation in Indonesia	2002-2004 ongoing	ECCG	1,638	17,476,297	1,013	10,807,991	Grant	Building and strengthening of capacity for NGOs&gov	National	TA	483	5,153,267
Netherlands	Support for course on clinical forensic medicine	2002-2004 ongoing	HOM	481	5,131,928	298	3,179,448	Grant	postgraduate training clinical forensic medicine	National	TA	158	1,685,748
Netherlands	Strengthening broadcast media in Indonesia II	2003-2005 ongoing	Internews	965	10,295,865	565	6,028,149	Grant	Strengthening Broadcast media in Indonesia Phase II	National	TA	565	6,028,149
Netherlands	Democratization Police	2003-2004 ongoing	IOM	1,703	18,169,801	1,222	13,037,872	Grant	Support for reforms via democratization	National	TA	1,222	13,037,872
Netherlands	Commercial Court TA Programme	2003-2004 ongoing	IMF	2,660	28,380,311	700	7,468,503	Grant	Support to judicial reforms in Indonesia by TA	National	TA	700	7,468,503
Netherlands	Democratization of the Armed Forces	2002-2005 ongoing	Clingendael	451	4,811,850	162	1,728,425	Grant	improving democratization Indonesian Armed Forces	National	TA	132	1,408,346
Netherlands	Local government capacity building for decentralization	2003-2009 ongoing	ADB	9,738	103,897,546	1,395	14,883,660	Grant	Local government capacity building for decentralization	National	TA	1,395	14,883,660
Netherlands	Support for Indonesia elections 2004	2003-2004 ongoing	UNDP	6,000	64,015,740	1,340	14,296,849	Grant	Support for Indonesia elections 2004	National	TA	1,340	14,296,849
Netherlands	Support for Walhi, Environmental NGO	2000-2003 ongoing	NOVIB	227	2,421,929	227	2,421,929	Grant	Support for Walhi, Environmental NGO	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support for human rights commission	2000-2002 ongoing	Komnasham	53	565,472	48	512,126	Grant	Support for human rights commission	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Neth.TA subaccount for legal reform	2000-2003 ongoing	IMF	2,149	22,928,304	2,149	22,928,304	Grant	support legal reform by Neth.TA	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Support decentralisation Min. of Finance and Home Affairs	2001-2005 ongoing	World Bank	6,932	73,959,518	2,940	31,367,713	Grant	Support decentralisation Min. of Finance & Home Aff.	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Strengthening electoral democracy	2002-2003 ongoing	IDEA	275	2,934,055	220	2,347,244	Grant	Support for constitutional review and reform in INA	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Human rights law training police	2001-2003 ongoing	UNHCR	2,968	31,666,453	2,968	31,666,453	Grant	Human rights law training police	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Capacity Building Human Rights NGOs	2003-2006 ongoing	PBHI/HOM	351	3,744,921	0	0	Grant	Support for capacity building Human Rights ngos	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Partnership for Governance Reform 2000-2003	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	11,000	117,362,190	11,000	117,362,190	Grant	Support for partnership of governance reform	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Human rights training police	2000-2001 completed	UNHCR	600	6,401,574	600	6,401,574	Grant	Support to human rights training police	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Training of Indonesian diplomats	2004-2006 pipeline	Clingendael	1,399	14,926,337	0	0	Grant	Three year training of Indonesian diplomats	National	TA	0	0
Spain	Professional Training and activities			18	192,047	18	192,047		Professional skills upgrading. The beneficiaries come from different public institutions or the private sector.			18	192,047
Spain	Police Officers training			2	21,339	2	21,339		Police skills upgrading. POLRI			2	21,339
UK	The Partnership for Governance Reform	2003-2006	UNDP/GOI	6,758	72,103,062	1,438	15,342,439	Grant	Electoral, Legal/Judicial,Decentralisation , Anti Corruption,Civil Service, Security/Police Reform	Central & local	TA	1,438	15,342,439

UK	Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU)	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	6,039	64,431,842	1,948	20,783,777	Grant	To deliver a full range of support necessary, to improve Indonesia's capacity to prevent and recover from conflicts	Local	TA	1,869	19,940,903
UK	Poverty Reduction Programme	2002-2005	WB/ADB/GOI	22,600	241,125,954	3,366	35,912,830	Grant	To strengthen the capability of central and local government in Indonesia to understand and address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. The intended beneficiaries are Indonesia's poor	Central & local	TA	3,307	35,283,342
UK	Reform of the Security Sector	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	2,900	30,940,941	1,220	13,016,534	Grant	Strategy combining resources of three UK government departements (DFID/FCO/MOD) through the Gobar Conflict Prevention Pool for promoting policy dialogue;building capacity for change amongst civilian and military authorities aimed at supporting institutional reform of security sector	Central & local	TA	208	2,219,212
UK	Support for Conflict Reduction	2001-2005	UNDP/GOI	2,700	28,807,083	1,865	19,898,226	Grant	Strategy for combining the resources of three UK government departments through GCCP for improving conditions for reducing conflict and it's causes	Central & local	TA	748	7,980,629
UK	Support for Indonesia Elections	2003-2004	UNDP/GOI	2,200	23,472,438	719	7,671,220	Grant	Contribution to UNDP Trust Fund for Providing support for conducting national and sub-national elections in 2004	Central & local	TA	719	7,671,220
UK	Initiatives for Local Governance Reform	Pipeline 2004-2008	WB/GOI	28,800	307,275,552	0	0	Grant	Piloting governance reform in 40 Kabupatens in 5 clusters across 9 provinces aimed at enhancing citizen participation, expanding pro-poor policies, budgetary and regulatory transparency, strengthened fiscal accountability, better service delivery	Local	TA	0	0
Subtotal 04				191,848	2,046,903,608	63,477	677,283,627					25,237	269,280,613

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
05. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE													
Germany	Passenger Vessel II	1998-2002	Ministry of Communication / KfW	153,200	1,634,535,228	153,200	1,634,535,228	Mixed loan	The economic and efficient use of two new passenger vessels to improve the traffic links between the northern and eastern areas including the inter-island connections with Java/ Ministry of Communications and PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Navigational Safety	1999-2003	Ministry of Communication / KfW	21,470	229,069,656	14,390	153,531,083	Mixed loan	The sustainable operation of the ATN financed out of the loan which contribute to the navigational safety in the project area/ Ministry of Communications, district navigation agencies	Nationwide	FC	7,896	84,244,714
Germany	Sector Program Transport (Passenger Vessel)	2000-2004	Ministry of Communication / PT PELNI/ KfW	22,500	240,059,025	15,130	161,426,358	Mixed loan	Ensure the continuation of uninterrupted/ unrestricted inter island passenger transport services by PT PELNI to secure the maritime mobility of the population/ Ministry of Communication, PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC	13,811	147,353,564
Germany	Seafarer's Training	2001-2006	Ministry of Education/ KfW	20,200	215,519,658	220	2,347,244	Soft loan (0.75%/10/40) + Grant	Raise the standard of Maritime Education and Training to improve the qualification of Indonesian seafarers regional and globally and meet the training standards established by the IMO/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Semarang, Central Java	FC	220	2,347,244
Germany	Passenger Vessel No. 23	2002-2005	Ministry of Communication / KfW	77,700	829,003,833	37,350	398,497,982	Mixed loan	Improvement of the inter-insular passenger mobility and integration of islands of east Indonesia/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Nationwide	FC	37,350	398,497,982
Germany	Sector Program Railway	2002-2007	Ministry of Communication / KfW	43,400	463,047,186	7,700	82,153,533	Mixed loan	Sustainable keeping-up of railway transport capacity of PT KAI's railway-track on Java/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Java	FC	7,546	80,510,462

Germany	Sector Program Passenger Vessel - Training Measures	2004	PT PELNI/ KfW	110	1,173,622	0	Grant	Maintenance of operation of the Indonesian Passenger Shipping by providing expert services for training of PT PELNI staff in fire alarm system control and maintenance/ PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC	0	
Germany	Jabotabek Commuter Railway System	in preparation	Ministry of Communication / PT KAI/ KfW	52,000	554,803,080	0	Mixed loan + Grant	Keeping stable transportation capacity of the Jabotabek Railway System within the traffic corridors, thereby promoting the commuters' access to work, education and social services which contributes to economic growth and the use of social services in the Jakarta region/ Ministry of Communication, PT KAI	Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi	FC	0	
Germany	Passenger Vessel No. 24	in preparation	Ministry of Communication / KfW	75,000	800,196,750	0	Mixed loan	The economic and efficient use of the new passenger vessel by PT PELNI to improve the traffic links with eastern Indonesia especially between Batam-Jakarta-Surabaya-Makasar-Ambon-Sorong-Manokwari-Jayapura v.v./ Ministry of Communications, PT PELNI	Nationwide	FC	0	
Sweden	Civil aviation	impl	Swedavia	1,542	16,452,045	802	8,556,770	Grant			444	4,737,164
Subtotal 05				467,122	4,983,860,083	228,792	2,441,048,197				67,267	717,691,130

COMMUNICATIONS

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
06. COMMUNICATIONS													
Germany	Establishment of FM Transmitter	2002-2004	RRI/ KfW	15,000	160,039,350	1,520	16,217,321	Mixed loan	Extend the coverage of the program "Regional I" preferably in up-dating FM technology particularly in areas outside provincial and/ or district capitals/ RRI	RRI Regional I	FC	1,520	16,217,321
Subtotal 06				15,000	160,039,350	1,520	16,217,321					1,520	16,217,321

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
07. BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES													
Germany	Strengthening of Small Financial Institutions (ProFI)	2003-2007	GTZ/ Bank Indonesia/ Ministry of Finance	10,892	116,209,907	3,891	41,514,207	Grant	To improve the banking capacity of the small financial institutions BPR/ LDKP/ BI/ Ministry of Finance and small financial organisations	Java, Bali, NTT, NTB	TC	969	10,338,542
Subtotal 07				10,892	116,209,907	3,891	41,514,207					969	10,338,542

BUSINESS/ PRIVATE SECTOR

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
08. BUSINESS / PRIVATE SECTOR													
EC	Information and Support Network for Exporting Novel Handicraft and Interior Decoration Products to the EU	2003-2004	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	50	533,465	29	309,409	Grant	Supporting Indonesian exporters in the important sector of novel handicrafts and interior decoration products in exporting to Europe.	National	Small Project Facility	29	309,409
EC	European Indonesian Association (EIA): EU-Indonesia Networking and Dissemination Project	2003-2004	British Chamber of Commerce in Indonesian (BRITCHAM)	173	1,845,787	104	1,109,606	Grant	To disseminate information on EU trade and investment, policy development, institutions, technology and know-how, to support business dialogues and to encourage links between EU and Indonesian SMEs	Balikkpapan, Makassar, Medan, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Semarang, Surabaya	Small Project Facility	104	1,109,606
EC	Promotion of Sustainable Nature and Community-based Tourism for Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia	2003-2004	Yayasan Bumi Kita	108	1,152,283	46	490,787	Grant	To foster the development of sustainable nature and community-based tourism in Indonesia	National	Small Project Facility	46	490,787
EC	Study of Competition Policy in several Economic Sectors as a comparison between EU and Indonesia (Urban Transport, Railway, Telecommunication)	2003-2004	Commission of the Indonesia Supervision of Business Competition	195	2,080,512	112	1,194,960	Grant	To improve knowledge of competition policy in the Telecommunication and Urban Transport Sectors	Jakarta	Small Project Facility	112	1,194,960
EC	Agricultural Development Policy in Tasikmalaya Regency	2003-2004	University of Siliwangi	123	1,312,323	70	746,850	Grant	To improve Provincial Policy on Agriculture and Agribusiness Development.	Tasikmalaya Regency	Small Project Facility	70	746,850
EC	Cow-Milk Breeding & Milk Production Training Centre	2004	Desa Pakraman Delod-Yeh-Bali	90	960,236	0	0	Grant	To contribute to the agricultural development of the Island of Bali	Bali	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Building Academia-Industry Partnership in the sectors of Marine and Telecommunication Technology	2004-2005	Institute for Research and Community Empowerment (LPPM-ITB)	199	2,123,189	0	0	Grant	To introduce modern EU knowledge and to adjust this knowledge to locally relevant problems	Bandung	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	EU Business World and Indonesia Local Governments: which cooperation to enhance public services and local economies?	2004-2005	City of Palembang	155	1,653,740	0	0	Grant	To strengthen Indonesia local governments' capability to deliver basic services in a market responsive and sustainable way	Palembang	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Training Programme on Corporate Governance	2004-2005	Indonesian Netherlands Association (INA)	81	864,212	0	0	Grant	To improve corporate governance in Indonesia to restore international investors' interest and attract new capital	Jakarta	Small Project Facility	0	0

EC	Study and Advocacy: Investment Barriers in Eastern Indonesia for the Foreign Direct Investment from EU	2004	Regional Economic Development Institute (REDI)	71	757,520	0	0	Grant	To increase the volume of European Direct Investment directed to Eastern Indonesia	East Indonesia	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Business Principles for Countering Briberies: Making it work in Indonesia	2004-2005	Transparency International Indonesia (ITI)	243	2,592,637	0	0	Grant	To generate participation of the business sector in establishing a bribe-free business environment in Indonesia and to enhance business efforts countering bribery	National	Small Project Facility	0	0
EC	Establishment of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for the promotion of innovation and technology management in Indonesia	2004-2005	Ministry of Research and Technology	228	2,432,598	0	0	Grant	To reinforce the competitiveness of the industrial sector of the country	National	Small Project Facility	0	0
Germany	Local and Regional Economic Development in Central Java (RED)	2004-2007	GTZ/ BAPPENAS	11,004	117,404,867	5,501	58,691,764	Grant	To improve the competitiveness of local firms as well as of the region as a whole and to sustain business development within a pilot region in Central Java/ BAPPENAS, local governments and private organisations	Central Java	TC	514	5,484,015
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI)	2001-2004	GTZ/ Ministry of National Education/ BAPPENAS/ (KfW)	4,812	51,340,623	1,596	17,028,187	Grant	To improve the demand-oriented qualification of the workforce of governmental and private vocational education institutions and to contribute to the increased competitiveness of the Indonesian industry/ Ministry of National Education and Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	TC	1,596	17,028,187
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI)	2001-2004	Ministry of National Education/ KfW/ (GTZ)	7,670	81,833,454	7,360	78,525,974	Grant	To improve the efficiency of demand-oriented programs for more applied vocational training by improving the quality of vocational training institutions thereby improving the productivity of the workforce and competitiveness of the industry in Indonesia/ Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Industry and Trade/ Ministry of Manpower, Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	FC	7,086	75,602,589
Germany	Indonesian-German Institute (IGI) Phase II	in preparation	Ministry of National Education/ KfW/ (GTZ)	6,000	64,015,740		0	Soft Loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40)	To improve the use of demand oriented programs for applied vocational training, thereby improving the competitiveness of graduates and companies/ Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Manpower, Training Centers	Bandung, Cianjur, Malang, Semarang, Solo	FC		0

Italy	Indonesian Footwear Service	Pipeline	Ministry of Industry and Trade	5,500	58,681,095			Soft Loan	Strengthening the capacity of SMEs in the footwear sector	Sidoardjo (Central Java)	Technical Assistance	0.00	0
Netherlands	Public Private Partnership-Business Climate/horticulture	2004-2006 pipeline		350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Improvement income position horticulture farmers	national	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility	2004-2005 pipeline	INA	123	1,312,323	0	0	Grant	Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility	national	TA	0	0
Subtotal 08				37,175	396,630,856	14,818	158,097,539					9,557	101,966,405

ENERGY

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
09. ENERGY													
Belgium	1. Construction of diesel power plants for scatered islands 2. Rehabilitation of power sub-station in North Sulawesi	2003		7,187	76,680,187	NA	NA		PLN		loan	NA	NA
Germany	Mini Hydro Power Project (MHPP)	2002-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Mines & Energy	1,589	16,953,502	852	9,090,235	Grant	Rural communities and SME's utilize hydro electric power to an increasing degree for productive purposes/ Ministry of Mines & Energy	West Sumatera, NTB, NTT, West Java, East Java	TA	717	7,649,881
Subtotal 09				8,776	93,633,689	852	9,090,235					717	7,649,881

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
10. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING													
EC	Forest Liaison Bureau	1997-2004	Individual Expert	5,000	53,346,450	2,299	24,528,698	Grant	To assist the GoI to realise its goal of conservation and sustainable management of forests including respect for ITTO guidelines and the development of proper sustainable forest management principles and policies	Jakarta	Bilateral	593	6,326,889
EC	Illegal Logging Response Centre	2003-2005	Ministry of Forestry	2,000	21,338,580	514	5,484,015	Grant	To assist the Government of Indonesia with the conservation and sustainable management of the forest resources of Indonesia	National	Bilateral	514	5,484,015
EC	Leuser Development Programme	1995-2004	National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS)	31,000	330,747,990	22,326	238,202,569	Grant	To conserve the Leuser Ecosystem within ecologically sustainable boundaries as part of a Nature Conservation area, leaving its ecological biodiversity intact	North Sumatra and Aceh	Bilateral	3,613	38,548,145
EC	South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project	2003-2008	Ministry of Forestry	8,500	90,688,965	1,227	13,091,219	Grant	To establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources	South Sumatra	Bilateral	1,227	13,091,219
EC	South and Central Kalimantan Production Forest Programme	1998-2004	Ministry of Forestry	28,000	298,740,120	14,808	157,990,846	Grant	To assist the Government of Indonesia to develop and replicate a SFM model with full stakeholder participation	South and Central Kalimantan	Bilateral	2,402	25,627,635
EC	Berau Briding Project	2003-2005	Ministry of Forestry	698	7,447,164	287	3,062,086	Grant	To protect the physical facilities and concession based outputs of the Berau Forest Management Project and to hand over responsibility for the results to the competent Indonesian authorities	East Kalimantan	EC Tropical Forest Program	287	3,062,086
EC	Underlying causes and impacts of fires	2000-2003	CIFOR	981	10,466,573	981	10,466,573	Grant	To enhance the knowledge and understanding of key policy makers in Indonesia with regard to fire prevention and suppression and to facilitate the adoption of improved options	National	EC Tropical Forest Program	196	2,091,181

EC	Levelling the Playing Field	2003-2007	CIRAD	1,410	15,043,699	362	3,862,283	Grant	Project activities in Southeast Asia at the local, national and regional levels will promote good governance and conflict-resolution processes	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	EC Tropical Forest Program	362	3,862,283
EC	Communal Management of Tropical Forests and Reforestation of Degraded Grasslands	2004-2008	Yayasan Dian Tama	836	8,919,526	0	0	Grant	To reduce poverty, environmental degradation, and the cross-border smoke hazard in Southeast Asia	West Kalimantan	EC Tropical Forest Program	0	0
EC	Improving the Rattan Resource Management and Trading System in Kalimantan	2003-2007	SHK Kaltim	1,708	18,223,147	426	4,545,118	Grant	To contribute to better forest management and community-based, sustainable economic development of Kalimantan	East Kalimantan	EC Tropical Forest Program	426	4,545,118
EC	Participatory land use planning for sustainable forest resource management in the Tanimbar Island	2002-2005	CIRAD	991	10,573,266	606	6,465,590	Grant	Livelihoods on Tanimbar are improved and more secure because they are based on sustainable management of resources	South East Maluku	EC Tropical Forest Program	249	2,656,653
EC	Implementation of Credible Forest Certification Systems	2003-2005	Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia	924	9,858,424	400	4,267,716	Grant	To promote economically-viable, ecologically-sustainable and socially-equitable forest management through implementation of a credible ecolabeling certification system	National	EC Tropical Forest Program	400	4,267,716
France	Rural development and natural resources	12 mois	scac, institut de recherche et de dev., cirad	165	1,759,953	165	1,759,953		Applied research, training,workshop	Nationwide		165	1,759,953
Germany	Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)	2000-2003	Ministry of Forestry/ KfW/ (GTZ)	5,670	60,494,874	5,620	59,961,410	Grant	To reduce forest fires in East Kalimantan by developing "local fire centers" of up to 12 forest stations particularly endangered by forest fire and equipping them with the necessary basic equipment for fire prevention and treatment/ Ministry of Forestry, Provincial and District Forestry Agencies	East Kalimantan	FC	247	2,635,315
Germany	Integrated Forest Fire Management (IFFM)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Forestry/ (KfW)	3,101	33,085,468	2,597	27,708,146	Grant	To support the Indonesian Government in the development and establishment of an integrated fire management system for forest and land fires in East Kalimantan/ Ministry of Forestry, Provincial and District Forestry Agencies	East Kalimantan	TC	542	5,782,755
Germany	Strengthening the Management Capacities in the Indonesian Forest Sector (SMCP)	2003-2005	GTZ/ Ministry of Forestry	3,312	35,336,688	2,564	27,356,060	Grant	Strengthening the management system for national and externally supported forestry projects/ Ministry of Forestry	Nationwide	TC	416	4,438,425
Spain	Land register computerization			785	8,375,393	785	8,375,393		Capacity building for BPN			785	8,375,393

UK	Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme	2000-2005	GOI	36,089	385,044,007	35,808	382,045,936	Grant	Aims to empower a wide group of stakeholders and help promote an environment in which the poor can earn improved livelihoods from and gain a greater role in the management of forest	Nationwide	TA	7,044	75,154,479
Subtotal 10				131,170	1,399,490,289	91,775	979,173,610					19,468	207,709,258

TRADE AND TOURISM

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
12. TRADE AND TOURISM													
Austria	Participation of Indonesian students in scholarship programs, sector-specific studies	2003	0	12	122,931	12	122,931	Grant			TC	12	122,931
EC	EU-Indonesia Customs Improvement project	2004-2006	Directorate General of Customs and Excise - Ministry of Finance	3,500	37,342,515	0	0	Grant	Contribute to the capacity of the Indonesian Government to raise tax revenue and facilitate international trade	National	Bilateral	0	0
EC	Indonesia Trade Support Programme	2004-2006	Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)	8,500	90,688,965	0	0	Grant	To support the economic and social recovery of Indonesia by improving bilateral trade flows with the EU	National	Bilateral	0	0
France	promotion de l'écotourisme	21 mois	scac	31	325,637	NA	NA	Editing		Bali		NA	NA
Subtotal 12				12,042	128,480,049	12	122,931					12	122,931

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION													
Czech Republic	TA Programme for Integrated River Basin Management K.Sapi, K.Progo and S.Tondano	2003-2005	Mott MacDonald Praha and Water Research Institute T.G.M.	62	663,630	25	266,732	Grant	Land rehabilitation masterplan for DAS (watershed), emphasis on greening, slope stabilisation and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.	Central Java and North Sulawesi	TA	25	266,732
Denmark	Involvement of indigenous people in development of local strategy for conservation of the Mbellling Forest, Flores	2001-2003	Birdlife International, Indonesia Programme	65	688,470,000	65	688,470	Grant	To seek and piloting local initiatives for better management and conservation of Mbellling forest	Flores NTT	Bilateral	0	0
Denmark	Towards Good Governance in Aceh: Helping People to Save Natural Resources	2002-2005	WWF Indonesia	216	2,302,020,000	60	637,517	Grant	Increase awareness and capacity to design development policies which respect sustainable uses of Natural resource among NAD decision makers	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	0	0
Germany	Industrial Efficiency and Pollution Control I (IEPC I)	1994-2003	State Ministry of Environment/ K/W	8,400	89,622,036	7,970	85,034,241	Grant	Improvement of the environmental situation in Indonesia by reducing industrial pollution through providing loans to SMEs for environmental investment/ State Ministry of Environment, Banks and SMEs	Java, Bali, West Sumatra	FC	479	5,110,590
Germany	Industrial Efficiency and Pollution Control II (IEPC II)	2004-2007	State Ministry of Environment/ K/W	10,000	106,692,900		0	Soft Loan (0.75%/ 10/ 40) + grant	Improvement of the environmental situation in Indonesia by reducing industrial pollution and achieving natural resource savings through environmental investments in SMEs/ State Ministry of Environment, Banks and SMEs	Nationwide	FC		0
Germany	Indonesian-German Environmental Program (ProLH)	2004-2007	GTZ/ State Ministry of Environment	10,664	113,777,309	4,851	51,756,726	Grant	To enable state and private actors to cooperate effectively in improving the quality of the environment in the program region/ State Ministry of Environment, associations, private organisations	Nationwide	TC	1,314	14,019,447
Subtotal 13				29,407	3,301,245,874	12,971	138,383,687					1,818	19,396,769

GENDER

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
14. GENDER													
Denmark	Promoting Gender Equality in the Islamic Family	2001-2005	Pusat Studi Wanita (Centre for Women Study of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta)	137	1,462,553	135	1,441,444	Grant	To promote gender equality and sensitivity amongst islamic institutions in the attempts of strengthening civil society	Yogyakarta and Central Java	Bilateral	53	566,621
Denmark	Empowering Women Migrant Workers: to Eliminate Women's Trafficking Cases	2002-2004	PPSW	37	396,365	37	396,365	Grant	Empower potential women migrant workers and their families through increasing the critical awareness with regard to migration and women trafficking	West Java	Bilateral	16	175,781
Denmark	Human Right Basic Training for Muslim Women in Aceh	2002-2004	MiSPI Aceh	94	1,006,543	60	641,099	Grant	Improving the awareness of Aceh women about their rights	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	37	395,651
Netherlands	Netherlands Local Women Fund	2004-2006 pipeline	The Asia Foundation	801	8,546,101	0	0	Grant	Strengthening civil society (women) organisations	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Institutional strengthening of Min. of Women empowerment	2000-2004 ongoing	UNDP	500	5,334,645	500	0	Grant	Institutional strengthening Min. Women empowerment	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	TA Trust Fund	2004-2009 pipeline	World Bank	20,000	213,385,800	0	0	Grant	TA trustfund for institutional development&Cap.building	National	TA	0	0
Sweden	HR Gender programme Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI)	compl	RWI	171	1,824,448	171	1,824,448	Grant	Common violence against women			32	341,417
Subtotal 14				21,740	231,956,454	903	4,303,355					138	1,479,469

DEBT RELIEF

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
Germany	Debt Swap I for Education - Learning Resources Center	2002-2005	Ministry of National Education/ KfW	25,560	272,707,052		0	Debt cancellation	To improve the teaching and learning in science education in primary schools/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies, Ministry of Finance	DKI Jakarta, Central / East Java, South / West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, NTB, Papua, Bangka-Belitung, DI Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, Lampung, NTT, South Sumatera, Banten, Jambi	FC		0
Germany	Debt Swap II for Education - Junior Secondary Education	in preparation	Ministry of National Education/ KfW	23,000	245,393,670		0	Debt cancellation	To provide conditions for children in remote areas to obtain comprehensive/ basic quality education and improve the socio-economic conditions for schools and other target groups living in the eastern areas of Indonesia, thereby increasing the enrollement rates of junior secondary education in eastern regions of Indonesia/ Ministry of National Education, Provincial and District Education Agencies, Ministry of Finance	Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, NTB, NTT, Papua, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi	FC		0
Spain	Debt rescheduling and refinancing			5,774	61,604,480	5,774	61,604,480		Ministry of Finance			5,774	61,604,480
Subtotal 18				54,334	579,705,203	5,774	61,604,480					5,774	61,604,480

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
Austria	Assistance to return and reintegration of refugees	2003		20	217,113	20	217,113	Grant			other	20	217,113
Denmark	Rehabilitation of Torture Victims of the Military Operations in Aceh	2000-2003	Rehabilitation Action for Torture Victims in Aceh (RATA)	274	2,927,120	274	2,927,120	Grant	Rehabilitation of the torture victims in four Aceh regencies through the establishment of a centre, capable of providing special medical and psychological treatment of the victims	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	Bilateral	16	166,460
Denmark	Family Kits for the victims of flash floods in Bohorok, North Sumater		Red Cross	19	199,734	19	199,734	Grant	Assisting the victims of disaster by providing family kits that consist of household utensils and a package of hygiene equipment	Bohorok North Sumatera	Bilateral	19	199,734
EC	UNHCR Support to find Durable Solutions for the East Timorese former refugees in West Timor	2001-2003	UNHCR	6,000	64,015,740	4,800	51,212,592	Grant	To support efforts that facilitate durable solutions for the remaining East Timorese refugees in Indonesia	West Timor and East Timor	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	The peace and Tolerance Magazine proejct: a child focused peace education initiative in North Maluku	2002-2005	World Vision Germany	860	9,175,589	254	2,710,000	Grant	To support peace education for children in North Maluku	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Primary Education for IDPs and local children in local schools	2002-2005	Save the Children UK	1,720	18,351,179	620	6,614,960	Grant	To promote access to continuous primary education to children in Halamhera and Ternate areas of North Maluku	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	620	6,614,960
EC	Support for Reintegration and Economic Recovery in Maluku and Central Sulawesi	2003-2005	Mercy Corps Scotland	1,489	15,886,573	597	6,369,566	Grant	To support the re-integration of people affected by conflict in Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces	Maluku and Central Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	597	6,369,566
EC	School Reconstruction / Rehabilitation in North Maluku	2003-2004	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	580	6,188,188	455	4,854,527	Grant	To support the process of return and resettlement in North Maluku and ensure that primary school aged children have access to the formal education system	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	455	4,854,527
EC	Building Sustainable Waste Management Systems in Ambon	2004-2005	UNDP	1,121	11,960,274	0	0	Grant	To support the re-integration of people affected by conflict in Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces	Maluku and Central Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	0	0

EC	Integrated IDPs Settlement and Development Programme for Buton, Southeast Sulawesi	2004-2005	UNDP	919	9,805,078	0	0	Grant	To develop and apply a model of participatory integration of IDPs with host communities in Buton and nearby areas in Southeast Sulawesi, leading to sustainable peace and development.	Sulawesi	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Rehabilitation of the Public Electrical System in East Bacan, North Maluku to Support the Return of IDPs	2004	UNDP	426	4,545,118	0	0	Grant	To support the return of IDPs, rehabilitate community infrastructure and strengthen social and economic activity	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Meeting the Long-Term Humanitarian Needs of Children in the Malukus	2004-2005	UNICEF	1,312	13,998,108	0	0	Grant	To ensure that the needs of children in the post-conflict communities of Maluku and North Maluku are being met in the areas of education, water and sanitation, child protection, and that their rights are protected	Malukus	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Livelihood Support for resettling Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Vulnerable Populations	2004-2005	FAO	219	2,336,575	0	0	Grant	To assist conflict-affected communities to re-establish their former livelihood base in the artisanal fishery and agriculture sectors	North Maluku	EC Uprooted Program	0	0
EC	Assistance to the Maluku Provincial Government in Finding Durable Solutions for IDPs	2003	OCHA	90	960,236	90	960,236	Grant	Facilitate the sustainable return, local integration or resettlement of Maluku's remaining 330,000 IDPs	Maluku	ECHO	90	960,236
EC	Land Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Support to IDP Madurese	2003	IOM	119	1,269,646	119	1,269,646	Grant	To contribute to government efforts in addressing IDP needs	West Kalimantan	ECHO	119	1,269,646
EC	Aceh and North Sumatra IDP Preparedness and Assistance Project	2003	Oxfam GB	280	2,987,401	280	2,987,401	Grant	To reduce the suffering of disaster-affected communities and prevent loss of life	Aceh and Sumatra	ECHO	280	2,987,401
EC	West Timor Emergency Relief Aid	2003	CARE UK	600	6,401,574	600	6,401,574	Grant	To improve and stabilise the nutritional and health security in an environment of limited access to essential resources and assistance	West Timor	ECHO	600	6,401,574
EC	Strengthening Humanitarian Protection and Reconciliation through Institutional Building Expansion Project	2004-2005	IOM	211	2,251,220	0	0	Grant	Strengthening Depkeh and HAM's capacity to monitor and report on the protection status of IDPs, and raising awareness of provincial officials on humanitarian protection	Jakarta	ECHO	0	0
EC	Humanitarian Protection for IDPs, their Dependants, and Conflict affected Communities in Nanggroe Aceh Darusallam (NAD)	2004	IOM	200	2,133,858	0	0	Grant	Increase relevance of the provision of emergency assistance in Nanggroe Aceh Darusallam	Aceh	ECHO	0	0
EC	Direct Innovative Recovery of Emergency-affected communities on Timor (DIRECT)	2004	CARE	350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Ex refugees from East Timor living in West Timor and communities affected by their displacement gain skills and access to assets to meet their basic rights to food, water and nutrition.	West Timor	ECHO	0	0

EC	General Programme Assessment Province of Papua	2004	Save the Children UK	54	576,142	0	0	Grant	To conduct a general assessment of the protection needs arising from the impact of sustained conflict on marginalised children in remote, isolated areas of Papua	Papua	ECHO	0	0
Italy	Disaster management	Pipeline	UNDP	208	2,219,212			Grant	Local Government	Bengkulu (South Sumatra)	Technical Assisatnce	0.00	0
UK	ICRC Victim Support and Peace Building	2002-2005	GOI	3,163	33,746,964	1,078	11,501,495	Grant	Humanitarian Assistance contribution to the International Committee for the Red Cross' appeal for Indonesia	Central & local	TA	1,078	11,501,495
UK	OCHA Rapid Response Fund	2003-2005	UNDP/GOI	1,553	16,569,407	1,078	11,501,495	Grant	To provide NGOs in Indonesia with rapid response mechanism for short-term emergency needs of	Local	TA	1,078	11,501,495
Sweden	Unicef cap 2003	2003-2004 impl	Unicef	81	9,399,644	881	9,399,644	Grant				881	9,399,644
Sweden	UNDP cap 2002-2003	2002-2004 impl	UNDP	551	5,878,779	388	4,139,685	Grant				234	2,496,614
Sweden	WHO cap 2003	compl	WHO	110	1,173,622	110	1,173,622	Grant				110	1,173,622
Sweden	OCHA cap 2003	compl	OCHA	110	1,173,622	110	1,173,622	Grant				110	1,173,622
Sweden	Swedish Rescue Service	compl	SRS	2,203	23,504,446	1,432	15,278,423	Grant		Aceh		1,432	15,278,423
Sweden	Swedish Red Cross/IFRC	compl	SRK/IFRC	105	1,120,275	105	1,120,275	Grant				105	1,120,275
Sweden	ICRC	compl	ICRC	474	5,057,243	474	5,057,243	Grant				474	5,057,243
Subtotal 19				25,421	279,763,932	13,784	147,069,972					8,318	88,743,649

SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects in the Sector

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
20. SUPPORT TO NGOS													
Belgium	Belgian Vredeseiland	2003		573	6,113,503	573	6,113,503					NA	NA
Belgium	Belgian NGOS	2003		NA								NA	NA
EC	Capacity Building of Perdhaki Member Health Units on the Rational Use of Essential Drugs	2002-2004	CORDAID and PERDHAKI Indonesia	394	4,203,700	198	2,112,519	Grant	To increase the accessibility of low income people in the eastern part of Indonesia to the Association of Voluntary Health Services of Indonesia (Perdhaki) health units	East Indonesia	NGO Co-Financing	123	1,312,323
EC	Legal Aid Foundation, Together with People Develop Democracy	2001-2004	NOVIB and Legal Aid Foundation Indonesia	900	9,602,361	825	8,802,164	Grant	To support the activities of Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI).	National	NGO Co-Financing	584	6,230,865
EC	Small and Micro Scale Enterprise Development as Instrument for Strengthening Self-Help Capabilities and Long Term Development Perspectives in West Java	1999-2005	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)	500	5,334,645	500	5,334,645	Grant	To contribute to the economic and social development of the small and micro scale entrepreneurs in West Java	West Java	NGO Co-Financing	143	1,525,708
EC	The Development of a Training Program for SBSI Indonesia	2002-2005	Fonds voor Wereldsolidariteit/ WSM – Belgium and Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union	997	10,637,282	467	4,982,558	Grant	To provide the Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union (SBSI) as an autonomous union with a cost efficient and practical training infrastructure, covering current and future needs	National	NGO Co-Financing	208	2,219,212
EC	Community based economic development project	2003-2006	Evangelische Zentralstelle fuer entwicklungshilfe e.v.	750	8,001,968	223	2,379,252	Grant	Support for a Community-based Economic Development Programme through Capacity Building and Income Generation for Marginalized Farmers and Small-scale Entrepreneurs	West Timor and Bali	NGO Co-Financing	223	2,379,252
Finland	Local co-operation funds	2003	Embassy of Finland in Jakarta	277	2,955,393	277	2,955,393	Grant	Support for civil society, democracy, gender equality, human rights, environment and other co-operation.	Indonesia		277	2,955,393
Finland	Local co-operation funds	2004	Embassy of Finland in Jakarta	350	3,734,252	0	0	Grant	Support for civil society, democracy, gender equality, human rights, environment and other co-operation.	Indonesia		0	0
UK	Small Grants Scheme	2003	NGOs	207	2,208,543	207	2,208,543	Grant	Support projects that address the needs of the most disadvantaged, with a focus on women, children and disabled people	Local	TA	207	2,208,543
Sweden	Forum Syd	2002-2004 impl	Forum Syd	223	2,379,251			Grant	Coop Swedish - IDN NGOs			82	874,881
Sweden	LO/TCO	2002-2004 impl	LO/TCO	455	4,854,526			Grant	Coop Swedish - IDN NGOs			250	2,667,322
Subtotal 20				5,626	60,025,424	3,270	34,888,578					2,097	22,373,500

OTHER SECTORS
European Union's Financed Ongoing and Pipeline Projects

In EUR thousand / In IDR thousand

EUR 1 = IDR 10669.29 (11/05/2004)

Country Code	Project title	Duration status	Executing agency	Total commitments		Disbursements up to 31/12/03		Terms type	Programme Objectives Beneficiary Institution	Geographical location	Type of assistance	Disbursements 2003	
				EUR	IDR	EUR	IDR					EUR	IDR
21. OTHERS													
France	action audiovisuelle	12 mois	scac	174	1,857,310	174	1,857,310		Festival cinéma	Nationwide		174	1,857,310
France	cooperation universitaire, recherche, sciences sociales, archéologie et sciences de la terre	12 mois	scac	1,086	11,583,200	1,086	11,583,200		Training, research	Nationwide		1,086	11,583,200
Germany	Study and Expert Fund	implementation	GTZ/ Bappenas	3,474	37,065,113	2,349	25,062,162	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under TC	Nationwide	TA	282	3,008,740
Germany	Study and Expert Fund IV	implementation	Bappenas/ Ministry of Finance/ KfW	3,579	38,185,389	3,509	37,438,539	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under FC	Nationwide	FC	550	5,868,110
Germany	Study and Expert Fund V	implementation	Bappenas/ Ministry of Finance/ KfW	4,102	43,765,428		0	Grant	Expert Services for the preparation of studies as well as other assignments of Experts for projects under FC	Nationwide	FC		0
Italy	Unicef East Asia Regional Project Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking	implementation 2002-2004	UNICEF	692	7,383,149	442	4,715,826	Grant	Local Government/NGOs	Indonesia	Multi-disciplinary	442.00	4,715,826
Netherlands	Fight against TB programme	2000-2003 ongoing	WHO	5,871	62,639,402	5,396	57,571,489	Grant	Improving fight TB within Indonesian health care	National	TA	2,064	22,021,415
Netherlands	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	2001-2004 ongoing	UNDP	8,000	85,354,320	6,300	67,216,527	Grant	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	Moluccas	TA	4,100	43,744,089
Netherlands	Kei Island peace building programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	2,186	23,323,068	2,012	21,466,611	Grant	Kei Island peace building programme	Moluccas	TA	12	128,031
Netherlands	2nd KDP programme	2002-2006 ongoing	World Bank	40,000	426,771,600	33,700	359,555,073	Grant	2nd Kecamatan Development Programme	National	TA	17,700	188,846,433
Netherlands	Monitoring KDP	2002-2006 ongoing	World Bank	225	2,400,590	225	2,400,590	Grant	Monitoring KDP programme	National	TA	100	1,066,929
Netherlands	Community Recovery Programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	9,000	96,023,610	9,000	96,023,610	Grant	Community Recovery programme	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Social Safety net Programme	2001-2002 ongoing	WFP	10,500	112,027,545	10,500	112,027,545	Grant	Improvement lives poorest urban population on Java	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Social Safety net Programme 2	2002-2004 ongoing	WFP	5,065	54,039,954	0	0	Grant	Improvement lives poorest urban population on Java	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas 2	2005-2009 pipeline	World Bank	0	0	0	0	Grant	Post conflict reconstruction programme Moluccas	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Cobild Programme	2000-2003 ongoing	UNDP	3,971	42,367,751	3,971	42,367,751	Grant	Community Based Initiatives for Local Development	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Family Planning	2000-2003 ongoing	UNFPA	7,683	81,972,155	7,683	81,972,155	Grant	Improving quality of service w/regard to family planning	National	TA	0	0
Netherlands	Stuned Programme II	2001-2006 ongoing	NEC-Jkt	11,957	127,572,701	8,351	89,099,241	Grant	Dutch Scholarship programme II	National	TA	2,444	26,075,745

Netherlands	Evaluation Stuned II	2003 completed	NEC-Jkt	35	373,425	35	373,425	Grant	Evaluation Stuned programme II	National	TA	35	373,425
Sweden	Public Radio Service RRI	impl	Swedish radio	1,382	14,744,958	710	7,575,195	Grant	RRI	Nationwide		357	3,808,936
Sweden	Election support for democracy programme	impl	UNDP	1,763	18,809,958	661	7,052,400	Grant		Nationwide		661	7,052,400
Sweden	Raoul Wallenberg Institute RWI	impl	RWI	2,181	23,269,721	102	1,088,267	Grant		Nationwide		102	1,088,267
Subtotal 21				122,926	1,311,530,346	96,206	1,026,446,916					30,109	321,238,855