



Friendship Based on  
Shared Values

# Blue Book 2012

EU-Indonesia Development Cooperation 2010/2011





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## Foreword



It is our great pleasure to present you with the Blue Book 2012, our report on development cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Indonesia for the period 2010 to 2011. Using a new approach and format, this sixth edition is designed as a comprehensive overview of the official development assistance that the EU and its Member States — together — provide to Indonesia. This reflects our efforts to join forces and to speak with one voice as much as possible as well as our determination to adapt to the challenges of a globalised world, where new actors are emerging and the development landscape is changing rapidly.

The EU has a long-standing tradition in promoting sustainable development, and — times of economic difficulties notwithstanding — continues to provide over half of the world's official development assistance. In 2010, the EU collective Official Development Assistance (ODA) increased by more than € 4.2 billion and reached a historical high of € 53.5 billion, once again confirming Europe as the most generous donor worldwide.

The main objective of the EU's development cooperation policy is to contribute to sustainable economic and social development in developing countries and to eradicate poverty. The results of our work are impressive: in recent years, nine million children have been enrolled in primary education with the help of the EU, 31 million households have been connected to better drinking water and 36,000 km of road were constructed or maintained.

The EU as a major trading bloc moreover supports strong pro-development multilateral commitments whereby global trade policies provide powerful avenues for development. Therefore, in addition to World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, the EU's generous preferential concessions for developing countries to access the European single market provide a very powerful development framework for stability, sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

Against the backdrop of the emergence of new powers and the changing nature of global governance, EU development policy is to be revised in order to meet the challenges the world is facing today. To make EU development policy fits for the future, our commitment will concentrate on countries and areas where it is most urgently needed, and where it can make a real difference. We need to build modern, outward-looking partnerships with developing and emerging countries that focus on securing inclusive growth, sustainable development, democracy and human rights and that seek to create synergies between development cooperation and other policies.

The EU and Indonesia have come a long way and in Indonesia the EU has found a strong partner. Our bilateral relations are based on shared principles such as development, diversity and democracy.

The aim of this Blue Book is to demonstrate how European aid improves people's lives in Indonesia every day. It is impossible for us to include all of the projects the EU and its Member States have carried out in Indonesia in this period. However, we have chosen to highlight a number of projects which represent the work we do and reflect the goals of the EU and Indonesia as we endeavour to deepen our close cooperation and friendship. We hope you find this Blue Book an accessible and informative introduction to our cooperation work with Indonesia.

Julian Wilson  
Ambassador  
Head of Delegation of the European Union  
to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN

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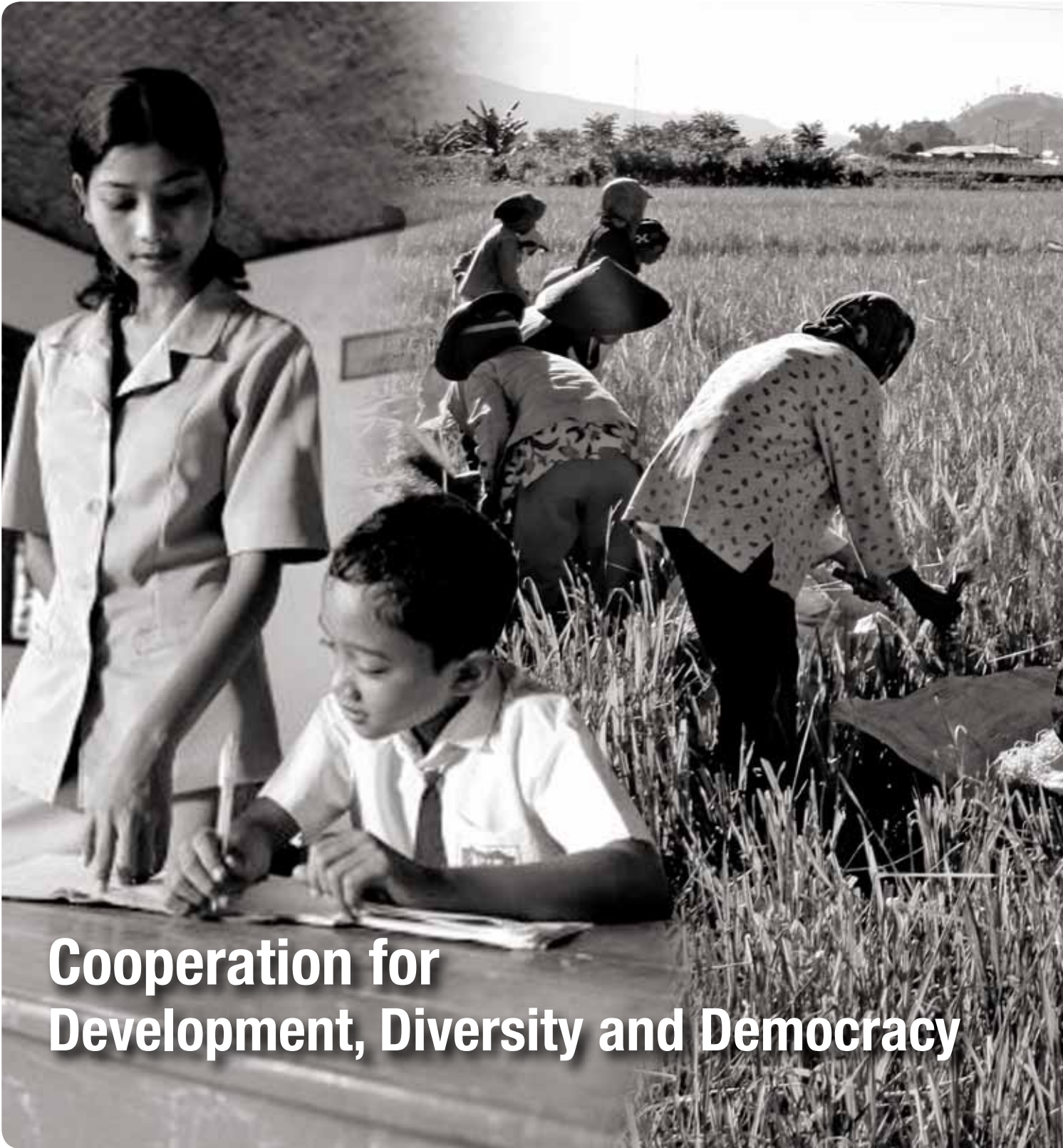


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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACTIVE	Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ADB	Asian Development Bank	GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	ODA	Official Development Assistance
APINDO	<i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia / Indonesian Business Association</i>	GG PAS	Good Governance in Population Administration	PFM TF	Public Finance Management Trust Fund
ASB	Workers' Samaritan Federation Germany	GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation	PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat / National Programme for Community Empowerment</i>
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	HAKLI	Association for Environmental Health Specialists	ProFI	Promotion of Small Financial Institutions, GIZ Project
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	HEBAT	<i>Hidup Sehat Bersama Sahabat / Healthy Living with Friends</i>	RANHAM	<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia / National Action Plan for Human Rights</i>
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development	HIVOS	Dutch Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation	RED	Regional Economic Development
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional / National Development Planning Agency</i>	ICCTF	Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund	REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
BLK	<i>Balai Latihan Kerja / Vocational Training Centre</i>	ICF	International Climate Fund	REKOMPAK	<i>Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Masyarakat dan Permukiman Berbasis Komunitas / Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project</i>
BMZ	The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	ICI	International Climate Initiative	RENSTRA	<i>Rencana Strategis / Strategic Planning</i>
CBI	Clean Batik Initiative	ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice	RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional / National Medium-Term Development Plan</i>
CCPL	Climate Change Programme Loan	IDP	Internally Displaced Person	RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	ILO	International Labour Organization	SED-TVET	Sustainable Economic Development through Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy	IMPACT	Integrated Management of Prevention, Control and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
CSIAP	Civil Society Initiative Against Poverty	POLRI	<i>Kepolisian Republik Indonesia / Indonesian National Police</i>	TCF	Trade Cooperation Facility
EAST	Education and Skills Training for Youth Employment	INSPAI	Implementing the National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza	TSP	(EU-Indonesia) Trade Support Programme
EC	European Commission	IOM	International Organization for Migration	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
EDFF	Economic Development Financing Facility	JCLEC	Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation	UK	United Kingdom
EEAS	European External Action Service	JRF	Java Reconstruction Fund	UKCCU	UK Climate Change Unit
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	JRKI	Community Radio Association	UN	United Nations
ELSAM	<i>Lembaga Study dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia / Institute for Human Rights Studies and Advocacy</i>	KADIN	<i>Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia / Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i>	UNDP	UN Development Programme
EMJD	Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorates	KfW	German Development Bank	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
EMMC	Erasmus Mundus Masters Course	KPA	Indonesia National AIDS Commission Secretariat	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ERF	Emergency Response Fund	LCF	Local Cooperation Fund	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ESSP	Education Sector Support Programme	MDF	Multi Donor Fund	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
EU	European Union	MDG	Millennium Development Goal	WHO	World Health Organization
EuropeAid	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation of the European Commission	MFI	Microfinance Institution	WSP	World Bank Sanitation Programme
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	MRPP	Merang Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Pilot Project	WTO	World Trade Organization
FMU	Forest Management Unit	MSS	Minimum Service Standards		
FORCLIME	Forests and Climate Change Programme	NABU	German Environment Association		
		NGO	Non-governmental Organisation		
		NSA	Non-State Actor		



**Cooperation for  
Development, Diversity and Democracy**



## About this Book



The 'Blue Book' is the European Union's (EU) annual report on development cooperation between the EU and Indonesia. The purpose of the Blue Book is to give an overview of the official development assistance from the EU — including our individual Member States — to support Indonesia in its efforts to achieve its development objectives. It also provides a deeper understanding of the EU itself.

This sixth edition focuses on three core values the EU shares with Indonesia: Development, Diversity and Democracy. Freedom and the ability to choose are at the heart of these three values. Diversity does not only enrich people's lives, it is also a precondition for the freedom to choose. Therefore, Indonesia and Europe — both founded on a rich and diverse cultural heritage — are determined to preserve and promote diversity. We are convinced that democracy is the framework in which diversity can best be managed peacefully. Finally, economic and social development provides people with basic freedoms and thus enables them to enjoy diversity and democracy. To strive for a gradual expansion of people's choice, our overarching development programmes thus endeavour to help alleviate poverty. As economic growth and poverty reduction cannot be fully achieved without a strong democracy and respect for diversity, the EU also supports this young democracy's rich diversity. Each of these three core values is intertwined and cannot be fully successful without the other.

This book aims to present some of the work the EU and its Member States are undertaking in partnership with Indonesia to promote Development, Diversity and Democracy. By exploring each of these values in succeeding chapters, we endeavour to cover a variety of sectors and areas to provide you with the most important facts and figures and to highlight a number of stories that show how EU cooperation in Indonesia makes a difference in people's lives every day.

To set the framework, we will first provide a brief explanation on how the EU works internally, as a global actor and as partner of Indonesia. We will moreover spotlight EU cooperation policy in general.

# Chapter 1: The EU at a Glance



**1946**

Winston Churchill calls for a "kind of United States of Europe"

**1950**

On 9 May, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposes to pool coal and steel production as "first concrete foundation of a European federation".

**1951**

Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, called "the Six", form the European Coal and Steel Community

**1958**

The Six establish the European Economic Community that will later become the European Union

**1973**

Denmark, Ireland and UK join

**1981**

Greece joins

**1986**

Spain and Portugal join



## A Global Actor

The European Union (EU) is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 democratic European countries that are working together to improve the lives of their citizens. It has delivered half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards and is progressively building a single Europe-wide market in which people, goods, services and capital move among Member States as freely as within a country.

With its 500 million inhabitants, accounting for 25 % of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) and a fifth of worldwide trade, the EU is a global player. It is now the largest economy and the largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world. Assuming its role in global governance, the EU actively promotes human rights and democracy and contributes to finding solutions for the 21<sup>st</sup> century's global challenges. For this purpose, the EU has — for instance — adopted the most ambitious emission reduction targets for fighting climate change in the world.

## How We Work

The EU's success owes a lot to the unusual way in which it works. The countries that make up the EU remain independent sovereign nations but they pool their sovereignty to gain a strength none of them could have on their own. This means that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level.

The EU works by taking joint decisions through shared institutions. The three main decision-making institutions are:

- The European Parliament, which represents the EU's citizens and is directly elected by them;
- The Council of the European Union, which represents the individual Member States;
- The European Commission, which represents the interests of the EU as a whole.

These institutions produce the policies and laws that apply throughout the EU. It is the Commission that proposes new laws, but it is the Parliament and Council that adopt them. The Commission and the Member States then implement them, and the Commission enforces them.

The European Commission is an important spokesperson for the EU on the international stage. It is the voice of the EU in international forums such as the World Trade Organisation, in negotiations on the international climate change agreement, and the EU's important aid and trade partnership with developing countries.

To make the EU's external action more coherent and efficient, the EU and its Member States decided to create the European External Action Service (EEAS). This new service works in cooperation with the European Commission and the diplomatic services of the Member States to strengthen the EU's role in the world.



**1993**  
Name changed to European Union  
  
Common Foreign and Security Policy becomes one of three pillars constituting the European Union

**1995**  
Austria, Finland, Sweden join  
  
Schengen Agreement takes effect

**1998**  
Euro introduced in 11 countries

**2004**  
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia join

**2007**  
Bulgaria, Romania join

**2009**  
Treaty of Lisbon introduces a High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and a European External Action Service to streamline external action

**2010**  
Comprehensive Climate Change agreement signed  
  
Renewed EU action plan for MDGs

## In the World

As a global player, the EU has developed a differentiated and multi-layered foreign policy, using a variety of tools that range from political and security instruments to development cooperation.

More than twenty years ago, EU Member States agreed to create a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). This enables the EU to speak and act as one in world affairs. The EU is a key player in international issues ranging from global warming to the promotion of peaceful change in Europe's neighbourhood. The basis for the EU's CFSP remains a 'soft' power: the use of diplomacy – backed where necessary by trade, aid and peacekeepers – to resolve conflicts and bring about international understanding. The EU has sent peacekeeping missions to several of the world's trouble spots.

Due to its supranational nature, its global field presence and its wide-ranging expertise in mobilising long-term and predictable development cooperation, the EU has become a credible global actor. The EU and its Member States work around the world to promote international cooperation and spend, together, over € 50 billion a year on aid to developing countries in a variety of sectors. The European Commission and the EU Member States combined constitute the world's largest single donor in the struggle against poverty. This massive European commitment to development accounts for more than half of all official development aid to more than 160 countries spanning the globe from the EU's neighbours, to Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia.

"Europe is the biggest world donor, accounting for 60 % of global aid for development. This is something that must remain a reality, even and above all in times of economic crisis. My key words will be ambition, efficiency, and partnership. I won't succeed alone. I'll need to work with governments, international organisations, NGOs, our third countries partners."

Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development

In addition to regular development aid, the EU is a leading donor of emergency and humanitarian aid. The EU provides food, medical supplies, water purification systems, shelter and other essential items to disaster victims around the world.

The EU is constantly striving for progress in the fight against poverty and towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the set of eight development targets to be achieved by 2015. This effort addresses poverty reduction, universal primary education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, as well as environmental sustainability – while establishing a global partnership for development.

Development is a task that is shared between the EU and its Member States. To maximise the impact of its cooperation commitment, the EU is determined to find new partnership approaches that respond to the changing needs, capacities, commitments and performances of some developing countries.



## Chapter 2: EU Cooperation Policy

### Overview

Development is at the heart of the European Union's (EU) external action, along with its foreign, security and trade policies. The EU work in the field of development is based on the European Consensus on Development, whereby EU Member States, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission agree to a common EU vision on development.

The EU as a whole, the EU institutions and the Member States, account for around 60 % of global official development assistance (ODA). ODA provided by the EU amounted to € 53.1 billion in 2011. The primary and overarching objective of EU development policies is the eradication of poverty through sustainable development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). EU development assistance, combined with partnerships and dialogue with developing countries moreover promotes peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, the rule of law, solidarity, justice and the respect for human rights.

In 2010, the European Commission adopted an ambitious 12-point action plan for EU action to speed up progress towards the MDGs and together with the rest of the international community recommitted itself to these goals.

The 12-point action plan aims to support the achievement of the MDGs by:

1. Encouraging Member States to establish realistic, verifiable annual action plans for reaching individual targets;
2. Increasing aid effectiveness by better coordinating national aid programmes at EU level;
3. Targeting fragile states and those countries that are most off-track to achieve the MDGs;
4. Targeting the most off-track MDGs, through sectoral measures on gender, health, education and food security;
5. Fostering ownership of MDGs in developing countries by working in partnerships, such as the EU-Africa Joint Strategy;
6. Ensuring that other EU policies such as security, trade, migration, food security and climate change work in coherence for development goals;

In 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015. The goals of the MDGs are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



2. Achieve universal primary education



3. Promote gender equality and empower women



4. Reduce child mortality



5. Improve maternal health



6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



7. Ensure environmental sustainability



8. Develop a global partnership for development





7. Mobilising domestic resources through better taxation in developing countries, while promoting good governance in tax matters and supporting the fight against tax evasion at international level;
8. Strengthening regional integration and trade for growth and jobs;
9. Supporting initiatives on innovative financing with high revenue potential and ensuring they benefit the poorest;
10. Using the EU's € 2.4 billion a year 'fast-start' funding commitment in Copenhagen for climate change as a test for aid effectiveness and coherence;
11. Launching a new plan to address and intervene better in conflict situations and making development and security work better together;
12. Supporting a stronger influence of developing countries in the international governance architecture, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and the UN reform for more effective agencies.

"I want Europe to remain the main and most credible leader in the fight against poverty. We have to respect our promises of more and better aid to halve poverty by 2015. This plan shows how we can keep the lead in working with developing countries to get back on track towards the MDGs. The Goals are still achievable, provided there is financial effort and political will from EU Member States."

Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development

The plan provides a blueprint for the EU's contribution to meeting these challenges. As the world's largest aid donor, the EU aims to maintain the level of its support while making even better and more efficient use of the aid that it gives. This can only be done by working in partnership with developing countries on issues such as governance and taxation, and with other donors — who need to be as ambitious as the EU. Developing countries, for their part, must be determined to ensure that aid makes a real and lasting difference.

## Streamlining Aid

A key strategic element of EU cooperation policy is the optimal use of development assistance. The EU sees this policy as crucial to achieving the MDGs and to reduce poverty and inequality and build the capacity for long-term sustainable growth.

This policy is based on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness which was signed in 2005 by the EU and many other countries and international organisations. The five principles of the declaration are: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, management by results and mutual responsibility.

In order to strengthen effectiveness of development aid, the EU and its Member States adopted a 'Code of Conduct'. This code aims at avoiding duplication of programmes through better collaboration between countries and institutions. Since its inception, EU Member States focus their efforts in more specific sectors.

The EU finances development assistance through:

- EU institutions;
- Individual Member States, through their own bilateral programmes; and
- Multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN agencies.

This focuses on demonstrating concrete and measurable results in three priority areas:

- increased use of country systems as first option to channel bilateral assistance;
- implementation of division of labour among donors to reduce aid fragmentation; and
- better quality technical cooperation.

The EU takes a strategic approach in order to improve aid effectiveness in all its programmes so that each euro it spends will have the maximum impact on the people and communities it supports.

## Chapter 3: The EU and Indonesia



### The '3D' Relationship

In Indonesia, the European Union (EU) has found an important strategic partner which does not only share its core values, but also lives by the same motto: Unity in Diversity. By joining our efforts, the EU and Indonesia are able to demonstrate how diversity and democracy foster development.

Development, Diversity and Democracy are closely interconnected and cannot stand alone. Without a democratic system in place that fully engages with its diverse population, development cannot be sustained. Sustainable development widens the horizons of each and every individual it touches. As people begin to benefit from development, their human rights must be upheld under a democratic system that protects their diverse cultural and religious backgrounds.

### Economic Development

Indonesia is an emerging economic and commercial giant, a member of the G20 with sustained growth expected to reach 7 % and an increasingly appealing climate for investors. Indonesia is a powerhouse in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the

most democratic country in the region with an increasingly positive human rights track record. Given its size, its geopolitical importance and its role in the fight against the effects of climate change, the EU considers Indonesia a priority country.

"Whilst Indonesia is blazing an economic trail that is the envy of many other economies — 6.1 % growth in 2010 — development partnerships with the EU and others remain a welcome way in which to work together for the full realisation of the Millennium Development Goals and the eradication of poverty. The EU is a committed partner of Indonesia in key areas such as education, governance, health and trade-related assistance."

Hon. Dr Werner Langen, Chairman of the Delegation for relations with the countries of Southeast Asia and ASEAN, European Parliament

### Six Decades of Diplomacy

Diplomatic relations between European countries and Indonesia date back to 1949. As increasing numbers of European countries opened their embassies in the country, stronger trade and development ties were forged.



*Indonesian President Yudhoyono and European Commission President Barroso in a bilateral meeting in Brussels on 14 December 2009 en route to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference.*



At the beginning the main channel to foster EU-Indonesia relations was EU-ASEAN cooperation. Given Indonesia's growing strategic role in the region, the EU aimed at mutually enhancing both bilateral consultation and regional cooperation. A dedicated EU Delegation to Indonesia first opened its doors in 1988 and has since then become a crucial dialogue partner speaking on behalf of EU Member States and coordinating their cooperation commitments, where necessary.

A political and economic dialogue between the EU and Indonesia was upgraded in February 2000 with the release of the European Commission's communication: 'Developing Closer Relations between Indonesia and the EU'.

Over the past few years, the EU and Indonesia have intensified their partnership. The political

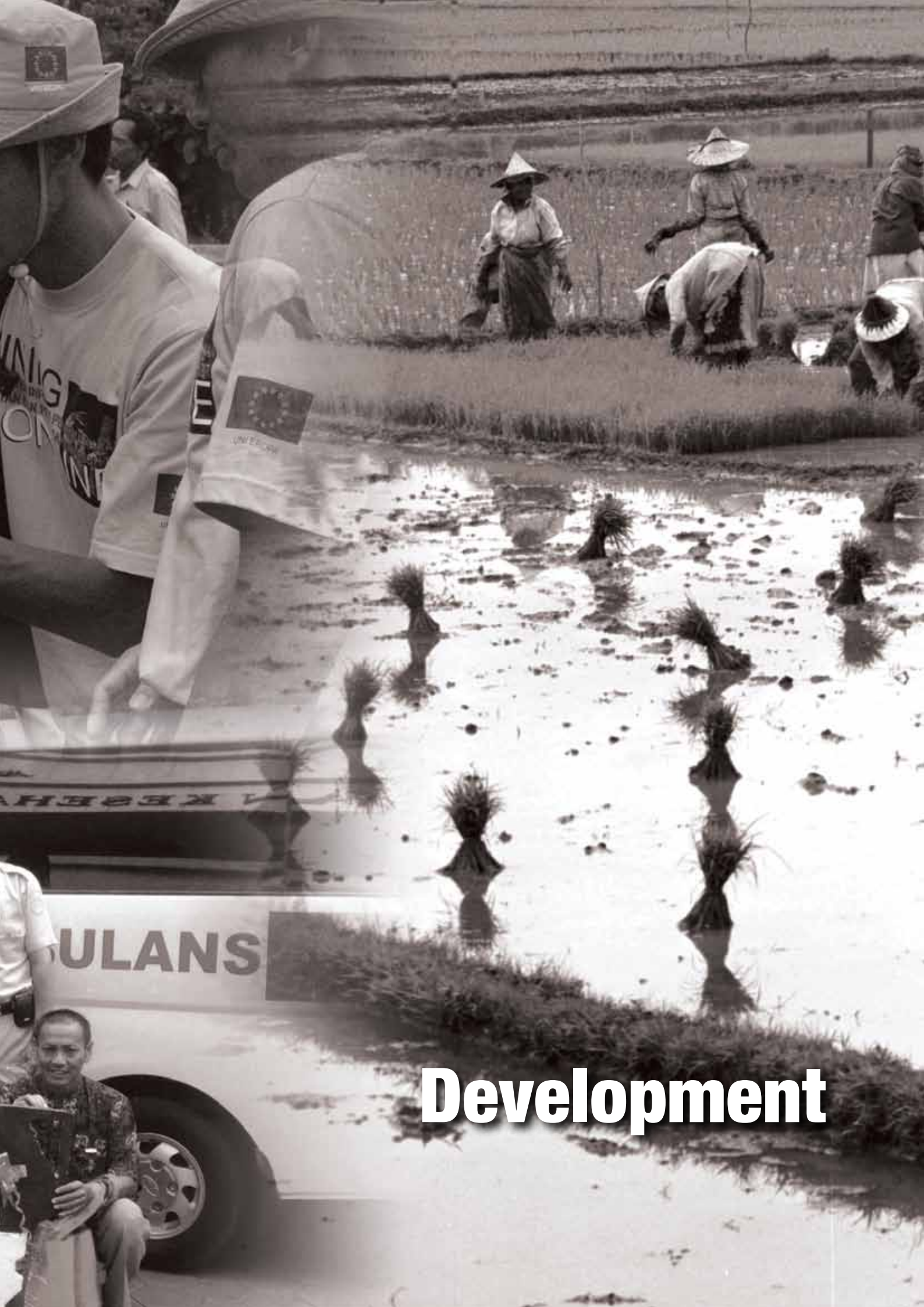
dialogue is undertaken through annual Ministerial meetings and through regular Senior Officials Meetings. The result of this cooperation is an expanding friendship that today includes a variety of sectors, such as education, environment, health, governance, trade, peace and post-disaster work.

The EU has created 'enhanced partnership' agreements reflecting a better balance between the economic, political, social and cultural elements of their relations.

"We have a beautiful friendship. It is emerging onto the global stage but at its heart it is built around people and it is built around ensuring that those people see mutual benefit and a friendship that will last forever."

Julian Wilson, EU Ambassador to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN





# Development

## Chapter 4: Development

### Overview

The European Union (EU) is a key player in international development aid. The foundations of development cooperation are laid down in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The main objective is to reduce and then eradicate poverty.

In Indonesia, the EU has been among the largest providers of bilateral development support. The EU and its Member States work closely with the Government of Indonesia to ensure that aid contributes to the national development goals. The EC-Indonesia Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013) focuses on several key objectives: poverty reduction, the promotion of economic growth through trade and investment, and the enhancement of good governance through better law enforcement.

EU programmes are closely aligned with Indonesia's central document for planning, the National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional*, RPJMN) that covers a period of five years. The current plan, which runs from 2010 to 2014, strongly supports the MDGs as part of the overall national objectives.

Indonesia has had great success over the years in reducing poverty supported in part through strong economic growth. According to the UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2011, Indonesia is on track to achieve the first MDG — eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.

Today, the government is focusing on job creation and business opportunities, empowerment and capacity building for the poor, as well as on social protection. Indonesia is also emphasising the need to address other layers of poverty, including access to quality education, health services, clean water and sanitation, and strengthening the social rights of the poor.

The EU's strategic commitment is to support Indonesia's development goals through a variety of channels including capacity building, training, planning and infrastructure. At the grassroots level, the EU and its Member States endeavour to support people and the communities they live in, as they strive to break the cycle of poverty and live with dignity and hope. The EU works in targeted areas where it can have the most impact.

#### The EU supports Indonesia in:

1. Education
2. Health and Nutrition
3. Water and Sanitation
4. Environment and Climate Change
5. Post-Disaster Reconstruction
6. Economic Development and Trade
7. Conflict Prevention, Peace and Security
8. Good Governance and Human Rights

### Support for Poverty Reduction

In 2010, the EU provided over € 81 million in development support to Indonesia. Funding was provided to sectors such as education, health, trade and investment, good governance, environment and climate change, post-disaster reconstruction, conflict prevention and peace, as well as water and sanitation.

EU Member States also disbursed funds. Major contributions came from the following four countries:

France: € 286.3 million disbursed mainly for education, trade and investment, good governance, environment, and water sanitation.

Germany: € 63 million disbursed mainly for education, health, trade and investment, good governance, environment and climate change, water sanitation, and transport and communication.

The Netherlands: € 55.2 million disbursed for education, economic development, good governance, environment and climate change, post-disaster reconstruction, water management, drinking water supply and sanitation.

The United Kingdom (UK): € 15 million disbursed mainly for health, good governance, environment and climate change, and post-disaster reconstruction.

### No One Left Behind

The PNPM Mandiri (National Programme for Community Empowerment) is Indonesia's flagship poverty alleviation programme and one of the largest community based programmes in the world. It targets the poorest communities and includes infrastructure projects, such as roads and clean water supplies, health posts and schools as well as smaller enterprises. It aims to support the nation as it strives to reach the MDGs by 2015.

"There are still too many invisible people living under the poverty line that are not touched by formal programmes that require an identity card to qualify; and is it reasonable that they go unnoticed and unassisted? We must get behind these unjustly treated, suppressed, harassed, and

disenfranchised people. This [PNPM] programme is one of the solutions."

Sujana Royat, Deputy for Poverty Alleviation of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare and Chairperson of the PNPM Mandiri Oversight Committee

The programme works closely with communities so that they can be a part of the solution. By improving the knowledge and capacity of community members, they can overcome the development problems they face.

The EU contributes € 4.9 million directly to the PNPM Support Facility and is actively involved in the Joint Management Committee. Other European donors include the Netherlands, the UK and Denmark.

## Education

Education is a vital element in the fight against poverty and social injustice by providing resources and opportunities to advance in life. Education is the cornerstone of all development. Support for Indonesia's education sector aims at ensuring and sustaining achievement of MDG 2 and Education for All goals, by bringing children from poor and disadvantaged families into school and keeping them there through the nine years of basic education. It will further aim at promoting access to vocational and higher education.

The EU and its Member States are currently contributing € 200 million in basic education grants to Indonesia through the Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP). About € 180 million of this amount is channelled as sector budget support aimed at ensuring better, more consistent basic education services and governance nationwide. This grant money provides support for key policies and strategies in the 2010-2014 National Strategic Plan for education (RENSTRA 2010-2014). This programme is jointly financed with AusAID and is one of the largest programmes of its kind in the world.

In addition, the EU is contributing € 20 million to a technical cooperation facility, co-funded with AusAID and managed by the ADB, which supports the Government of Indonesia with analytical work to develop education policies and planning.

The EU and its Member States also support vocational projects, provide scholarships to European universities as well as educational resources for children with disabilities.

### Education 2010 (in euro)\*

EU	56,000,000
Netherlands	25,900,000
Germany	9,240,000
France	1,300,000
Spain	130,000
Poland	20,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

*Meeting minimum education service standards (MSS). SD Muhammadiyah 3 Elementary School in Gresik, East Java excelled in achieving the MSS.*



### Primary Education

#### Children Get the Basics

From a one-room schoolhouse on a remote island to an international-standard facility in the capital, standards of education vary widely throughout the country. Indonesia is trying to improve its schools to ensure that every child gets a good basic education by implementing the Minimum Service Standards (MSS).

The EU is helping Indonesia with this endeavour, which includes working with the Ministry of Education, by supporting the development of the MSS indicators and training districts and schools in their use. These standards are a powerful tool to improve the delivery of education services in all schools, including Islamic schools (*madrasahs*), and bring them to a minimum standard of quality, with a focus on underperforming institutions.

These standards provide for qualified, competent teachers who are supported by school supervisors and principals. Other key elements include classrooms, lessons plans, student assessment practices, books and other teaching tools.

“The MSS performance indicators provide responsible stakeholders at the district and school level with clear guidance on necessary actions to bring all schools, in particular the underperforming ones, up to a minimum standard of quality.”

Dirk Meganck, Director for Asia, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, European Commission

Pilot projects are being carried out in five districts — in North Sulawesi, South Sumatra, Yogyakarta, Central Lombok and East Java. The project, which is worth € 3 million, is being implemented by the ADB.

The EU is currently designing the second phase of the Education Sector Support Programme, with a further € 119 million funding, to support fast tracking of MSS achievements.

### Secondary Education

#### Children and Young People Find their Future

Indonesia has made strides in providing primary education to children across the archipelago. However, less than 50 % of children from low income families go on to Junior High School, and without further education many remain trapped in the cycle of poverty.

The Education and Skills Training for Youth Employment (EAST) project supports Indonesia in its efforts to expand the life options for children and young people. Funded by the Netherlands, the project is being carried out by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in five provinces in Eastern Indonesia.

“ILO EAST has had a very good impact working in remote areas in Eastern Indonesia, where challenges to quality education are numerous.” Hamid Muhamad, Director General, Non Formal Education, Ministry of National Education

The project works with and across all types of institutions providing education and skills training for young Indonesians aged from 13 to 29 years. It is implemented through local organisations, including NGOs.

For children of junior high school age — below the minimum age for employment — the project has worked to prevent early school dropout and help children who are vulnerable to child labour return to school. Simultaneously, young people attending upper secondary school (usually aged from 15 to 18 years) have been prepared for the world of work through the development of entrepreneurship skills as well as support for career guidance and counselling.

“Through Life Skill training introduced by ILO EAST, I gained confidence in my own talents, and it makes me want to study more. When the time comes, I will be able to help my family.”

Yulianus, a Junior High School student, Wamena, Papua

For young women and men who are not in school, the project has focused on improving employability and better integration in the labour market through capacity building of Vocational Education and Training Centre management, increased linkages with the private sector, implementation of competency-based standards and the provision of non-formal training programmes.

The project is worth € 17.2 million (2006-2011). The programme’s success is reflected in the decision of the office of the Vice President to request assistance from the ILO EAST team to prepare a roadmap for job creation in Indonesia for the 2012-2015 period, which will ensure future sustainability.

### Vocational Training

#### Striving for Success

As Indonesia is establishing itself as a middle-income country, the demand for quality technical and vocational skills is increasing rapidly. The

greater exposure to international competition, a diversifying service and manufacturing sector and fast technological changes require quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems that provide Indonesia's youth with the right skills to find and maintain employment.

The joint Indonesian-German programme, Sustainable Economic Development through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (SED-TVET), aims at improving the employability of TVET graduates and jobseekers in selected regions across Indonesia. The approach addresses access to and quality of schools and training institutes as well as the general TVET system.

"Since Indonesian-German Cooperation in the Vocational Training Centre (BLK) Bandung started, three important aspects have changed due to our cooperation: the competencies of graduates have increased, our equipment has a much better quality and the work ethos of the students has improved."

Bambang Purwoprasetyo, former Head of Division for Implementation and Empowerment, Job Training Centre Bandung

At the national level the programme supports the Indonesian Government in its efforts to provide a coherent and conducive regulatory and policy framework for TVET. In addition, the programme supports the analysis and use of local labour market information in order to make education more relevant and to offer services for the better transition into employment for young job seekers. Vocational institutes are supported through intensive human resource development and by upgrading laboratories and workshops.

"The work we do immediately contributes to a better future for Indonesia's young generation. I feel that this motivates all of us — my counterparts and colleagues in the ministries, the immediate team, the teachers and instructors in the schools and training centres."

Kerstin Nagels, SED-TVET Principal Advisor

The funding for SED-TVET amounts to € 9.8 million for technical assistance and € 21 million for financial assistance.

### Seafarer Training

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago and the marine sector is a great resource for employment. The main goal of the Seafarer Training project is to increase employment opportunities for Indonesian seamen by increasing their skills. The students study at the Semarang Growth Centre in Central Java. The courses are certified according to the standards of the International Maritime Organisation so that Indonesian sailors are better qualified for national and international employment.

The financial contribution amounts to € 21.8 million. This is used mainly to provide technical equipment for the Semarang Growth Center, as well as training courses on the newly installed machines and simulators.

### Education for All

#### Children with Special Needs get a Chance

Every child has a right to education, but for those with special needs that right is often out of reach. The Ministry of Social Affairs estimates that nearly 75 % of children with disabilities do not attend school, and of those that do, the majority only finish primary school. Most of those who attend school are placed in a handful of special needs schools in the country while just over 15 % are part of an inclusive programme.

Inclusive education is a priority for Indonesia, and the EU is supporting this goal through a project which empowers both schools and education officials. The project has been carried out by one of Germany's largest non-profit organisations, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB) in Yogyakarta province covering five districts/cities.

*Happy together.  
Children who  
are part of an  
inclusive  
school project  
in Rembang,  
East Java.*



In order to ensure that everyone understands the concept and the way to achieve inclusive education, a Steering Committee, which includes education officials from the province, was formed. Members of the 12-person group underwent a series of workshops and took part in study tours. For many it was an eye opening experience.

“After following workshops within the project, we were able to improve our understanding of the meaning of inclusive education and improve our coordination with the province and other districts as well.”

Rahmat, Committee Member from Yogyakarta Municipality

The committee developed a set of guidelines that includes: Criteria for Inclusive Education, Strategy for Teacher Training, Management Guidelines and Monitoring Criteria for School Supervisors. The guidelines have been officially adopted by the five districts / cities and used by 132 inclusive schools. The committee has integrated inclusive education in their education plans and succeeded to advocate for increasing the number of inclusive schools from 34 to 239.

Through this process, education officials now have the tools they need to empower schools to accept children with special needs and give each child the opportunity to reach his or her potential.

The EU contributes € 145,000 to this programme.

The project has been selected by the United Nations (UN) as one of the best practices at international, regional, sub-regional and national levels for including people with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts, and was presented at the UN Enable-Fourth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in New York in September 2011.

## Higher Education

### A Wider Perspective

Higher education is also a vital facet of the EU's cooperation with Indonesia. The EU and its Member States such as Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and the UK have been supporting overseas scholarships as well as academic cooperation, research initiatives and education fairs.

Overall, the EU and its Member States provide one thousand scholarships a year for Indonesians to study at European universities. There are numerous types of scholarship awarded for graduate and post graduate students. Other awards include short term fellowships and research grants. Individual EU Member States provide annual scholarships for Indonesian students, and in addition, the Member States offer a joint scholarship programme, called Erasmus Mundus. Erasmus Mundus scholarships aim to encourage and enable highly qualified graduate students to follow selected master's courses in Europe for one to two years. Funds are also available for scholars to carry out teaching or research assignments, and research work at the institutions participating in the Erasmus Mundus master's courses for up to a maximum of three months. In 2010, the EU funded 44 Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses (EMMC) and 2 Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorates (EMJD). (More details can be found in Annex 2.)

“I was interested in getting my master's in Horticultural Studies partly because of the tragic disaster that hit my hometown in Aceh. The trees and land were wiped out by the tsunami. I hope that after my studies I will be able to help make Banda Aceh green again as it used to be. Through

*The European Higher Education Fair, Jakarta. Thousands of prospective students visited EHEF to obtain more information about educational opportunities in Europe.*





the Erasmus Mundus programme, I was able to study in Italy, Germany and Austria. This gave me the opportunity to fulfil my late father's dream, namely to study and to travel abroad. I also learned about other people's cultures, and this helped me to be a better person."

Meutia Zahara, Erasmus Mundus Alumnus

The Erasmus Mundus master's courses cover a wide range of academic disciplines including: agricultural and forestry sciences, business studies and management sciences, communication and information sciences, education and teacher training, engineering and technology, humanities

and law. Grants are valued at € 24,000 per student for a one-year course.

The EU and its Member States also organised a European Higher Education Fair (EHEF) in 2008, 2010 and 2011 aimed at raising awareness of students and academicians of study opportunities and scholarships offered by European Higher Education institutions. EHEF also facilitated collaboration between universities in Europe and Indonesia to improve and encourage the mobility of students, staff and academicians, as well as contribute to increasing higher education quality. The events attracted more than 12,000 visitors.

## Health and Nutrition

Indonesia has made significant progress in healthcare since independence in 1945. Life expectancy has nearly doubled and infant mortality rates have dropped from 200 deaths per one thousand births to less than 30.

But challenges remain. Malnutrition still affects about two million children. The doctor to patient ratio is 1:10,000 and less in remote areas. Malaria and tuberculosis remain high on the list of health issues as do infant and maternal mortality. Newer threats, such as HIV/AIDS, are growing and H5N1 avian influenza virus has killed more than 130 people.

Decentralisation has meant that local governments are now handling more than 50 % of the public health budget, making

key decisions on funding allocation that affect the lives of their constituents. This has led to a need to rapidly increase the capacity of local health officials.

The EU and its Member States are focusing on these issues and other key areas to provide aid where it can be most effective.

### Health 2010 (in euro)\*

Germany	19,620,000
EU	5,730,000
UK	1,620,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

## Helping Children Thrive

Indonesia has the fifth highest number of stunted children in the world. Despite improvements in the last decade, current figures for children under five years of age are 28 % while 44 % of children aged 24–59 months are stunted. Studies have shown that these children face tremendous problems in adulthood due to lower productivity, income and education levels.

The EU is working with Indonesia through a number of projects aimed at reducing stunting by 5 % in the next four to five years. The programme provides trainings and workshops that will help health workers reduce stunting by convincing people to adopt healthier nutrition behaviours. This has proven to be one of the most effective ways to reduce child malnutrition. Courses in breast-feeding counselling and complementary feeding, which have been given to midwives, nurses and nutritionists, are now being expanded to include

community health workers through a new training module. Participants gain a better understanding about the effects of malnutrition and learn, for instance, that after six months of exclusive breast-feeding, infants need complementary feeding with an appropriate number of healthy meals from a variety of food groups.

One of the implementing partners, UNICEF, is training community members in health service posts in selected districts of East Nusa Tenggara, Papua and Central Java, where the stunting rates are higher than the national average.

"The issues of irreversible damage from stunting need to be exposed because people don't think about these things."

Sri Sukotjo, UNICEF nutrition specialist

The EU has pledged € 4.2 million to the programme over four years.

### Saving Newborns

The UK is funding the UNICEF initiative 'Breath of Life' which has trained 526 midwives in resuscitation techniques for newborns. These midwives work across 24 districts covering around 500,000 deliveries per year. Between 5-10 % of all newborns require assistance to establish breathing at birth. Simple warming, drying, stimulation and resuscitation can help reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity. Recent studies suggest that this type of training has reduced the number of deaths of infants during delivery by up to 30 %.

### HIV/AIDS: Stemming the Tide

In Indonesia, approximately 300,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS and over 4,500 have died of the disease. This represents a relatively low prevalence but HIV is spreading and the country is reaching a tipping point in HIV/AIDS cases. The disease is now moving from high risk groups such as sex workers and intravenous drug users to the general population.

The Integrated Management of Prevention, Control and Treatment of HIV/AIDS (IMPACT) programme involves multiple stakeholders. It aims to strengthen and expand the prevention of the disease and improve the clinical skills and knowledge of professionals dealing with HIV and addiction. Moreover, it focuses on the treatment and quality of life of patients in communities, hospitals and in prisons. The programme is being funded by the EU and carried out in the city of Bandung and other areas of West Java.

"IMPACT is a prototype. If successful, we can apply it to solve other health issues, from West Java to the world."

Prof. Dr Med. Tri Hanggono Achmad, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Padjajaran University

Healthy Living with Friends (HEBAT) is one offshoot of the IMPACT project and aims to reduce HIV-related risk behaviour among adolescents. The curriculum has been implemented in schools in Bandung.

HIV/AIDS is a global threat that affects people in every country. To help eradicating HIV/AIDS and other epidemic diseases, the EU supports the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) with 58 % of the total funding. Indonesia is benefiting from GFATM grants that amount to € 650 million over the period from 2002 to 2015/2016. As country coordinator who represents all EU Member States, the EU Delegation plays an important role in ensuring the GFATM's success.

The UK increased Indonesia's capacity to halt and to begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS infection among core transmitters and in areas of concentrated epidemic transmission through the Indonesia Partnership Fund for HIV/AIDS. The programme focuses on reducing transmission, increasing awareness, improving quality of care and treatment and strengthening the government's capacity to allocate resources. Since the end of the project in 2010, the Indonesia National AIDS Commission Secretariat (KPA) has been leading the national response.

Total funding for health projects from the UK in 2010 reached € 1.6 million.

In addition, Germany — in a further debt cancellation step — has pledged to convert debts of € 50 million, provided that half that amount is paid into the GFATM for additional programmes in Indonesia. In addition, the German government, through the KfW Development Bank supports hospitals and smaller health care providers with equipment, buildings and management systems.

### Healthy Markets, Healthy People

Many Indonesians start their morning with a visit to a traditional market. However, these markets often hide a myriad of health threats from salmonella to cholera, gastrointestinal diseases and avian influenza (AI). Indonesia was badly affected by AI and this prompted an evaluation of the country's market system.



*The EU donated 22 ambulances to the Government of Indonesia to help combat avian influenza in the country.*



The EU is supporting the Ministry of Health through a healthy market programme. With technical support from the WHO, the project aims to support the government in improving community awareness of the issue, capacity building for risk management and sustainable project management.

The project is being implemented by several NGOs and civil society organisations including the Healthy City Forum, which consists of community members who aim to raise awareness and work with the private sector to achieve the goal of clean and healthy markets. Simultaneously, the Association for Environmental Health Specialists (HAKLI) is helping to create public-private partnerships. The Danamon Care Foundation supports communication aspects of the programme; and the Community Radio Association (JRKI) trained market vendors to produce their own 'radioland' programmes and promote healthy market messages. This included installing equipment and mentoring.

"Before, vendors would always leave garbage behind at their stalls. Now, more and more vendors collect their garbage and this helps reduce contamination."

Rasidi, Radioland Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara

Pilot projects started in Central and West Java, Sumatra, Bali, Yogyakarta, East Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, Lampung and Jakarta. The total EU funding amounts to € 13.5 million.

Another related project is 'Implementing the National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza' (INSPAI), which also supports improved sanitation and education concerning AI. The project supports capacity building for researchers, epidemiologists and health workers in AI case management and surveillance, and promotion. Funding was also used to equip some 60 AI referral hospitals.

EU funding for this project amounts to € 13.5 million for 2010.

## Water and Sanitation

One of the major challenges for Indonesia is providing sustainable access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation. Although there have been improvements, water and sanitation conditions remain very poor in many areas of Indonesia. This results in high rates of susceptibility to water-related diseases, especially among children.

In Indonesia, less than 30 % of households have access to piped water and just under half of them do not have any form of onsite sanitation. Many have to spend hours each day to reach a water source. In some areas, water is sold but for poor families that can cost up to half their monthly income.

A study of the economic impact conducted by the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme found that Indonesia loses

an estimated € 4.8 billion due to poor sanitation and hygiene, equivalent to approximately 2.3 % of GDP.

In rural areas the economic benefits of pit latrines exceed costs by at least seven times, and in urban areas the economic benefits of improved waste water management exceed the costs by almost two times.

### Water and Sanitation 2010 (in euro)\*

France	12,030,000
Netherlands	10,100,000
Germany	1,340,000
Sweden	980,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

### A French Connection

Even before the deadly tsunami in 2004, Aceh faced devastating floods. Heavy rains and inadequate drainage systems killed hundreds and displaced thousands more in the province on an almost annual basis.

In an effort to improve the situation, France provided funding for the rehabilitation of Banda Aceh's drainage system as well as training in water system management. The project complements the urban infrastructure and housing reconstruction projects that were developed in the area following the tsunami.

The project, launched in 2010, includes the construction of up to 150 km of channels,

two pumping stations and two mobile pumps, retention basins and building facilities for primary and secondary drainage infrastructure in five of the city's hydraulic zones. It covers about 70 % of the city.

In cooperation with the 'Air Kita' (Our Water) foundation, officials from the Ministry of Public Works, BAPPENAS members and local water officials received training in integrated water management. This included an introduction on how France manages its water resources and how this can be applied to Indonesia. Moreover, French experts and local and regional officials have been working on a new project to develop a waste processing plant.

The project will benefit around 23,000 people who faced recurrent flooding and support the overall development in the region through sustainable urbanisation. For example, the results of this project have encouraged small local businesses to expand their activities in the area.

"I'm optimistic that our flooding problem will be overcome through this project and our city will not be inundated anymore."

Mawardy Nurdin, Banda Aceh Mayor

Funding for this project amounts to € 36.8 million.

### Working Together

While France supports a water system management programme, Sweden provides funding to the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP). This programme aims to integrate waste water and solid waste management into sanitation sector reform. The programme includes capacity building, advocacy, support for improved policies and knowledge management.

Sweden also supports a broad collaboration consisting of networking and cooperation between local governments and universities on waste management issues. The current model

in Yogyakarta brings together universities, local government and the private sector to try to solve the province's sanitation and energy problems.

In Eastern Indonesia, a five-year programme for sanitation development in rural areas has been developed with civil society organisations and funding from the Netherlands. The Netherlands also contributed to the reform process in the irrigation sector by co-funding two national programmes with ADB and the World Bank. In the Greater Jakarta area, the Netherlands played a role in preventing river flooding by designing major and small-scale dredging programmes. A strategic study on how to deal with floods caused by land subsidence and sea level rise in Jakarta was started in 2010. The overall issue of proper management of water resources around Jakarta and on the rest of Java was addressed by a number of programmes focusing on catchment area management and strategic planning for the use of the increasingly scarce water and land resources.

In addition, Germany provided funding for Rural Water Supply projects in five districts in East Nusa Tenggara. New water supply systems were built and older ones rehabilitated. Currently, a population of around 65,000 is benefiting from improved clean water supplies.

## Environment and Climate Change

Indonesia is one of the top mega biodiversity countries in the world. Its forests and seas are among the richest, providing jobs and income to millions of Indonesians. However, the country's environment is under severe pressure from human activities. Large-scale deforestation makes Indonesia one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases, after China and the US.

Indonesia is also one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, with millions of people living in low-lying coastal areas and a high dependency on agriculture and natural resources. It also has one-fifth of the world's coral reefs, which are threatened by rising sea temperatures and greater acidity caused by higher levels of carbon dioxide.

Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has pledged to cut carbon emissions by 26 % by 2020 and has said that Indonesia could cut emissions by up to 41 % if the country was given international support. The EU and its Member States have scaled up climate change cooperation accordingly over the past years to work towards these ambitions. Forestry and natural resources have been key areas of EU cooperation with the Government of Indonesia since the 1990s. Civil society is also a key partner and a number of projects are supported by the EU.

In 2011, the EU concluded the negotiations with Indonesia on the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), which aims to contribute to sustainable forest management by addressing the problem of illegal logging and promoting the access of legally-harvested timber products to European markets. The EU is one of the top three importers of Indonesian forest products.

The EU and its Member States also support a wide range of other environmental projects ranging from renewable resources to energy conservation and agriculture as well as capacity building programmes. This support amounts to almost half a billion euro.

### Environment 2010 (in euro)\*

France	249,740,000
Germany	17,630,000
UK	8,080,000
Denmark	6,660,000
EU	4,790,000
Netherlands	3,500,000
Sweden	550,000
Spain	280,000
Finland	100,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.



*The EU and Indonesia combat illegal logging and promote export of legally harvested timber products to the EU market through the voluntary framework of the FLEGT Action Plan.*

### The Water Farmers

In West Nusa Tenggara, water is a scarce commodity. These drought prone islands are some of the least developed in the country. The EU is helping the province by supporting a unique programme which empowers local farmers to manage their own water resources.

Farmers' associations are now encouraged to unite under the umbrella organisation, Water Users Federation, which decides how to best construct and improve irrigation systems. Well-managed water resources improve agricultural productivity and therefore contribute to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

"Farmers are typically members of small water-user associations. But once these small groups band together under larger federations with up to 2,000 members, they gain a higher bargaining position with traders and supermarkets and also gain better access to finance."

Paul van Hofwegen, World Bank Senior Water Resources Specialist for Indonesia

The EU contributes € 10 million to the project in West Nusa Tenggara.

### The Revolving Cow

Grassroots efforts are at the core of development work. Singkawang, a small village in Jambi Province on the island of Sumatra is a good example. Karsan, head of the local farmers' group, is benefiting from a simple yet effective agro forestry project that aims to improve the livelihoods of local farmers and at the same time improve nutrition levels.

The project dubbed "revolving cow management," is a cooperative venture and works like this: each household has one or two cows and when a cow has calves, the first one goes to the cooperative which will pass it on to another farmer who has not received a cow before. The owner keeps the second calf.

The community also works on rubber plantations managed by smallholders and own a nursery where different rubber tree clones were combined to produce stronger and more productive rubber trees.

"It is encouraging to hear that the local government in Jambi is very supportive of the Embassy's agro forestry project."

Ivan Alidjaja, Local Cooperation Fund Coordinator

The project is funded by Finland through the Local Cooperation Fund (LCF). The LCF provides support for development activities at the grass-roots level in the fields of human rights, democracy and good governance, economic and social activities and strengthening the civil society in particular. Total LCF funding per year is € 200,000.

### Going REDD

In 2010, the Ministry of Forestry and the UN launched the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD). Under this joint initiative which involves UNDP, FAO and UNEP, and is funded by Norway with €4.3 million, the UN will assist Indonesia to prepare for national REDD implementation. This requires preparing the policy framework, coordinating between different REDD initiatives, and testing methodologies at province and district level. The programme will pilot its activities in Sulawesi. With other REDD initiatives in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java, this further expands REDD in Indonesia.

Norway will support these efforts with up to € 760 million based on Indonesia's performance over the course of the next seven to eight years.

Other environmental programmes are being implemented simultaneously. One of them is the Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME). This is an Indonesian-German cooperation programme jointly implemented by the Ministry of Forestry, the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the KfW Development Bank.

FORCLIME's objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forest sector while improving the livelihoods of poor rural communities through the implementation of strategies for forest conservation and sustainable forest management.

One of the most successful projects is the Harapan Rainforest, literally 'Rainforest of Hope', which covers an area of 1,000 square kilometres in the provinces of South Sumatra and Jambi on the island of Sumatra.

This is the first project that comes under a new Indonesian law on the restoration of ecosystems in forests used for timber production. The programme combines technical and financial cooperation and is becoming a model scheme in Indonesia. So far, more than 20 other organisations have applied for similar licenses to follow the Harapan Rainforest model.

Germany is allocating over € 7.5 million of funding from the International Climate Initiative (ICI) to KfW Development Bank for the protection of the Harapan Rainforest. The project has been implemented since 2009 in partnership with the British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the German Environment Association NABU and KfW Development Bank.

In addition, as part of REDD preparation, Germany has launched the Merang Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Pilot Project (MRPP), which aims to protect and rehabilitate the Merang peat swamp forest through Forest Management Unit (FMU) development and REDD readiness activities. The overall objective

*Indonesia, which contains the third-largest rainforest in the world, is one of the greatest emitters of greenhouse gases — primarily due to large-scale deforestation.*





*I Ketut Suwena from Gianyar, Bali has started using the BIRU reactor and bio-slurry and enjoys copious harvests from his orange grove.*

is to protect the biodiversity of the last remaining natural peat swamp area of South Sumatra.

The programme includes identification, measurement and monitoring of the peat dome, forest carbon, biodiversity and areas for rehabilitation. Development of a management structure for the Merang peat forest area and development and promotion of carbon trading and management concepts are further outcomes of this pilot project.

### Going "Blue"

The Netherlands is supporting a variety of programmes aimed at developing renewable energy sources in Indonesia from management of peat lands to water resources. One of the main programmes is known as "biru", which literally means blue and stands for biogas *rumah*. Biogas, which is made from decomposed organic matter, provides communities with clean renewable energy and fertilizer.

The programme was designed to help farmers with a limited number of livestock to use biomass as an alternative source of energy, and at the same time to develop a market-based biogas sector.

"Nowadays everything organic is expensive, but with this programme my community no longer has to pay for fuel or fertilizer ever again."  
Nyoman Suwena, Balinese Farmer

Biogas saves time and money and reduces the workload, especially for women, who use traditional cooking fuels such as wood. Because biogas is free from smoke and soot, so respiratory and eye problems are reduced.

The bilateral programme works with local cooperatives and farmers' organisations that receive training on how to construct, monitor and service biogas installations. Foundations, microfinance institutions (MFIs) and private companies provided additional financing mechanisms, and subsidies.

Biru is implemented through the Dutch NGO, HIVOS, in eight provinces and will construct more than 8,000 installations during the period 2009-2013. The estimated costs are € 11.4 million. The intention is to continue this programme with a production of another 30,000 installations. The costs related for these additional plants will be around € 23 million.

### Going Green

Finland supports the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources through the new Energy and Environment Partnership Programme (EEP). The programme aims to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology investments. The objective is to provide sustainable energy services to the poor, and simultaneously combat climate change. In Indonesia the focus is on biomass-based solutions for renewable energy production in the provinces of Riau and Central Kalimantan.

Germany promotes the exploration of geothermal fields and the construction of geothermal power plants in Indonesia. This project contributes to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of more than 600,000 tons annually, reduces the dependency on fossil fuels, improves local air quality and serves the energy needs of more than half a million customers. Germany has contributed € 295 million to this project.

Germany also provides grant funds of more than € 7 million for the development of the Seulawah Agam geothermal site in Aceh to reduce risks for private investors, and to structure the first Public-Private-Partnership in Indonesia's geothermal energy sector.



*Wild orangutans are now found only on Borneo and Sumatra, with numbers continuing to decline due to shrinking forest habitat. Urgent action is needed to preserve the endangered species.*

Furthermore, France provides a credit line facility to Bank Mandiri of some € 76.2 million to finance projects related to the protection of 'Global Public Goods', particularly for fighting climate change through the use of gas, renewable energy and energy efficiency. In this way France aims to promote investments by state-owned or private companies in these sectors.

### Community Forests

Supported by Finland, the reforestation, conversion and community forest project in Ambon aims to reforest bare land in order to increase sustainably used land area owned by local communities. As a result of this project, the area of the community forests has expanded from 25 ha to 227 ha, and the area of mangrove forests from 5 ha to 12 ha. Trees and shrubs are also planted on hillsides to reduce the risk of landslides.

In Yogyakarta, a new forestry programme aims to increase the ability of forest farmers to produce food through sustainable farming. The two-year project includes farmers in 16 villages, with at least 835 households involved. The farmers used 'terasering' — a traditional irrigation system — and gully plug techniques, by planting soil enrichment plants and by creating erosion barriers.

As a result of the project, each household involved has managed to increase their food reserves by up to 15 % per month. In addition, four forest farmer cooperatives have been established. More than half the members have received capital and equipment from the cooperative to start their own local food processing business, while women farmers have become trainers in conservation and sustainable forestry techniques.

### A Wild Endeavour

The Spain-UNEP Partnership for Protected Areas, in support of LifeWeb, promotes protected

area conservation and community development through technical, educational and financial assistance. Indonesia's Gunung Leuser National Park is one of the 15 areas chosen to be a part of this global initiative. The park covers an area of nearly 8,000 square kilometres in Northern Sumatra. Combined with the adjacent Batang Gadis National Park and the Singkil Wildlife Sanctuary, this area forms one of the largest protected areas in Indonesia, covering a wide range of ecosystems and encompassing a diverse wildlife with a high number of endemic species. These include such endangered species as the orangutan, tiger, rhino and elephant.

### Building Capacity

To contribute effectively and efficiently to mainstreaming climate change issues in government planning, and the implementation of these projects across Indonesia, the UK and Sweden contribute to the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), a nationally-managed trust fund.

The UK also supports BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Finance and the National Council on Climate Change to work on climate change planning and analysis. To date, the programme has completed key research on peat land management, low carbon investment mapping, and adaptation study. The project moreover established a fund for low carbon investment in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance.

In 2010, plans were made to launch the UK Climate Change Unit (UKCCU) to support Indonesia in meeting its targets for emissions reduction and a sustainable low carbon future, while at the same time achieving Indonesia's economic growth target. In addition, the UKCCU will help Indonesia to achieve a progressive global agreement through international climate negotiations.



In the first instance, the UKCCU will deploy € 4.3 million over the next four years and expects to allocate € 2.2 billion in the International Climate Fund (ICF), which was formally established in late 2010.

Denmark supports sustainable environmental management, which focuses on livelihoods. This includes support for public sector institutions, energy efficiency in construction and the use of large buildings, and support to decentralised natural resource management and renewable energy. The programme is implemented through existing government structures, namely the Ministry of Home Affairs, BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Sweden is working to establish Asia's first eco-region that is built on democratic principles and involves the local community. The programme, which is located in south-eastern

Lombok, is developing a sustainable integrated master plan that will regulate all building, infrastructure, waste, energy and transport solutions into one sustainable system. The project will act as a best-practice for future development projects.

France has contributed to the Climate Change Programme Loan (CCPL) which aims to sustain Indonesian-driven policy reform to address climate change issues through a 'Policy Matrix'. This Matrix targets mitigation, notably in the areas of forestry, energy and industry, and adaptation, in the fields of agriculture and water management in particular as well as in cross-sectoral issues. France also provides funds for a credit line to promote the use of gas, renewable energy and energy efficiency. Funding support for the renovation of the electricity distribution network in Java and Bali will also improve energy efficiency. The project, which is co-financed with the ADB, amounts to a total funding of € 38.1 million.

## Post Disaster Reconstruction

Indonesia is located on the so-called 'Ring of Fire', an unstable set of tectonic plates surrounding the Pacific Ocean which makes the country extremely prone to natural disasters. The massive tsunami in 2004, which – according to estimates – killed more than 200,000 people in Indonesia, is the most shocking proof of the potential disastrous consequences of tectonic activity. In 2009 and 2010 alone, six earthquakes measuring over 7 on the Richter scale have shaken the country.

Indonesia is also home to over 150 active volcanoes, including Mount Merapi in Central Java. Merapi erupted several times in late 2010, killing over 300 people and displacing tens of thousands more.

EU post disaster and reconstruction programmes amount to € 238.9 million. Indonesia's two ongoing main reconstruction programmes are:

The Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) aims to assist in rebuilding and improving the lives of people affected by disasters in Yogyakarta, West Java and Central Java. The programme provides a common platform to mobilise donor resources and support Indonesia's efforts to help victims rebuild their homes and their lives. The EU has provided € 35.4 million for the five-year project which ends in late 2011. Other donors include the Netherlands, the UK, Finland, Denmark, Canada and the ADB. The projects range from emergency housing to major

infrastructure construction, livelihood recovery and social support groups.

The Multi Donor Fund (MDF) was formed in 2005 to respond effectively and efficiently to the immediate and long term needs of communities in Aceh and Nias. The EU, the Netherlands, the UK, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Belgium, Canada, the USA, New Zealand, Ireland, ADB and the World Bank are donors to the fund. Managed by the World Bank, MDF will conclude at the end of 2012. The EU commitment to the MDF amounts to € 203.5 million.

Sweden supports the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) via the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) for Indonesia. During the period 2010-2011 Sweden disbursed € 1.5 million for this project.

### Post Disaster Reconstruction 2010 (in euro)\*

EU	4,770,000
Netherlands	3,500,000
UK	2,400,000
Denmark	2,060,000
Sweden	730,000
Germany	210,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

### Building Back and Beyond

Like thousands of others in Aceh and Nias, the tsunami took the lives of Kartina's family. In a moment, her life changed and she was alone, an orphan. Over the past few years, her life has improved. Through an MDF programme she was able to claim her parents' land and then she became a leader in her neighbourhood. Kartina became involved in a community group that provided input for the reconstruction programme, which helped to establish a more reliable drainage system, new schools and community buildings.

"We became a part of the programme from the very beginning. It's important that women play a role because we are the ones that manage the household."

Kartina, homemaker

Six years after the disaster, Aceh is essentially a new province built back better and running under the management of a capable provincial government. With reconstruction now near completion, Aceh's ambition is to have a thriving business environment, a strong private sector and adequate public infrastructure to support the sound development of the local economy.

The Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) aims to support this vision. It was established with the help of €37.6 million from the MDF. The facility's overarching goal is to finance programmes that help rebuild the economy in a sustainable and equitable way.

### A Fresh Start

In Central Java, Sarmilah used to live on the slopes of Merapi in a small house on the land her father gave her. Then, the volcanic eruptions in 2010 destroyed her house and changed her life within a couple of hours.

"I had everything I needed in my house. Then we lost everything, but thank God my family is safe." Sarmilah, homemaker

Sarmilah now has been voluntarily relocated and has a new earthquake resistant home thanks to REKOMPAK (Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project). From the very start she was involved in the decision making process. The involvement of women in village spatial planning is a key part of the programme in Java.

The programme also takes into account the economic and ecological impact of the disaster.

"Not only settlement and infrastructure issues, but land rehabilitation and reforestation must also be managed as there are a lot of burned forests." Bodi Wibowo, expert and facilitator for REKOMPAK



The REKOMPAK Merapi project is supported by the EU through JRF.

### Almost Home

The UK supported transitional shelters for communities following the earthquake in West Sumatra in 2009. This project assisted the most vulnerable communities to build a safe and secure place to live before their permanent houses were repaired or reconstructed. By October 2010, the project had helped more than 2,600 households complete and occupy their transitional shelters.

The UK channelled its support for Disaster Risk Reduction activities through UNDP, Mercy Corps and Oxfam. It covered several areas in Indonesia, including Java, Sulawesi and Sumatra. The total value of support amounted to €2.4 million.

### A Place for Women

A project supporting women in Aceh, running from October 2010 until September 2011, is focusing on two important objectives: developing a crisis centre for women and forming a commercial advocacy association to provide support for the centre's operations. This endeavour has the support of the regional government, police and the local community.

One part of the project has been to hold workshops in local villages on the importance of gender equality and to educate people about Indonesia's anti-domestic violence law. More than 100 people (80% of them women) have attended these workshops and the results are encouraging. Not only have the workshops instilled a sense of shared responsibility among the communities, but they have also encouraged government officers at the village level to participate in the seminars and to contribute to solving issues related to domestic violence.

*In 2010, Mount Merapi erupted several times, killing more than 300 people and forcing tens of thousands to flee. Aid agencies provided food, water and medical attention to those seeking shelter.*



## Economic Development and Trade

Commercial relations are a vital component of the EU's relationship with Indonesia and have helped to drive rapid development throughout the country. EU-Indonesia trade now exceeds € 20 billion, and investment by EU companies underpins over half a million jobs.

EU-Indonesia commercial cooperation aims to improve Indonesia's competitiveness in the international market. Indonesia is the largest economy in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, representing almost half of its GDP and population. However, it ranks only fourth inside the region as an EU trading partner. The EU and Indonesia agree that there is a huge potential for increasing bilateral trade, and the EU is working to support Indonesia as it strives to integrate more fully into the international trade system.

In an effort to broaden and improve bilateral trade, an Indonesia-EU Vision Group was established in late 2009 based on an initiative from Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and European Commission

President José Manuel Barroso. The group has developed recommendations for the commencement of negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), as both parties seek to boost two-way trade and EU investment in Indonesia.

The EU and its Member States also support the trade sector through national and regional level programmes and grassroots microfinance projects.

### Economic Development and Trade (in euro)\*

France	23,170,000
Spain	7,700,000
EU	5,460,000
Germany	5,240,000
Netherlands	2,100,000
Sweden	330,000
Denmark	190,000

\*Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

## Trade Support

### Trading Spaces

The EU-Indonesia Trade Support Programmes (TSP) I and II support the further integration of Indonesia into the international trade system. The EU contribution to both programmes is € 23.5 million.

TSP I was implemented from 2005 to 2008, and focused on strengthening the capacity of key government agencies involved in EU-Indonesia trade relations such as the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and the National Standardisation Agency. In addition, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) was closely involved in the programme, participating in numerous training exercises and workshops related to international trade issues. As a result of the programme, KADIN set up a team to work closely with the Ministry of Trade for better coordination in international trade policy.

Former Indonesian Trade Minister, Dr Mari Elka Pangestu, said that there are three reasons why TSP I had been successful: (i) cooperation, coordination and ownership of the programme by stakeholders, (ii) the identification of the real

problems that need to be solved and (iii) proper evaluation. One example is the fisheries project:

"We worked with the fishermen as well as the cold storage and distribution people and the ports. The whole supply chain. You have to make sure the infrastructure is available, that all are clear on the standards to comply with, like safety, sanitary and health. Then there is the coordination element with local government, because a lot of the licenses come from the local government."

Dr Mari Elka Pangestu

The TSP II Project gives continuity to its predecessor and focuses even more on improving the quality of Indonesian exports to ensure compliance with international standards. The programme combines technical assistance to agencies involved in Indonesia's export-quality infrastructure, with pilot projects for particular products such as nutmeg.

### Creating Good Conditions for Investment

Domestic consumer demand has been one of the main engines behind Indonesia's positive economic performance. However, more needs to be done to create long-term sustainable economic development and consequently to

alleviate poverty. For this reason, the EU and Indonesia have established several cooperation projects to foster the implementation of trade and investment reforms.

The EU-Indonesia Trade Cooperation Facility (TCF), for instance, aims at strengthening the capacity of government institutions to pursue reform initiatives in selected areas related to the improvement of the trade and investment climate in Indonesia. The programme takes a demand-driven approach, working with interested key stakeholders from the Indonesian government. Critical topics addressed include trade and investment policy, investment facilitation, intellectual property rights, energy planning and efficiency, science and technology cooperation and environmental issues affecting trade.

To improve the investment climate in Indonesia, the EU also launched 'Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment' (ACTIVE). This grant programme runs parallel with TCF and involves civil society groups. As civil society plays a key role in engaging and advocating for reform, the purpose of this project is to strengthen its capacity in key sectors. The integrated effort, involving both government and civil society, intends to ensure the long-term success of the effort.

A positive investment climate relies on sound macroeconomic and fiscal conditions. To support the Indonesian Government in better managing its public finances, the EU has established the Public Finance Management Trust Fund (PFM TF) together with key development partners including the World Bank, the Netherlands, Switzerland and USAID. The Trust Fund was launched in December 2007 and will be extended to 2017, covering key topics such as budget planning and execution, tax and customs administration, public procurement, auditing and legislative budgetary oversight. The EU will be the main contributor with a total of € 19.3 million funding for the two phases of the Trust Fund.

### More than "Aid for Trade"

Sweden is working closely together with Indonesia in the textile sector by linking Swedish textile buyers and Indonesian textile sellers. Thirteen Swedish companies have established contact with Indonesian suppliers. An institutional collaboration between the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce and the Indonesian Business Association (APINDO) to promote trade between Sweden and Indonesia and to promote member companies has also been launched. Cooperation focuses on

institutional capacity building, market linkage, trade promotion and small and medium enterprise (SME) development.

The Netherlands is the main contributor to a Multi-donor Trade and Investment Climate Trust Fund, managed by the World Bank. This trust fund has developed programmes in the areas of logistics, commodities and food security, international trade, financial inclusion, and investment climate reform. In addition, the Netherlands supports improvements to the investment climate in six regions in Indonesia. Various partnerships have also been set up between Indonesian and Dutch institutions to address specific areas that will facilitate trade.

Denmark supports sustainable partnerships between Indonesian and Danish companies aimed at supporting sustainable development and contributing to poverty reduction. Through the transfer of knowledge and technology from Danish companies to their Indonesian partners, the programme aims to promote local business and create growth and employment in Indonesia.

A strong infrastructure is vital to improving Indonesia's trade advantage and a viable transportation system is key. Therefore, France is working on several projects in this field. In Bandung, West Java, an integrated public transportation master plan is being developed for the city. In Eastern Indonesia, an improved air traffic control programme is being developed. France also supported capacity building for climate and meteorology agencies, and helped improve safety levels for air traffic controllers in Eastern Indonesia.

Germany supports the Regional Economic Development (RED) programme which aims at improving the framework conditions, sector programmes and the planning and implementation processes for regional economic development at the national and regional level. This will increase the competitiveness of selected regions, as well as contribute to the development goals of creating employment and reducing poverty. At the regional level, RED supports partners in Central Java, West Kalimantan and West Nusa Tenggara in promoting selected sectors and creating a better environment for business.

### Seed Money

Microfinance is a proven resource for helping low-income individuals to lift themselves out of poverty. Demand for this service is very high in Indonesia. There are more than 40 million SMEs, and more than 100 million Indonesians

depend on them for employment to keep them out of poverty.

Sustainable access to finance, however, remains a major constraint for the majority of Indonesian households and enterprises, especially in rural areas. This is mainly due to inadequate microfinance policies and regulatory frameworks, underdeveloped Microfinance Institutions (MFI) support infrastructure, and weak human resources. The German funded

Promotion of Small Financial Institutions (ProFI) project aims to broaden sustainable access to improved microfinance services through small financial institutions.

The project cooperates with Bank Indonesia to expand sustainable access to microfinance services. The programme has been implemented between 1999 and 2010 through various projects and components at national, provincial and local levels.

*The EU upgrades testing facilities at Indonesian laboratories to enhance trade opportunities.*







**Diversity**

## Chapter 5: Diversity

### Overview

'Bhinneka Tunggal Ika' or 'Unity in Diversity' is the official national motto of Indonesia, a motto that it shares with the European Union (EU). Both have diverse cultures, peoples and traditions.

While the EU stretches from Finland in the north to Cyprus in the south, encompassing a kaleidoscope of culture, Indonesia is also a land of diversity, with over 300 ethnic groups scattered across thousands of islands.

As in Europe, a number of different religions are practised in the country. In Indonesia their collective influence on political, economic and cultural life is significant. Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world; more than 87 % of Indonesians are Muslim, nearly 7 % are Protestant, 3 % Catholic, 3 % Hindu and less than 1 % Buddhist.

"Few nations are as diverse as Indonesia. In recent years, Indonesians have shaken off the legacy of autocratic rule and have begun to build a distinctly Indonesian democracy, drawing on their

own customs and cultures, their own history and experience. Indonesian efforts to strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance and ensure the protection of human rights already bear fruits. Today, Indonesia is succeeding not despite its diversity, but because of it."

José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission

The Indonesian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion. Over the past years, Indonesia has faced a number of social, ethnic and religious conflicts. The EU has supported Indonesia to bring all involved parties to the table and find durable solutions. Therefore, EU supported conflict prevention programmes are linked to existing national and local mechanisms and take into account the cultural and religious ties of the respective communities. Today, provinces that were affected by violence and conflict, like Aceh, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, West and Central Kalimantan and West Timor are experiencing relative calm. However, hotspots remain and so does the EU's commitment to support Indonesia in its efforts to promote democracy and diversity.

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*We are convinced that diversity cannot fully flourish without democracy. The two concepts are closely intertwined. A diverse population needs strong democratic institutions in order to freely express itself. For this reason many of the activities that we present in the chapters "Diversity" and "Democracy" are closely linked. For the purpose of this publication we have grouped projects in the "Diversity" chapter that genuinely aim at promoting a culturally diverse society, while projects in the "Democracy" chapter focus on good governance, law enforcement and capacity building.*

### Human Rights

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled. The EU is committed to defending the universal and indivisible nature of these rights. It actively promotes and protects them both within its borders and in its relations with other countries.

The EU has put the human rights issue at the forefront of its relations with other countries and

regions. All agreements on trade or cooperation with non-EU countries contain a clause stipulating that human rights are an essential element in relations. There are now more than 120 such agreements.

In Indonesia, The EU supports a number of programmes which aim to support Indonesia's efforts to build on its founding principles and in this way ensure human rights for all.





*EU Ambassador Julian Wilson talks to representatives of civil-society organisations in Jakarta during the Human Rights and Faith in Focus conference (2011).*

### **The People-to-People Connection**

The EU-Indonesia Human Rights Dialogue was launched in 2010 and provides an opportunity to exchange views on human rights issues at national, regional and international levels.

Issues being covered include recent developments in human rights policies in Indonesia and the EU, and a range of shared concerns, including the rights of women, children and prisoners.

“Indonesia and the EU are developing a genuine and meaningful partnership on human rights which speaks to the values we share. The constructive and wide-ranging dialogue on human rights has confirmed the importance of this partnership and the potential to develop it further through collaboration on human rights projects and co-operation in international bodies.” Prof. Dr Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, Director General for Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights

As the world’s largest Muslim-majority democracy, Indonesia is a natural leader on

interfaith issues who has achieved global recognition in securing the rights of religious minorities. However, recurring attacks against religious minorities show that constant vigilance is needed to protect religious minorities and their rights of worship. Europe also faces challenges in ensuring that all faiths can be followed without fear and discrimination. The EU takes the rise in anti-Islamic sentiment in several EU countries seriously. In both cases, it is crucial to prevent that the hateful beliefs of a minority dictate public policy or inflict insecurity on communities. To jointly find solutions, the EU and Indonesia are committed to advance the development of interfaith exchanges within the forum of the EU-Indonesia Human Rights Dialogue. Plans are underway to analyse the role of Islam in both European and Indonesian society.

“Religious peace can only occur with an interfaith dialogue. Only by using that as a common reference point can we have a framework for human rights.” Silvia Escobar, former Ambassador-at-Large for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain

#### Learning from the Past

The EU supports a number of projects under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). This initiative aims to promote human rights, democracy and conflict prevention in non-EU countries by providing financial support to civil society organisations for activities supporting these goals.

In Indonesia, the projects aim at increasing the capacity of civil society actors to disseminate a truthful record of past human rights violations. Target groups are victims of human rights violations, including civilians who suffered violence during armed conflicts in the past in various provinces, including Aceh and Papua.

The Institute for Human Rights Studies and Advocacy (ELSAM), is implementing a project focusing on developing documentation centres for cases of past human rights abuses, while the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) has collected a number of accounts from indigenous Papuans and victims of the 1965 anti-communist atrocities in other provinces. The expected outcome is to promote truth recovery through an initiative led by civil society.

EIDHR funding amounts to almost € 900,000 in 2010.

#### Lessons for the Future

In the country's northernmost region, large-scale violence ended in 2005 with the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding. 2010 marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Memorandum which ended 30 years of conflict.

The EU's contribution to the Aceh peace process illustrates the close ties between EU and Indonesia. The EU funded mediation talks and deployed the Aceh Monitoring Mission to oversee the implementation of the peace agreement and contributed nearly € 30 million to help ensure the long-term stability of the peace process.

"The European Union is proud that it could contribute to [the peace] process through the Aceh Monitoring Mission, jointly with member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as well as Norway and Switzerland. Building on the positive experience gained in Aceh, together with ASEAN and its member countries, we are keen to further develop new partnerships aimed at contributing to peace and security in the region and beyond."

Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

A new museum dedicated to Aceh's tumultuous past has been opened in an effort to ensure that history does not repeat itself. The Museum of Aceh Human Rights holds that the past provides valuable lessons no matter how painful they are.

Rez Idri and a group of artists and activists formed the Museum of Aceh Human Rights to record the many rights violations that took place during Aceh's pro-independence movement from the 1970s to the late 1990s during which time more than 15,000 people were killed.

"There is no intention at all for us to reopen old wounds here. We only want the past to be remembered and serve as lessons for the future."  
Reza Idri, Museum Director

## Conflict Prevention, Peace and Security

Addressing the causes of conflicts, which include poverty, disease, lack of governance and rule of law, is an essential first step for the EU to help promote peace and development. EU development work uses non-military means to support the resolution and prevention of armed conflict through negotiation, demobilisation, demilitarisation and other peaceful means. It also supports good policing, the rule of law, civil administration, and civil protection emergency teams which can be mobilised at short notice.

EU programmes in Indonesia aim to help resolve conflicts and bring about understanding between all

groups involved. These programmes support the government at national and local levels as well as civil society through grassroots activities which support communities at risk.

The EU's strategic commitment to peace and security is stressed by its focus on education and dialogue to promote tolerance and prevent conflict in Indonesia. The EU follows the same approach in European countries experiencing similar problems.

Although Indonesia is considered a stable democracy, the country has been challenged by several conflicts over the years. The EU is aware that living together in diversity can sometimes challenge a society. The EU wishes to support Indonesia in its efforts to promote harmony and thus tries to help heal old wounds and prevent future conflicts by bringing all parties into negotiations and listening to the needs of those affected.



*European and Indonesian participants in the Human Rights and Faith in Focus conference (2011) visit an Islamic boarding school.*

### Peace in the East

The UNDP Peace through Development programme has supported the peace process and reconstruction in North Maluku, Maluku and Central Sulawesi. These areas have been challenged by sectarian and communal violence fuelled by issues including unemployment and land disputes.

The programme, which is implemented through BAPPENAS, has helped local governments hear the voices of conflict-affected communities and take their concerns into account when planning programmes and services. This is done through an annual, local, participatory planning consultation, called the Musrenbang. These planning meetings lead to decisions on resource allocation. They are followed up through capacity-building support to help government staff and civil society organisations design policies and programmes for 'crisis-sensitive' development. The five-year programme ended in 2010.

European donors, including the Netherlands, the UK, and Sweden, provided a budget of € 12.6 million.

### Peace in the North

The Netherlands also supports the Consolidating Peaceful Development in Aceh programme aimed at strengthening national and local institutions. The purpose of the programme is to build local government capacity for peace development and to find ways to resolve issues related to the conflict. Funding amounts to € 3.4 million for 2009-2012.

### Finding a Home

The EU has funded a number of programmes to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) in several Indonesian provinces. An estimated 1.4 million people were displaced due to ethnic, separatist and religious conflicts following the end of the New Order government in 1998. Much has been done to improve the lives of these people but there still remains an estimated 120,000 people who are displaced or who have failed to obtain basic rights and secure their livelihoods in resettlement areas.

Mercy Corps is implementing a three-year Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) project in Maluku, funded by the EU. The overall objective of this

project is to empower ex-IDPs to integrate into secure, productive, and just communities. This supports sustainable peace and development and improves access to economic opportunities, to water and sanitation, and to healthcare.

“Six thousand households, or roughly 30,000 individuals, have been identified as failing to achieve durable solutions either through return, settlement elsewhere, or local integration in Maluku province.”

Eldo Soplantila, Mercy Corps, Ambon

The violent conflict that erupted in Maluku in 1999 damaged relations among communities and had a lasting impact on society. Although the violence has largely subsided, its effects can still be seen, especially among communities that were displaced.

The AUP programme aims to bring conflict-affected households that have been left behind into mainstream development and into greater participation within their communities. A team of Muslims and Christians are working together to create space for interaction and facilitate dialogue between people from different communities who share common goals. Project funding amounts to € 1 million.

Furthermore, CARE – a leading humanitarian organisation with extensive experience working with IDPs in West Timor – implemented an EU-funded programme that aimed at providing support for ex IDPs, who are considered as ‘new citizens’ by the government. The programme involves more than 6,000 households in 15 villages. Many of these people do not have adequate shelter or land to support farming activities.

“New citizens have to be fully integrated to their new communities to address their needs and be treated as part of the vulnerable groups within the [government] structure.”

Petrus Lambe, Community Advocacy Specialist, CARE

CARE funding amounts to € 1.1 million.



*Clean batik. Melting the wax used in batik with electric instead of kerosene stoves greatly reduces energy costs and workplace pollution.*

## Cultural Diversity

Cultural diversity broadens our vision and makes us appreciate different ways of seeing and doing things. This openness allows us to select and absorb elements of other cultures, and helps us find new ways of thinking, seeing, imagining and creating.

Indonesia's vast archipelago is home to hundreds of ethnic groups. This diversity is what makes Indonesia so unique. The EU with its 27 Member States, understands the importance of supporting cultural diversity.

Cultural diversity is therefore an important part of the EU-Indonesia partnership. In order to support Indonesia, the EU and its Member States support a number of projects which help preserve Indonesia's cultural heritage in today's modern world.

### A Waxing of Ways

One cultural diversity programme aims to help batik artists to adapt to the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and use environmentally friendly production.

The Clean Batik Initiative (CBI), provides technical assistance to SMEs so that they can understand the benefits of cleaner production better. It also helps to improve safety standards at these factories regarding chemical storage and the use of electric rather than kerosene stoves.

"Before the programme, we didn't put much thought into production efficiency, work place safety or health. With the [CBI] programme we've learned that these are important aspects that can't be ignored."

Purnomo, batik artist, Yogyakarta

*EU representatives examine the process of making cap-type batik, an early form of "mass-produced" batik that still carries the craftsman's personal touch.*

The programme also includes developing environmental indicators, creating a market for environmentally conscious consumers and creating an enabling policy environment that supports and encourages sustainable production.

"Thanks to CBI, we are now aware that batik production should be clean, safe and efficient

as to lessen its negative production impacts on the environment. We have also learned a lot about the danger of various substances used in batik production and how to handle and dispose them properly. I am very excited about the potential of natural dyes as taught by CBI. Their Technical Consultants are very committed in helping us make the necessary changes so our products can become sustainable."

Suja'i, batik artisan from Cirebon

The batik industry employs nearly 800,000 workers in Indonesia. This project is targeting 600 SMEs in six provinces.

"All the batik artists in Cirebon [West Java] are very thankful for the programme. First because we now know that when we make our batik we can also conserve and recycle. Automatically, this has an impact on our environment and now we have a cleaner way of living."

Benny, batik artist, Cirebon

Indonesian batik has been officially inscribed on UNESCO's List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The EU contributes 80 % of the total cost for CBI which stands about € 1.8 million.







**Democracy**

## Chapter 6: Democracy

### Overview

The European Union (EU) believes that democracy is a universal value that should be vigorously promoted at home and around the world. It shares with Indonesia a deep understanding that democracy is key to the alleviation of poverty, and conflict prevention and resolution.

Indonesia has made substantial progress towards the full establishment of democracy, transparency and the rule of law. Parliamentary and Presidential elections took place in 2009, in a peaceful and transparent way. A significant step towards the consolidation of Indonesia's democratisation process. There have also been significant improvements in the area of human rights. However, issues remain, including justice reform and the fight against corruption.

The EU policy is to contribute to developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU's strategic commitment includes strengthening law enforcement and the judiciary in order to rebuild public trust in law enforcement agencies and to support democracy.

Good governance programmes help to ensure that taxpayers' money is spent fairly and transparently. They support the ability of public institutions to conduct public affairs and manage public resources in order to guarantee the realisation of

human rights. These programmes cover various areas ranging from anti-corruption, community policing and homeland security initiatives, to improving local government capacity to serve the poor.

"The EU believes that good governance and the rule of law are vital to support and preserve Indonesia's development, diversity and democracy."

Andreas Röttger, Head of Economic and Regional Cooperation and Good Governance, EU Delegation

The programmes funded by the EU and its Member States support key areas of governance from capacity building to law and order, justice reform and child rights.

#### Good Governance 2010 (in euro)\*

Netherlands	10,100,000
Germany	9,750,000
EU	3,340,000
UK	2,230,000
Denmark	1,860,000
Sweden	1,800,000
Spain	190,000
Finland	100,000
France	75,000

\* Whereas the amounts in this box express the disbursements in 2010 only, funding figures used throughout the text reflect the total commitments that have been allocated to projects.

### Good Governance

Good governance is the basis for sustainable and strong democracies. Governments create the conditions in which government institutions, markets, private enterprises and civil society organisations function.

Indonesia has made great strides over the past dozen years towards developing the basic principles of good governance, openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence. The EU supports Indonesia in strengthening its democratic roots and developing good governance that gives the public a strong foundation for development, both economically and socially.

#### A Provincial Approach

Since 2001, Indonesia's rapid decentralisation has meant that districts and municipalities have had to quickly adapt to handling increasing responsibilities in public service delivery and making critical decisions that affect the lives of their constituents.

The German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) is implementing the Decentralisation as Contribution to Good Governance programme that aims to support capacity development of local governments so that they have the skills to improve public services and promote good governance.



Working with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucracy Reform, and BAPPENAS, the project covers issues regarding the regulatory framework, fiscal decentralisation and bureaucratic reform.

The project will help to improve and standardise procedures within local governments, including revenue policies, budget planning and administrative management.

The project also focuses on strengthening the rights of citizens and encouraging people to play a role in the formulation of local development policies.

Funding amounts to € 8 million.

The EU is also supporting small-scale initiatives by non-state actors (NSAs) to enhance local authority capacity in realising the MDGs and fighting poverty; to increase their focus on pro-poor service delivery; and to enhance NSA capacity to participate effectively in policy dialogue and decision making processes for sustainable development.

Funding for this programme amounts to € 6.5 million.

### Better Services for All

The Civil Society Initiative Against Poverty (CSIAP) focuses on improving services, resources and economic opportunities for women and the poor by supporting civil society organisations and local government to produce local policies and budgets. The programme, funded by the UK, has seen significant success in increasing budgets for health and education in five regions: Pekalongan, Semarang, West Lombok, Dompu and Serdang Bedagai.

Total funding for this programme amounts to € 43 million.

### Every Child Counts

Birth and marriage registration help governments to track their country's demography, which results in better planning and implementation of development policies.



*Children are the future of the nation. Ensuring children attain their basic rights to healthcare and education is at the heart of development objectives.*

Children who are not registered at birth are in danger of being marginalised, and are often denied education, healthcare and other social services. Without an official identity, they have no nationality or official name. The Indonesian National Commission on Child Protection estimates that some 50 million children do not have a birth certificate.

With support from the German funded Good Governance in Population Administration System project (GG PAS), a new law on population administration was adopted in 2006, which, along with subsequent regulations, has ended discriminating regulations that originated from the country's colonial past.

But challenges remain. Many local officials are not sufficiently trained and others charge illegal fees for the documents. Furthermore, the public cannot always access services and personal data is not always protected.

The GG PAS project is working in 30 districts and cities and supports the establishment of a population administration system that will offer improved services on the basis of new country-wide standards.

"All my colleagues believe in this reform approach and that it will very much help us to improve public services towards citizens. We are very eager to start with the implementation of all reform modules on population administration." Drs. Rudi Firdaus, MBA, MSI, Head of Civil Registration, Yogyakarta

Using a rights-based approach, the project raises awareness among the general public so that people know their rights and obligations connected with civil registration certificates.

Funding amounts to € 3.1 million.

## Justice and Law Enforcement

The issues of justice and law go hand-in-hand with basic human rights. Providing a fair and open justice system which protects the rights of citizens as well as a capable law enforcement system is key to sustaining democracy.

Within its borders, the EU is working to develop standards which protect victims and suspects alike.

Assuming its responsibilities for global governance, the EU promotes justice and law enforcement world-wide.

In Indonesia, the EU supports a number of programmes which endeavour to improve the work of law enforcement and protect Indonesian citizens, particularly those in high risk groups.

### Better Policing

In conjunction with police reform efforts, the EU has provided support to the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) through projects supporting the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) and projects on a human rights based community policing.

JCLEC — which is located in the Indonesian Police Academy in Semarang, Central Java — has become a flagship training institution. The centre provides courses on a variety of subjects from counter-terrorism, over criminal justice management, to financial and transnational crimes including anti-corruption.

The EU-funded project enhances the capacity of JCLEC by developing curricula, training trainers, establishing a real-life simulation facility and strengthening academic links with other regional training institutions. The project also equips law enforcement officers with new skills, which helps strengthen their investigative capacity.

“As Director of Criminal Police West Nusa Tenggara, I was responsible for the case of an explosion in a boarding school called Umar Bin Khattab. I used all the theories that I got from the Senior Management of Investigation Program in JCLEC. The theories were very useful in identifying and capturing five terrorist suspects and bringing them to court.”

Heru Pranoto, Director of Criminal and Investigation Department of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police, participant in JCLEC programme

The EU also provides support to the POLRI on strengthening the implementation of its community policing strategy which is based on human rights and gender equality. At national level, selected police officers from 33 provinces of Indonesia have joined the training for trainers programme on human rights-based community policing. These trainings have taken into account the specific conditions and challenges faced by local police officers in implementing community policing strategy in their regions.

At the local level, a community policing project in Aceh has started a ‘police go to the schools’ programme. Following 30 years of conflict, communities in the province have a natural fear of people in uniform. This activity intends to make the police less intimidating in the eyes of the people by sending police officers for awareness raising courses to the schools of the province. As female officers seem to generally be seen as less intimidating, they are very good representatives of the force — a fact that increases the importance of the role of female police officers.

“In the past, the image of police was bad. People saw us as being arrogant. They didn’t trust us. They saw us as their enemy. We want to improve that image. We want to be seen as good cops, not bad cops.”

Private Mulyana, Female Police Officer, Aceh

*The Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation has supported the Semarang Provincial Police since 2001 with various capacity-building activities.*



*Women's empowerment is a crucial part of consolidating Indonesia's democratic society.*



The EU provides € 9.84 million of funding for programmes that aim at strengthening national and local police. Moreover, the Netherlands supports JCLEC since 2001 with a total contribution amounting to € 11 million.

### Justice for Juveniles

Sweden's programme in Indonesia includes a project focusing on the treatment of prisoners and protection of juveniles in the justice system. The objective is to support Indonesia as it implements the standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners and protection for juveniles. The project aims to enhance the skills and knowledge of correction officials and staff on how to operate a prison in compliance with human rights standards and professional prison management principles.

"As a new democracy, Indonesia wants to study and learn from the experience of other democratic countries, like Sweden. In Indonesia, we have the Pancasila that serves as the foundation for the peaceful coexistence of our diverse communities, where every individual will have the same rights and responsibilities."

Ambassador Retno L.P. Marsudi, former Director General for the American and European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The programme, which includes training, site visits and workshops, is being carried out in seven correctional institutions in Indonesia — Cipinang in Jakarta, Tangerang Women's Prison in Banten, adult prisons in Medan (North Sumatra), Makassar

(South Sulawesi) and Papua, and juvenile facilities in Palembang (South Sumatra), and East Java. The programme is being conducted in cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and through Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. Sweden also supports the Indonesian government in the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (RANHAM).

The programme is closely linked to the Swedish-Indonesian Human Rights dialogue, and this interaction has strengthened the programme in a beneficial way.

Total funding for this programme is € 4 million.

### Justice for Women

Indonesia's National Commission for Women and Children estimates that more than 100,000 women have reported that they were victims of some form of violence in 2010. The EU is partnering with Indonesian Women's groups in a five-year programme aimed at empowering poor rural women who are victims of violence to access the justice system.

The six women's groups in Sumatra and Central Java have successfully developed community-based crisis posts and safe houses in order to protect women victims from possible threats by the perpetrators of violence. Community support services for women victims of domestic violence, including integrated service centres encompassing medical, psychological and legal services have been created. Many women have no idea of the existing laws that have been designed to protect them or how to access the justice system, especially in rural areas.

"Access to legal assistance is difficult for victims of violence who are women with little legal knowledge and limited economic resources."

Lely Lubis, National Commission for Women and Children

Judges and prosecutors in target areas have used Elimination of Domestic Violence laws in indicting or sentencing perpetrators. Multiple indictments have been used in 90 % of cases in Surakarta, Semarang, Palembang, Merangin and Wonosobo, which means tougher sentencing guidelines.

Through a successful advocacy programme, community and religious leaders are also supporting efforts to stop gender-based violence through public education campaigns and improved media reporting.

The programme is implemented through HIVOS with funding of about € 650,000 (2005-2010).

## Annex 1: Member States Contacts

### European Union

Delegation of the European Union  
Intiland Tower, 16th Floor  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 32  
Jakarta 10220  
T. : +6221 2554-6200  
F. : +6221 2554-6201  
E-mail : [delegation-indonesia@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:delegation-indonesia@eeas.europa.eu)

### Austria

Embassy of Austria  
Jl. Diponegoro No.44  
Jakarta 12950  
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F. : +6221 3190-4881  
E-mail : [jakarta-ob@bmeia.gv.at](mailto:jakarta-ob@bmeia.gv.at)

### Belgium

Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium  
Deutsche Bank Bldg. 16th Floor  
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 80  
Jakarta 10310  
T. : +6221 316-2030  
F. : +6221 316-2035  
E-mail : [jakarta@diplobel.fed.be](mailto:jakarta@diplobel.fed.be)

### Bulgaria

Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria  
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 34-36  
Jakarta 10310  
T. : +6221 390-4048; 391-3130  
F. : +6221 390-4049  
E-mail : [bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id](mailto:bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id)

### Cyprus

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus  
Jl. Purwakarta No. 8  
Jakarta 10310  
T. : +6221 310-6367  
F. : +6221 391-9256

### Czech Republic

Embassy of the Czech Republic  
Jl. Gereja Theresia No. 20  
Jakarta 10350  
PO BOX 1319  
T. : +6221 390-4075/-4076/-4077  
F. : +6221 390-4078  
E-mail : [jakarta@embassy.mzv.cz](mailto:jakarta@embassy.mzv.cz)

### Denmark

Royal Danish Embassy  
Menara Rajawali, 25th Floor  
Jl. Mega Kuningan Lot #5.1  
Kawasan Mega Kuningan  
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T. : +6221 576-1478  
F. : +6221 576-1535  
Email : [jktamb@um.dk](mailto:jktamb@um.dk)

### Finland

Embassy of Finland  
Menara Rajawali, 9th Floor  
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Kawasan Mega Kuningan  
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T. : +6221 576-1650  
F. : +6221 576-1631  
E-mail: [sanomat.jak@formin.fi](mailto:sanomat.jak@formin.fi)

### France

Embassy of France  
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Jakarta 10350  
T. : +6221 2355-7600  
F. : +6221 2355-7602  
E-mail : [ambfrjkt@uninet.net.id](mailto:ambfrjkt@uninet.net.id)

### Germany

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Jl. MH Thamrin No. 1  
Jakarta 10310  
T. : +6221 3985-5000  
F. : +6221 390-1757  
E-mail : [info@jakarta.diplo.de](mailto:info@jakarta.diplo.de)

### Greece

Embassy of the Hellenic Republic  
Plaza 89, 12th Floor, Suite 1203  
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6  
Jakarta 12940  
T. : +6221 520-7776 (hunting)  
F. : +6221 520-7753  
E-mail : [grembas@cbn.net.id](mailto:grembas@cbn.net.id)

### Hungary

Embassy of the Republic of Hungary  
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. X/3 No. 1  
Jakarta 12950  
T. : +6221 520-3459/-3460  
F. : +6221 520-3461  
E-mail : [indsec2huemb@telkom.net](mailto:indsec2huemb@telkom.net)

**Italy** 

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 Jl. Diponegoro No. 45  
 Jakarta 10310  
 T. : +6221 3193-7445  
 F. : +6221 3193-7422  
 E-mail : [ambasciata.jakarta@esteri.it](mailto:ambasciata.jakarta@esteri.it)

**Romania** 

Embassy of Romania  
 Jl. Teuku Cik Ditiro No. 42A  
 Jakarta 10310  
 T. : +6221 390-0489; 310-6240  
 F. : +6221 310-6241  
 E-mail : [romind@indosat.net.id](mailto:romind@indosat.net.id)

**Ireland** 

Embassy of Ireland  
 Ireland House  
 541 Orchard Road #08-00 Liat Towers  
 Singapore 238881  
 T. : +65 6238-7616  
 F. : +65 6238-7615  
 E-mail : [ireland@magix.com.sg](mailto:ireland@magix.com.sg)

**Slovakia** 

Embassy of the Slovak Republic  
 Jl. Prof. Moh. Yamin, SH No. 29  
 Jakarta Pusat 10310  
 PO BOX 13680  
 T. : +6221 310-1068; 315-1429  
 F. : +6221 310-1180  
 E-mail : [emb.jakarta@mzv.sk](mailto:emb.jakarta@mzv.sk)

**Luxembourg** 

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
 Q House Lumpini, 17th Floor  
 1 South Sathorn Road  
 Tungmahamek Sathorn  
 Bangkok 10120, Thailand  
 T. : +66 2677-7360; 2677-7364

**Spain** 

Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain  
 Jl. Haji Agus Salim No. 61  
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 T. : +6221 3193-5136; 314-2355  
 F. : +6221 3193-5134; 3192-5996  
 E-mail : [emb.yakarta@mae.es](mailto:emb.yakarta@mae.es)

**Netherlands** 

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 T. : +6221 524-1060; 525-1515  
 F. : +6221 527-5976  
 E-mail : [jak-cdp@minbuza.nl](mailto:jak-cdp@minbuza.nl)

**Sweden** 

Embassy of Sweden  
 Menara Rajawali, 9th Floor  
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 Jakarta 12950  
 T. : +6221 2553-5900  
 F. : +6221 576-2691  
 E-mail : [ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se](mailto:ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se)

**Poland** 

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 Jakarta 12950  
 T. : +6221 252-5938; 252-5939  
 F. : +6221 252-5958  
 E-mail : [dzakarta.amb.sekretariat@msz.gov.pl](mailto:dzakarta.amb.sekretariat@msz.gov.pl)

**United Kingdom** 

Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy  
 Jl. MH Thamrin No. 75  
 Jakarta 01310  
 T. : +6221 2356-5200  
 F. : +6221 2356-5351  
 E-mail : [consulate.jakarta@fco.gov.uk](mailto:consulate.jakarta@fco.gov.uk)

**Portugal** 

Embassy of Portugal  
 Jl. Indramayu No. 2A  
 Jakarta 10310  
 T. : +6221 3190-8030  
 F. : +6221 3190-8031  
 E-mail : [porembjak@cbn.net.id](mailto:porembjak@cbn.net.id)

## Annex 2: Scholarships Offered by the European Union

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>Austria</b>	11 scholarships in 2011 (graduate, post-graduate, post-doctoral as well as research grants): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North-South Scholarships</li> <li>• ASEA Uninet Scholarships (ASEA-Uninet is a University Network between a number of European and South East Asian Universities that was initiated by the Austrian University of Innsbruck)</li> <li>• Technology Grants for Southeast Asia</li> <li>• Special Scholarship by the Austrian Academic Service (OeAD)</li> </ul>	Embassy of Austria Jl. Diponegoro No. 44 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 2355-4005 F. : +6221 3190-4881 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jakarta-ob@bmeia.gv.at">jakarta-ob@bmeia.gv.at</a> <a href="http://www.austrian-embassy.or.id">http://www.austrian-embassy.or.id</a> <a href="http://www.oead.ac.at">http://www.oead.ac.at</a> <a href="http://www.grants.at">http://www.grants.at</a> <a href="http://www.uibk.ac.at/asea-uninet">http://www.uibk.ac.at/asea-uninet</a>
<b>Belgium</b>	International Training and Courses Masters Degree and Training Average 10 students / year <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i>	Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium Deutsche Bank Building, 16th Floor Jl Imam Bonjol No. 80 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 316-2030 F. : +6221 316-2035 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jakarta@diplobel.org">jakarta@diplobel.org</a> <a href="http://www.diplomatie.be/jakarta">http://www.diplomatie.be/jakarta</a> <a href="http://www.cud.be">http://www.cud.be</a> <a href="http://www.itg.be">http://www.itg.be</a> <a href="http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/grants/study_and_training_grants/vlir/index.jsp">http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/grants/study_and_training_grants/vlir/index.jsp</a>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Scholarships in Bulgaria <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i>	Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 34-36 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 390-4048; 391-3130 F. : +6221 390-4049 HP: +62 81193-2200 E-mail: <a href="mailto:bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id">bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id</a> <a href="mailto:bulvisa.jkt@centrin.net.id">bulvisa.jkt@centrin.net.id</a>
<b>Cyprus</b>	Scholarships in Cyprus <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i>	Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus Jl. Purwakarta No. 8 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 310-6367 F. : +6221 391-9256



Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>France</b>	<p><b>Bourse du Gouvernement Français (BGF)</b> Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) and Post-Doctoral programme Number of scholarships in 2011: 31</p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with DIKTI</b> Based on a co-sharing basis Double degree: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) Number of scholarships in 2011: 162</p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with MoT</b> Based on a co-sharing basis Double degree: Doctoral degree (Phd) Number of scholarships in 2011: 5</p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with BAPPENAS</b> Based on a co-sharing practice Double degree: Masters degree Number of scholarships in 2011: 9</p> <p><i>On-going projects starting in 2012</i></p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with DIKNAS</b> Based on a co-sharing basis Double degree: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) Number of scholarships in 2012: around 50</p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with the government of Papua province</b> Based on a co-sharing basis Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) Number of scholarships in 2012: around 10</p> <p><b>Joint Scholarship programme with enterprises</b> Based on a co-sharing basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Total Masters Degree Number of scholarships in 2012: 9</li> <li>-ERAMET Bachelor Degree Number of scholarships in 2012: to be defined</li> <li>-CLS-Argos Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) Number of scholarships in 2012: 12</li> </ul>	<p>Ambassade de France en Indonésie Institut Français d'Indonésie Menara BCA, 40th Floor Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 1 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 390-8585 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@institutfrancais-indonesia.com">info@institutfrancais-indonesia.com</a> <a href="mailto:campusfrance@institutfrancais-indonesia.com">campusfrance@institutfrancais-indonesia.com</a> <a href="http://www.ambafrance-id.org/Etudier-en-France-IFI">http://www.ambafrance-id.org/Etudier-en-France-IFI</a> <a href="http://www.indonesie.campusfrance.org">http://www.indonesie.campusfrance.org</a></p>

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>Germany</b>	<p>Number of DAAD scholarships (2010): 588</p> <p>Various scholarship programs by DAAD:</p> <p>“Long-Term Scholarship Program” Masters, Doctoral, Postdoctoral Number of scholarships: 14-25/year</p> <p>“Short Term Research Grants for Doctoral Candidates” Number of Scholarships:1-2/year</p> <p>“Re-invitation Program for Former DAAD Alumni” Postdoctoral research Number of scholarships: 5-10/year</p> <p>“Short-Term Research Grants for Research Stays and Study Visits” Postdoctoral research Number of scholarships: 5-8/year</p> <p>“Postgraduate Courses for Professionals with Relevance to Developing Countries” Masters Degree, Doctoral Degree Number of Scholarships: 13-19/year</p> <p>“Group Visits” to Germany by Foreign Students Undergraduates Number of Scholarships: 2-3 groups/year</p> <p>“Summer School for <i>Germanistik</i> Students” Undergraduates Number of Scholarships: 12-14/year</p> <p>“Short Courses for Higher Education Management” Rectors, Deans, Vice Deans, Heads of Departments, Academic Staff Number of Scholarships: 2-167/year</p> <p>“DAAD Special Programs” Masters and Doctoral programs for selected subjects Number of scholarships: max. 15/year</p> <p>Various scholarships in co-operation with DIKTI and Aceh Province:</p> <p>“Long Term Joint Scholarship Program” with DIKTI Doctoral Degree Number of scholarships: 25/year</p> <p>“IGSP” Joint Scholarship program with DIKTI Doctoral, Postdoctoral (as of 2012)</p> <p>“Scientist Exchange Program” in co-operation with DIKTI Postdoctoral Number of scholarships: 2-3/year</p> <p>“DAAD-Aceh Scholarship of Excellence” Masters Degree, Doctoral Degree Number of scholarships: 20-37/batch</p>	<p>DAAD Jakarta Office Summitmas II, 14th Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 61-62 Jakarta 12190 T. : +6221 525-2807; 520-0870 F. : +6221 525-2822 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@daadjkt.org">info@daadjkt.org</a> <a href="http://www.daadjkt.org">http://www.daadjkt.org</a></p>





Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>Greece</b>	<p>Hellenic Aid Scholarship Programme Undergraduate and Postgraduate Studies Number of awards: 100 for 61 countries without quota for a specific country</p>	<p>Embassy of the Hellenic Republic Plaza 89, 12th Floor Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6 Jakarta 12940 T. : +6221 520-7776 F. : +6221 520-7753 E-mail: <a href="mailto:grembas@cbn.net.id">grembas@cbn.net.id</a> <a href="http://www.hellenicaid.gr">http://www.hellenicaid.gr</a></p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>Hungarian Scholarship Board (Magyar Ösztöndíj Bizottság) 1- Doctoral Degree (PhD) 5 - Short-term courses <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy and the Hungarian Scholarship Board.</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Republic of Hungary Jl Rasuna Said Kav. X No. 3 Jakarta 12950 T. : +6221 520-3459 F. : +6221 520-3461; 573-7525 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mission.jkt@kum.hu">mission.jkt@kum.hu</a> <a href="http://www.mfa.gov.hu">http://www.mfa.gov.hu</a></p> <p>Hungarian Scholarship Board Enikó Kiss Programme Coordinator Balassi Institute, Department of Subventions Hungarian Scholarship Board H-1519 Budapest, Pf. 385 T. : (+36)-1-666-7977 E-mail: <a href="mailto:eniko.kiss@bbi.hu">eniko.kiss@bbi.hu</a> <a href="http://www.scholarship.hu">http://www.scholarship.hu</a></p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>Italian Language and Culture Scholarship Specialisation studies (Masters 1st and 2nd Level, PhD)</p> <p>Italian Government Scholarship In 2010, the number of scholarships awarded: 18 In 2011, the number of scholarships awarded: 18</p> <p>Italian Private Scholarship 23 Awardees</p>	<p>Embassy of Italy Italian Institute of Culture Jl HOS Cokroaminoto No. 117 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 392-7531; 392-7532 F. : +6221 310-1661 E-mail: <a href="mailto:iicjakarta@esteri.it">iicjakarta@esteri.it</a></p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) Short course, Masters, PhD Approximately 70 awards/year</p> <p>StuNed Scholarships Masters, Short Courses, Tailor Made training Approximately 150 awards / year</p> <p>Orange Tulip Scholarships Masters Programmes (for 2012 only for business programmes, from 2013 onwards also for other fields of study) 6 awards om 2012, probably more in 2013</p>	<p>Nuffic NESO (Netherlands Education Support Office) Menara Jamsostek, 20th Floor Jl Jend Gatot Subroto Kav. 38 Jakarta 12720 T. : +6221 5290-2172 F. : +6221 5290-2173 E-mail: <a href="mailto:general@nesoindonesia.or.id">general@nesoindonesia.or.id</a> <a href="http://www.nesoindonesia.or.id">http://www.nesoindonesia.or.id</a> <a href="http://www.nuffic.nl/nfp">http://www.nuffic.nl/nfp</a></p>

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>Scholarship of the Government of the Slovak Republic Bachelor's and Masters' studies at public universities in Slovakia</p> <p>Award: 1 scholarship / year</p> <p>National Scholarship Programme of the Slovak Republic for the Support of Mobility of students, PhD students, university teachers and researchers</p> <p>Short term study programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1-2 semesters for students</li> <li>- 1-12 months for PhD students, university teachers and researchers</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: No limitation for applicants by country, limitation in total number of granted scholarships – selection by Special Commission after receiving all applications</i></p> <p>Ministry of Education Scholarship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Students for semestral/5 months study stay</li> <li>- Graduates for semestral/5 months study stay</li> <li>- 3 months academic stay</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: No limitation for applicants by country, limitation in total number of granted scholarships – selection by Special Commission after receiving all applications</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Slovak Republic Jl. Prof. Moh. Yamin, SH No. 29 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 310-1068; 31-5429 F. : +6221 310-1180 E-mail: <a href="mailto:emb.slovakia@mzv.sk">emb.slovakia@mzv.sk</a> <a href="http://www.minedu.sk">http://www.minedu.sk</a> <a href="http://www.studyin.sk">http://www.studyin.sk</a></p> <p>Website for short term study programmes: <a href="http://www.stipendia.sk">http://www.stipendia.sk</a> <a href="http://www.scholarships.sk">http://www.scholarships.sk</a> <a href="http://www.saia.sk">http://www.saia.sk</a></p>
<b>Spain</b>	<p>AECID Scholarship Program from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</p> <p>7 scholarships were granted to Indonesian students in 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 for summer courses on Spanish language and culture</li> <li>- 2 for post-graduate and research grants</li> <li>- 2 Indonesian diplomats for the Masters on Diplomacy and International Relations at the Spanish Diplomatic School.</li> </ul> <p><i>There is no quota for a specific country</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain Jl. H. Agus Salim 61 Jakarta 10350 T. : +6221 314-2355 F. : +6221 3193-5134 <a href="http://www.aecid.es">http://www.aecid.es</a></p>



Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
<b>Sweden</b>	<p><b>Swedish Institute Scholarships</b>            Mainly for Master's level studies or advanced studies / research            Over 500 scholarships each year for international students / researchers including from Indonesia  <i>no specific quota for each country</i></p> <p><b>University Scholarships</b>            Some Swedish universities offer scholarships or tuition waivers directly to students</p> <p><b>Linnaeus-Palme programme</b>            The program offers a framework cooperation between a Swedish university and one in the developing country, part of which the opportunity for teachers and students to come to Sweden.</p> <p><i>Funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and administered by Sweden's International Programme Office for Education and Training.</i></p>	<p>Embassy of Sweden            Menara Rajawali 9th Floor            Jl. Mega Kuningan Lot #5.1            Kawasan Mega Kuningan            Jakarta 12950            T. : +6221 2553-5900            F. : +6221 576-2691            Email: <a href="mailto:ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se">ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se</a>  <a href="http://www.swedenabroad.com/jakarta">http://www.swedenabroad.com/jakarta</a>  <a href="http://www.programkontoret.se">http://www.programkontoret.se</a>  <a href="http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships">http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships</a>  <a href="http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships/University-scholarships">http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships/University-scholarships</a></p>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p><b>British Chevening Awards</b>            1-year Masters Degree            Year 2010: 17 awards</p> <p>DFID-funded scholarships for good governance-related Masters Degree            September 2010-September 2011: 24 grantees from various governmental institutions in Indonesia</p>	<p>Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy            Jl. MH Thamrin No. 75            Jakarta 10310            T. : +6221 2356-5200            F. : +6221 2356-5226            Email: <a href="mailto:info@chevening.org">info@chevening.org</a>  <a href="http://ukinindonesia.fco.gov.uk">http://ukinindonesia.fco.gov.uk</a>  <a href="http://www.chevening.com">http://www.chevening.com</a></p>
<b>European Union</b>	<p><b>Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses (EMMC)</b>            Post-graduate (students) and research/ teaching grants (scholars)            World wide selection process            Year 2011: 96 awards for Indonesia</p> <p><b>Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorates (EMJD)</b>            World wide selection process            Year 2011: 24 awards for Indonesia</p>	<p>Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN            Intiland Tower, 16th Floor            Jl Jend Sudirman No. 32            Jakarta 10220            T. : +6221 2554-6200            F. : +6221 2554-6201            Email: <a href="mailto:delegation-indonesia-erasmus-mundus@eeas.europa.eu">delegation-indonesia-erasmus-mundus@eeas.europa.eu</a>  <a href="http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/indonesia">http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/indonesia</a>  <a href="http://bit.ly/EM-emmc">http://bit.ly/EM-emmc</a>  <a href="http://bit.ly/EM-emjd">http://bit.ly/EM-emjd</a></p>

## Annex 3: Key References

Information for the main content of this edition of the Blue Book was provided by the EU, Members States and implementing partners. Additional key references used are listed below.

### Publications

Indonesia-EU Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013

Indonesia-EU Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

EU-Indonesia Mid Term Review 2011-2013

Vision Group Report: Invigorating the EU-Indonesia Partnership towards a CEPA

### Websites

BAPPENAS, the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia  
<http://www.bappenas.go.id>

BPS, the National Statistics Board of Indonesia  
<http://www.bps.go.id>

European Commission  
<http://ec.europa.eu>

Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN  
<http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/indonesia>

EuropeAid  
<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>

KEMLU, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia  
<http://www.kemlu.go.id>

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