



GREEN RECOVERY

EU-Indonesia Partnership 2021





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Generating growth through investments in people



FOREWORD

By the EU Ambassador to Indonesia



I am proud to present our annual publication on development cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Indonesia.

Last year, the world took an unprecedented turn with the COVID-19 pandemic, a crisis which shook economies and societies globally. While we are managing the effects of this crisis, we have a window of opportunity to make environmental sustainability and resilience the lens through which we map out our recovery.

Together with EU Member States, "Team Europe" has been supporting Indonesia's COVID-19 response and recovery, including through global initiatives to ensure equitable and safe vaccines for all. This includes a package of over € 200 million to support Indonesia's emergency response, public health and hygiene measures, assistance to vulnerable communities, as well as strengthening the health sector and pandemic preparedness.

Indonesia is an important partner for the EU to ensure this recovery is green and inclusive. Based on our shared commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we have been working together to address the pandemic, climate change, inequalities, and other global challenges.

These will be the building blocks of our future cooperation. With the start of the next EU programming cycle from 2021 onwards, we are looking forward to building a comprehensive and inclusive "Green Agenda" with Indonesia, which will include broad cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, civil society, and other partners.

We are developing innovative forms of cooperation, leveraging loans from European Development Banks, including the European Investment Bank, and creating partnerships between European and Indonesian businesses to step up trade and investment and spur the green economy.

Our future partnership will build on the success of our existing programmes, ranging from the protection of Indonesia's rich biodiversity to the development of sustainable urbanization and infrastructure, in addition to exchange in research and higher education.

In the following pages, we share success stories from EU and Member States' development programmes that have meaningfully contributed to the lives of people. Ultimately, these stories illustrate the strength of our partnership in the face of global challenges. As such, we look forward to continuing our cooperation in 2021, building a green future together.

Vincent Piket

EU Ambassador to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam



THE EU WORLDWIDE

Strengthening international relations and global cooperation

Since its establishment by the original six Member States in 1957, the European Union (EU) has successfully promoted democracy, peace and stability on the European continent. Today, the EU is a unique economic and political community of countries that work together closely to improve the lives of their citizens.

The EU has become a single economic area in which people, goods, services, and capital can move freely. It has the biggest share of global trade in goods and services, and is the second largest economy in the world. To help ensure that people from all social and economic backgrounds enjoy equal rights and opportunities, the EU's aid and development programmes focus on communities, regions and countries that are most in need of support.

With the help of more than 140 diplomatic representations throughout the world, the EU works together with our partners to address global issues such as climate change, migration and sustainable development. The new European Commission, which took office in December 2019, has set ambitious goals: enhancing partnerships to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), strengthening the links between people, nations and institutions, and leading the transition to a healthy planet and a new digital world through the European Green Deal.



David Sassoli
The President of the European Parliament



Charles Michel
The President of the European Council



Ursula von der Leyen
The President of the European Commission



Josep Borrell
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

EU COMMISSION PRIORITIES FOR 2019 - 2024:



A European Green Deal
Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent by 2050



An economy that works for people
Working for social fairness and prosperity



A Europe fit for the digital age
Empowering people with a new generation of technologies



Europe in the world
Europe to strive for more by strengthening our unique brand of responsible global leadership



A new push for democracy
Nurturing, protecting and strengthening democracy



THE EU AND INDONESIA

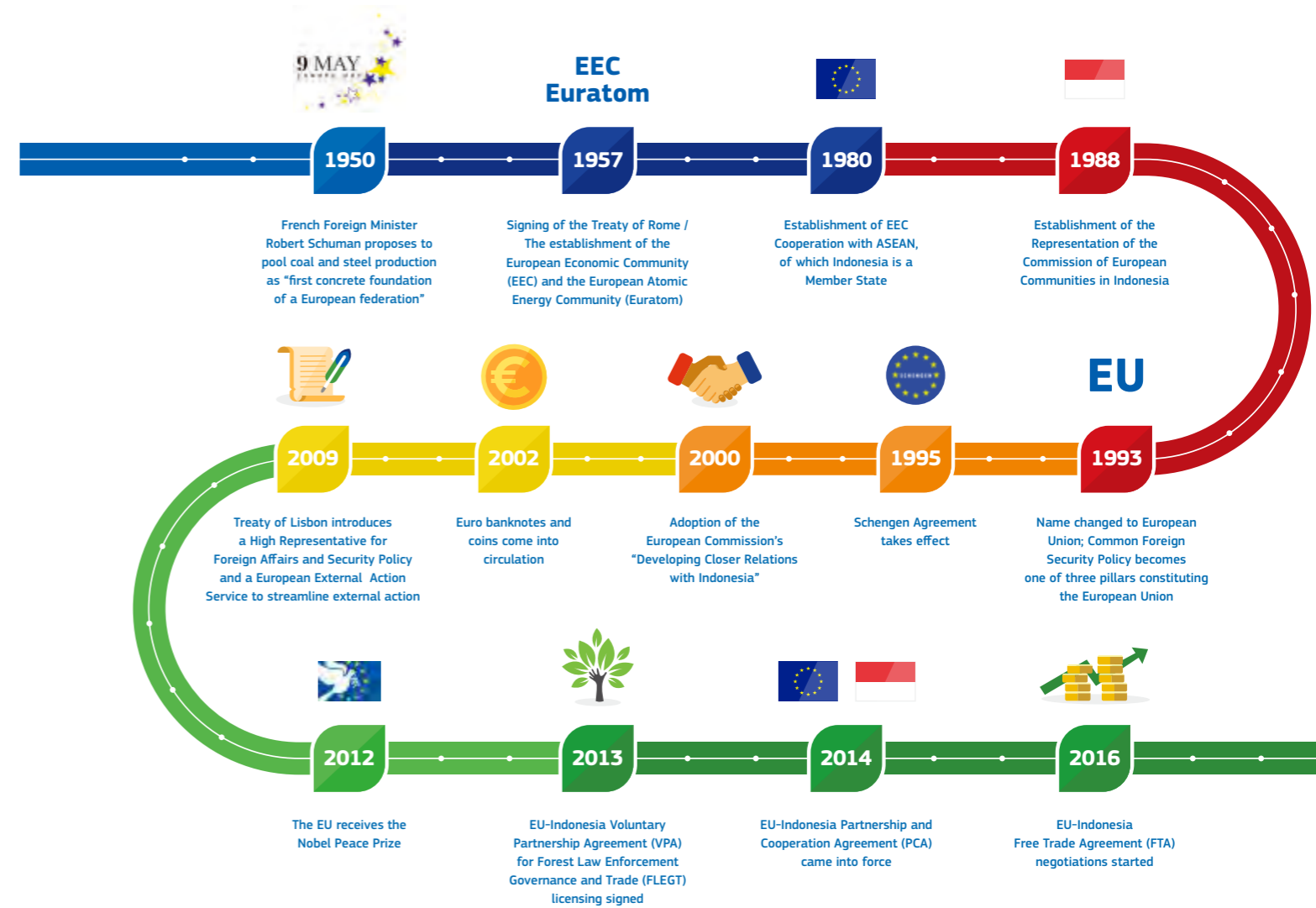
A partnership based on common interests

Over the span of 30 years, cooperation between the EU and Indonesia has been rooted in and strengthened by the shared values of democracy, human rights and pluralism, and common interests such as sustainable development, climate resilience, and global health.

As the world is facing an unprecedented crisis triggered by COVID-19, the EU-Indonesia partnership focuses on providing a timely and comprehensive response to the pandemic, and ensuring a green and inclusive recovery.

 Partnership & Cooperation	 Poverty Alleviation	 Skills Development and Knowledge Exchange
 Economic Cooperation	 Environment and Climate Change	 Multilateralism, Peace and Security
 Trade and Investment	 Sustainable Development	 Disaster Relief

EU - INDONESIA



Partnership & Cooperation

The EU-Indonesia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) came into force in May 2014 and covers a wide range of policy areas, including: trade, investment and connectivity; climate change mitigation and the environment; and governance, human rights and security.

A Joint Committee oversees the implementation of the PCA and meets annually to monitor and evaluate the progress of existing partnership programmes, and explore potential future initiatives in different sectors.

The 5th Political Dialogue under the PCA was held on 17 November 2020 and covered a wide range of common concerns, including cooperation to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The dialogue also underlined the importance of strengthening the international rules-based order, and both the EU and Indonesia reiterated their commitment to multilateralism and to promote peace and stability in Asia-Pacific and Europe.

Leading the dialogue were H.E. Ngurah Swajaya, Director-General for American and European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, and Enrique Mora, Deputy Secretary-General of the European External Action Service.

PARTNERSHIP & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

 Political Dialogue	 Working Group on Trade and Investment	 Human Rights Dialogue
 Working Group on Development Cooperation	 Security Dialogue	 High Level Dialogue on Fisheries and Maritime Issues
 Working Group on Environment and Climate Change	 Work on putting the EU-Indonesia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) into action is funded by the EU's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) which supports policy dialogue and implementation, as well as public diplomacy, in almost all fields covered by the PCA including, amongst others, environment and climate change, trade and investment, security, democracy and human rights.	



 Advancing the EU's role in Multilateral Fora in Asia phase II	2020 - 2023
 Security cooperation in and with Asia	2019 - 2023
 EU-Indonesia Partnership Facility	2019 - 2023
 Maritime Confidence Building in the South China Sea	2020 - 2021
 Ocean Governance	2020 - 2022
 EU Policy and Outreach Partnership Indonesia	2018 - 2021



Donation of hygiene supplies, equipment and food to hospitals and people in need.



Donation of masks, clothes, and other necessities to hospitals and healthcare workers.



Donation of hand sanitizers, vitamins and basic food supplies to children in need.



Support to the IAEA (€100 000) for rapid PCR test kits.



Funding for anti-Covid protective equipment for clinics in Timor, East Nusa Tenggara (€10 000).



Grant (€10 million) accompanying loans by the German KfW of €67 million to support teaching hospitals in South Sulawesi and East Java (planned).



Grant support (€5 million) for credit line of USD 150 million by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to PT SMI including on their mandate to strengthen the health sector.



The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (€8.3 million) ensures the lessons learnt from the fight against these diseases are included in the response to the coronavirus.



Grant funding for NGOs (€5.3 million) to support the government to tackle the health emergency and mitigate economic, social and health impacts. They will respond to the immediate health crisis and the resulting humanitarian needs of marginalised and high risk populations, strengthen health, water and sanitation systems, as well as economic recovery.



Donation of hazmat suits and face shields to three hospitals, as well as food packages to foundations supporting children and communities in need.



Support to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (€20 million) for Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, to strengthen the health system and capacity to respond to the coronavirus and future diseases.



Support to the UN Multi Sector Response Plan through International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (€400 000) for coordination mechanisms and community-based protection services in Indonesia.



Public Finance Management: Advice to the government of Indonesia on expenditure management through the PFM Trust Fund (€10 million).

TEAM EUROPE SUPPORTS INDONESIA'S RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

As a global actor and a major contributor to the international system, the EU is determined to promote a coordinated multilateral response to the coronavirus pandemic, the worst global health crisis this century. The EU's response follows a "Team Europe" approach, aimed at saving lives by providing quick and targeted support, combining resources from the EU, EU Member States and financial institutions.

To date, overall funding for the 'Team Europe' package has reached almost €36 billion globally, with €20 million in EU grants dedicated to urgent assistance to Indonesia.

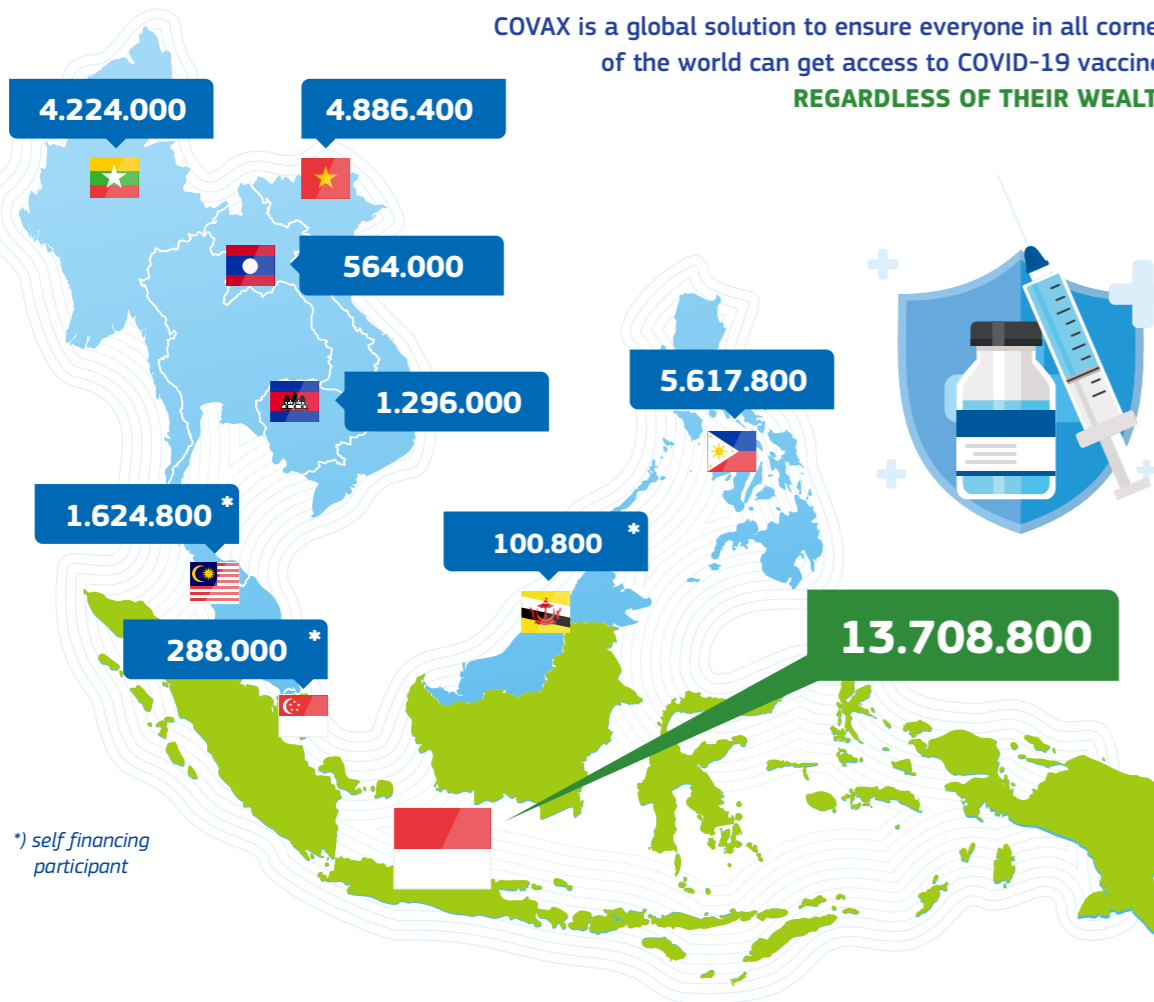
OVER € 200 MILLION

TOTAL TEAM EUROPE SUPPORT TO INDONESIA



COVAX FACILITY: COVID-19 VACCINES

COVAX is a global solution to ensure everyone in all corners of the world can get access to COVID-19 vaccines, **REGARDLESS OF THEIR WEALTH.**



#TEAMEUROPE

THE EU, ITS MEMBER STATES, AND THE EIB CONTRIBUTE APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE CURRENT FINANCING TO COVAX

Based on the COVAX Facility Interim Distribution Forecast of 3 February 2021

Building Resilience and Mitigating Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

COVID-19 provided a global wake-up call to increase national, regional and global preparedness and resilience in the face of global health emergencies.

In the wake of the pandemic, the EU and its Member States combined their resources and together as 'Team Europe' partners with EU Financial institutions to better partner countries such as Indonesia in their fight against COVID-19.

As part of the South-East Asia Pandemic Response and Preparedness programme launched at the end of 2020, the EU will provide €2 million in support to the World Health Organization (WHO) to strengthen Indonesia's health system and increase its resilience against future pandemics.

The EU also supports new initiatives which offer a more inclusive approach to tackle pandemics, mitigate the impact on Indonesia's vulnerable communities, and strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations and health facilities.

The EU is committed to promoting a coordinated, multilateral vaccination process, and ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines around the world. Team Europe has contributed €2.2 billion to the COVAX facility to provide 1.3 billion doses of vaccines to 92 low- and middle-income countries, including Indonesia.

On 8 March 2021, the first batch of COVID-19 vaccines from the COVAX facility – a total of 1 113 600 doses - arrived in Indonesia.

EU PROJECTS TO SUPPORT INDONESIA'S EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

CO-EVOLVE

Strengthening the capacity and resilience of Indonesian civil society organisations in response to COVID-19 pandemic

2020-2022



I AM SAFE

Inclusive access to multi-sectoral services and assistance for everyone



I-COPE

Indonesia COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response

2020-2022



ACTION

Active citizens building solidarity and resilience in response to COVID-19

2020-2022





I-COPE

EMPOWERING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES DURING THE PANDEMIC



A childhood accident might have left Nurjannah disabled, 'but it never affected my spirit or confidence.' Nurjannah started her garment business in 2013 with only one small sewing machine. Soon after, she recognised an opportunity in the food industry and decided to try her luck.

Her business grew fast, and she proceeded to train five hard-of-hearing staff to help her. 'Both my husband and I are living with disabilities and we understand the challenges and plights of our community', Nurjannah said. 'That's why I always try to support as many people with disabilities as I can.'

Today, Nurjannah's garment and culinary business employs 34 people, 32 of whom are individuals with disabilities.

The main clientele for her business has been tourists and as the number of tourists in Ternate, Ambon plummeted due to the pandemic, Nurjannah decided to expand her business and sell instant herbal drinks.

'The pandemic forced people to be more aware of their health and well-being.'

Expanding a business in times of crisis might seem counter-intuitive to most people, but Nurjannah is aware that the pandemic increased the number of people in need of support, 'and providing work is the only way I know how to help.'

One of the key objectives of the EU-funded Indonesia COVID-19 Response and Recovery (I-COPE) programme is to support economic recovery, especially among vulnerable communities.

Wahana Visi Indonesia, the non-profit looking after the implementation of I-COPE, encouraged Nurjannah to start producing cloth masks which are distributed by the programme among vulnerable communities to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

'Producing these masks means I can involve even more friends with disabilities', she said. 'This is truly a blessing'.



I-COPE (2020-2022) is implemented in:

- North Maluku Province: Ternate and North Halmahera
- East Nusa Tenggara Province: South West Sumba and East Sumba
- East Java Province: Surabaya
- Jakarta





I AM SAFE

ENABLING A FAST AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY FROM COVID-19



Kartilah has become a household name in the village of Tegalrejo, Wonosari, D.I. Yogyakarta. Before the pandemic, she was zipping around the village on her scooter to encourage mothers to take their babies to the local health centre. Her signature smile would soothe even the most anxious mothers. Patiently, she would educate them on the importance of hand washing or provide tips for nutritious meals for children.

'As the COVID-19 outbreak became more serious, I started to share all the relevant information I received from the local community health center with the villagers here', Kartilah said. 'I have encouraged them to wear masks, washing their hands regularly and thoroughly, and try to stay healthy by eating well.'

Kartilah herself understands the challenges facing her community. Restrictions to leave the village has forced her husband to stop selling noodles in Yogyakarta, leaving Kartilah's family with no source of income. 'We would just eat whatever we could plant in our yard', Kartilah said.

On 16 January 2020, Kartilah came home to find her husband nursing a fever. The next day, she came down with a fever too. 'We thought that it was perhaps because of exhaustion or the stress of having no income, or maybe we were not getting enough nutrition', Kartilah said. 'But we both then tested positive for COVID-19.'

Kartilah and her husband immediately went into self-quarantine as per the recommendations by the local community health centre. While her physical symptoms were not severe, the burden on her mental state was harder to deal with. 'I cried a lot during quarantine', Kartilah said. 'I was worrying about my husband and my father who both suffer from comorbidity, meaning that they might have multiple diseases or conditions at the same time.'

In July 2020, the Inclusive Access to Multisectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone (I AM SAFE) project was launched with €1.1 million funding from the EU to support a comprehensive and inclusive COVID-19 response in Indonesia.

The project aims to reduce the spread of COVID-19, mitigate the direct impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities, increase resilience, and facilitate a robust emergency response and inclusive early recovery.

The project addresses both physical and mental health issues. 'Mental health often takes a backseat during global health crises such as the current pandemic', Dr. Salman Alfadhil said. Alfadhil serves as a doctor in the local community health centre in Gunung Kidul Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta.





He has been working with the I AM SAFE project to provide complimentary counselling services to people like Kartilah. 'I found a lot of anxiety and even depression among those who contacted me', he said. 'These mental health issues often also manifest themselves in physical discomforts or hinder the recovery process'.

The ability to access counselling services like the one provided by Dr. Alfadhil has helped Kartilah manage her anxiety better, and keep her focus on her own recovery. 'Just having someone to talk to really helps', Kartilah said.

Even as Kartilah was declared healthy, many in her village still shunned her for fear of getting infected. 'This would probably have devastated me if I had not had this counselling support.'

I AM SAFE is designed to provide an inclusive environment to all vulnerable communities, including people with disabilities. The project provides assistive devices and transparent face masks to accommodate the needs of deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals.

I AM SAFE aims to:

-  **Reduce the spread of COVID 19 through inclusive education, and the provision of hygiene kits and personal protective equipment for frontliners and vulnerable groups.**
-  **Mitigate the direct impact of the pandemic by providing psychosocial hotline support, psychological first aid and self-care training for vulnerable communities and frontliners, and telemedicine service and special support for victims of gender-based violence.**
-  **Support economic recovery and household resilience through technical assistance and access to capital, especially for vulnerable communities.**
-  **Facilitate emergency response and inclusive early recovery among civil society organisations, humanitarian actors and government.**





ACTION

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR INDONESIA'S VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC



In July 2020, Indonesian Statistic Agency (BPS) reported as many as 26.4 million Indonesians are living below the poverty line as of March 2020, 'This pandemic is hitting the public hard, especially poorer communities', Suhariyanto, Head of BPS, said.

Ernawanti is a para-athlete from Yogyakarta. Besides her daily practice sessions, Erna runs a garment business to support the family. Before the pandemic, Erna and her husband, a retired para-athlete, used to produce school uniforms and Balinese traditional clothing but when the pandemic hits, all the orders stopped.

In 2020, the EU supports Active Citizens Building Solidarity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 (ACTION) programme to enhance the resilience of poor and marginalised communities in Indonesia in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities in the face of the pandemic, the programme is supporting small industries like Erna's by providing skills trainings and access to market.

As the pandemic continues, Erna and her husband had switched to producing cloth masks instead, 'Our decision to quickly adapt to the situation has helped us survive the pandemic so far', Erna said. The increasing order for cloth masks has also allowed Erna to engage other disabled persons to work together at her garment business.

Working in five provinces in Indonesia, the programme is utilising a community-based data collection approach to ensure an inclusive beneficiary data.

In East Lombok, the approach identified Lia Lestari's family. The family was not registered in the integrated social security data (DTKS) and thus has not been receiving any government's assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lestari is a 19-year-old girl with mental disability who was raped in the village of Taer-aer. As the sole bread winner, her mother has had to leave her work collecting animal feed, to take care of Lestari and her baby. 'We have no source of income and I have been borrowing food from neighbors to feed the family', Lestari's mom said.

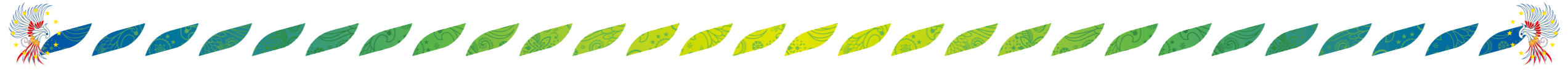
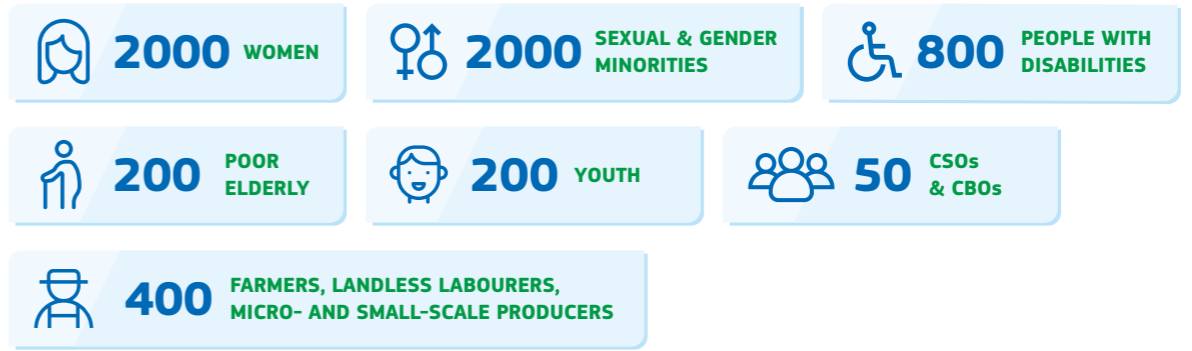
'We found many cases of unregistered vulnerable community like Lestari's', Rosita, ACTION's field officer in East Lombok said. 'Especially among victims of domestic violence, sexual and gender minorities, people with disabilities, and mental health issues.'

'The inclusive approach enables the programme to assess the needs of high-risk populations and provide targeted supports. This is also an opportunity for us to increase the awareness of local village apparatus on the issues facing the vulnerable communities around them', Ulfa Kasim, representative of KAPAL Perempuan said. Close coordination with the village apparatus also ensures a more inclusive integrated social security data, 'This will ensure better social protection for the vulnerable communities beyond the life of this programme', Kasim added.

The programme is implemented in Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi by HIVOS in partnership with KAPAL Perempuan and Sentra Advokasi Perempuan Difabel dan Anak (SAPDA), Perkumpulan Pamflet Generasi, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI), and Perkumpulan Untuk Peningkatan Usaha Kecil (PUPUK).

ACTION: 2020-2022 | 5 PROVINCES

TARGET GROUPS:





CO-EVOLVE

DEVELOPING ROBUST AND RESILIENT CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS



A strong and active civil society is crucial to advancing sustainable development.

Agility has been one of the key strengths of the Balang Institute, a civil society organisation (CSO) in South Sulawesi. 'As a grassroots organisation, we believe in responding to the needs of those we are supporting on the ground', Adam Kurniawan, founder of the Balang Institute said.

The Balang Institute was established to combat climate change and encourage sustainable resource management, but when findings on the ground showed a gap in access to civil services, 'we started working on improving farmers' access to civil services, such as land registration'.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic put the Balang Institute to the test, 'Working with communities on the ground has become imminently challenging because of COVID-19, Kurniawan said. 'With all the restrictions that come with the pandemic, how can we continue our work?'

Lack of funding is also another big challenge for the Balang Institute, 'Many projects are suspended which has limited our access to funding', he added.

In 2020, the EU launched the CO-EVOLVE programme to increase the resilience of Indonesian CSOs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the next two years, the programme is set to work with 200 CSOs in 34 provinces in Indonesia. It will aim to improve the ability of CSOs to contribute to policy-making; enhance governance structures; facilitate outreach to potential beneficiaries; help track and monitor impact; provide input on how to improve processes to promote health awareness; and filter out misinformation.

'CO-EVOLVE provided us with the much-needed networks and training to improve our advocacy efforts and influence decision-making at the provincial level', Kurniawan said.

The Balang Insitute is one of the 57 CSOs engaged in the first phase of the programme. The programme will provide participants with online training and webinars, access to key stakeholders and a platform to apply for additional funding.

'What we gain from this programme will strengthen us even beyond the pandemic', Kurniawan added.





STRENGTHENING INDONESIA'S COVID-19 RESPONSE

For many countries around the world, the pandemic has highlighted the critical need to strengthen national health systems.

Prior to the spread of COVID-19, Indonesia was able to provide



The existing healthcare system was, however, quickly overwhelmed by the pandemic. Despite the government's swift response, COVID-19 has exerted an unfathomable strain on the country's healthcare facilities.

The German Federal Government's development bank, KfW, joined a group of international development banks, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), together with the Australian government to strengthen Indonesia's health system and to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities and small businesses.

Providing a total of €550 million contribution, 'We got the contracts signed in record time', KfW portfolio manager, Peter Maats, said. 'We were able to mobilise the joint aid for Indonesia at a very short notice.'

The additional support from KfW enabled Indonesia to provide critical personal protective equipment to its healthcare professionals, acquire additional test kits, and expand its hospital capacity.

An additional 41 000 beds across 132 hospitals were made available for COVID-19 patients, and the former athletes' village during the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta was transformed into an emergency hospital offering an extra 1 000 beds.

A total of 26 medical schools and teaching hospitals were also converted to serve as additional laboratories to facilitate faster COVID-19 testing.

The threat of the pandemic extends far beyond its immediate health impact, especially for poor and vulnerable communities in the country. To mitigate these risks and provide social security assistance to those who need it most, Indonesia has initiated immediate relief measures by issuing food ration cards and waiving electricity bills.

Due to the national emergency triggered by the pandemic, the KfW funds were disbursed immediately.

'Cooperation with KfW was critical to reducing the burden of the coronavirus pandemic on our society and economy', Suahasil Nazara, Indonesia's Vice Minister of Finance said.



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

A joint commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

EU development cooperation with Indonesia is based on common goals and shared interest to address global challenges and support sustainable development, which is aligned with the EU's regional cooperation initiatives, including the EU-ASEAN strategic partnership.

EU-Indonesia bilateral cooperation is complemented with partnerships with development banks to boost sustainable investing and capacity-building. The EU and its Member States under the umbrella of Team Europe supports Indonesia's response to the COVID-19 crisis with over € 200 million to provide emergency assistance, strengthening the

capacity of Indonesia's health sector in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and its preparedness for future pandemics.

Under a series of thematic programmes, the EU continues to support Indonesia's development policies, including the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN), the SDG Action Plan and its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). NDCs embody efforts by countries which have signed up to the Paris Agreement to reduce emissions, increase climate resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Priorities defining EU-Indonesia cooperation:

 Economic Cooperation	 Governance	 Human Rights and Gender Equality
 Green Growth and The Environment	 Education	 Implementation of the SDGs



Economic Cooperation

Indonesia, as the seventh largest economy in the world, remains a vital partner for the EU with economic cooperation forming the cornerstone of the EU-Indonesia partnership.

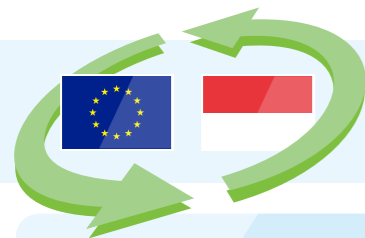
Currently under negotiation, the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the EU and Indonesia will create access to new market opportunities, increase trade and expand direct investment between the two countries.

One of the EU's flagship initiative under the EU-Indonesia cooperation framework is the ARISE+ Indonesia – Trade Support Facility (ARISE+ Indonesia). With an overall budget of €15 million, the programme aims to enhance Indonesia's capacity to boost trade performance and competitiveness. Priority areas of ARISE+ Indonesia includes strengthening Indonesia's institutional capacities to coordinate and implement trade and investment policies and supporting trade facilitation in the context of the World Trade

Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA). ARISE+ Indonesia supports Indonesian businesses and institutions to improve export quality infrastructure both at the provincial and national level to increase Indonesia's export competitiveness.

European businesses through EuroCham and EU-Indonesia Business Network (EIBN) are also partnering with Indonesian businesses and government counterparts to contribute to Indonesia's sustainable development goals and improving the resilience of Indonesia's businesses in weathering the economic impact of the pandemic.

To further support Indonesia's efforts to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, the EU is working together with Indonesian government counterparts and civil society to strengthen Indonesia's vulnerable communities whilst alleviating poverty through inclusive and sustainable economic development.



THE EU WAS INDONESIA'S
4TH LARGEST TRADING PARTNER IN 2020

Source:
Statistics
Indonesia
(BPS)

BILLATERAL TRADE

€ **20.7**
BILLION

IN 2020

Indonesia's trade
surplus with the EU

€ **6.2**
BILLION

IN 2020

The EU is Indonesia's top
non-Asian investor with over

€ **25.7**
BILLION

of FDI stocks

2019, the latest available data

ARISE+ INDONESIA

€ **15**
MILLION
2019-2023

ARISE+ Indonesia was launched in 2019 to increase Indonesia's trade competitiveness by improving the country's business environment, strengthening trade and investment policy, and providing technical assistance to Indonesian SMEs.



Economic Empowerment of Women (WeEmpower)

€ **7.5**
MILLION
2019-2022

Support for Infrastructure Investments in Indonesia (S4I)

€ **17**
MILLION
2019-2026

Indonesia Policy Dialogue Fund (IPDF)

€ **6.3**
MILLION
2019-2024

Support to PT SMI SDG Indonesia One

€ **5**
MILLION
2020-2025

ARISE+ INDONESIA

ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

★ **74** workshops, webinars and focus group discussions

★ **4582** participants

★ **47** trainings

★ **74** policy/regulatory advisory documents



European Businesses

As the largest economy in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is a high-potential market for European businesses and a major trade and investment destination. Supported by the EU, business associations such as the European Chamber of Commerce (EuroCham) and the EU-Indonesia Business Network (EIBN) hold both a great responsibility and a unique opportunity to improve market access and address Indonesia's development challenges.

Indonesia's partners in sustainable development | EuroCham

In 2020, EuroCham launched the 2nd edition of the report on EuroCham's Contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report highlights the contributions of European Businesses - 20 EuroCham Members - to support Indonesia's efforts to achieve the SDGs.



EUROCHAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGS



192 327
BENEFICIARIES

- Disaster relief programmes
- Solidarity sourcing programme to enable people with various access limitations to find work
- Technical and financial assistance to farmers



518 500
FARMER BENEFICIARIES

- Communal hand-washing stations and disinfectant sprays
- Inclusive access to technology and training on sustainable agricultural practices



131 068
BENEFICIARIES

- Support for mother and child healthcare centres
- Family vegetable gardens to improve nutrition
- Provision of mobile clinics



26 294
BENEFICIARIES

- Training programmes
- Scholarships
- Vocational training



12 430
WOMEN

- Women in STEM programmes
- Promoting women's health and well-being in the workplace



6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Providing access to clean water and sanitation in five provinces in Indonesia
- Reducing water consumption by 30-60%



40 102
TONS OF CO2 REDUCTION

- Replacing coal fuel with solar panels, biogas and various energy-efficient technologies



8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Healthy and safe workplace
- Training for SMEs
- No discrimination policy
- Fair living wage
- Extended maternity leave



9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Apprentice programmes for vocational students
- Training for 5500 farmers
- Used beverage carton (UBC) collection and recycling



10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- Fair wages



100 000
BENEFICIARIES

- Building community resilience to disasters



12
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 7927 tons of plastic and used beverage carton were collected and recycled





13 CLIMATE ACTION
13 PROGRAMMES FOCUSING ON:

- Watershed conservation
- Resilient farming practices
- Advanced waste management
- Biogas as an alternative energy



15 LIFE ON LAND

- 65 hectares of reforestation projects and biodiversity parks



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- Anti-corruption programmes



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- Partnerships with 56 organisations, including government institutions, civil society organisations, international organisations, universities, and many more

EIBN event highlights in 2020:



Market sounding PPP project in Indonesia

In collaboration with the EU Delegation to Indonesia, the information session provided an update on infrastructure-related Public-Private Partnership projects and potential government guarantee and support for these projects.



Our COVID-19 story

West Java province is home to more than 20% of Indonesia's population and hosts some of the longest-established international manufacturing investors. The event was a private sector briefing and discussion with the Governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil.



Entering Indonesia in the 'New Normal'

An information session was held to inform European companies and embassies on procedures and requirements for entering Indonesia after a temporary ban on foreign nationals was imposed by President Joko Widodo due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Energy efficiency in the industry

Exploring business potential for energy efficiency solutions.





ARISE+ Indonesia

TRACING THE SWEET SMELL OF COFFEE



Hadiyan is a native Acehnese who grew up around coffee. As a son of a coffee trader, he spent his childhood helping his father dry coffee beans and prepare them to be shipped to Medan, North Sumatra.

His love for coffee also led him to focus his undergraduate research on the topic of coffee export planning. 'Coffee remained the focus of my studies up until my PhD', Hadiyan said.

Hadiyan believes that the coffee produced in his home regency of Gayo, Aceh, North Sumatra has special characteristics and a distinct taste. 'Producing coffee is part of our culture and comes from the collective knowledge of generations before us', Hadiyan said.

Gayo Arabica Coffee (Kopi Arabika Gayo) from the Gayo highlands at 1 200 - 1 900m above sea level is known for its complex flavour, light acidity, and strong, heavy-bodied texture. In 2016, it received two silver medals in the sweet fruity category at the Coffee Fairs of Paris and of Nantes, in France.

'We have been producing coffee since the Dutch colonial times', Hadiyan said. 'We needed to be able to protect our heritage.' Hadiyan first heard about the concept of geographical indication in 2015 when he joined the Masyarakat Perlindungan Kopi Gayo or Gayo Arabica Coffee Protection Society (MPKG). A Geographical Indication (GI) is a distinctive sign for products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.

The EU-funded ARISE Plus Indonesia – Trade Facility (ARISE+ Indonesia) has been working with various producers in Indonesia, including the MPKG, to support their GI registrations and development since 2019. To further support the promotion of Gayo Arabica Coffee, ARISE+ Indonesia has also supported MPKG in the development of a website (www.gayoarabicacoffee.or.id)

Gayo Arabica Coffee received Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) status in the EU in 2017 – the only Indonesian product thus far to enjoy the same protection as other EU protected products. A GI label can now be placed on Gayo Arabica Coffee to reassure consumers of the authenticity of the product, and provide added protection against counterfeiting and name abuse. According to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 29 Year 2013 Concerning Indonesian GI logo and GI Code of Origin, the correct GI label should consist of the registered GI name, the product logo, the Indonesian official GI logo and the traceability or product lot code.

'Our product has been enjoyed and loved by many across the world', Hadiyan said. 'Having our coffee recognised as a GI product will protect it both domestically and internationally.'

Between October 2020 and April 2021, with support from ARISE+ Indonesia, nine Indonesian GI producers presented their products at the Terra Madre event in Turin, Italy. The biennial event provides an opportunity for producers to showcase their products and connect with other producers and potential future buyers from around the world.

The participating producers from Indonesia included Gayo Arabica Coffee, Koerintji Cinnamon, Sumbawa Honey, Siaw Nutmeg, East Luwu Pepper, Bali Amed Salt, Alor Islands Vanilla, Kulonprogo Jogja Coconut Sugar, and Adan Krayan Rice.

For Sam Kosakoy, the official GI logo on the packaging assures him of the authenticity of the coffee he's buying. Originally from Indonesia, Kosakoy has been living in Berlin, Germany for the past 50 years. 'The aroma and taste of Gayo Arabica Coffee is a comforting reminder of home', he said.

ARISE+ Indonesia supports GI development in Indonesia through:

-  **Capacity-building support to farmers and GI producer associations in managing local GI value chains and ensuring traceability of products**
-  **Assistance to achieve compliance with stringent GI standards, including high quality requirements and protection of the environment and local culture**
-  **Increasing the exposure of producers through national and international marketplace events**
-  **Strengthening institutional capabilities and mechanisms to promote and protect GIs**
-  **Improving coordination among ministries and government agencies to support GIs**
-  **Developing a branding and promotion strategy for Indonesian GIs and high-quality Indonesian products**





ARISE+ Indonesia

MODELLING AND FORECASTING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19: ACCELERATING ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN INDONESIA



The country is looking to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), as the key government agency responsible for strategic planning, to determine the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

'The accuracy of BAPPENAS' economic modelling and forecasting is critical to the development of effective economic policy responses by the central government', said Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti, Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs at BAPPENAS.

Through the ARISE Plus Indonesia – Trade Support Facility (ARISE+ Indonesia), the EU is providing BAPPENAS with technical assistance to extend the use of the Oxford Economics Global Economic Model to sharpen its economic analyses.

'The Oxford Economics' Global Economic Model is excellent. It is very comprehensive and extremely beneficial to BAPPENAS', Widyasanti said.

'It has thousands of variables and equations that enable us to make sense of the global economic situation and its impact on our national and province-level conditions.'

The Global Economic Model (GEM) was first applied in 2019 to complement the Financial Programming and Policy (FPP) analysis tool that BAPPENAS had been using. It provided BAPPENAS with the capability to conduct simulations on different policy scenarios and forecast their short-, medium- and long-term impact.

'The fact that the GEM can also conduct analysis and forecasting at the provincial level is very useful for us to set targets for provincial governments', Widyasanti added.

Additionally, ARISE+ Indonesia has provided technical assistance to enhance the Inter-regional Trade Model, a satellite model incorporating more detailed trade, investment and provincial data, and mainstream it fully into the GEM model system.

The economic models and relevant training to operate them is complemented with technical assistance on results interpretation and structuring. The data provides the basis to develop high-quality economic and policy papers that may include position papers, policy briefs, reports and studies, such as the Indonesia Economic Outlook.

On 6 November 2020, BAPPENAS held an online workshop on how to navigate the GTAP Model, a multi-region, multisector, computable general equilibrium model, in the GEM. The integration of the GTAP into the GEM allows BAPPENAS to make simulations on the impact of Indonesia's trade agreements and trade negotiations with its partners.



The model has been extremely valuable in informing economic analysis and forecasting for Indonesia, especially in response to the uncertainties presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The government is confident that the GEM will continue to be very useful in framing post-COVID-19 national and regional policies, with the aim of accelerating economic recovery in the country.

'We look forward to using the GEM in the development of our next Long Term National Development Plan 2025-2045 and Indonesia Vision 2045,' Widyasanti added.





We Empower

CREATING AN INCLUSIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT FOR WOMEN



'The Earth is your flesh, the rocks are your bones. The water is your blood, and the forest is your pores.'

Calling the island of Timor their home, her parents might be farmers and Aleta Baun grew up living by this philosophy.

When Baun was in high school, an investor came to her village to mine the marble stones found in the area. The mining process required the clearing of the forest and reduced the water flow in the village. This was the first time Baun realised the true meaning of the age-old saying: 'The rocks are our bones', she said. 'If we sell our bones, can we still be called humans?'

Baun approached all the village elders to persuade them to stop the mining activity. She worked with local villagers to boycott the mine, but soon found herself facing threats on her life and had to go into hiding.

'My father had always supported my efforts, but he was also very worried', Baun said. Her father passed away not long after Baun had gone into hiding, 'I have never had a chance to say goodbye.'

After years of advocacy, new restrictions were eventually imposed on mining activity and the water flow was restored in Baun's village.

As Baun continued working with communities from different villages on a variety of issues, she recognised the key role women play in enacting change.

'Women are the heart of every family and what they do has a direct impact on their entire household', she said. 'What they feed their family affects their children's nutrition and health, and when women earn money, they typically invest it all back in the family.'

When years later, Baun's work was recognised with a Goldman Environmental Prize, she took the USD 150 000 prize money to found the Mama Aleta Fund (MAF) and invest it in supporting women. 'I wanted the money to serve the greater good'.

Through MAF, Baun works to create an enabling business environment for women and promote female-owned businesses. The fund has become a vehicle to provide access to capital for women working on preserving indigenous traditions, including farming, harvesting and weaving in East Nusa Tenggara.

As an impact investment lead and advisor in one of Indonesia's first and largest investment networks, Angin, Benedikta Atika has a front seat view of the positive impact increasing women's access to capital can have.

'Investing in women has impacts beyond the calculations on paper. It also improves their quality of life and their performance at work which in turn benefits the market', she said.

In her position, Atika is heavily involved in providing workshops and training for women-owned social enterprises and social impact-driven businesses. 'It is important to build an inclusive investment environment in which women can also become part of the decision-making process', she said. 'An equal and diverse financial ecosystem will provide diverse perspectives that can unlock so much new potential.'

The EU is providing € 8 million in funding to the WeEmpowerAsia programme to promote the economic empowerment of women at work in Asia, including Indonesia. Both Baun and Atika were part of the programme's initiative to influence the investment ecosystem in Indonesia to be more inclusive and gender responsive.

In partnership with UN Women, the programme also works with the private sector in the region to expand the economic participation of and business opportunities for women in seven other Asian countries: China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The three-year programme, running between 2019 and 2021, is also helping women's networks, public institutions and the private sector collaborate and share expertise in building an enabling business environment for women.

'Increasing women's financial literacy and promoting gender lens investing is important not just for women but for society in general', Atika said.





S4I

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDONESIA



© Jacobs

The EU together with the German development bank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) has launched a sustainable infrastructure programme to support Indonesia's efforts to improve public services and its transition to clean energy.

While Indonesia has enjoyed steady economic growth for decades, its infrastructure development has lagged behind, leaving 270 million Indonesians to grapple with severe traffic congestion and air pollution.

The Indonesian government has partnered with PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI) on a multi-billion investment programme to address these infrastructure issues. PT SMI is a public infrastructure financing company which is slated to become Indonesia's national development bank, and whose mission is to support municipalities, public enterprises, private small- and medium-sized enterprises and public-private partnerships.

The project is supported by the EU and KfW through the Support for Infrastructure Investments in Indonesia (S4I) programme, launched on 2 December 2020 by Edwin Syahrudin, President Director of PT SMI, H.E. Vincet Piket, EU Ambassador to Indonesia, and Angela Tormin, Director of the KfW Office in Jakarta.

The EU is also supporting other international financiers such as the French development agency Agence Française de Développement (AFD) which is working closely with PT SMI and KfW.

'The aim of this agreement is to enable PT SMI to promote more investments in municipal projects and renewable energy. It will accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy and contribute to economic stabilisation after the pandemic', Syahrudin said.

PT SMI will establish structures and processes to identify risks in the projects and devise countermeasures in accordance with international recognised standards. The EU is providing a €16 million grant through KfW to provide advisory support to PT SMI to enable it to support local governments and private investors in ensuring the projects' environmental and social sustainability.

These projects will focus on renewable energy such as geothermal, waste management, water supply and sanitation, social infrastructure such as schools or hospitals, and public transport, among others.

'We are grateful for this excellent cooperation with PT SMI, the EU and AFD. With our joint efforts we will contribute to climate protection and sustainable growth in Indonesia', Christian Krämer, Director, East and Southeast Asia at KfW, said.



© wikipedia

'S4I is critical to the promotion of SDG Indonesia One and the transition towards a green economy and will make a difference in the lives of many Indonesian communities.'



GREEN GROWTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Building back better

The European Green Deal is the EU's action plan towards becoming the first carbon-neutral continent by 2050, by creating a more sustainable economy and pursuing a just and inclusive transition for all.

This drive towards sustainability applies to the EU's development and cooperation strategy, including the EU's partnership with Indonesia. EU-Indonesia cooperation initiatives will aim to build a 'green agenda' for Indonesia to ensure an inclusive and green recovery.

For over a decade, cooperation programmes have focused on finding sustainable solutions, advancing technological innovation, and supporting capacity-building and investment in green technology.

In 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic presented the world with unprecedented challenges and a unique opportunity to build back better.

On 30 June 2020, senior officials from Indonesia and the EU held a third meeting of the Working Group on Environment and Climate Change (WGECC). The meeting reaffirmed the two parties' shared commitment to protecting the environment, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and other bilateral and multilateral environmental conventions.

In the wake of the current global pandemic, the EU and Indonesia are determined to create a coherent socio-economic recovery plan that aligns with the climate transition and green recovery principles.



Green Growth and the Environment priority areas:





The European Green Deal

The overarching aim of the European Green Deal is to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions within the EU and deliver a pollution-free environment by 2050. Advances in transport, agriculture systems and ecosystems and biodiversity are all required, as well as efforts to further develop a circular economy that ensures products can be reused and recycled. From 2021 to 2027, 35 percent of the EU's research funding will be dedicated to developing climate-friendly technologies.





ECHO Green

FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS ADOPT SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES



His parents had bigger dreams for him and sent him off to the capital to pursue his studies. 'I was completing my engineering degree at university whilst thinking of becoming a farmer back home', Wahid said.

Every time he went back to his village, Wahid saw more farmers giving up their coffee plantations because of lack of demand. Wahid had always loved coffee and has been drinking it since he was young, but coffee is often associated with elderly people and does not sell very well in the local market.

However, back in his university and around Indonesia, coffee had just started to become a sought-after commodity. 'Coffee was becoming trendy and yet, farmers from my village struggled to sell their produce', Wahid said. He started buying coffee from the farmers in his village and repackaged it to be sold at his campus.

Abdurrahman Wahid grew up on the Eastern coast of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. As the eldest son, he spent most of his childhood helping his father in their family's rice paddy field.

'Being out in the field with my father is still one of my most treasured memories.'

When Wahid graduated as an engineer in 2018, his heart was set on returning home to the village of Sapit. He opened a small coffee shop in the middle of his family's paddy field. 'Everyone thought I was crazy!'

The shop gained the attention of local and foreign tourists alike, and soon the village of Sapit saw Wahid's customers line up in front of his business.

Wahid's success inspired Sapit villagers, including the youth, to return to their fields. 'Young people in our village usually become migrant workers as soon as they graduate from high school', Wahid said. 'Now they have an incentive to stay at home.'

In 2020, the pandemic brought the tourism industry to a halt. 'Suddenly, we had no customers', Wahid said. 'We needed to find new ways to survive.'

Through his village council, Wahid found out about an EU-funded programme which aims to introduce more sustainable and inclusive agriculture practices in West Sumatra, Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara.

Promoting Green Economic Initiatives by Women and Youth Farmers in the Sustainable Agriculture Sector in Indonesia (ECHO Green) works towards improving food and job sustainability by increasing the participation of women and youth farmers in spatial and land-use planning for villages – an initiative Wahid was directly involved in as a representative for Sapit.

'During this mapping exercise, we identified alternative sources of livelihood for our village with promising economic potential.'

Together with a group of young people from Sapit, Wahid developed a strategic plan to explore these new livelihood opportunities further. His recommendations included the protection of natural water sources and cleaning up the bushes and trash on the nearby hill.

'Nature conservation is not only important from an environmental point of view but can also create a new source of income for us if we can turn our village into an agrotourism destination', Wahid said.

Wahid dreams of transforming Sapit into an agrotourism destination that can also inspire and educate others about the importance of sustainability and village spatial planning. 'We must find ways to grow our economy without sacrificing our environment.'



Promoting Green Economic Initiatives by Women and Youth Farmer (ECHO Green)

€ 950 000
2020-2026



LOCATION: Padang Pariaman (West Sumatera),

Grobogan (Central Java),

East Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara)





Solar-Powered Ice Machine

PROMOTING CLEAN TECHNOLOGY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES



When Gabriel travelled to Sulamu, East Nusa Tenggara, that morning, he never thought that his life would intertwine so closely with the local villagers. The trip was meant to be a short break after a long week of work.

Standing on the coast of Sulamu, he could still see the edges of the city he just came from. Sulamu is one of two main fishing villages in the area and is only 14 km away from the city of Kupang, but it took him 2.5 hours to drive the distance. While Kupang has enjoyed significant developments in recent decades, Sulamu remains somewhat untouched.

Every day, fishermen from Sulamu take their boats south across the Kupang Bay to get their fishing permit, ice and basic supplies before they head back up north to the sea.

Small-scale fisher groups like the fishers of Sulamu with their sustainable fishing practices are key to preserving the nation's rich marine biodiversity.

However, lack of access to markets and cold chain management (the process of maintaining the quality and safety of fish and seafood) have left them vulnerable to competition from industrial fisheries. 'Sometimes the fishers throw away as much as 15 tons of fish that goes bad because of the lack of cold storage', Gabriel said.

Through an international technology cooperation, supported by the German Federal Ministries for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a solar-powered ice machine was developed and brought into production in Indonesia. The project partnered with two local manufacturers, seven technology providers and the Dresden Institute for Air Handling and Refrigeration (ILK). Gabriel is the first investor to take advantage of the new technology for a pilot project.

'The ice manufacturing plant will be located here in Sulamu, and we will be using 100% solar power for our ice production', Gabriel explained.

This clean technology innovation will not only reduce the fishermen's fuel expenditure for their trips to Kupang, but also provides access to cooling for communities or cooperatives, enabling them to sell their catch at a higher quality for a higher price. 'It will also provide new job opportunities for the youth in the village', Gabriel added.

The COVID-19 pandemic has delayed the opening of the ice manufacturing facility, but it is expected to open in the first quarter of 2021. The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) continues its support in scaling up the solar ice maker as part of its COVID-19 response measures to support local manufacturers, and help more local fishing communities across Indonesia secure cold chain access.

As a native of Kupang, Gabriel's dream for Sulamu does not stop at the solar-powered ice machine. He dreams of expanding the facility to a one-stop shop for fishers where they can get everything from their fishing permits and fuel to basic supplies.

'Once we get the project off the ground, I hope more people will be interested in making green investments here', Gabriel said.

THE SOLAR-POWERED ICE MACHINE

PRODUCE 1 TON ICE / DAY	SAVE 14 290 L DIESEL FUEL	SAVE 40 TONS CO₂ / YEAR	CREATE USD 70 000 ADDITIONAL VALUE ON LOCAL LEVEL
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Sustainable Island Initiative

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE ISLAND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CLEAN ENERGY ADOPTION AND RESPONSIBLE WASTE MANAGEMENT



As island nations, both Indonesia and Denmark face similar geographic and logistical challenges, including responsible waste management.

In 2019, the Danish Energy Agency and the Royal Danish Embassy in Jakarta conducted two studies on renewable energy integration in Lombok, including the use of waste-to-energy technologies under the Danish-Indonesian Sustainable Island Cooperation Initiative.

Located East of Bali, Lombok has long struggled with the management of its solid waste.

According to data from the Lombok Environmental Agency, in 2020, only 40% of its solid waste was processed, with only 4% recycled and the rest ending up in the local landfills.

**‘Like all other islands, we are constantly grappling with scarcity of space’,
Ida Bagus Gede Sutawijaya from the Lombok environmental agency said.
‘Our landfill has almost reached its maximum capacity.’**

The Sustainable Island Initiative (SII), which forms part of the Indonesian-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) programme, aims to facilitate the low-carbon transition of Indonesian islands such as Lombok through more responsible solid waste management and sustainable bioenergy solutions.

The initiative was developed by the Danish Environment Protection Agency (DEPA) and the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) in collaboration with the provincial governments of West Nusa Tenggara and Riau and Indonesia’s national environment and energy authorities.

One of the two studies revealed that Lombok has the potential of integrating up to 60% of renewable energy into the island’s energy system by 2030.

The island’s current regulatory frameworks are also favourable to investments in wind and solar energy, as well as biomass and waste incineration.

According to Niken Arumdati from West Nusa Tenggara’s Energy and Mineral Resources Sgency, the province has a number of renewable energy plants in the pipeline. ‘We already have a biomass power plant that we are looking to develop further.’



The SII will also address challenges faced in the creation of solid waste management, circular economy and waste-to-energy solutions.

‘We look forward to learning more from our Danish colleagues on how to improve our clean energy development efforts and how to better protect our environment’, Arumdati said.

Supporting a green transition and sustainable island development is one of the main focus areas of the SII which is due to be completed by 2030.





Rikolto

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE COFFEE FARMING

Both Triyono and Irwandi grew up on a plateau at the foot of Mount Kerinci, Jambi, Sumatra. While the rest of the world would describe the mountain as the highest volcano in Indonesia or as the place where the critically endangered Sumatran tiger and rhino can be found, for Triyono and Irwandi, it is simply home.

The area surrounding the active volcano is lush with a deep supply of fertile volcanic soil. For generations, the communities around Mount Kerinci had relied on the fertile grounds as their source of income.

‘My parents were horticultural farmers’, Irwandi said. ‘Mine too’, Triyono added. When Triyono returned from Yogyakarta where he completed his university studies, ‘I became a horticultural farmer just like my parents and planted potatoes.’

It takes three months after planting the seeds to harvest the potatoes, meaning three months without income to cover family expenses.

‘It almost feels like gambling’, Irwandi said. ‘The wait and the juggling of expenses, and you are never certain how your next harvest is going to turn out’. After five years of planting potatoes, Triyono learnt how to grow coffee instead. ‘I thought it would be a safer bet to focus on coffee’, he said. ‘We can harvest it every two weeks, all year round’.

In 2017, Triyono and other coffee farmers in the area established the Koerintji Barokah Bersama Cooperative to start selling their coffee collectively. At around the same time, Rikolto, a merger of three Belgian development organisations, began to engage farmers in the area in a series of capacity-building activities. Rikolto works towards advancing food security and sustainable agricultural practices.

That year, members of the cooperative received training on coffee processing to increase the market value of their products, ‘and most importantly, Rikolto provided us with better market access’, Triyono said.

The cooperative’s first international buyer came from Hong Kong but as the farmers’ processing skills developed, their market has also expanded. In 2019, the first shipment of 15.6 tons worth of coffee was exported to Belgium.

To date, the cooperative has sold its products to the US, Japan, and Australia. ‘The key to accessing overseas markets is being able to meet international standards and maintaining consistency in the quality of our products’, Triyono, who is now the head of the cooperative, said.

This means educating local coffee farmers on best practices in coffee farming and processing. With Rikolto’s support, Triyono and the cooperative continue to support coffee farmers with skills and other forms of training.

‘Our farmers are key to our success’, Triyono said. ‘It is important to share our knowledge with as many farmers as possible.’ The cooperative is currently working with 320 members in three sub-districts: Gunung Tujuh, Kayu Aro, and Kayu Aro Barat.

‘I was still planting potatoes when my childhood friend, Triyono, started the coffee cooperative’, said Irwandi who is currently responsible for running one of the 11 processing units of the cooperative. ‘He asked me to join and it was one of the best decisions I’ve made in my life.’ These processing units are the cooperative’s main touch points with the farmers. ‘We buy coffee cherries from the farmers and do all the processing and packaging’, Irwandi added.

Rikolto also introduced the concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) which encourages responsible natural resource management such as sustainable farming or forest conservation by rewarding these environmentally friendly services through subsidies or market payments. In coffee farming, this means, for example, introducing complementary plants to provide shade for the coffee crop and maintaining the richness and balance of the soil.

‘It was not easy to persuade the farmers to do this’, said both Irwandi and Triyono, mainly because the result was not immediately evident. ‘After four years, the plants without shading actually have a higher yield than the ones grown under the shade. But without appropriate shading, the crop will die at the age of six or seven, while the ones with sufficient shade can maintain their yield and quality for much longer’, Triyono said.



The cooperative has started to promote the benefits of the PES model among their existing buyers. Last year, one of the buyers from Belgium agreed to participate and sent 300 avocado seeds to be used as shade plants. ‘Avocado has a higher economic value compared to the wild tamarind that farmers typically plant’, Triyono said. ‘The higher the shade trees’ economic value, the easier it is for us to convince our farmers to get onboard too!’

For Triyono and Irwandi conserving the environment around Mount Kerinci is personal. ‘This is our home’, Irwandi said. ‘This is where I wish to grow old, and where I want my children and grandchildren to grow up and thrive.’





Rikolto

A SWEET RECOVERY

Agroforestry is a green recovery strategy that can increase the productivity of cocoa plantations in a sustainable manner, by planting and managing companion trees.

Applying this dynamic cocoa farming model has helped farmers in Sulawesi diversify their sources of income, provide healthy and nutritious food for their families, improve soil fertility and increase crop resilience to warmer temperatures, pests and diseases.

Polewali Mandar is one of five regencies in West Sulawesi, Indonesia. As a native plant to the area, cocoa has played a vital role in the lives of Hassani's family. 'Our family has been planting cocoa for at least 40 years.'

In the past four decades, Hassani has witnessed a pest pandemic in 1998 and a series of flash floods in 1987, 1999 and 2009. 'The last flash flood ruined our soil structure', Hassani said. 'Even if we all still wanted to continue to work as cocoa farmers, we did not know how.'

In 2010, Rikolto, a Belgium development organisation focusing on food safety and sustainable agricultural practices, introduced the concept of intercropping in Polewali Mandar.

'It was the first time we realised that there is no need to insist on developing a monoculture of one single crop', Hassani said.

Combining the intercropping method with the concept of agroforestry enabled the cocoa farmers to mitigate the impact of the flash floods, restore the soil structure and increase their cocoa production.

'Applying the two methods has actually also helped improve the quality of our cocoa', Hassani said. 'Our fermented cocoa bean was even nominated at the Cocoa of Excellence competition in Paris.'

The success of the cocoa farmers in Polewali Mandar has served as a source of inspiration for the farmers in North Luwu, South Sulawesi.

Ayu Antariksa, head of the Masagena cooperative in Northern Luwu, is working with Rikolto to introduce intercropping and agroforestry among members of her cooperative.

'Intercropping is not a new concept to our farmers', Antariksa said. Planting other crops side by side with their cocoa plants is something they have done in the past, 'but we need to identify what type of crops will actually benefit cocoa farming.'

Collectively, cocoa farmers in Polewali Mandar, are adopting sustainable agriculture practices to also protect the environment.



'We learnt how to conserve water by harvesting rainwater and creating biopore infiltration holes', Hassani said. 'Cocoa is our way of life now', Muhidin added. 'It is imperative for us to continue to learn about and pursue sustainable farming methods so agriculture is something our children and grandchildren can practice too.'





Building with Nature

SAVING INDONESIA'S COASTLINE WITH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF BUILDING WITH NATURE



Mat Sairi's life in the Wonorojo hamlet of the village of Timbolsloko in Demak, Central Java, had always been simple and peaceful. 'I grew up surrounded by rice paddy fields up until my high school graduation in 1992'.

Little did he know that the deltaic shoreline of his village was suffering from land subsidence – the gradual settling or sudden sinking of the ground's surface - and severe erosion.

In the early 90s, seawater started to seep into Timbulsloko and submerged around two kilometres of the land. 'When the water became too salty for us to plant rice, we just turned to fish or shrimp farming', Sairi said.

As more villagers turned to focus on aquaculture, large swathes of mangroves were cut down to make way for these new ponds. The mangrove belt that once protected the shore diminished with time, leaving the village more vulnerable to the daily tides and the extreme weather conditions that were occurring more frequently due to climate change. Making matters worse was the unsustainable groundwater extraction that caused the land to sink.

The series of misfortunes started in 2009 when every high tide, storm surge or any extended period of excessive rainfall would cause catastrophic flooding in the village. 'Every morning, we would build dams with bamboos and mud sacks', Sairi said. 'But when the tide rose at night, everything was destroyed, and we would have to rebuild the dam the next day'.

The villagers tried everything they knew. Government-led programmes tried everything from building concrete seawalls and wave barriers, to replanting mangroves. Yet, every day was like Groundhog Day. The concrete seawalls would collapse in the soft mud and block the sediments from being transported inland. Efforts to replant the mangroves failed because the water has become too deep. And every day, the floods kept on creeping further into the village, swallowing up to 100 metres of the land every year.

Two neighbouring hamlets had been already abandoned by their residents, and the villagers of Timbul Sloko were considering to do the same. 'People grew desperate', Mat Sairi said. 'Everything we tried seemed to have failed.' However, Mat Sairi refused to give up. 'I renovated my house to inspire others to stay', he said. 'This is our home!'

In 2015, a consortium of local communities, scientists, engineers, NGOs, and the government introduced a new solution to tackle coastal erosion and soil degradation around the village. Led by the non-profits, Wetlands International and Ecoshape, in partnership with the Indonesian government, Building with Nature Indonesia aims to place permeable dams in front of the shoreline of village. These dams break the waves and trap sediment, thus reclaiming land that was once lost. As the near shore bed level rises, mangroves will regenerate naturally and develop a natural defence to protect the hinterland from further erosion.

Supported by the Dutch Government through the Sustainable Water Fund, Building with Nature Indonesia combines nature-based solutions with engineering techniques to advance mangrove restoration efforts. Unproductive aquaculture ponds in stable parts of the coastline were converted back into mangroves to improve coastal defence and reduce flood risk, erosion, and saline intrusion and enhance fisheries. Farmers that gave up ponds were supported by the project to develop their ponds behind the mangrove belt or create alternative livelihoods.

To ensure the livelihoods of farmers, the project established Coastal Field Schools to provide trainings on sustainable aquaculture practices integrated with the restoration of mangroves, 'Since joining the coastal field schools, I've switched to environmentally-friendly compost using local micro-organisms, and significantly reduced the number of shrimp deaths on my aquaculture pond', Abdul Ghofur, one of the local farmers said.

'There is a growing need for ecological knowledge to be integrated into engineering solutions', Hendrik Postma, Director of Boskalis Netherlands and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of EcoShape said. 'Sustainable, nature-based solutions are required to meet the needs of the growing number of people who are living in the world's deltas and along its coastlines'.

'In 2015, our village signed a decree demarcating 100 hectares of currently lost land as protected area', Sairi said. 'We also formed village groups to manage, monitor and maintain the permeable structures.'

In five years, the project has grown into a landscape scale initiative in eight other coastal villages besides Timbulsloko village along 20 km of eroding coastline in Central Java, 'This is our home', Slamet, one of the fish farmers of Timbulsloko said. 'I hope the project can save us and restore our mangroves'.

Building with Nature Indonesia is a programme by Ecoshape, Wetlands International, the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, supported by the Dutch Sustainable Water Fund on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).





INDONESIA – DUTCH COOPERATION ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE



The Joint Cooperation Programme (JCP) is a long-term initiative between the Indonesian and Dutch governments to improve water management in Indonesia through the exchange of best practices and know-how between Indonesian and Dutch institutes in the field of water and climate.

The programme aims to facilitate the adoption of hydrometeorological datasets and models. Hydrometeorology is a branch of meteorology that can support the design of flood control structures such as dams or reservoirs or help forecast natural hazards such as storms or droughts.

One of the key deliverables of the partnership is the establishment of a centre of excellence on hydroinformatics (Pusat Studi Hidroinformatik). Hydroinformatics relates to the use of information and communication technology to advance sustainable and resilient water management.

The partners will also work on the development of a national hydrological database, advanced water resources modelling, and research related to climate change, food security, and flood and drought forecasting.

The programme supports the sharing of knowledge and technology at both the national or local level.

The upstream part of the Citarum river in West Java has been a key focus area of the project as it exemplifies the type of water quality and flooding problems encountered in a highly urbanised environment.

The third phase of the programme was completed in December 2020 with a workshop that highlighted continued cooperation on issues such as flood forecasting and the creation of a landslide early warning system.

JPC PARTNERS:

- Deltares** Carries out research on water safety, marine hydrodynamics, hydrology and water management, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, hydro-construction and soil systems in river basins and delta systems.
- PusAir** Carries out research, develops applied technologies and formulates standards in the field of water resources in Indonesia.
- KNMI** (Netherlands national institute for weather, climate and seismology) Conducts research on climate change.
- BMKG** (Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia) Supports national safety and development by collecting, analysing and publicising information on the weather, climate, air quality, seismology and other geophysical issues.
- BIG** (Geospatial Information Agency) Carries out research and strengthens institutional coordination in Indonesia to provide reliable and integrated geospatial information.
- ITC** Provides training and capacity-building in the field of spatial information science and earth observation, focusing on water resources management and sustainable agriculture.
- BPPT** (Indonesian Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology) Carries out research in the field of assessment and application of technology.
- LAPAN** Provides satellite data, develops remote sensing applications and is building a national remote sensing databank.





EMPOWERING WOMEN SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN INDONESIA



Kulon Progo is one of four regencies within the Yogyakarta Special Region in Indonesia. Located an hour away from the centre of the city, Kulon Progo is home to farmers who grow a variety of different produce, 60% of whom are women.

‘Regardless of the type of commodity, I never fail to notice a woman’s touch in the agricultural processes here’, Lastiana Yulandari, founder of Aliet Green said. Aliet Green is a social enterprise that aims to develop and introduce innovative and specialty products from small-scale Indonesian producers to the world.

Yulandari might not have come from a family of farmers but, ‘simply loves working with smallholder farmers and women.’ She spent the early years of her career as a development worker. ‘In 2007, I started working with organic farmers here.’ Through her close interaction with the farmers, she came to recognise the potential of Kulon Progo and how improved market access would benefit the lives of farmers.

In 2009, Yulandari started working as a coconut sugar trader, but maintaining consistency in the quality of the farmers’ produce continued to be a challenge.

In 2012, Aliet Green expanded the scope of its operations with a processing facility. ‘At the same time, I decided to learn more about fair trade practices to help our farmers continually improve their agricultural methods’, Yulandari said.

A year later, Yulandari and Aliet Green participated in an export coaching programme organised by the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI). Following years of hard work, in 2017, Aliet Green products were certified to have met EU quality standards. The social enterprise also implemented an Internal Control System which will help more than 1000 farmers working with Aliet Green to apply for organic certification.

Through these improvements, Yulandari managed to successfully enter the EU market and Aliet Green became a pioneering brand for coconut sugar and cocoa. The social enterprise’s products can be found adorning supermarket shelves in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Croatia and the Czech Republic.

‘We received an overwhelmingly positive response from the EU market which has motivated us to continue to improve our products and do better.

Yulandari recalled the challenges faced when she had first started reaching out to local farmers. ‘Not only was I a woman, I was also young’, she said. ‘Nobody would listen to me!’

Recognising the invisible cultural barriers facing women in Kulon Progo, Yulandari established what she calls the ‘Green Warriors’, a group of women farmers who receive training from Aliet Green to become local facilitators. ‘Our Green Warriors are helping to shift local mindsets and level the playing field for women farmers.’

In 2018, Yulandari submitted a proposal to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs to receive technical assistance through its Sustainable Development Goals Partnership (SDGP) facility. Funded by the Dutch government, the SDGP facility aims to combine the expertise of government, businesses, and civil society organisations (CSOs) to find innovative solutions to complex challenges.

‘I dream of developing practical solutions to the challenges our farmers grapple with, especially women farmers.’ Smallholder farmers in Kulon Progo have long struggled with inconsistent water flow. ‘We are flooded during the rainy season and experience drought during the dry season’, Yulandari said.

Women farmers are often unable to reach their coconut trees without the help of a male relative. ‘Most of the coconut trees have been around for generations and without a male presence, many of our women farmers cannot harvest the coconut themselves’.

In 2019, Aliet Green received a grant from the SDGP facility to develop the required technology to address these challenges.

‘We used the grant to build a water management system to tackle our water flow problem’, Yulandari said. ‘We are also training our farmers on the concepts of intercropping and replanting, and are encouraging them to grow shorter coconut trees that would be easier to access for women.’





BamBindo

RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY AND REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WITH **BAMBOO BIOCHAR**



Benito Heru Purwanto has been studying the science of soil since his undergraduate days at the University of Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Two master degrees and a doctorate later, Purwanto is now working with farmers in two areas in Central Java to safeguard their crops from soil degradation and erosion. 'This is a real threat to the livelihood of our farmers and food security in general.'

With funding support by the Belgium government, Purwanto is working on developing biochar from bamboo. Biochar is a charcoal produced by heating biomass at high temperature in the absence of oxygen. The result is a stable solid that is rich in carbon and can be used as soil ameliorant for both carbon sequestration and improving soil fertility.

It is common practice to produce high quality biochar from wood, but through the BamBindo project, Purwanto and his colleagues are working towards producing biochar from bamboo. Participating universities include Andalas University in Padang, Sumatra, Syah Kuala University in Aceh, Sumatra, Udayana University in Bali and Ghent University in Belgium.

'We use bamboo because it's a commonly available plant in Indonesia and a more sustainable feedstock', Professor Stefaan De Neve from the Department of Soil Care and Management, Ghent University said.

The project utilises a special technique with a simple cone shaped pyrolyser known as the Kontiki method to minimise harmful emissions during the production of the biochar. The bamboo biochar is then added to the soil, 'When you incorporate biochar into the soil, it will also reduce N2O emissions, further reducing the greenhouse gas emission from agriculture'.

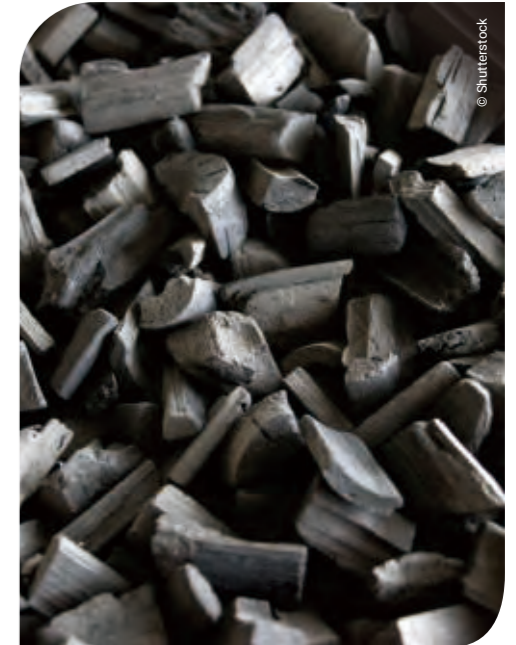
For the past year, Purwanto has introduced bamboo biochar to vegetable farmers at the foot of Mount Merbabu, Magelang, Central Java and to organic farmers in Salatiga, also in Central Java.

'Conventional farmers typically use a large amount of fertilisers which contributes to soil degradation and a decline in their production output', Purwanto said.

By building the capacity of farmers to train other farmers, Purwanto hopes to engage as many farmers as possible. 'Within a year or two, the farmers will be able to see an improvement in their production, and it will be much easier to convince more farmers to start using bamboo biochar.'

In the meantime, the project is providing continuous capacity-building support to the participating farmers and is working to refine the production process.

'I hope bamboo biochar can be an effective solution to improve farming productivity and reduce our climate impact', Purwanto said.



Marine Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle

The Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, which is located in the Coral Triangle across 900 000 square kilometres of water between Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, is home to one of the world's most diverse marine environments.

Yet the future of what's often considered the heart of the world's marine biodiversity is threatened by overfishing, destructive fishing practices, rapid population growth, unsustainable coastal development and pollution.

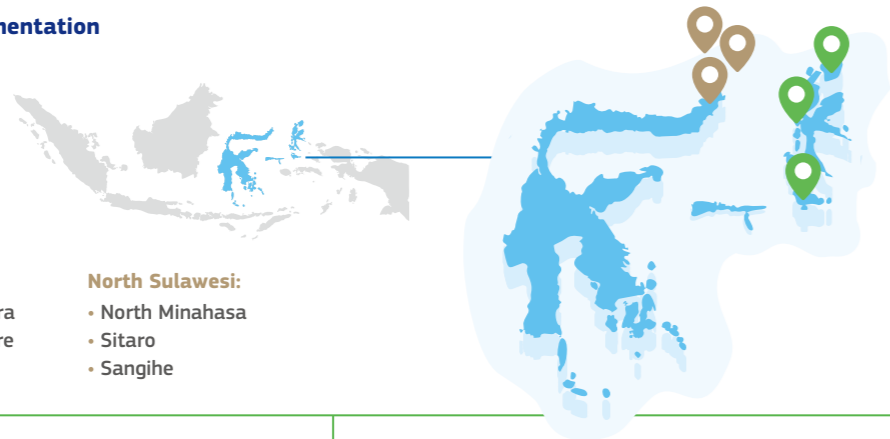
To conserve this unique marine ecosystem, the Marine Biodiversity and Support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral

Triangle project aims to improve the management of commercially and ecologically important fisheries, especially small-scale operations, and create marine protected areas (MPAs) with long-term financial arrangements.

The project will also focus on supporting local communities who rely on marine resources for their livelihoods through enhanced fisheries management and the provision of alternative livelihoods. In Indonesia, the project will provide assistance to communities in North Maluku and North Sulawesi.

Project Implementation

**€10
MILLION
2020-2026**



North Maluku:

- South Halmahera
- Kepulauan Tidore
- Morotai

North Sulawesi:

- North Minahasa
- Sitaro
- Sangihe

OBJECTIVES

- Management of selected coastal fisheries and MPAs
- Enhanced capacity for marine ecosystem management throughout the Coral Triangle Initiative



12 300

fishers in North Maluku supported through enhanced fisheries management



82 300

livelihoods supported in both North Maluku and North Sulawesi





Marine Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle

PROTECTING THE ENDANGERED AND ENDEMIC MALEO BIRD



The EU and the German development bank (KfW) are working together with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to help the Government of Indonesia protect the diverse marine ecosystems of the Coral Triangle through improving the livelihoods of coastal communities in North Maluku and North Sulawesi.



Marine Biodiversity and Support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral Triangle

€ 10 MILLION
2020-2026

The sky was still dark when Hanafi packed his bag and left the house. With a small torch in hand, he braced the morning mist and headed to the forest behind his village. 'I go there every day to look for the maleo bird's eggs', he said whilst ascending the narrow footpath. After an hour of hiking, Hanafi found a fresh nest and carefully placed the eggs in his bag. He would later put these eggs in an incubator in his village and release them back to the forest once they have hatched.

The maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*) is an endangered species of bird that is endemic to the islands of Sulawesi and Buton in Indonesia. Its population is rapidly decreasing due to a combination of threats.

Maleos typically lay 8 to 12 eggs per year in communal nesting areas that are used by several pairs of birds at once. The eggs are incubated by geothermal or solar heat which allows them to grow and hatch.

Maleo eggs also used to be one of the dietary supplements of the local community. Hanafi remembers how he and his friends would find the eggs while playing in the forest and eat them for dinner. 'We used to just boil the eggs and eat them', Hanafi said. "We didn't know any better".

The maleo embodies the unique biodiversity of Sulawesi, and while its endangered status raises concern, it also offers a renewed impetus to seek innovative ways to safeguard the island's natural heritage.

Launched in 2020, the joint project by the EU and KfW is designed to support the Indonesian government's efforts to protect the maleo, as a part of a larger goal of sustaining biodiversity in the Coral Triangle.

One of the project's key interventions is to identify and designate areas of significant biodiversity value and which provide crucial ecosystem services as Ecosystem Essential Areas (EEA). Maleo nesting grounds along the coast of the South Bolaang Mongondow Regency fit the EEA criteria, and also serve as an ideal case study to test the ridge to reef approach to the sustainable management of natural resources in the area. The ridge to reef approach provides a holistic intervention to protecting coastal areas by mitigating environmental degradation in the uplands ('the ridge') that would negatively impact marine ecosystems ('the reef').

Mataindo in Tanjung Binerean where Hanafi lives, was chosen as one of the project's locations. Currently 180 families live in the village. Just like Hanafi, most of them are smallholder farmers or traditional fishers whose livelihoods are highly dependent on weather conditions.

The village is part of a forest corridor that connects the maleo's beach nesting ground to a larger forest refuge.

'Once I found out that the maleo birds are endangered, I stopped eating their eggs', Hanafi said. 'I now collect the eggs to protect them from being eaten by monitor lizards.'

In 2019, the total population numbers of maleos were estimated to range between 8 000 and 14 000.

Engaging and empowering local communities, like Hanafi's, is one of the main objectives of maleo and biodiversity conservation initiatives.

'That is the first step in our conservation efforts. The second is to develop alternative sources of livelihood to improve the welfare of the local community, and increase their support towards the protection of wildlife around Tanjung Binerean', said Yakub Ambagau, Head of Conservation, Section I Bitung at the North Sulawesi Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Sulut).

BKSDA Sulut and the local government of the South Bolaang Mongondow Regency are committed in wildlife and ecosystem conservation. This can be seen by the issuance of the Regent's Regulation No. 78 of 2018 concerning the Management of Animals Conservation Area, and the Regent's Decree No. 289 of 2019 concerning the Establishment of Collaboration Forum in Managing the Biodiversity Conservation in Tanjung Binerean.





Marine Conservation

NEW VESSEL TO OPEN NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR MARITIME RESEARCH AND MARINE CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA



When Jacques Cousteau was given his first pair of swimming goggles by a fellow navy officer in 1933, his eyes were opened to both the wonders and the fragility of the underwater world. For the next few decades, he shared what became his lifelong passion with the world through a series of books, documentaries, and TV shows.

In the living room of a house in Salatiga, a town at the foothill of Mount Merbabu in Indonesia, Cousteau's documentaries inspired a little boy to go on his own quest.

'We are an archipelago surrounded by oceans, but we still know so little about it', said Nugroho D. Hananto. 'As someone who spent most of his life in the highlands, the ocean was even more of a mystery to me.' Hananto's curiosity of the sea led him to study marine geology and geophysics at the Institute of Technology, Bandung, West Java and later on, in France.

'There are so many things we still need to learn about the ocean', he said. One of his first projects as a researcher at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) was a research project on underwater volcanoes, 'It was like entering a world I've never seen before', he said.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world with a sea surface of six million km² and more than 81 000 km of coastline. Over 70% of Indonesia's territory consists of oceans or seas, and over six million people depend on it for their livelihoods. Yet, 'we currently only have around 15 oceanographic vessels in the country', Hananto said.

The limited capacity also means that Indonesia's marine natural resources, both biological and mineral, are generally poorly documented and studied. This is also true for the oceanographic mapping of its seabed, especially in deep waters. The lack of available research vessels also means there is a limited understanding of Indonesia's geology - a country that is particularly sensitive to seismological risks and regularly affected by tsunamis and earthquakes.

At the request of the Government of Indonesia, in July 2020, the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) approved a USD 108 million loan to support researchers like Hananto at the Indonesia Institute of Sciences, in the acquisition of a new oceanographic multipurpose research vessel and the refitting of an existing vessel. These vessels will be equipped with advanced scientific equipment which will allow increased precision in sea measurements.

The project will contribute to a better knowledge and management of Indonesian biodiversity and its marine resources. It will also improve Indonesia's ability to measure the impact of marine pollution on coastal ecosystems, and the impact of climate change on the oceans.



For Hananto, the new fleet equals more sailing time for research, 'We have many oceanographic researchers scattered around in the country without the means or funds to conduct their research', he said. The Indonesia Research Institute plans to evaluate these research proposals and provide an opportunity for field research onboard the new fleet to the most promising researchers,

'The ocean is the frontier of science', Hananto said. 'It is my hope that Indonesia can become a leading country for maritime research in the Indo-Pacific and the world'.



SWITCH-Asia

The EU's SWITCH-Asia programme has achieved more than a decade of progress on sustainable consumption and production in 24 countries in the region. By 2020, the programme had completed 10 projects in Indonesia, with one ongoing project currently being implemented.

SWITCH-Asia II projects in Indonesia

MATA KAIL

aims to create employment opportunities for marginalised youth, especially young women, in the East Nusa Tenggara region, by advancing sustainable production in the fisheries sector. The project also promotes sustainable seafood consumption through a range of awareness-raising campaigns.

Eco-Textiles

aims to promote the sustainable consumption and production of handwoven eco-textiles in Indonesia and the Philippines through technical assistance on eco-friendly production and design techniques and improved access to finance, among others.

ASEAN SHINE

aims to phase out energy inefficient air conditioners to reduce electricity consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, and create a regional market through harmonised standards.

Clean Batik Initiative

aims to encourage the adoption of environmentally friendly production techniques by batik SMEs in Indonesia and Malaysia. The project also works towards increasing consumer demand for 'clean batik' products, which will further incentivise a shift to more sustainable production.

PROSPECT INDONESIA

aims to promote the responsible collection and processing of rattan, a naturally renewable palm that's typically found in tropical rainforests and which has been impacted by rapid deforestation.

ASEAN Energy Management Scheme (AEMAS)

aims to increase the energy efficiency of industries across ASEAN through initiatives such as the ASEAN Energy Manager Accreditation Scheme.



Local Harvest

aims to contribute to poverty reduction by encouraging a consumer shift to the production and consumption of eco-friendly, healthy and local food.

Timber Indonesia

aims to promote sustainable wood production, by enabling wood-processing SMEs to adhere to domestic and international market regulations on timber legality.

Soybean Processing (SCoPE)

aims to reduce energy consumption in urban food processing industries, and promote the sustainable production and consumption of tofu and tempeh.

Lead Paint Elimination

aims to reduce childhood lead poisoning, which in turn will support improved school performance and poverty alleviation efforts.

Asian Cleantech MSME Financing Network (ACMFN)

aims to build a financing ecosystem for clean technology (cleantech), and improve access to finance for cleantech micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia, India and China.





Mata Kail

EMPOWERING MARGINALISED YOUTH TO ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE FISH PROCESSING



Sulis aspired to become a photographer and tour guide but when she graduated from high school in 2017, reality hit. Her parents' poor financial situation led her to take the first job she could find at the local salt company, but as the economic effect of the pandemic hit her village in March 2020, Sulis lost her only source of income.

Although she was sad to have lost her job, Sulis realised that giving up is not an option. She tried everything from selling phone vouchers to bottled gasoline. Yet, she didn't earn enough to cover even her own expenses.

In August 2020, the Mata Kail programme, funded by the EU through the SWITCH-Asia initiative offered Sulis the opportunity to learn more about entrepreneurship. By promoting sustainable consumption and production in the fishing sector, Mata Kail aims to create alternative livelihood opportunities for marginalised youth, especially at-risk women in East Nusa Tenggara.

Aside from gaining a better understanding of sustainable consumption and production practices, Sulis also learnt how to access micro-finance and about preventing malnutrition and stunting.

The training helped Sulis identify the economic potential of selling crabs found in her village. She used the €3 she had as her initial capital to buy some crabs and promoted it via social media. Accessing social media from Nagekeo, East Nusa Tenggara, where Sulis lives was also not an easy feat. Sulis had to walk for about 500 metres to get internet access. 'After posting photos of my products, I would wait here until someone made an order.'

Mata Kail has been working with almost 2 000 youths, like Sulis, in the regencies of Sikka, Lembata, and Nagekeo.

The programme has transformed Sulis' life for the better. She has grown her income of around €110 a month from her old job at the salt company and now earns up to €26 per day with her crab business or potentially over €500 per month.

Since its inception three years ago the programme has been implemented by Plan International Germany, Yayasan Plan International Indonesia and its partners, Kopernik and Bengkel APPEk, to resolve economic problems and improve sustainability in East Nusa Tenggara, which was reported as the third poorest province in Indonesia. 'Youth in East Nusa Tenggara need to be empowered and keep on creating innovations to ensure the practice of sustainable business. We not only hope that the quality of life of these youth and the local citizens will improve. We also hope that they will be able to understand and uphold the sustainable consumption and production (SCP) principles in the fish processing sector, which is a sector with a lot of economic potential for the NTT citizens', Dini Widiastuti, Executive Director of Yayasan Plan International Indonesia said.





Mata Kail

EMPOWERING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION



Lili was worried when her daughter, Zahra, was diagnosed with stunting. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), stunting is 'the impaired growth and development that children experience due to poor nutrition, repeated infection and lack of stimulation'.

Lili had never heard about stunting before and did not know what to do. In August 2020, she joined a training session by the EU-funded Mata Kail programme which taught her about the nutritional value of fish and inspired her to start a fishball business. Mata Kail forms part of the SWITCH-Asia initiative and aims to promote sustainable consumption and production in the fish processing sector.

'I started integrating fish into my daughter's meals at least three times a week', Lili said. 'Within three months, her condition has significantly improved.'

The training also provided her with the knowledge on how to apply for micro finance which was key to starting her fish ball business. 'I received a micro credit loan with a very low interest rate from my local cooperative and I pay for the monthly instalments with the profit from my business.'

Lili's success both in her business and in improving her daughter's health has inspired other women in her village in Sikka, East Nusa Tenggara to also incorporate more fish into their family's diet.

Implemented by Plan International Germany, Yayasan Plan International Indonesia and its partners, Kopernik and Bengkel APPEk, the Mata Kail programme has reached almost 2000 youth in East Nusa Tenggara, one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, particularly in the Sikka, Lembata, and Nagekeo Districts.

'The training equipped me with the knowledge and skills to nurse my daughter back to health and improve our quality of life through my business', Lili said.





Marine Debris Management

MONITORING AND MODELLING INDONESIA'S MARINE DEBRIS



According to Professor Jenna R. Jambeck, in 2010, 275 million metric tons of plastic waste was generated across 192 coastal countries, out of which 4.8 to 12.7 million metric tons entered the ocean.

Professor Jambeck is a researcher at the University of Georgia who has been studying marine debris for over 20 years. Her research prompted Indonesia's Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs to start investigating the state of ocean pollution in the country.

'Professor Jambeck's research and calculation of marine debris was based on the population size and quality of waste management systems in each of the countries examined', said Aulia Riza Farhan, Deputy Director at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries' Directorate General for Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources, 'In order to get a more accurate picture of the amount of waste that entered our ocean, we need to develop a robust tracking method.'

Indonesia has been identified as the world's second largest producer of marine plastic waste after China. As the largest archipelago in the world and with over 6.5 million people relying on the fishing and agriculture sectors for their livelihoods, protecting its marine resources is a key priority for Indonesia.

At the request of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, on 12 March 2020, the French government's development agency, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) partnered with the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) to support Indonesia in improving the monitoring and modelling of marine debris circulation. Together, the teams are pursuing two complementary approaches: field monitoring and marine debris flow modelling.

'We deployed transmitters from two of our main rivers, Citarum and Cisadane, and started monitoring them', said Farhan. The position of the transmitters is tracked hourly by satellites, allowing research scientists to see where the marine debris is coming ashore or accumulating. 'At the same time, we also utilise a sonographic model to simulate the particle drifts', Farhan added. The sonographic method provides statistical data of the dissemination and distribution of marine debris particles that is then used to generate a simulation.

Indonesia is the first country in the world to implement this method of monitoring and modelling marine debris circulation. According to Farhan, 'it is also the first time for us to adopt a preventative approach in the handling of our marine debris.'

The information gathered both through the simulation process and the transmitters will provide a data-driven foundation informing Indonesia's efforts to combat marine pollution. 'It will help us conduct a cost-benefit analysis on the different possible solutions and prioritise our strategic plans to reduce our marine debris accordingly'.

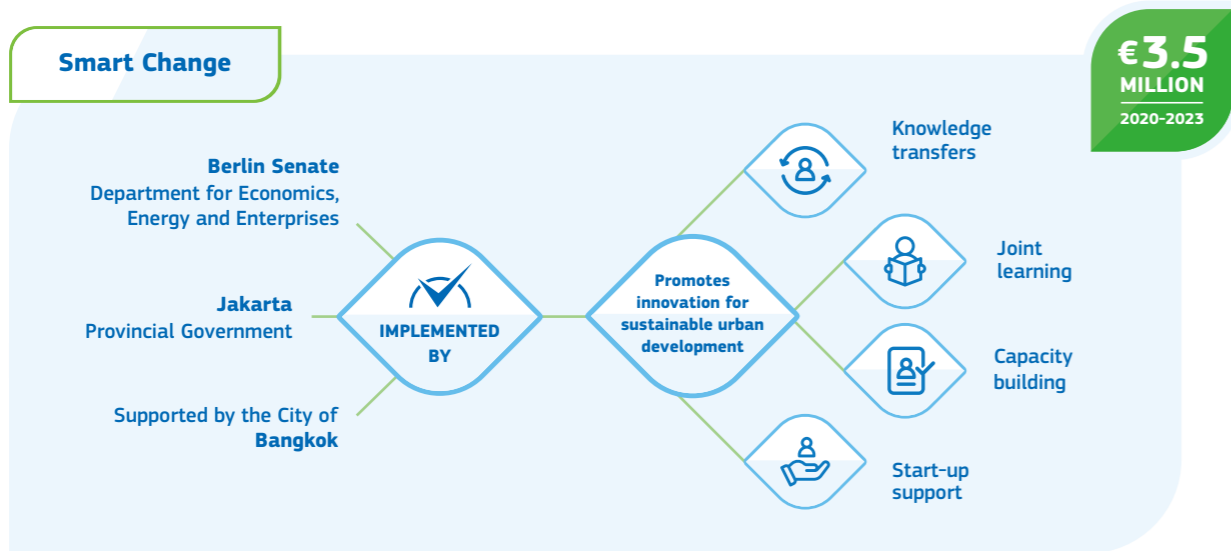
The project is carried out by satellite systems company, Collecte Localisation Satellites (CLS), with a €500 000 grant from AFD to IRD in partnership with the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.



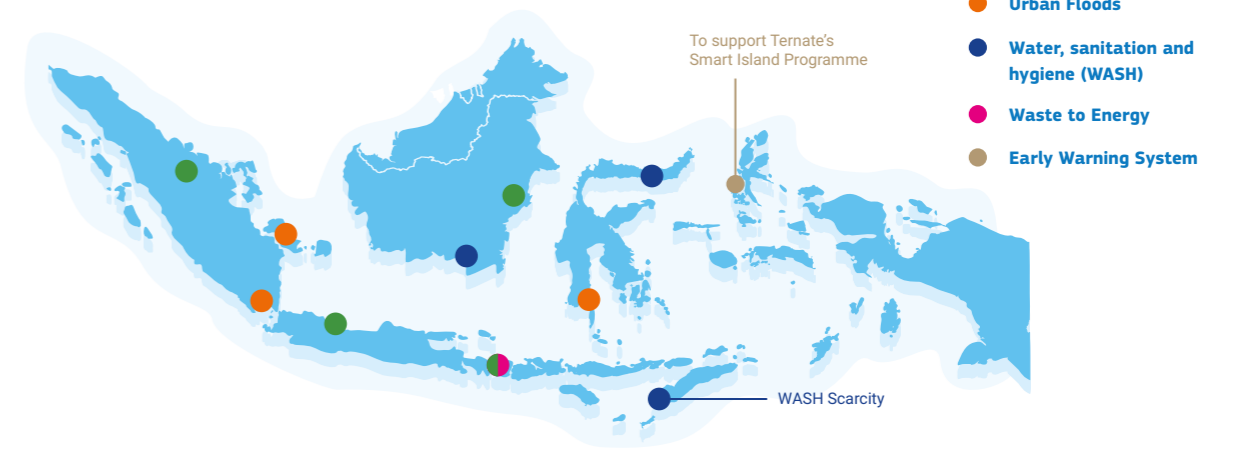
'Following Presidential Decree No. 83/2018, we aim to reduce our plastic debris by 70% by 2025', concluded Farhan.



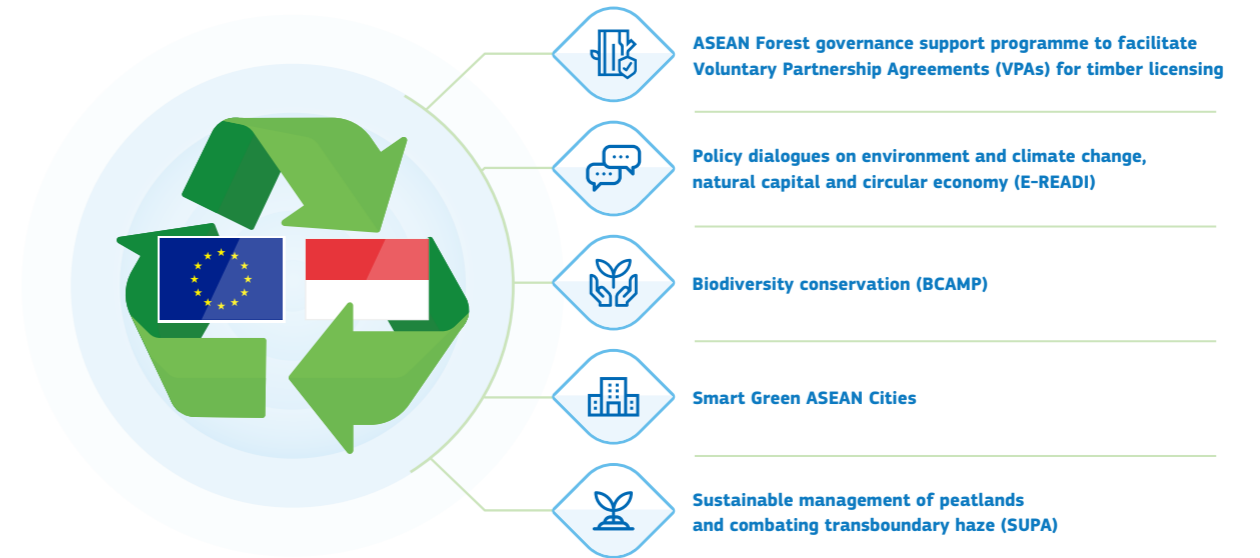
Sustainable Urbanisation



CRIC Working Areas



The EU also works with Indonesia through ASEAN to combat regional environmental issues through programmes such as:



CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Building an enabling environment for civil society

The EU and Indonesia are committed to the promotion and protection of democracy, human rights and gender equality, and to ensuring the inclusive participation of its citizens in the process. Good governance and civil society engagement are critical to alleviating poverty, preventing and resolving conflict, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2020, the EU's work with Indonesian civil society organisations (CSOs) focused on creating an enabling environment for CSOs, enhancing their networking and advocacy capacity, and improving their governance and management structures.

The first EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in Indonesia was signed in 2014. For the period of 2021-2023, the EU Roadmap aims to develop a common strategic framework for the EU in its engagement with civil society in Indonesia to synergise EU support to civil society and other sectors.





REFORMING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM TO COMBAT TORTURE



Antonio Pradjasto has been working on human rights issues since 1998. When Indonesia ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment through Law No. 5 of 1998, Pradjasto hoped the number of human rights cases would decrease.

However, the data he received after resuming his position at the National Commission of Human Rights (KOMNAS HAM) in 2016 showed that both the rate and nature of complaints remained unchanged over the years.

In 2017, Pradjasto received an opportunity to oversee a € 500 000 EU project to establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in Indonesia.

'Through this EU-funded programme, KOMNAS HAM is working with four other national institutions (Komnas Perempuan, KPPI, LPSK and Ombudsmann) to initiate collaboration with the police, the Directorate General of Corrections and the Directorate General of Immigration', he said.

The programme aims to improve the understanding and commitment of key government and law enforcement agencies to prevent acts of torture.

Through increased dialogue with these key stakeholders, a number of crucial issues were identified.

'Correctional facilities are reaching capacity, for example, because our current legal system is geared towards sending anyone and everyone to prison' Pradjasto said. 'So maybe we need to focus on advocating for a more fundamental change to our legal system instead of pointing our fingers to the Directorate General of Corrections', he added.

While seemingly simple, this is the first time such a dialogue took place. 'The relationship has always been characterised with a suspicious and defensive mentality on both sides', Pradjasto said. 'Through these discussions, we all gained a better perspective of the bigger picture.'

In his experience working on the prevention of torture, the police is the most frequently reported institution, followed by the Directorate General of Correction.

'But when we started investigating matters closer, we realised that many officers on the ground were not even aware of what constitutes as torture', Pradjasto said. 'To address this issue, we are planning a series of capacity-building workshops and training for government and law enforcement officials', he added.

When the World Health Organization (WHO) formally declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic in March 2020, Pradjasto could not stop thinking of those who are currently incarcerated in correctional facilities across the country.

'The fact that many of our prisons are filled beyond their capacity makes our prisoners that much more vulnerable in the current pandemic', he said.



'COVID-19 serves as an additional motivation for us to accelerate the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol Convention Against Torture (OPCAT). We also need to start thinking about the potential reform of our current legal system.'





FEARLESS

PROTECTING SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITIES IN INDONESIA

lank (not her real name) knew she was different since her days of playing house with her siblings and neighbours. While all the other little girls fought over who gets to be the bride, lank only ever wanted to be the groom.

As she grew older, her parents sent her to a religious boarding school where her friends would all turn their heads towards her whenever the teachers talked about the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Like many in the LGBTQ community, lank spent her adolescent years trying to fit in. She tried dating boys, not once but four times, and even went as far as kissing them. 'But I could not muster up any feelings at all', she said. 'Kissing them felt wrong and sent shivers down my spine'.

In her second year of high school, the parents of one of the girls she was close with, came to the school and accused her of leading their daughter astray. lank would have easily been expelled if not for her talent in giving religious sermons. She represented the school in the religious sermon competition and placed second in the whole district. 'They let me finish school, but I have witnessed first-hand the risks of being honest about who I am', she said.

Upon graduation, lank moved to Makassar, South Sulawesi, to continue her education. She took a part time job in an internet café where she spent all her spare time online. 'It was the first time I realised that I was not alone', she said. Online, she found communities of people just like her. 'For the first time in my life, I felt welcomed and safe to be myself'.

Launched in 2019, the EU-funded Free, Empowered and Resilient Human Rights Defenders (FEARLESS) project works towards protecting the rights of sexual and gender minorities in Indonesia. Specifically, the project aims to create a non-discriminatory environment in the country to ensure people like lank can live freely and without fear, while at the same time strengthening their ability to prepare for and respond to threats.

'Just by being who I am is already putting myself at risk', lank said as she solemnly recalled the different cases of violence the LGBTQ+ community has fallen victim of in South Sulawesi.

'Safety is always my first priority, not just for myself, but also for everyone in my community', she added.



Public Finance Management

NEW MOBILE APPLICATION INCREASES TRANSPARENCY OVER GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN INDONESIA

A new mobile application, developed under an EU-supported public finance reform initiative, is bringing more transparency over Indonesia's national budget among the country's more than 80 million mobile users. It will provide citizens with access to reliable, relevant, and timely information about the government's budget allocation process and how the money is being disbursed in practice.

The development of the application forms part of an EU-funded project focusing on public finance reform in Indonesia. Over the past six years, the EU has contributed € 10 million towards the € 20 million Public Financial Management (PFM) Multi-Donor Trust Fund which is managed by the World Bank.

As the country is working to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, the mobile application also includes information on the government's budget allocation for its COVID-19 response and six additional categories of expenditures: health-related expenditures; social protection-related expenditures; business incentives; support for small- and medium-sized enterprises; corporate finance support; and support provided to local governments and economic sectors.

'I am excited to see the inclusion of COVID-19 related spending in the application', said Muhammad Deri, a recent university graduate in Jakarta. 'It helps us understand what the government is doing to fight the pandemic, and how much of our state budget is allocated to its COVID-19 response', he added. The application also includes a feedback feature which allows users to actively participate in the budgeting process and provide monitoring input.

Indonesia currently ranks 18th in the world in terms of budget transparency and second in terms of citizen participation in the budgeting process.

'We are working closely with Indonesia's Ministry of Finance and other key stakeholders in developing this mobile application', said Arun Arya, Senior Public Sector Management Specialist at the World Bank. 'Indonesia has made a lot of progress in recent years and we are hopeful that this mobile application will provide more transparency in PFM and increase public participation in the government's budgeting process.'





RESBOUND

BUILDING COMMUNITIES AROUND PALM OIL PLANTATIONS



The village of Menapar is located in West Kalimantan, at the heart of palm oil plantations. Yance who was born and raised in this village spent his childhood fishing in the river and hiking up and down a small hill known as Bukit Dodol. Things were simpler back then. 'We didn't have any fancy toys and only one or two people here had a motorbike', he said.

In 2010, a palm oil plantation was built in his village. The plantation provided residents of Menapar with an opportunity for employment and a better life.

'I also applied and started working at the palm oil plantation', Yance said. An increasing number of motorbikes and upgraded houses tell the tale of economic improvements, 'but our water supply started to dwindle.'

Menapar is located in the highlands and is surrounded by palm oil plantations which caused the water catchment in the area to dry up. The hill where Yance and his friends used to play is the only source of clean water left. However, due to its distance to the village, water will need to be piped down the hill.

As the village head, Yance had put in the budget to build a piping system for transporting water from Bukit Dodol to his village, but using the government-allocated village fund means sacrificing other development priorities, such as renovating the local school or building a community health centre.

'It was a really hard choice to make', Yance said. 'Of course, having clean water is crucial to our survival, but the education and health of our children are also just as important', he added.

That was when Yance participated in a training organised by Responsible and Sustainable Palm Oil Plantation in Indonesia (RESBOUND) on advocacy skills. RESBOUND is an EU-funded programme which aims to create more sustainable and improved living conditions in the villages in and around palm oil plantations. Training sessions such as the one Yance participated in are designed to strengthen the ability of local actors to encourage multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues.

For Yance, participating in the training was an eye-opening experience. 'It never occurred to me that we can use the corporate social responsibility (CSR) fund of the palm oil plantation to help us with our water project', he said.

'The training also helped me recognise the importance of inviting the company to participate in our annual village meeting so as to communicate our needs and the potential adverse impact of the plantation on our village', he added.

RESBOUND is working with 10 villages in the Kapuas Hulu district in West Kalimantan, including Menapar, and an additional 10 villages across three districts in North Sumatra.

'RESBOUND aims to empower villagers like Pak Yance to be able to hold companies operating in their community accountable, and promote better and more responsible business conduct', Afifuddin from the ICCO Cooperation said. The ICCO cooperation is a non-profit supporting farmer and small businesses, and is one of the implementing agencies of the programme along with Penabulu Foundation and Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak (PKPA).

'The company has agreed to help us with the water pipe', Yance said. 'Not only that, I have also asked for their support with building our community health centre, and to provide scholarships for the children of Menapar to go to university.'





SAFE & FAIR

BRINGING THE VOICE BACK TO MIGRANT WORKERS



Dina Nuriyati, started her journey without understanding her basic rights. When Nuriyati was in high school, she assumed that she would follow in the footsteps of her older siblings and continue her studies following graduation. However, when she started noticing the presence of debt collectors in her home, she realized that her life might have to take a different course.

She spent the next two years navigating Hong Kong with limited knowledge of the local language or her rights as a migrant worker. For the first few months, her salary was cut by the agency but soon after, she made enough to send money back to her family to help pay off their debt and to cover her sister's college fees.



'I didn't want her to have to quit her studies', she said. 'She is one of the reasons why I decided to become a migrant worker!'

On her off days, Nuriyati decided to take a language class. It was during these language classes that she also met other migrant workers, not just from Indonesia but also from other countries. She started learning about her rights as a migrant worker and decided to actively participate in the migrant workers' coalition in Hong Kong.

Upon her return to Indonesia, Nuriyati immediately enrolled into university, and continued her advocacy efforts on behalf of other migrant workers. In 2009, she earned her master's degree specialising in labour policies and globalisation from Kassel University and the Berlin School of Economics and Law.

'Labour issues became a lifelong passion for me', Nuriyati said. 'It took me two years of working abroad to learn about my rights as a migrant worker, when these are actually things that all migrant workers need to know pre-departure.'

The Migrant Resource Centre is meant to provide exactly that, a one-stop information centre that arms migrant workers with knowledge of their legal rights. Through the EU-funded Safe and Fair programme, village-level migrant resource centres were trained on handling issues related to gender-based violence and providing counselling facilities.

In 2019, the programme also conducted a participatory action research (PAR) in five locations across Indonesia: Cirebon, East Lampung, Kupang, Blitar, and Tulungagung. Nuriyati, who is now the head of the international cooperation and research division of the Indonesian Migrant Worker Union (SBMI), was one of the main researchers.

'This was the first time I was involved in this type of research', she said. 'Beyond the research, this approach also has the power to build the capacity of migrant workers and other key stakeholders in the villages'.

'It is crucial to involve migrant workers in the process of improving labour regulations and support'. Shinta Dewi Harkrisnowo, one of the implementers of the programme from the International Labor Organization (ILO) said. Through the participation action research, Safe&Fair programme helped capture the experience and voices of migrant workers like Nuriyati to ensure a well targeted improvement to labour regulations and support.

The programme is also working with village apparatus as the front liner in the protection of migrant workers, 'We provide trainings on migrant workers' procedures, labor regulations, and how to provide gender sensitive support services', Harkrisnowo said. 'A multi-stakeholder village intervention is key in ensuring the protection of migrant workers both pre and post departure'.

Safe and Fair Programme is a regional programme implemented by ILO, UNWomen, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with € 25 million funding from the EU to strengthen the rights of women migrant workers in the region, including Indonesia.





LOCALISE SDGs

FACILITATING COLLABORATION TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, providing a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The SDGs make a universal call to action to both developed and developing countries to form a global partnership to end poverty, reduce inequality, drive economic growth, and tackle climate change.

One of the key stakeholders in achieving the SDGs in Indonesia is the local government at the provincial, regency and local district level.

In 2018, the EU launched the LOCALISE SDGs programme to support efforts to translate the global goals into a local context, and to provide capacity-building assistance to local government stakeholders in the implementation of the SDGs.

The project organised a series of knowledge exchange sessions to encourage the sharing of innovative ideas to advance sustainable development among different provinces in Indonesia and other global cities with similar characteristics.

Dr. H. Maulana MKM, the regent of Jambi city has been one of the most enthusiastic participants during these sessions. Maulana voiced his concerns over the challenges in providing quality healthcare to non-COVID-19 patients in Jambi during the pandemic. 'People tend to avoid the hospital at all costs', he said. 'They are scared of being in contact with health workers for fear of contracting COVID-19.'

Due to the pandemic, hospitals around the world, including the ones in Jambi are putting strict health protocols in place. While the stringent precautionary measures are crucial to contain the virus, Maulana noticed a decrease in doctor visits by 70%.

'The fear of contact with health workers have increased the tendency for people to self-medicate or to turn to traditional medications, which can lead to a number of new problems', he said.

Maulana discussed his concerns with fellow heads of municipalities, including those from Guangzhou city. As a medical doctor himself, Maulana was impressed by the quality care offered by Guangzhou hospitals, especially the concept of telemedicine for maternal health.

'We have been working hard to reduce the maternal mortality rate in our city', Maulana said. 'If we can somehow partner up with this hospital in Guangzhou, it can be really beneficial.'

Maulana's idea was welcomed by Guangzhou municipality. 'We are now in the process of outlining our further engagement with Guangzhou', he said. 'We will experiment with telemedicine not just for patient handling but to facilitate consultation among our doctors.'





PEDULI SDGs

BRIDGING COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS



Located in West Java, Indonesia, Kuningan literally means yellow, a symbol of prosperity. However, based on the latest data from Statistics Indonesia (BSP), the regency's poverty rate is above the national average and the highest in West Java.

'Poverty has been an endemic problem for us, and the COVID-19 pandemic has just made it worse', Usep Sumirat, Head of Kuningan's Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), said.

Avo Juhartono is a native of Kuningan. Growing up as a son of a farmer, Juhartono did not have much. He watched as one by one, his friends moved to bigger cities to seek work.

'Urbanisation is another key contributing factor to continued poverty in our province,' Sumirat said. 'Young people drop out of school and move to the city to become informal workers.'

Juhartono is an anomaly to this trend. 'I believe Kuningan has a vast amount of untapped potential', he said. 'I have big dreams for this place.'

Echoing Juhartono's sentiments, Sumirat also believes that Kuningan has the potential to provide more sustainable livelihoods for its communities. 'We just need to empower our communities to tap into this potential', he said.

In 1990, Juhartono founded a non-profit organisation called AKAR to strengthen the ability of villagers to take advantage of the economic opportunities around them.

Alleviating poverty, eliminating hunger, and ensuring good health and well-being, are some of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Indonesia is working towards. Localising these global goals is key to tackling challenges like the ones faced by Kuningan. In 2020, the EU launched the PEDULI SDGs programme to support efforts to localise the SDGs in Indonesia. The project works with 10 regencies across five provinces in the country to build capacity and enable collaboration between civil society organisations and local government stakeholders.

'The challenges we are facing in our regency require a multi-stakeholder approach to collaboration', Sumirat said. 'I encourage everyone across society to take initiative. Don't just depend on the government.'

Through PEDULI SDGs, Sumirat and Juhartono have started discussing a potential collaboration between BAPPEDA Kuningan and AKAR. As a grassroots civil society organisation, AKAR has a good grasp of the economic conditions at the village level, 'If we synergise our efforts with the government's development plan, we can really achieve a lot', Juhartono said.

PEDULI SDGs: 2020-2022

5 PROVINCES

10 REGENCIES

30 VILLAGES

30 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

90 FACILITATORS





Child Friendly District

EMPOWERING YOUTH FOR A CHILD FRIENDLY DISTRICT



Ian had never left his hometown of Pontianak before. So, when his mother got transferred to Sintang district, West Kalimantan, for her work, 15-year-old Ian was nervous and unsure. He spent the first few days getting to know the city and trying to make new friends. On his second week at school, his teacher called on him to participate in the Sintang Child Forum. Ian agreed without giving it much thought, "I thought it was some kind of a competition," he said.

The Child Forum kicked off with a three-day workshop and group discussion sessions organised by mentors from Wahana Visi Indonesia as part of the EU funded CSO empowerment programme for accountable Child Friendly City / District, 'I learned so much during those three days,' Ian said. 'We were educated about our rights as children and how to use our voices to create change.'

Child Forum is one of the key CSO components of the programme to improve policy implementation and monitoring of Child Friendly City/District indicators. The programme is implemented in 50 villages in 50 subdistricts in Indonesia including Sintang. The three-day training and discussion sessions Ian participated in, are part of the effort to increase awareness on child's rights and equip the members of the child forum with the tools and skills to monitor and influence decision making of local government entities.

'I had learned about child's rights at school before, but I guess I never really knew what they really mean in our everyday life,' Ian said. The group discussions helped him identify the problem with the existing parks in the district, 'These parks were actually designed as a recreational space for children', Ian said. 'But they were not really maintained well, and were no longer safe for children to use'.

Ian was never too shy to voice his opinions but he knew that advocating for better parks for the district requires more than just confidence, 'Our mentors at the child forum helped me structure my thoughts and taught me how to gather relevant evidence to support my arguments', he said.

Armed with a proposal, Ian and his friends from Sintang Child Forum reached out to the Head of District (Bupati), 'I just showed up at one of the events he was attending and introduced myself,' he said. 'I was too short to stand out from the crowd. So, I just shouted: "Hi Sir, I am Ian, a Child Hero!"', he recalled with a giggle.

The unseemingly introduction received a warm welcome from the Bupati who invited him to present his proposal. To date, Child Forum Sintang has successfully advocated for the refurbishments of three child friendly spaces, removal of a cigarette ad billboard that was posted in front of their school and the closure of illegal karaoke places in the surrounding greenbelt areas that had been disturbing the neighbourhood with its loud noises.

Located at the heart of West Kalimantan, Sintang is still struggling with basic infrastructure problems which understandably became the focus of the district development. For Kartiyus, from the Sintang District Development Planning Agency, the Child Forum serves as a pressure group, "The youth brings forward issues that are important to them and which we might have otherwise missed", he said.

In his 13 years as a civil servant serving in different positions, 'This is the first time I have seen such organised active involvement of children', he said. 'I am proud of them. They are the future of Sintang and it is important for us to invest in their education and health, and create an environment they can thrive in. Our future is in their hands', he added.

The child forum in Sintang has managed to change the development narrative of the district by ensuring basic indicators of child's rights are included in the district's development planning.

'Being young generally means that people don't take you seriously', Ian said. 'But as children, as young people, we have the right to thrive and who else can better advocate for these rights than ourselves?'





SPEAK

EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR POVERTY REDUCTION



When 23-year-old Deviana Rizqi agreed to participate in an event organised by PATTIRO Semarang, she would have never guessed that her life was about to take a sharp turn. 'I have never heard about PATTIRO Semarang before or known anything about state budget planning', she said. 'I am just your everyday housewife.'

That afternoon and the two days that followed, she learnt about an increase in budget allocation towards education in Semarang and how the money is spent.

PATTIRO Semarang is one of the associate organisations working to implement the EU-funded Strengthening Public Services through the Empowerment of Women-led Advocacy and Social Audit Networks (SPEAK) programme for HIVOS and Transparency International Indonesia. The four-year programme aims to encourage active citizen participation, including women and youth, to ensure their needs are reflected in the planning and implementation of local budgets.

A month later, Rizqi received a letter from the school of her 9-year-old son requesting a levy to be paid for new desks and chairs. 'It was hard not to think about what I had just learnt during the training', she said. 'New chairs and desks should be under the government budget. This made me question the legality of the school's request.'

When she approached PATTIRO with her concerns, not only did they confirm her suspicion, she was also provided with the necessary information to build her case.

Rizqi took her case to the next parent-teachers meeting and questioned the legality of the school levy. 'Nobody supported me', she said. 'No one understood why I would make such a big deal out of the IDR 200 000 the school asked for.'

Ignored by the school and shunned by the teachers and fellow parents, she escalated her appeal to Hari Waluyo, the Secretary of the Education Agency of Semarang City. The agency validated her report and immediately took action. 'Within the next few days, the school and the principal received a warning from the agency, and the school levy was cancelled', she said.

According to Waluyo, cases like Rizqi's often stem from the school's misunderstanding of the regulation. 'The regulation clearly states that no levy of any kind is allowed', Waluyo said. 'However, schools are still allowed to receive voluntary support from parents. This is where the misunderstanding often happens'. The Education Agency is actively communicating state and district policies and regulations to schools across the district, 'Active participation from parents and other stakeholders is crucial in ensuring the implementation of policies and regulations on the ground', Waluyo said.

The success of Rizqi's advocacy against the illegal levy helped other parents to also realise the importance of speaking up. 'Those who shunned me when I first started, later came to my house to thank me', she said.

Realising the impact of her knowledge, she decided to share it with her community. Her first agenda is to increase the participation of women in her village development planning processes.

'When women are involved in the planning process, we don't just represent ourselves but also our children', she said. 'This means education and health can become a critical part in the agenda'.

The SPEAK programme is currently implemented in Bojonegoro and Semarang, Central Java and has provided capacity-building support on gender responsive and inclusive budgets to 254 women and 45 local facilitators. Both areas of intervention have also recorded an increase of female participation in the budget planning process by up to 180% compared to 2019, which will lead to an improvement of budget allocation for education and health sectors.





ENVISION

DRIVING MORE INCLUSIVE VILLAGE GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



Amanda Wisuni had always dreamed of becoming a teacher. However, when she graduated from high school in 2018, after recognising her family's financial situation, she decided to start planting vegetables instead.

The relatively low temperature of her village of Tetaf in East Nusa Tenggara and her experience growing up helping her father in the field made becoming a farmer seem like a natural progression.

'But it's hard giving up my lifelong dream of working as a teacher', Wisuni said. 'Maybe one day I can still be one.'

Wisuni's village is one of the Enabling Civil Society for Inclusive Village Economic Development (ENVISION) project's 15 target villages in the South Timor Tengah Regency. ENVISION is a programme funded by the EU to empower communities to contribute to rural governance and development processes in Indonesia, including women and the youth.

Like in most places in Indonesia, village development in Tetaf lies solely in the hands of the village council and the elderly. 'I never thought I could also have a say', Wisuni said.

In December 2020, the ENVISION team arrived in her village to raise awareness of the programme and invite participants to



become local facilitators. Wisuni was the only youth to immediately sign up. 'I'm excited to have the opportunity to contribute to our village development', Wisuni said. 'Maybe our village enterprise (BUMDES) can also support youth-driven businesses.'

ENVISION has adopted a citizen voice and action (CVA) approach for its activities. The model involves the inclusive engagement of citizens, initiating community gatherings, and providing the tools and knowledge for citizens to actively participate in improving services and influencing policymaking.

Through the programme's initial phase, Wisuni learnt more about financial management, 'Gaining improved financial skills has helped me increase my savings', Wisuni said. 'I plan to use these savings to pursue my dream to become a teacher.'

ENVISION in numbers:





Digital Humanities

LEVERAGING DIGITAL HUMANITIES TO SOLVE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



Aldo Marchiano Kaligis is not new to working on matters related to human rights violations. His first encounter with human rights issues happened whilst working at Amnesty International Indonesia in 2018. What he found challenging then was the process of gathering and verifying information.

'I felt that the cases we ended up taking were based on the limited information we could find and not based on who needed our assistance most', Kaligis said.

Concerned with human rights issues in the easternmost province of Indonesia, Papua, Kaligis decided to submit an application for the digital humanities hackathon held by the Dutch Embassy in collaboration with the Indonesian Cyber Media Association (AMSI).

Digital humanities is a new, interdisciplinary area of research that focuses on the use of digital tools to study humanities.

His proposal involved the creation of a centralised repository of human rights violation data that is open to the public and is verified by independent agencies familiar with these issues such as the National Commission on Human Rights.

For the competition, Kaligis was paired with Dita Amallya, a data analyst with experience processing data related to gender-based violence and COVID-19 and Gloria Fransisca Katharina Lawi, an economics journalist who shares Kaligis' passion for human rights issues in Papua.

'Participants can enter the competition as an individual or as a group', Dewi Barnas, Senior Policy Advisor at the Dutch Embassy said. 'Those who registered as individuals might be grouped with other individuals with a similar interest', she added.

Participants of the hackathon were provided with the opportunity to learn more about digital humanities. A series of webinars enabled participants to explore cross-disciplinary collaboration opportunities, innovative digital tools that can be used to process and present data, and master the more technical side of digital humanities such as text analysis, mapping and spatial analysis, networks analysis and multimodal approaches.

After the webinars, participants received online coaching before pitching their ideas to the judges. Five winners were selected based on the relevance of their proposals to digital humanities, their real-life value and innovation, and the level of collaboration in the development of the ideas.

The Papua Human Rights Map that Kaligis and Amallya worked on was chosen as one of the five winners. The rest of the winning proposals included a data science tool to combat human trafficking, a website to calculate the environmental cost of the economy, an online application to access ambulance services, and a public news archive on the murder case of Udin, a Yogyakarta-based journalist who was killed 24 years ago.





'We are using the prize money to build our prototype now, while at the same time trying to find ways to further aggregate the data and find partners to collaborate', Kaligis said.

'It's still a relatively new discipline, especially in Indonesia', Eva Damayanti, a digital humanities specialist who served both as a judge of the competition and a mentor in the hackathon. 'We had more participants than anticipated and I think it is an excellent opportunity to increase awareness of digital humanities and promote collaboration.'



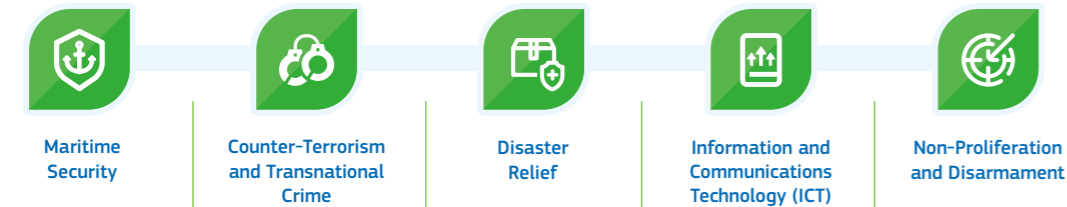
Multilateralism, Peace & Security

The EU and Indonesia have a shared commitment to multilateralism and maintaining peace and security in Indonesia, the region, and globally. On security matters, the EU and Indonesia cooperate through the ASEAN Regional Forum to address both traditional and non-traditional issues such as maritime security, counterterrorism, and transnational crime. The EU also supports Indonesia's multilateralism through capacity building programmes designed to strengthen tolerance and mitigate the growth of extremism.

	PROTECT	2020 - 2023	€ 7 MILLION
	Business and Human Rights in Asia	2020 - 2024	€ 6.5 MILLION

ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)

As a founding member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the EU is committed to working with Indonesia on a regional level, on both traditional and non-traditional security matters, such as:





PROTECT

EMPOWERING THE NEXT GENERATION TO CHAMPION DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION



© Lutfi Nur Falaq FB

Lutfi Nur Falaq, a student from the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, spent most of his education in Syuhada Mosque, located in Kotabaru, Yogyakarta. Built and officiated in 1952, the historical mosque stands proud next to two churches, Santo Antonius and Huria Kristen Batak Protestan (HKBP).

'Historically, our three communities were known to have a very close relationship', Nur Falaq said. 'However, in recent years, our interaction has been limited to the allocation of parking spaces during large religious events to avoid traffic jams which could disrupt public activities', he added.

Indonesia is one of the most diverse and multicultural countries in the world, with over 600 recognised ethnic groups and six official religions. While the country is guided by the principle known as Bhinneka Tunggal Ika or Unity in Diversity, it has recently witnessed a surge in violent extremism, including terrorist attacks.

Religious tolerance has always been an important issue for Lutfi. He longs to connect the youth community of his mosque with the Christian youth group of the church. 'But I was not sure how to approach it or if it is even right to do', he said.

When he heard of Adventures for Tolerance at the end of 2019, Lutfi immediately applied. Funded by the EU through its PROTECT project, and implemented in partnership with UNDP Indonesia and the INDIKA Foundation, the initiative is part of a series of activities which promotes tolerance and respect for diversity among the youth and the community

'My application was accepted, and I participated in a series of pre-camp activities where we studied journalism, cultural adaptation, conflict resolution, and how to create impactful and powerful digital content to promote tolerance and diversity', Lutfi said.

Participants of Adventures of Tolerance were divided into teams and were sent to five different cities across the country: Ambon in Maluku Province; Batu in East Java Province; Pangandaran in West Java Province; Poso in Central Sulawesi Province; and Wonosobo in Central Java Province.

The cities were chosen for their critical role in championing peace and tolerance. Ambon and Poso successfully restored peace in the community following a religious conflict, while Batu, Pangandaran and Wonosobo exemplify what it takes to ingrain values promoting peace in a multicultural community. Nur Falaq and his team visited Negeri Wayame, a religiously diverse village in Ambon. 'During my stay there, I learnt that active and healthy interactions between the two religious groups before, during and after the conflict were key to restoring peace and tolerance in the village', Lutfi said.

The youth camp was attended by 50 participants from 36 universities in 18 cities. They were given the opportunity to immerse themselves in a new culture through interactions with leaders of local peace organisations, survivors of local conflicts and local religious leaders and influencers.



© id.undp.org

Upon his return, Lutfi learnt another important lesson when he tried to invite the church youth group to a music event he organised called Syuhada Jazz Festival. 'While I had the blessing of the elders of the mosque, we received quite a lot of complaints from the rest of the members who disagreed with our approach'.

Undeterred, Lutfi is planning to continue his efforts after the pandemic. 'The resistance we experienced was actually a sign that we cannot stop promoting the idea of tolerance here', he said.

'Adventures of Tolerance inspired me to use the example of Yogyakarta where three religions are able to co-exist in peace as a best practice to aspire to elsewhere. It is essential to accept and appreciate the different views of others.'



KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Generating growth through investments in people

In 2020, Indonesia ranked among countries with the highest human development index for the second consecutive year. The human development index is an indicator assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living.

Developing Indonesia's human resources has been one of the main priorities for both the EU and the EU Member States' partnership with Indonesia.

Improving education, fostering connectivity and skills development are critical to not only propelling Indonesia's development but to enabling innovation and increasing resilience in the face of future challenges.

Knowledge exchange and capacity-building in the public sector and civil society are facilitated through all of the EU's engagements in Indonesia, while the Erasmus+ programme aims to improve higher education and student mobility in the country.

Indonesian research entities are also encouraged to actively participate in the EU Research Framework Programmes, including the recently launched Horizon Europe.

At the ASEAN level, the EU also supports initiatives to harmonise higher education frameworks in the region by providing scholarships and enabling the sharing of best practices. EU Member States are also actively participating in the development of Indonesia's human resources through scholarships and other thematic programmes to empower civil society organisations (CSOs) to improve access to quality education at all levels, from early childhood to primary and secondary school education as well as ensuring a safe and child friendly school environment.



EU Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport (ERASMUS+)

With the aim of supporting education, training, youth and sport, Erasmus+ funds initiatives to increase mobility and knowledge exchange between Europe and other regions and countries, including Indonesia.


Its 2021-2027 programme focuses on social inclusion, the green and digital transition, and promoting young people's participation in democratic life. Erasmus+ offers opportunities to individuals and a range of organisations, including universities, education and training providers, research organisation and private businesses.


To address the educational challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, on 25 August 2020, Erasmus+ announced two new initiatives:

DIGITAL EDUCATION READINESS	€100 MILLION	to enhance online, distance, and blended learning in school education, vocational education and training, as well as higher education
PARTNERSHIP FOR CREATIVITY	€100 MILLION	to encourage creativity and boost the quality, innovation and recognition of youth's work.

 **International Credit Mobility**
Mobility scheme for students and staff

 **Capacity Building In Higher Education (CBHE)**
117 Indonesian youth have participated in CBHE projects since 2015

 **Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees**
Two-year scholarship with study in at least two different European countries

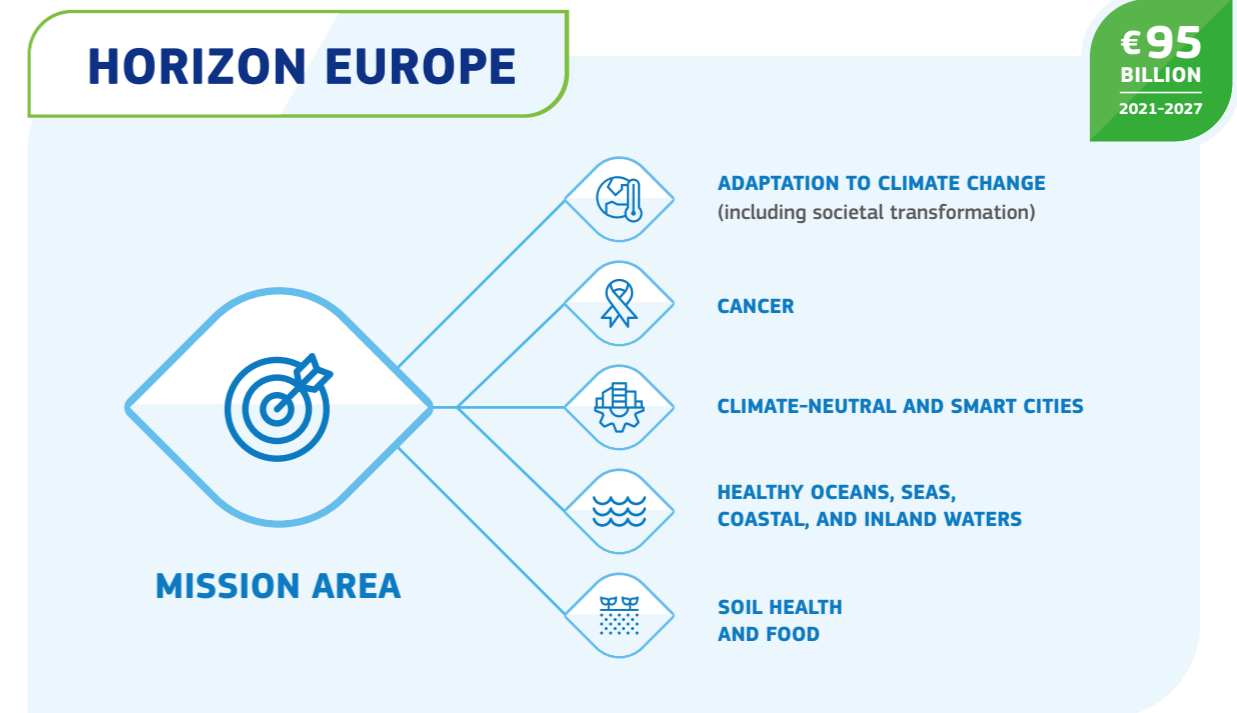
 **Jean Monnet Activities**
Excellence in teaching and research on the European integration process

Research and technology: Horizon Europe



Launched in 2021, Horizon Europe is the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation to tackle global challenges such as climate change, and to boost the EU's competitiveness and growth.

Under Horizon Europe, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA), the EU's flagship programme for doctoral and postdoctoral training, will continue to equip researchers from around the world with new knowledge and skills through mobility across borders and exposure to different sectors and disciplines.



STRUCTURE OF HORIZON EUROPE

HORIZON EUROPE

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING HORIZON EUROPE & EIT*

Exclusive focus on civil applications



SPECIFIC PROGRAMME: EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

Exclusive focus on defence research & development



WIDENING PARTICIPATION AND STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA



EURATOM



*The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme

MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE ACTIONS



Supports researchers at all stages of their careers, regardless of age and nationality, and across all disciplines.



Cooperation between industry and academia and training organisations to enhance employability and career development.





Inclusive Quality Education

BUILDING SAFE SCHOOLS FOR EVERYONE



SDN 29 is the only school in the village of Dalam Kaum, Sukaramai, West Kalimantan that Kardina can send her four children to, even if the school no longer has any working toilets. 'It worried me when I heard my children had to go to the forest because all the toilets at their school were broken', she said.

In Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, Ady Ardyansyah faced a similar problem. His biggest fear as the principal of SDN 2 Rite is to have the roof collapse while the class is in session. 'Of course I worry about the safety of our students, but we have no budget to renovate our school and we can't stop providing classes to the children', he said.

Both Kardina and Ardyansyah were at a loss to know how to address these issues. Through an EU-funded project promoting inclusive education in Indonesia, they received much-needed capacity-building support to advocate for better school infrastructure more effectively.

Promoting Civil Society-Led Initiatives for Inclusive and Quality Education in Indonesia (Pro-InQlued) aims to strengthen the organisational and technical capabilities of civil society organisations (CSOs), empower school communities to actively participate in local governance processes, and influence inclusive and quality primary education policies.

The project, implemented by a group of CSOs, including YAPPIKA-ActionAid, Lembaga Gemawan, Perkumpulan SOLUD and Yayasan Bahtera, is currently supporting 30 target schools in three districts in Indonesia: Bima in West Nusa Tenggara; Sambas in West Kalimantan; and Sumba in East Nusa Tenggara.

'We provided our local partners with training on how to develop evidence-based advocacy and strengthen community participation,' Rokhmad Munawir from YAPPIKA-ActionAid said.

The training sessions motivated Kardina to revive the school's parent-teacher's committee and advocate for installing new toilets. When she was told that the school did not qualify for government funding due to an administrative problem, she took her case to the private sector, and successfully applied for a corporate social responsibility (CSR) fund by Bank Kalbar to build six new toilets at SDN 29.

Her success also gave her the confidence to do more for her community. 'I used to think that I don't have a voice to make a change', she said. 'But now I realise that I do.'

When the COVID-19 pandemic forced students to learn from home, Kardina advocated for government support for local students who have no Internet access at home and made sure that no one was left behind.

In Bima, joining the training provided Ardyansyah with the confidence to approach the local government to support with building a new roof at SDN 2 Rite.



'I learnt how to develop an evidence-based case to present to the local government', Ardyansyah said. 'My next goal is to ensure our school has enough toilets with running water for everyone', he added.





EU AND EU MEMBER STATES SCHOLARSHIPS

NETHERLANDS

167 2828

- STUDEREN IN NEDERLAND (STUNED)
- ORANGE KNOWLEDGE PROGRAMME (OKP)
- ORANGE TULIP SCHOLARSHIP (OTS)
- HOLLAND SCHOLARSHIP

FRANCE

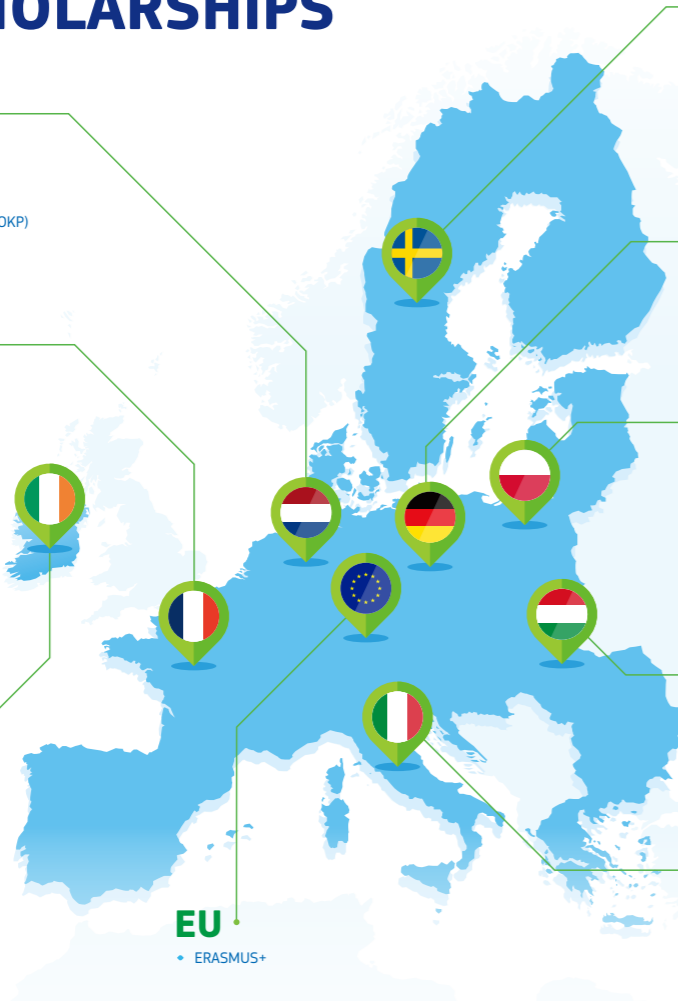
77 808

- MOPGA (MAKE OUR PLANET GREAT AGAIN)
- MOPGA- ONE HEALTH
- ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK X FRENCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
- EIFFEL SCHOLARSHIPS
- EIFFEL MAJOR SCHOLARSHIPS
- FRANCE EXCELLENCE
- FRANCE PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIP
- FRANCE EXCELLENCE EXPERT
- KARTINI SAINS

IRELAND

6 100

- GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS
- IRISH UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION DIKTI SCHOLARSHIP



SWEDEN

14 150

- SWEDISH INSTITUTE • SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GLOBAL PROFESSIONALS (SISGP)

GERMANY

576 5174

- DAAD •

POLAND

38 200

- IGNACYLUKASIEWICZ • SCHOLARSHIP
- STEFAN BANACH • SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

HUNGARY

100 200

- STIPENDIUM • HUNGARICUM •

ITALY

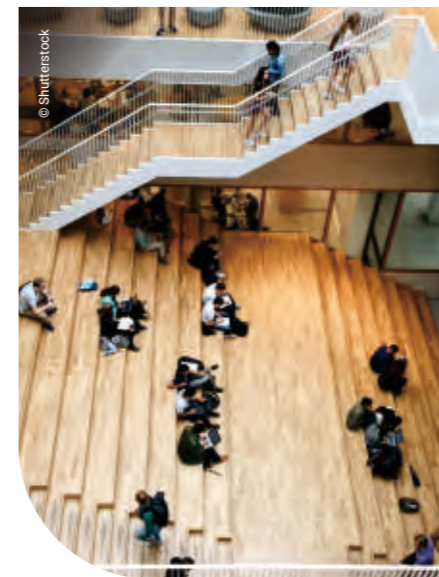
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- INVEST YOUR TALENT IN ITALY • MAECI SCHOLARSHIP •

EU
• ERASMUS+

TOTAL SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO INDONESIA STUDENTS

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS RESIDING IN EU MEMBER STATES AT PRESENT



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GREEN RECOVERY



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