

OCTOBER 2015

---

# INDONESIA



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**COMMON CONTEXT ANALYSIS (CCA)**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB: Asian Development Bank  
 ALPHSS: Australia Indonesia Partnership Health Sector Strengthening  
 AGO: Attorney General Office  
 AUN: Asian University Network  
 AUSAID: Australian Agency for International Development  
 AMDAL: Analisis dampak lingkungan (Environmental Impact Assessment)  
 API : Aliansi Petani Indonesia/Indonesian Peasants' Alliance  
 APBD: Local Government Unit Budget  
 ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
 AUN: Asean University Network  
 BKKBN: National Family Planning Board  
 BNPB: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (National Bureau of Disaster management)  
 BMT: Islamic credit unions for development  
 CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities  
 DGD: Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid  
 DPO: Disabled People Organisation  
 DRM: Disaster Risk Management  
 DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction  
 EITI: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative  
 EU: European Union  
 FAO: Food & Agriculture Organization  
 FM GMU: The Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University  
 FPIC: Free and Prior Informed Consent  
 FTAs: free trade agreements  
 GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
 GHG: Greenhouse Gasses  
 GDP: Gross Domestic Product  
 GERNAS: Program for Rehabilitation and expansion of Cacao  
 GoI: Government of Indonesia  
 GPI: Gender Parity Index  
 HELTS: Higher Education Long Terms Strategy  
 HRO: Human Rights Organizations  
 HRH: Health Resources  
 HSR: Health Sector Review  
 HTC: Humanitarian Country Team  
 ICCRI: Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute

ICTJ: International Commission for Transformative Justice  
 INFORM: global tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises  
 INGO: International NGOs (INGA: International NGAs)  
 NGA: Non Government Actor  
 NIDIAG: European Research Network for Neglected Infectious Diseases (NID)  
 NTD: Neglected Tropical Diseases  
 JICA: Japanese ODA Center  
 JKN Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National health insurance)  
 Komnas Ham: Human Rights Commission  
 KPK: Corruption Eradication Commission  
 LGU: Local Government Unit  
 LPDP: Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education  
 MDG: Millennium Development Goals  
 MoU: Memorandum of Understanding  
 MP3EI: Masterplan for Economic Development and Growth  
 NCD: Non Communicative Disease  
 NGA: Non government Actors  
 NID: Neglected Infectious Diseases  
 NTB Nusa Tenggara Barat  
 NTDs: Neglected tropical diseases  
 NTP: National Tuberculosis Policy  
 NTT: Nusa Tenggara Timur  
 OECD: Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development  
 PMI: Indonesian Red Cross  
 PwD: People with Disability  
 REDD: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation Forest Degradation  
 RSPO: Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil  
 SAKIP: System for measuring bureaucratic effectiveness  
 SBY: Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono  
 SDGs: the Sustainable Development Goals  
 SME: Small Medium Enterprises  
 SOE: State Owned Enterprises  
 SPP: Standard Operating Procedure  
 UGM: Gadjah Mada University  
 UN: United Nations  
 WB: World Bank  
 WHO: World Health Organization  
 WHO/TDR: Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases  
 WTO: World Trade Organization

SJSN: Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional  
 TNI: Indonesian Armed Forces  
 USAID United States Agency for International  
 Development  
 WRI: World Resources Institute

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN DUTCH

De GCA Indonesië is het resultaat van een collectief proces van 8 Belgische NGAs: 11.11.11 (lead), Caritas, HI, ITM, ARES CCD, VLIR-UOS, Vredeseilanden en de GCA Waardig werk Asia. (zie §1 en 2), alsook de lokale vertegenwoordigers van de betrokken NGA's, hun partnerorganisaties, lokale thematische experts, en vertegenwoordigers van de lokale overheid. Verder werden strategische actoren zoals diverse relevante overheidsinstellingen en INGA's die actief zijn inzake de gekozen hoofdthema's geconsulteerd. Het proces bevatte verschillende overleg-, informatie- en validatiemomenten in België, 2 participatieve workshops in de Indonesië met een focus op 1. De contextanalyse, en 2. synergie en complementariteit.

De huidige en toekomstige interventies van de betrokken NGA's situeren zich in de volgende 7 thema's: 1. Educatie, 2. Landbouw, 3. Gezondheid, 4. Versterking van de civiele maatschappij, 5. Mensenrechten, 6. Handel en ondernemerschap en 7. Milieu. Transversale thema's zoals gender, jongeren en "Waardig Werk" zijn in deze thema's ingebed. Huidige programma's bevatten reeds concrete vormen van synergetische werking tussen de NGA's onderling en met andere internationale of lokale actoren (zie §2). Enkele voorbeelden zijn de samenwerking met INGA's die dezelfde partners steunen en deelname aan nationaal sectoroverleg.

Deze thema's werden gekozen op basis van een analyse van de sociaal-politiek-economische context van het land, en bevestigd door de analyse van de relevante actoren in de ontwikkelingsprocessen van de Indonesië. Deze analyse wordt uitgebreid beschreven in hoofdstukken 3 t.e.m. 5. Enkele kernelementen

hieruit zijn de volgende: Op politiek vlak zit Indonesië nog steeds in een overgangsfase naar een volwaardige inclusieve democratie. Een grote weg werd afgelegd na het omverwerpen van de dictatuur in 1998, maar nationale en lokale elites blijven in grote mate in controle. Op een aantal relevante domeinen beschikt men over een relatief goed wettelijk kader maar inzake de uitvoering en opvolging komen de autoriteiten op nationaal en lokaal vlak schromelijk tekort. De economische groei gaat hand in hand met een toename van de ongelijkheid, bovendien is de economie sterk afhankelijk van de exploitatie van de natuurlijke rijkdommen, de recente daling van de grondstofprijzen pijnigt de economie. Voor miljoenen Indonesiërs is een job in het buitenland de reddingsplank. Een combinatie van traditionele structuren en een kleine maar goed georganiseerde groep moslimextremisten maken het voor vrouwen niet makkelijk om hun rechten af te dwingen, vooral die vrouwen die behoren tot de 28 miljoen inwoners die in armoede leven. Voor jongeren is kwalitatief onderwijs een grote uitdaging, ondanks recente inspanningen blijft de kwaliteit van het openbaar onderwijs vrij laag en brengt het jongeren op de arbeidsmarkt met weinig vooruitzicht op jobs. De overheid investeert heel wat in de landbouwsector, maar toch heeft een flink deel van de rurale bevolking het moeilijk, vooral in Oost-Indonesië en op die plaatsen waar boeren af te rekenen hebben met landconflicten met plantage- en mijnbouwbedrijven. Bovendien ontsnapt Indonesië niet aan de impact van de klimaatverandering, en jaarlijks terugkerende bosbranden zorgen voor smog die tot in de buurland Maleisië en Singapore rijkt. Er is een stijgende nood aan ondersteuning voor adaptatie zodat de boeren hun inkomen niet verder zien afkalven (zie §3). De recente hervormingen hebben de toegang tot gezondheidszorg verbreed, maar het is nog te vroeg om een algemeen oordeel te vellen. Mensen met een beperking blijven afrekenen met discriminatie die hen een volwaardige integratie in de samenleving ontnemen.

Indonesië kent een brede waaier aan organisaties in de civiele maatschappij (zie § 4 en bijlage 4) die heel divers zijn inzake expertise, aanpak en weerbaarheid. Hoofdstuk 5 verdiept de analyse van zowel de civiele maatschappij als de overheid.

Daar worden ook mogelijke concrete interventiepistes beschreven die inspelen op de prangende thematieken rond het versterken van de civiele maatschappij, georganiseerde groepen (boeren, ondernemers, werknemers, mensen met een beperking, ..) en het hoger onderwijs. Deze interventies streven naar een meer gelijke en inclusieve civiele maatschappij – en hebben als belangrijkste doel de betrokken organisaties beter te wapenen voor het opnemen van hun kerntaken (bewegingsopbouw, belangenbehartiging, dienstverlening,..), met een extra inspanning op het bereiken van jongeren en vrouwen (educatie, leiderschapsvorming). De analyse toont ook de noodzaak te investeren in fragiele doelgroepen en organisaties om hen te wapenen tegen de zich steeds meer manifesterende negatieve effecten van de klimaatsverandering in de regio, in de wetenschap dat het land zelf een grote verantwoordelijkheid heeft inzake emissies. Ook andere internationale, Zuidoost-Aziatische en lokale ontwikkelingsactoren zoals de EU, VN organisaties, financiële instellingen, overheidsinstellingen, universiteiten & research etc zijn relevante actoren in deze ontwikkelingsprocessen. In hoofdstuk 6 worden de belangrijkste actoren en hun bestaande/mogelijke rol nader omschreven. Deze en andere mogelijke partners van de betrokken NGA's worden in hoofdstuk 7 aangegeven.

De mogelijke interventies 'van de betrokken NGA's situeren zich op het niveau van integrale ontwikkeling (focus op milieu, mens en gemeenschap), de ondersteuning van actief burgerschap met versterkte en inclusieve civiele organisaties op alle niveau's (lokaal, nationaal, regionaal, internationaal) die hun belangen verdedigen en hun rechten afdwingen. In hoofdstuk 8 worden de mogelijke interventiemodellen gegeven voor de hoofdthema's. Hierbij werd vertrokken vanuit de 'theory of change', m.n. wat is het lange termijn objectief en welke interventies zijn nodig om op korte en lange termijn vooruitgang te boeken. De algemene strategieën zijn: capaciteitsversterking op organisatorisch en inhoudelijk vlak, het mee promoten van een rechtenbenadering voor de diverse sectoren en het verbreden van het draagvlak d.m.v. samenwerking met andere actoren in de samenleving. De sector en

thema gebonden interventies worden verder uitgewerkt in § 8.2.2 tot en met § 8.2.8

De analyse van de context en actoren en de daaruit volgende geplande interventies werden ook onderworpen aan een analyse van risico's en mogelijke opportuniteiten – en dit voor de 7 hoofdthema's (zie hoofdstuk 9). Over de sectoren heen zijn de volgende opportuniteiten te distilleren: Er zijn heel wat sterke CSOs die hun interventies plannen binnen een mensenrechten-benadering, er is een wettelijk kader dat mits goede uitvoering moet leiden tot beter bestuur, de overheid voorziet meer middelen voor landbouw en openbare diensten, er is een toenemende bewustwording bij overheid en bevolking over het belang van duurzame landbouw, de impact van klimaatverandering en de noodzaak om het milieu te beschermen. Algemene risico's omvatten: een zwak, inefficiënt en vaak corrupt bestuur dat de belangen van de elite laat primeren, een deel van de steun voor de familielandbouw en KMOs wordt niet efficiënt besteed, vrij exclusieve focus op grote bedrijven en ASEAN, intimidatie en of repressief optreden tegenover lokale activisten, en het toenemend gevaar voor de impact van klimaatverandering: veranderingen in de neerslag maken de rijstteelt een stuk minder voorspelbaar.

Om de opportuniteiten voor **synergie en complementariteit tussen de betrokken en andere relevante actoren** te identificeren, is er lokaal een proces opgezet, met consultaties van verschillende lokale actoren, zowel bilateraal als via participatieve werkateliers. Hierbij werd onderscheid gemaakt tussen korte, middellange en lange termijn perspectieven, alsook tussen thematische versus operationele en strategische allianties (zie details in §10). De concrete pistes werden uitgewerkt tijdens de workshops in Sanur en later via online uitwisseling bevestigd. De belangrijkste geïdentificeerde opportuniteiten inzake synergie en complementariteit zijn de volgende:

#### **A/ Tussen Belgische actoren onderling, rond volgende thema's:**

- Milieu, klimaatverandering, adaptatie en de vermindering van het risico op rampen : sensibilisering, vorming, versterken van de

weerbaarheid en verhogen van druk op het beleid;

- Capaciteitsversterking : informatie uitwisseling en samenwerking: gemeenschappelijke workshops, multi-actor events, publicaties, gemeenschappelijk partnerwerking;
- Advocacy: uitwisselen van informatie, mapping van doelgroepen en strategieën,

### **B/ Tussen Belgische actoren en andere strategische actoren/allianties:**

De synergie en complementariteit situeert zich in dezelfde thematische domeinen, maar richt zich op het maximaliseren van bestaande allianties van Belgische NGA's met lokale actoren, ten voordele van de doelgroepen. Ook het gezamenlijk zoeken naar alternatieven voor het versterken van de doelgroepen, vb het aanleren van adaptatietechnieken kan vanuit een collectieve positionering plaatsvinden. Het bundelen van de krachten inzake versterken van de strategische agenda van lokale actoren in alle thema's die prioritair zijn is een ander concreet voorbeeld. Het bevorderen van kennismanagement over de sectoren heen is een domein waar de Belgische actoren met hun allianties een nauwere samenwerken kunnen opzetten.

### **C/ Tussen Belgische actoren en andere actoren in Zuidoost-Azië:**

Hierbij werd rekening gehouden met de aanwezige actoren en GCA's, in de Indonesië en de regio Zuidoost-Azië. Zowat alle NGA's hebben reeds samenwerking en netwerking opgezet met internationale actoren. Deze worden dan ook verdergezet, voor zover ze relevant blijven, en kunnen eventueel worden uitgebreid om de efficiëntie van de ingezette middelen te kunnen verhogen.

De debatten om tot een voorstel tot synergie en complementariteit te komen, waren levendige processen, met een actieve wisselwerking tussen de belangen aangevoeld op het terrein, en de institutionele strategische keuzes van de Belgische actoren. Veel acties kunnen ondergebracht worden in het beter leren kennen van elkaars werk, methodologie, instrumenten etc. Ook zien we mogelijkheden om onze doelgroepen te laten aansluiten bij processen die door andere NGA's versterkt worden en de interesses van de mensen ook raken. Het meer toewerken naar samenwerking op vlak van versterking van organisatie capaciteiten, het deelnemen aan relevante netwerken etc is een ander domein waar verschillende concrete ideeën bestaan. In de mate dat deze intenties omgezet worden in concrete acties, met steeds voldoende oog voor synergie met de andere strategische actoren aanwezig in de Indonesië, zal de impact van zowel complementariteit als synergie groeien.



# INTRODUCTION

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This Common Context Analysis (CCA) of Indonesia presented here, is a result of the Law on Belgian Development Cooperation (03/19/2013 amended by Act 01/09/2014) art 2- 6 ° / 7 and the Royal Decree of April 24, 2014 Article 14 § 1 & 2.

The objective was to make a qualitative analysis of NGAs (Non Governmental Actors) within the context of Indonesia, according to the format as stated in the Royal Decree. It is a presentation of the context and the opportunities for synergy and complementarity in Indonesia, and not a document with concrete programs, projects or other specific targets.

This context analysis cannot be used as a source of information to attribute certain positions to any specific organization or partner organization mentioned in this document. This context analysis is in the first place an opportunity to identify points of cooperation, synergies and complementarities. If approved, this CCA-Indonesia will be an important reference document for:

- The programs that will be submitted to DGD, in which for every specific objective will have to be indicated in which way the program takes into account at least one CCA.
- The expected progress report in 2019 about the implementation of the CCA which were identified in this paper related to the

opportunities for to complementarity and synergy.

- The allocation of DGD-funds related to synergy initiatives

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN THIS DOCUMENT?

The document contains all elements, that the participating organizations need in order to shape their future programs, meant to contribute to themes and sectors listed in this CCA. For this purpose, after some general information,

- section 2 shows what the actual experiences are of these organizations in the region on this theme
- section 3 analyses all aspects of decent work in the region, from different angles
- sections 4,5 and 6 describe all actors, their roles and responsibilities allowing the organizations to make in section 7 a motivated choice with whom they want to work
- sections 8 and 9 describe the possible intervention areas they should engage in to give the appropriate answers to the challenges, as described in section 3
- and section 10 indicates how effectiveness and impact can be increased through strengthening complementarities and synergies.

## LIST OF PARTICIPATING ANG'S & LEAD

All non-governmental actors (NGA's) that possibly will have a program in the Indonesia in the next 10 years participated in his joint exercise. It concerns the following 8 participants and their coordinates:

	ANGS	ADDRESS	CONTACT
1	11.11.11	Vlasfabriekstraat 11, 1060 Brussels	Kris Vanslambrouck
2	ARES-CCD	rue de Namur 72-74, 1000 Bruxelles	Anne-Marie Decoster
3	Institute for Tropical Medicine (ITM)	Nationalestraat 155, 2000 Antwerpen	Katja Polman
4	Caritas International	43, rue de la Charité, 1210 Brussels	Marisol Martinez
5	Handicap International	44 Rue de l'Arbre Bénit, 1050, Brussels	Julie Nuttens
6	Vredeseilanden (VECO)	Blijde Inkomststraat 50   3000 Leuven	Heleen Verlinden
7	CCA Decent Work Asia	Haachtsesteenweg 579, 1030 Brussel	Jeroen Roskams
8	VLIR-UOS	Bolwerksquare 1, 1050 Brussels	Koen De Koster

With regards to the continental thematic CCA Decent Work Asia, the participating NGA's are:

Wereldsolidariteit-Solidarité Mondiale (WSM)	Jeroen Roskams (lead)
IFSI-ISVI	Chris Vancoppenolle
IEOI-IIAV	Stijn Sintubin
Oxfam Solidariteit-Solidarité	Hilde Van Regenmortel

## **DISCLAIMER**

The text of the CCA is meant to reflect the exchanges among organisations about their point of view from a technical and operational perspective. Specific viewpoints, based on the information in this context analysis, are only binding whenever it's explicitly referred to as an organisation's viewpoint, hence they are no shared points of view for all participating organisations.

# 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCA-PROCESS, THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ANGAS, THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL PARTNERS AND EVENTUALLY OTHER PARTICIPATING PARTNERS

## 1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCA-PROCESS

This document was drafted by 11.11.11 (as lead organization in this common effort) and based on the extensive inputs of information by the involved NGAs. The CCA-Vademecum presented by 11.11.11 and CNCD served as a reference for the content table of this CCA.

The analyses on different issues found below were provided by the NGAs on several occasions. The drafts have been shared, commented, revised at meetings in Brussels and Indonesia. Local experts and partners provided information for the draft CCA and were invited to give their feedback and help identify synergies and complementarities.

Decent work is one of the three priority themes. As a result, the CCA Decent Work Asia provided input for chapter 3 of this CCA on the social situation in Indonesia. For the context analysis of Indonesia related to this topic we kindly refer to the thematic CCA Decent Work Asia. Furthermore, in the course of the process, possibilities of complementarity and synergy with regards to Decent Work were investigated. They are discussed in chapter 10. In that sense, the CCA Indonesia and the thematic CCA Decent Work are, thus, complementary and need to

be read at the same time. Together they form one complete analysis on Indonesia.

The thematic CCA was born from an international and regional vision on the topic, but the proposed areas of intervention, the types of partner organizations and their needs regarding capacity strengthening indicate that there are opportunities for support at national level. NGA's that have a proven expertise in the country were actively involved in elaborating this thematic CCA. During the process, one representative of the NGA's participating in the CCA Decent Work Asia was contact person for this country - CCA to assure the link and complementarity between the thematic CCA and the country - CCA. The thematic CCA covers the four strategic pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda extensively: first of all work should be productive and freely chosen, secondly, international labour rights should be respected, thirdly, there should be access to social protection with, fourthly, workers that are heard through social dialogue.

Social enterprising, access to and education on health care, sexual and reproductive rights, defending human rights are important areas of intervention when striving for the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda. The same areas of intervention are being tackled in this CCA.

Therefore, the description and identification of these areas of intervention, as described in chapter 3 and 8, have to be understood from the point of view of this country CCA as well as that from the thematic CCA Decent Work Asia as both are complementary.

## 1.2 PARTICIPATION OF THE NGAS

The CCA is a joined effort of the organizations mentioned above. Since there are relatively few Belgian NGAs active in Indonesia, there was no need to establish theme based sub-groups within this CCA. Each of them have contributed according to their expertise, which lead to a first draft, which was compiled by the lead.

DATE	ACTIVITY	PROGRESS
January 29 - Brussels	Lead participates at Info-session on CCA	The CCA-process is better understood and better idea of the timing
February 5 Brussels	Official launching of the CCA-Indonesia working group	Final list of NGA-participants

February 12 - Indonesia	Bilateral meeting lead – VECO Country Officer: discuss the CCA-process	Strong commitment for collaboration
March 10 - Brussels	Bilateral meeting with VLIR-UOS and lead: exchange for information and discuss the collaboration	Lead will participate at the VLIR-UOS seminar on April 1 (was cancelled later on)
March 13	Skype call with HI	
March 26	Lead participates at info-session with other leads	Opportunity for peer to peer exchange and updates
April 27	Lead meets with DGD	Update on the CCA-process
July 24	Synergy workshop in Bali, Indonesia with NGAs and local partners	Identification of potential areas for synergy
September 2	Meeting: lead-CCA Indonesia and lead CCA Decent Work Asia	Identification of links between both CCAs

### 1.3 INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PARTNERS AND LOCAL OFFICES

The CCA-process was one of the first topics which was discussed among the CCA-members. It was agreed to split up the process into two phases. In the first phase, the NGAs collected their information and existing analyses, which they updated where necessary, and forwarded to the lead-NGA. This period started in February and ran more or less till the first draft of the CCA, mid June. In this phase, each NGA took the responsibility to consult with the local NGA-offices and representatives, who in their place, consulted with local partners, experts, and relevant stakeholders. The reference list proofs somehow that the descriptions and analyses are based on relevant inputs from the South or centres of expertise.

The second phase started with the availability of the first draft, each NGA selected a number of partners and invited them to read and comment the CCA. A one day workshop took place on July 24 which was attended by x persons. The main topic was to discuss and identify potential synergies and complementarity. The result can be read in Chapter 10.

1.4 The involvement of other local actors (Belgian government, INGOs, EU ....)  
 Since Indonesia is not an official partner country of the Belgian development aid, Belgium has no bilateral programs or projects in Indonesia. The EU has drafted a Country Roadmap for Engagement with civil society, however, the EU Head of Mission has decided to make public only a one page executive summary.

## 2 MAPPING OF PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, SYNERGY-PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIPS THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED BY THE NGAS DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS IN INDONESIA

### 2.1 TABLE WITH PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

NGA	TITLE	BUDGET	PERIOD
11.11.11	Partners realize policy impact on themes which relate to the agenda of the 11.11.11-policy agenda, with a focus on capacity building, coordination and networking. .	€1,209,915	2011-2013
11.11.11	CSOs in Indonesia contribute to the national lobby-process in building an alternative development agenda which aims to improve the management of natural resources in protecting the commons	€814,000	2014-2016
VECO	Improve livelihoods and strengthen farmers organizations in North and South, by creating a fair access to markets and sustainable value chains.	€2,972,102	2011-2013
VECO	Investing in smallholder agriculture: Better living conditions for small-scale farmers (m/f) through the development of sustainable agricultural chains in Indonesia.	€4,010,266	2014 - 2016
ITM	Switching the poles. Strengthening NID research capacity in Indonesia	€300,000	2014--2016
	Switching the poles Strengthening NID research capacity in Indonesia		2008-2013
HI	Physical rehabilitation: support the provision of physiotherapy, orthopedic and prosthetic services, assistive devices at community and institutional levels.	€1,297,000	2009-2013
	Disabled people organizations and right of people with disabilities: inclusion of disability within local planning and budgeting, access to justice for people with disability, Support to disability focused civil society for the ratification and the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of PwD in Indonesia.	€1,799,000	2009-2014
	Inclusive Education: improve the access of children with disabilities to a quality primary education.	€531,000	2011-2014
	Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at community level and in schools	€1,477,000	2010-2013
	Inclusive Emergency response (tsunami, flooding, landslide, volcano eruption, etc),	€440,000	2009-2014

ARES-CCD (CIUF until 2001)	Risk Assessment and Mitigation of Volcanic Hazards in the Ijen Caldera	€180,940	2011
VLIR-UOS	Organic agriculture in West and Central Java for safe and environmentally friendly food production and for securing smallholder farmers income	€328,482	2010-2015
	Understanding water infrastructure consumption patterns in Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia	€109,908	2009-2013
	Enhancement of nutrient efficiency in integrated multi-trophic aquaculture with bioflocs as nutrient converting agent	€111,643	2010-2014
Caritas International	Poverty Reduction through improving the quantity and quality of cocoa production (Flores)	€35,789	2014-2015

## 2.2 SYNERGY PROJECTS

### INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Since few Belgian Non-governmental organizations operate in Indonesia few synergies exist between Belgian NGOs within Indonesia. Exchange of Information and strategic discussions regularly takes place between 11.11.11 and VECO Indonesia. VECO Indonesia has good contacts with Trias based in the Philippines and since 2013 several exchanges have taken place on office management, programme development. An exchange visit and joint programme development in farmer entrepreneurship capacity building are planned for 2015.

### OPERATIONAL

11.11.11 has established an informal network with Down To Earth (UK), Misereor, Watch Indonesia, Retted den Regenwald and Friends of the Earth Europe to campaign on biofuels, in particular, related to the decision of EU to review the Biofuel norm in the energy mix. This resulted in 2 lobby tours with Triple 11 partners to urge the MEPs to decrease the cap for food based biofuels, like palm oil.

-VECO in Indonesia has a presence in Indonesia for 30 years and has developed a large network with private sector, government, International and local NGOs and Farmer based organizations all over

Indonesia. Due to its presence in 9 provinces also locally based networks are built up.

VECO co-implements programmes with several International NGOs: 1) Oxfam Asia: a regional rice programme; 2) TRDS from New Zealand: supporting coffee farmers; 3) ICCO from The Netherlands: a rice development project; 4) Swiss-Contact: cocoa programme.

VECO has developed partnerships with several governmental development programmes to co-implement programmes as follows: 1. AIP PRISMA funded by the Australian government to develop the coffee sector in East Nusa Tenggara; 2. Green Prosperity programme funded by the USA; 3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supporting a project on sustainable rice-fish cultivation.

-VECO is also active as board member in several National Multi Stakeholder Platforms including the Cocoa Sustainability Partnership (CSP) and the Sustainable Coffee Platform (SCOPI). In these platforms level playing fields are created and NGOs, government, private sector, research institutions, developments institutions, etc. are present. They form excellent spaces for advocacy work.

With local governments (Provinces and districts) VECO has developed work relationships especially in the programme working areas. In Flores Island an agreement with local governments, the provincial development bank and local businesses was signed to support small-holder farmers through investment, and access to finance. In Central Java a deal is made with similar actors to promote the development of premium rice business.

At the national level VECO's official government counterpart the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate of rural and village development has facilitated working permits and links to local government agencies supporting program implementation. Also working relationships have been developed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of SME & Cooperatives and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Development for the organization of events and coordination of support to farmer based organizations.

Handicap International (HI) launched its operations in Indonesia in January 2005, it is . It currently operation under a memorandum of understating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and has developed projects in Aceh, Yogyakarta, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat provinces. The organization has developed a large network with national and local authorities, International and local NGOs, Disabled People Organizations (DPOs), health and education facilities as well as Indonesian research centres. Finally, HI is also part of the Disability Coordination group (comprised of INGO, NGO and donors interested in disability issues in the country) and the Humanitarian

Country Team where synergies and complementarities are discussed.

Since Belgium has no bilateral cooperation with Indonesia, no calls for proposals related to synergy were launched. In the section below, the diversity and complexity of synergy will be elaborate.

## **2.3 ASSESSMENT OF DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY RELATED TO SYNERGY**

The contacts and networks that Belgian NGAs have established at this moment are more in line with their specific area of work, rather than to establish a direct collaboration with each other. The themes and sectors are quite diverse (agriculture, education, environment, health), there's limited presence in the region, and for those with a local office, they are based in 3 different regions (Jakarta, Jogjakarta and Bali). So far, the exchange of information and networking was limited to 11.11.11 and 2 of its members, VECO and WSM (Decent Work-member).

### 3 ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN THE INDONESIA

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, it encompasses about 17.000 island and has a population of 250 million inhabitants, it is the 4th most populous country, has the world's largest population of Muslims and is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and the only member in the region of the G-20 major economies. Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support the world's second highest level of biodiversity. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, yet poverty remains widespread in contemporary Indonesia.

#### 3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

POLITICAL	INDONESIA 2000	2014	OTHER
Freedom House Political Rights (Perfect score 1)	3/10	3/10	Freedom H
Freedom House Civil Liberties (Perfect score 1)	4/10	3/10	Freedom H
Corruption Perceptions Index (rank)	69/90	107/175	TI

Indonesia became independent in 1945 after more than three ages of Dutch colonial rule. The first president and founding father of the nation state was Sukarno. His rule ended dramatically in 1965 when a covered up coup operation lead to the takeover by Suharto, who stayed in power till 1998. He was forced to step down after major street protests, and the country went back to a democratic rule, reformed the highly centralized state, giving more power to the provinces and districts.

The first presidential election in 2004 was won by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), who got re-elected in 2009. Under his rule, the economic growth peaked up to 7%, mainly because of raising exports of minerals and coal, and favourable prices for those resources. A peace agreement in Aceh in 2005 ended a long term conflict and there were some remarkable gains in the fight against corruption and violent terrorist groups. Despite winning 2009-elections with a big margin, his second period is seen as 'not meeting the expectations'. The judicial reform is lagging behind,

the national infrastructure remains poor, his budget ran into deficit because of the controversial fuel-subsidy, the level of education remains relatively low, and despite some successes in fighting Islam terrorism, the country witnessed the rise of religious intolerance. It looks like he seemed content with the achievements of a half-finished agenda, in which stability and the status quo were a priority.

The newly elected president Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, took over from SBY in October 2014. During the election campaign, he gathered broad support because of his humble background, pragmatism and hands-on style of leadership. However, observers didn't see a breakaway from the past after being almost one year in office. His political space is limited due to the patronage of the PDI-P, lead by former president Megawati, and the deteriorating economic situation. It remains to be seen if Jokowi will be able to consolidate his position and move forward to meet het pro-poor election promises.



### 3.2 ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SITUATION

ECONOMY	2010	2014	SOURCE
GDP (billions USD)	\$165	\$888	WB
GDP per capita	\$793	\$3533	WB
Inflation (%)	20%	5%	WB
FDI (million USD)	\$1,093	\$23,344	WB
External Debt Stocks (USD millions)	\$69,848	\$259,068	WB
Net ODA received	\$1,653	\$53	WB
<b>Social</b>			
Total Population (million)	208	253	WB
Population growth (%)	1,45	1.18	WB
Labour participation rate (% at age +15)	58	64	WB
Value % of GDP: Agriculture	16	14	WB
Value % of GDP: Industry	46	44	WB
Value % of GDP: Services	38	43	WB
Literacy %	93.6	92.8	WB
GINI coefficient (0-100)	34	41	WB
HDI (rank)	89/158	108/187	UNDP
HIV cases	+100.000	660.000	UNAIDS
Life Expectancy at birth	63	71	WB
Gender Inequality Index (rank)	103/187	108/187	UNDP

Indonesia has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is one of the emerging market economies of the world. The country is also a member of G-20 major economies and classified as a newly industrialized country. The growth of Indonesia's economy during 2008-2014 was consistent between growth rates from 4 and 6.5%. However, recent legislation to limit the export of unprocessed ores and minerals, and the decline of some key commodity prices such as coal, rubber, palm oil and copper, some by almost 20 percent, are resulting in decreasing export revenue, depreciation of the rupiah and raising unemployment.

Despite a sustained economic growth, attracting more foreign investment and growing consumption, 50 % of Indonesia's population is still poor, hovering around the poverty line, living on less than US\$2 per day. Most people with disabilities (PwDs) are living below the poverty line, more than 1 million are classified as poor. While poverty reduction is a key development objective for the government, and meeting the related MDGs is within reach. Hence, PwD needs and requirement do not seem to benefit

from specific poverty programs. As reported by the ADB, Indonesia is the only country in Southeast Asia in which poverty is on the rise. Indonesian employment has been rising slowly but didn't follow the trend of the fast growing economy. Indonesia's growth has been largely sparked by natural resource-intensive commodities, which are far less labour intensive compared to manufacturing. Government programs such as cash transfer and cheap rice to poor families fail to address high inflation and poverty gap. Per capita GDP reached beyond \$3,000 for the first time in 2011, however wealth in Indonesia is three times more concentrated than in Thailand, four times Malaysia and 25 times that in Singapore. The 40 richest Indonesians have wealth equivalent to 10.3% of GDP. The increasing income gap between the rich and the poor leads to ethnic divide, separatist talk, and religious intolerance. Indonesia has an unduly low - 12% - tax to GDP ratio (Belgium is at 44%), tackling this tax injustice is a huge challenge for any new administration to come to power.

Expansion of transport infrastructure, extraction of oil, gas, coal, minerals, and massive oil palm and pulp and paper plantations are increasing the pressure on land use, local communities, environment and the climate. Every year, several violent land disputes erupt, all of them involve a mix of local residents, private companies and the government, and are linked with land seizures. More and more, farmers and forest communities get frustrated about the slow pace of land reform while laws and permits designed to hand over the use of land to corporations are issued without trouble. Too many land disputes were allowed to languish unresolved for years.

The Indonesian government has made employment generation one of its main policy objectives for its National Midterm Development Plan, 2010 – 2014. Results were mixed as is shown in the following data:

- Indonesia has had mixed results in creating jobs in recent years. Unemployment has fallen since its 10-year peak in 2005 but still remains high, especially among women, young people and PwD. The share of the informal economy has decreased, but remains extremely important. It is characterized by a large proportion of the workers with low pay and little job security. One important group are domestic workers who still don't have an official status or minimum wage.
- Average real wages have risen but there has been little progress in safeguarding these gains. Real wage growth has lagged behind increases in minimum wages. In the past few years some provinces (e.g. Jakarta region) have increased their minimum wages by a substantial margin.
- Female and casual workers are generally less well-off than other workers. Women's working conditions still lag behind those of men. Existing social security schemes leave gaps among the best-covered workers.
- Increasing numbers are working for more than 48 hours a week, compared with the government-mandated 40-hour working week. There is a growing number of employed people who would like to work more hours but that cannot find the extra work.
- Social dialogue, employer's and employee's representation have shown some improvement

over the past five years. The increasing number of collective labour agreements may be a sign of maturing industrial relations, of increased application and effectiveness of collective bargaining. However, official records do not show how many workers are covered by these agreements.

-PwD suffer from high discrimination in accessing the labour despite the legal quota for private and public employer to have at least 1% of people with disabilities within their staff.

-Recent data show that while the number of strikes and lockouts has been increasing, the number of workers involved has fallen. It is not clear whether increase in strike activity indicates stronger or weaker social dialogue. Absence of strikes is not always positive since it may indicate obstructions to the right to strike, hence weak social dialogue mechanisms.

-There are huge problem of violations of labour laws, especially in cases where domestic enterprises making part of the supply chains to multinational companies. Very poor respect and control of labour laws in mining activities from multinational companies in distant regions. The number of workers with short term contracting, in both private and public companies is on the rise. The region has an increasing number of labour migration and abuse, violations, migrant trafficking.

- A large reform of the social security system has been introduced recently, the aim is to have all Indonesian citizens being covered by health insurance by 2019. The former social security schemes, which were fragmented, got merged in 2015, to become the new labour insurance scheme, which includes pension benefit, death pension, old age pension, working accident scheme. The idea is to cover all workers, in the formal sector as well as in the informal sector (117 million workers) but it does not take into consideration disability issues. This is a huge challenge. Implementation of social security legislation remains low and affiliation of the company to the social security has to be claimed by workers representatives. The social security is partly a system of insurance (with contributions of both employers and the workers), partly a system of social assistance to the poor (paid through taxes).

### 3.3 ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

ENVIRONMENT	2000	2014	SOURCE
CO2 emissions (metric tons/capita)	2.4	8.15	WRI
Trends in deforestation	-1,914,000 ha	-685,000 ha	Mongabay
National Ecological Footprint (ha/capita)	1.21	1.48	GFN
Biocapacity (ha/capita)	1.35		GFN
Threatened species (mammals)		135	RAN

In biodiversity terms, Indonesia is considered one out of a few mega diverse countries. This is partly due to its size and a complex geological history with a myriad of habitats – both terrestrial and marine. Indonesia’s varied landscapes include wet evergreen forests, dry lowland and highland forests, semi deserts and alpine highlands. In these varied environs a multitude of higher organisms and plant life has evolved.

Indonesia’s rainforests are under immense threat and are disappearing at an alarming rate. Whereas industrial logging for many years decimated these forests, the rapid expansion of large scale monoculture plantations and mining concessions now constitutes an even more serious threat. The exact logging rate and the extent of areas deforested and degraded is impossible to determine with certainty. According to figures from FAO, which are conservative and highly problematic, Indonesia lost roughly 20 % of its forests between 1990 and 2010 – or 24 million hectares. The high deforestation rate is closely connected to Indonesia’s history of authoritarian regimes, cronyism and a destructive exploitation of natural resources. Under Suharto’s dictatorship (1966-1998), more than 70 % of the land area was defined as ‘forest estate’, in which the state was given the exclusive right to decide on the use of land and resources. Indigenous peoples and subsistence farmers inhabiting the forest estate were given no clearly defined rights over their traditional lands.

Today, Indonesia is the world’s third largest emitter of GHG, between 2008 and 2011, 61 % of emissions stem from deforestation and land use change (WB, 2010). The previous president has set ambitious goals for reducing its emissions, however, without a

dramatic reform of the forest sector, those will not be met. The government signed a Letter of Intent with Norway, under which the latter pledged up to \$1 billion in performance based payments for reduced forest loss. A key policy document since that time has been a moratorium on granting new licenses to convert primary forests and peat lands into plantations or timber concessions. However, in parallel, Indonesia has a number of economic development targets, of which growth in the agricultural sector is one of the priorities. One of the objectives is to increase the volume of palm oil production with 60% by 2020. Despite the moratorium, there is up to 7 million hectares of pending concessions which may be developed in forest areas.

Average rainfall is above 2,000 mm on most islands, except for Eastern Indonesia where it is 1,500 mm. Water shortages occur during the dry season in parts of Java, Bali, NTB and NTT. Irrigation accounts for 93% of water use. The total storage capacity of rainwater is low while groundwater potential in Indonesia is very limited. However, much of the eastern islands depend on groundwater because of surface water scarcity. Water supply and sanitation in Indonesia is characterized by poor levels of access and service quality. Over 40 million people lack access to an improved water source and more than 110 million of the country’s 253 million population has no access to improved sanitation. With only 2% access to sewerage in urban areas is one of the lowest in the world among middle-income countries.

Indonesia ranks 11th in the INFORM Natural Hazard Risk Index with a score of 7.5/10. Indonesia is a high risk zone for earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, landslide, floods and other hazards.

Populations with poor socio-economic, education and health conditions are more vulnerable to disasters due to poor living conditions, less awareness and coping mechanisms. Age, gender and disability increase vulnerability to disasters. Following the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, the government has made considerable investment and reform of disaster management, with the support of international partners. Since 2008, a specific governmental agency (BNPB) is in charge at national and local level to coordinate DRR activities managed by civil society actors as well as other government bodies and has recently started to replicate the cluster system of the humanitarian country team cluster system within the governmental structures, identifying one ministry as leading agency for disaster response per sector. It has also prioritised the control and management of natural disaster risks in its National Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2014) and has significantly strengthened the framework for disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

We can conclude that the environment is an important cross-cutting theme, as it relates directly with agriculture, health and indirectly with human rights and governance. A strong commitment from the government is needed to protect the environment. CSOs are playing an important role in advocating this, and are supported by a wide international network.

### 3.4 3.5 ANALYSES OF THE THEMES OF INTERVENTION

#### 3.4.1 AGRICULTURE

Indonesia's agribusiness accounts for 15 percent of GDP and 38 percent of employment in the country. The 2012 OECD Review stated: "...it is incredibly important now to move away from expensive subsidies and protection against imports, and move to much more strategic investments to help this country shift to the next stage of development.." The government promotes and supports agriculture in its strategy to obtain food self-sufficiency, especially for rice and vegetables, 90% of the subsidies are spent on fertilizers. Also the use of pesticides is strongly promoted, mostly in the form

of seed/fertilizer/pesticide packages. Principal crops are: cassava, cocoa, coconuts, coffee beans, corn, palm oil (no 1 producer), rice, rubber, tea, and tobacco. Livestock: buffalo, cattle, goats, horses, pigs, poultry, and sheep. Inland and marine fishing valuable sources of domestic protein and export. Forestry is also a very important sector.

The Indonesian government protects the local food market by establishing import limits and tariffs for key agricultural commodities as rice, wheat, sugar and soy. They also impose export taxes on important products such as wood, palm oil and cocoa beans in order to stimulate the domestic processing industry. In 2015, the ASEAN FTA enters into force, which will lead to the ASEAN Economic Community and the free flow of goods and services. The agreements will include some important agricultural commodities, but strategic commodities as rice and soy are not included. Some countries, incl. US, took Indonesia to WTO over its import restrictions.

The new government is showing a great deal of attention to the sector. It aims to achieve rice sovereignty within three years, targeting a 82 million ton rice production in 2017, compared with 69.9 million tons in 2014. The government assistance would come in the form of agricultural tools (hand tractors), free seeds for 5 million hectares of farmlands (40% of total farmlands) and free fertilizer. The government also plans to revitalize irrigation infrastructure in 2015 with the aim of providing irrigation system for 1 million hectares. Within 5 years the government plans to build 49 new dams to support irrigation and the energy sector.

It also announced a large national program for the rehabilitation and expansion of cocoa production (GERNAS). Indonesia has the ambition to become Cocoa producer No 1 in 2020 (currently No 3). Prices for both coffee and cocoa on the world market were in an upward trend during 2014 with cocoa prices rising with 10% and coffee prices even with a staggering 52%. Worldwide shortages in supplies and the rising demand are the main causes. At first sight, this should offer opportunities for Indonesian cocoa and coffee farmers, but in reality prices increase only marginally for farmers due to

non-transparent and non-inclusive long value chains.

Recent studies (2012) have shown that families who practice subsistence farming or depend on wage labor in the agricultural sector, are much more vulnerable to food insecurity than other population groups. Despite large demands, they tend to be underpaid and only gain a low income from agricultural activity; furthermore, they are vulnerable to land issues. Also climatic factors have in the last decade negatively affected small-scale farmers across Indonesia.

The 2014 Village Law aims to transfer up to 10 per cent of total intergovernmental grants in the state budget to villages in the form of 'village funds' (Dana Desa) in an effort to improve service delivery performance in the 74,000 villages and reduce social inequality and poverty. However, critics indicate that the initiative is all money, with no clear plan. Very oddly, funds distribution procedures insist to a large extent on equal allocations per village, despite the significant heterogeneity among villages, including in terms of population, land area and poverty. Villages in regions with high levels of poverty, especially in Eastern Indonesia, will receive less money than actually needed. Another critical point is the fact that villages don't have to submit a specific plan to indicate how they will allocate the funds.

## 3.5 ENVIRONMENT (SEE 3.3)

### 3.5.1 TRADE & ENTERPRISE

Since the 1970's Indonesia has been recording consistent trade surpluses due to robust export growth. However, since 2012 the country started recording trade deficits as exports fell due to a slowdown in the global economy and falling commodity prices. Exports accounted in 2015 for 23.7% of Indonesia's GDP. One of the consequences of the rapidly growing economy, is the rise of the middle class. The expansion of the middle class in Indonesia is the third largest in the world. Currently, about 74 million people belong to the middle class in Indonesia, and this number is expected to double by 2020. The rise of the middle class also leads to

changes in shopping behaviour and life styles. This trend has also brought about a 400% increase of modern retailers in the last decade. (Liputan6, 2014) The sale of organic products in modern retailers in five big cities in Indonesia rose by 20-35% annually in the recent years, and Bloomberg predicted that coffee consumption in Indonesia would increase by 17% in 2015. The private sector in Indonesia slowly shows interest towards more inclusivity with regards to small-scale farmers in the value chain. As a consequence, they are now equally supporting farmer organizations to improve the quality and helping them to achieve certifications. Examples of private companies working together with Indonesian farmer organizations are: Mars, Unilever, Nestlé, Indokom, Bloom Agro.

Indonesia has been a long time member of GATT and joined WTO in 1995, and it is actively involved in the process of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations. Indonesia is member of series of coalitions with developing countries such as the G-33 and NAMA-11, as well as other groups, such as the Cairns group and the G-20. It's also quite active in concluding free trade agreements (FTAs). By July 2012, Indonesia had eight FTAs in effect, six regional (ASEAN) and only two bilateral, with Japan and Pakistan. While the EU is an important market for Indonesia, the share in exports has declined in recent years due to the integration of the ASEAN markets. That might explain why Indonesia is not eager to start FTA-negotiations with the EU, despite signing a Partnership Cooperation Agreement in 2009. Contacts have taken place since 2011 to explore the possibility to further deepen EU-Indonesia relations and negotiate a Comprehensive economic partnership agreement, but with no result so far. However, the Trade minister announced in May 2015 the talks would be revived in 2015. Currently, the policy makers showed more negative sentiments about liberalization and openness. Various measures to restrict imports, mostly in agriculture and food products but also more subtle regulations affecting manufacturing products were recently introduced. A drive to increase value-added and a determination to promote industrialization has lead to the reintroduction of interventionist policies, including restrictions on investment and the export of

unprocessed commodities. The big internal market and increasing domestic consumption was a major driver for economic growth between 2005 and 2014.

### 3.5.2 HEALTH

The organization of health services is the responsibility of Ministry of Health officials at district, province and national level. There are a total of 10,455 health facilities in the country. These include 8,792 clinics, mainly run by the state and there are 1,653 hospitals of which 533 are public hospitals. More peripheral than the district level are satellite and mobile health centres with 94% of the population living within 5 km of a facility. There are approximately 90,000 licensed practitioners of medicine and an unknown number of licensed traditional practitioners. Decentralization in 2001 gave district governments in Indonesia direct authority in prioritizing sectors for development. Human Resources for Health (HRH) planning has been largely in the hands of regional governments resulting in diverse funding for, and attention to HRH challenges in the regions. Other HRH challenges relate to: planning, recruitment, and retention of health workers in the face of increasing demand for HRH from neighbouring countries; quality of care related to lack of oversight and effective licensing, particularly in the private sector. The vast majority of public sector health workers have second jobs in the private sector because of inadequate wages in the public sector.

Health planning is guided by the Middle Term Development Plan agendas of economic development, welfare improvement, equitable and inclusive development. The targets for health development are: 1. lowering disparity in health and nutritional status, 2. increasing budget for health to reduce financial impact of health with emphasis on the poor, 3. promoting healthy lifestyles and 4. increasing human resources for health in remote and poor locations. Coordination of financing of activities is through the Planning Bureau, which gathers the programs and allocates the funds.

### HEALTH INDICATORS

Indonesia has made significant advances over the last decades in key population health indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy. There have been considerable improvements of the general health status of the population in the past decades. Under-5 mortality and infant mortality rate decreased, and life expectancy has increased and is similar to that in other low-middle income countries and higher than the average in East Asia – Pacific area. However, there has been less progress on other important health indicators such as maternal mortality. In addition, there is considerable variation between districts and regions in health status.

A key constraint for progress in is that health expenditure in Indonesia is relatively low compared to many other Asian countries. Total health expenditure in 2012 was estimated to be \$150 per capita, which amounts to 3.0% of GDP. This is lower than average per capita outlays in Southeast Asia, which comes to 3.7%. In addition, the proportion of total health expenditure borne by the public sector was less than 40%, meaning that the majority of health care costs are paid through out-of-pocket spending by individuals. In 2011, government expenditure for health was 5.3% of total government expenditure which was lower than the other SEA countries except Myanmar and Timor-Leste. Significant increases in government health spending will be required if Indonesia is to make significant improvements in its health outcomes

Indonesia has recently introduced a universal health coverage scheme envisioned to cover the entire population by 2019. National health insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional or JKN) began step-wise roll-out on the 1st of January 2014 as part of the national social security system (Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional, SJSN). The aim of JKN is to achieve health equity for the whole population of Indonesia. A per capita premium system is used as the funding source for this insurance system, while the central budget covers premiums for the poor and near-poor population. The national health insurance system is mobile, patients are covered nationwide. JKN has the immense task to tackle socio-economic inequity in health as education of mother and

household wealth status stand as strong predictors of health status and health service access.

### **IMPORTANT HEALTH ISSUES**

Despite an enormous population and growing economy, the nation of Indonesia has some of the world's highest concentrations of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These NTDs may thwart future national growth and recent gains. Indonesia and its Ministry of Health is currently embarking on efforts to assemble a health and scientific infrastructure suitable for eliminating its NTDs. Today, one of the most potent forces that currently traps Indonesia's poor is a group of NTDs affecting the region. Indonesia's "bottom 111" million suffer from an extraordinary level of NTDs, led by widespread helminth infections (intestinal worm infection), elephantiasis, and neglected bacterial infections, such as yaws (affecting skin and bones) and leptospirosis (field fever). Moreover, Indonesia is the only country in the South-East Asia with endemic schistosomiasis and the nation is facing a serious and emerging threat from dengue fever.

Disease epidemiology patterns in the country evidently have become increasingly complex in recent decade. Indonesia is in the midst of an epidemiological transition in which non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are increasingly important while infectious diseases remain a significant part of the disease burden. Indonesia is among the ten countries in the world with the highest burden of diabetes and also among the ten countries in the world with the highest number of tuberculosis burden. In 2012, UNAIDS listed Indonesia as one of nine countries where HIV continued to rise, with new infections increasing by more than 25% between 2001 and 2011. HIV vulnerable groups include female sex workers and their clients, transgendered persons and their clients, persons who inject drugs, men who have sex with men and prison inmates. About 40% of HIV-infected people (PLHIV) develop TB at some point, in 2014 6,606 PLHIV with TB were reported to the NTP.

Diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases are one of the main causes of disability amongst adults. The pace of societal and behavioural changes, including urbanization, diets, high rates of (male) smoking,

have accelerated to an unprecedented degree. 64 % of all deaths in Indonesia are due to NCDs. 7 million people are suffering from diabetes and 34% of the population is affected by cardio-vascular diseases. A national action plan to fight against the spread of the epidemic is announced, however, preventive measures remain scarce, especially at local level. Moreover, there is an important need to build synergies with physical rehabilitation in order to better respond to the needs of persons already affected by diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases. The MoH allocates 60% of its budget to cure NCDs.

### **DISABILITY AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR PWDS**

Even if some national statistic (census or other survey from the National Bureau of statistic) have disaggregated data on disability, they are not fully reliable due to lack of knowledge and inaccurate classification. Most likely, the total number of persons with disabilities mentioned (between 1,7 to 3% of the population) can be considered as underestimated according to the general figure provided by WHO referring to an average 10% of people with disabilities. In link with the lack of appropriate data, disability main causes are not clearly identified, especially for sensorial and intellectual impairment. In regard to physical disability, diabetes, cardio vascular diseases, road accidents as well as natural disasters traumas are the main causes of physical impairment for adults. For children, a lack of early detection and/or proper following and appropriate care during pregnancy and deliveries can cause cerebral palsy or congenital illness.

Local health units can register persons with disabilities as "indigent" which can give them access to specific services. However, these are often based on a charity approach, instead of right based, and procedures are not clearly communicated. Moreover, staff often lacks understanding of disability and skills to provide qualitative and adapted services. Most hospitals have a rehabilitation department. Access prosthetic and orthotic services, medical devices and mobility aids remain an important challenge due to the scarcity of the service providers and the high cost of devices which are not included National health insurance.

### 3.5.3 EDUCATION

With roughly 55 million students, 3 million teachers and more than 236,000 schools in 500 districts, Indonesia has the world's fourth-largest education system. Since the 1970s the government of Indonesia (GOI) has boosted primary and junior secondary enrolment rates dramatically. In the past decade it has narrowed the gap in school-completion rates between rich and poor students, and between those from rural and urban areas. Since 2009 it has allocated a fifth of its annual budget to education. Yet gains in education have a lot more scope. Whereas primary-enrolment rates in richer districts are close to 100%, in some poorer districts they remain below 60%. Nor are teachers evenly distributed. Ninety of the 1.5 million of children with disabilities have no access to education. A specific unit is dedicated to Inclusive Education; a National Inclusive Education Action Plan exists as well as some local regulations. In each province, a number of schools have the status/label of inclusive schools and receive specific scholarships. Despite the support, the integration in mainstream schools remains a challenge, and parents still prefer their children to attend special schools. Parent associations undertake advocacy actions to break down the barriers and promote children with disabilities to get access to all schools.

During the 2014 presidential race, Joko Widodo campaigned heavily on education. In its 3rd Medium-term development plan (2015-2019), the government made the development of human resources – especially in the areas of science and technology - a key priority. This needs to contribute to the consolidation of development in a comprehensive manner by emphasizing attainment of economic competitiveness. One of the first decisions of the new administration was the launching of the Indonesia Smart Card, providing school fees and allowances to 24 million poor students across Indonesia, guaranteeing them 12 years of free education

In the past decades, Indonesia has witnessed a rapid growth in the higher education sector. In 1970, 450 private and state institutions enrolled about 237,000 students, and by 2010 there were 3485 institutions and about 5 million students. Of

these institutions, 3 percent were public, with 57 percent of the student enrolment, and 97 percent were private, with 43% of the student enrolment. The four main groups of higher education institutes are : some 'elite' public universities, a bunch of public universities of mixed but generally low quality, a vast private sector of highly variable quality and a large number of institutions administered by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The 'elite' public universities have some concentrations of PhD holders and have the potential to be(come) research institutions. Private universities are "totally devoid of a research program and do not offer courses in fields thought to be essential for development in areas such as agriculture, forestry and public health.

Public expenditure on education at the tertiary level remained relatively low, privately funded education has been the major driver of expansion for the latter. Higher education enrolments have gradually increased in the past 10 year , still, Indonesia's Global Enrolment Rate remains lower than those of its ASEAN neighbours. In 2003, the GoI issued the Higher Education Long Term Strategy (HELTS) 2003-2010. The main objective was to improve the quality of higher education in order to develop higher-level skills to attract investment in the economy and facilitate the adaptation of new technologies. HELTS decentralized public higher education institutions, giving institutions greater autonomy, and changed public expenditure for higher education. Indonesia sees high research activity within the period of 2009-2013. However, paradoxically, the country has experienced consistent decreases in research impact, remaining under and distancing itself further from the world average. In contrast, in terms of impact, Malaysia has strongly risen over time. The Philippines has constantly remained significantly above world average.

Most of the funding of the tertiary level comes from private sources: tuition fees. The fees are lower at public universities, enabling attendance by students from relatively modest backgrounds. A onetime registration fee (which can be quite high) is determined at the time of entry. Faculty salaries are low by international standards and lecturers often have other jobs outside the university to



supplement their wages. Substantial spatial, gender and income disparities remain in higher education. Rural-urban disparities are quite strong: the enrolment rates in rural areas is less than half of that in urban areas. Only 15% of bachelor, master or doctoral students in 2007 were rural students, less than 1/3 their share of the population. There is also a significant inequality in the distribution of institutions throughout the country, poorer regions have fewer institutions, some of them have no public institutions at all.

There also remain very large differences between the rich and poor in access to higher education. 70% of students come from the 20% with the highest incomes. The poorest quintile makes up less than 1% of those enrolled in university. The participation of women has increased in the past decades and disparities have mostly disappeared. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in tertiary education has evolved quite inconsistently in the past 10 years, but studies indicate that the GPI will remain positive in the near future. Assessing the quality of higher education is difficult, hence looking at Indonesian universities in international rankings, shows a poor performance. Various evaluations mention following challenges related to quality in the higher education sector: limited research allocation, weak research base which is a bottleneck to an efficient innovation system, disconnection between the higher education system and the labour market, uneven or lack of research skills, absence of link between research and practice, lack of peer and external reviewer mechanisms to ensure quality and relevance, and language issues.

### 3.6 HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER AND CHILDREN

Despite the progress since 1998, serious human rights concerns remain valid. While senior officials pay lip service to protecting human rights, they seem unwilling to take the steps necessary to ensure compliance by the security forces with international human rights and punishment for those responsible for abuses. Religious violence surged, violence continued to rack West Papua provinces, hundreds of activists are imprisoned for peacefully voicing political views, while impunity for

members of Indonesia's security forces remains a serious concern (Human Rights Watch). In July 2011 the European Parliament issued a resolution on human rights in Indonesia, condemning recent religion inspired attacks. The Human Right Commission (Komnas Ham) monitors human right violations and recommends cases for further investigation to the attorney-general. Komnas Ham filed 7 cases of past HR-violations, like the mass killings of 1965-1966, but all were rejected. During the presidential campaign, Jokowi promised to improve human rights protection, however, his refusal to pardon death row inmates has raised serious questions over his commitment to human rights. Political analysts have said that President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo may be overcompensating for his indecisiveness in the standoff between the National Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) by maintaining his firm stance on the execution of death-row drug convicts in facing pressure from the international community. In 2015, the Indonesian government is planning 20 executions, mostly of drug convicts. The president can expect an international outcry and eventually sanctions each time a foreigner will be executed. Shortly after killing 2 Australians, the Australian government announced cuts in its foreign aid budget for Indonesia.

Indonesia has made progress toward gender equality and women's empowerment, especially in closing the gender gaps in education, passing gender-responsive legislation, and improving women's economic and political participation. The gains have resulted in improved incomes and access to basic services such as education, health, water supply, and sanitation. However, progress has been uneven, with maternal mortality remaining stubbornly high at 228 per 100,000 live births, female unemployment rates higher than that of males, higher female dropout rates at junior secondary level, lower participation rates in the formal labour market, and limited representation in public office and local governance structures. While formal legislation promotes gender equity, in reality secular laws coexist with religious and customary practices that reinforce traditional and stereotyped views and attitudes of male and female roles. A good example of the latter was the Gender Equality bill which was drafted in 2010 but faced opposition

from Islamic organizations and generated a public debate not only between women and Islamic groups, but also among women's organizations. The bill didn't get approved by the previous government, and it is not clear if the new one will prioritize it.

Despite a commitment to stamp out child labour, more than 1,5 million children between the ages of 10 and 17 are working. Rising school attendance has helped reduce child labour, but numerous other factors hinder its eradication. 33 million children in Indonesia are not registered and do not possess birth certificates. In legal terms, this means that they simply do not exist in the eyes of the law. Various reports mention that countless numbers of children endure all kinds of violence in their day-to-day lives. The infant mortality rate remains high, accounting for 32 per 1,000 live births, thus posing a serious challenge to the achievement of the relevant MDG target in 2015. Children belonging to minority religious groups, together with their families, fall victim to persistent persecution. Children accused of crimes are at risk of torture, in some cases resulting in death.

The ratification of the UN Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by Indonesia in 2011 increased the attention given to the rights of PwD in the country and led to several initiatives to combat disability-based discriminations. Yet, PwD's dignity and autonomy are still not respected. Most of them

feel marginalized, discriminated and neglected. Invisible within their community, they are family dependent and their public life is denied. Service providers (private as public ones) are not well informed and lack the skills to provide a qualitative and adapted service delivery. Thus, access to health, employment, education and social services remains challenging for people with disabilities. The specific discriminations faced by women, men and children with disabilities are frequently ignored in mainstream human rights initiatives. This is further amplified by the multiple barriers faced by people with disabilities in accessing justice. The disability legal framework is currently administrated through a panel of national laws and regulation addressing accessibility, inclusive education, social protection and employment. However those national laws and policies are not effectively implemented at local level and the legal framework on disability needs to be revised and adapted to convention new requirements and effectiveness.

The recent refugee-crisis in the Adaman Sea highlighted a new wave of migration which is already ongoing for some years in Southeast Asia. More strict migration rules in Australia got thousands of refugees stuck in Indonesia, where they have no rights, Indonesia is no party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and introduced increasingly restrictive policies - such as denying safe disembarkation or access at the airport.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY, THE DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS**

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### **4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS**

#### **4.1.1 A DEFINITION OF 'CIVIL SOCIETY'**

The NGAs apply a broad definition of 'civil society': We include all non-state actors who are non-profit and have the intention to defend the interests of people based on the idea of equality. It includes trade unions, professional groups, religious groups, NGOs, networks or platforms, community organizations, cultural groups, etc.... Civil society groups are active on areas like: a) raising awareness, mobilization and advocacy by and for individuals and groups; b) create space for the freedom to express social, religious, cultural and artistic activities; c) oppose the moves from government to get more control ; d) to strengthen and support the movement for more democracy.

#### **4.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN INDONESIA**

The fall of Suharto in 1998 and the decentralization act of 2001 gave a major boost to the establishment of new CSOs. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, there are more than 100.000 CSOs, however only 10% is officially registered, most of them are membership based CSOs. Most of them are local organizations, the new ones working on a national level were no longer broad based multi issue-organizations, but rather specialized groups, focusing on water, energy, corruption, good governance, indigenous people, palm oil, forest,

social welfare, and so on. They play an active role in informing and assisting the local communities and keep the policy makers accountable.

We notice very important shifts in the CSO-landscape. Many donor-INGOs phased out or drastically cut funding, while others shifted their support to project based funding, in a move to be more 'hands on' or channel their support through local grant-making organizations. INGOs like Greenpeace and Oxfam established local 'brand' offices which compete with like-minded native NGOs. New challenges lie ahead: CSOs have to adjust to the changing donor-market and reflect on how to tap local funds. They have to broaden their network, connect with like-minded groups and individuals, improve their mass communication and connect better with their constituency, guarantee good governance and a regeneration of NGO-activists and address the fragmentation by facilitating more coordination- activities. Many groups go where the problem or the money is, the "flavour of the month" without necessarily having any skills in that field.

#### **MEDIA**

Reporters Without Borders praises Indonesia's media pluralism but says the government has failed to guarantee complete freedom for the media. It says reporting on environmental matters can be especially dangerous. Television is Indonesia's dominant medium. Major national commercial networks compete with public Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI). Some provinces operate their own stations. The radio dial is crowded, with scores of stations on the air in Jakarta alone. Private stations carry their own news, but cannot relay live news from international broadcasters. There are 71 million internet users. Facebook is a hugely popular web destination. A survey has described Indonesians as the world's most active users of Twitter. A range of opinion formers are active on social media. Surfers are leapfrogging usual forms of access - including PCs - in favour of mobile devices. There has been a fierce debate over government proposals to filter sites deemed to carry pornographic or blasphemous content.

#### **HEALTH GROUPS**

In Indonesia, the capacity of NGOs to contribute to public health has steadily expanded. NGOs, both domestic and international, plays an increasingly important role in providing direct health services to

needy populations. Compared with government agencies, these NGOs can be more effective in reaching and representing hard-to-reach, marginalized, vulnerable and underrepresented groups. However, the breadth and depth of engagement by public health NGOs in Indonesia is uneven across specific issue areas. A majority of public health NGOs in the country work on HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Much fewer work explicitly on tuberculosis, malaria, or NTDs.

### **DISABILITY MOVEMENT**

The total number of DPOs is estimated to be more than 300, and show strong geographical disparities. 13 national DPOs, unions or federations exist such as the Indonesian Disabled People's Association Indonesian Association for Disabled Women, and Indonesian Blind Union, etc. In general, those specific NGOs they are organized by type of impairment, however; there's a national association of Women with Disabilities. The largest number of established DPOs is based in Java Island. In the poorer and more remote provinces of East and North Indonesia, their number drops and they are usually grassroots DPO or Self Help Groups. Since 2008, the DPO's movement is getting more organized and advocacy actions conducted at national level have improved, new, relevant and very active DPO's forum appeared. In general, the local DPOs lack of internal organization capacities and have a limited comprehension of the stakes of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) and legal reform processes. Therefore most of them face difficulties to deliver relevant advocacy campaigns towards local authorities. DPO also need better access to awareness raising methodologies and monitoring methods for CRPD progresses.

### **FARMER ORGANIZATIONS**

The most important farmer organisations at a national level are: API (Aliansi Petani Indonesia/Indonesian Peasants' Alliance), SPI (Serikat Petani Indonesia/Indonesian Peasants' Union), WAMTI (Wahana Masyarakat Tani dan Nelayan Indonesia/Indonesian Farmers and Fishers Society), HKTl (Himpunan Kerukunan Petani Indonesia/Association of Indonesian Farmers), and KTNA (Kontak Tani dan Nelayan Andalan/National Outstanding Farmers and Fishers Association). The

last two farmer organisations are related to the Government in the Suharto's era and still have strong links with policy makers in the democracy era. At the moment there are two HKTIs in Indonesia due to the internal conflicts. The first HKTl is led by Oesman Sapta, a politician and businessman. The second HKTl is led by Prabowo Subianto, a politician, businessman, and former army lieutenant general. Although the first HKTl is led by a politician, there is no clear connection between this farmer organisation with a political party. In contrast, the second HKTl is closely connected with Gerindra, the third largest party in Indonesia which won about 11% of total votes. (BBC Indonesia, 2014) Although the HKTl led by Sapta won in the judicial process based on the stipulation by the Supreme Court, in reality HKTl led by Prabowo still exists and manages its close network with the policy makers. Furthermore, small farmer groups and slightly more organized farmer organizations can be found. The more advanced farmer organizations have developed a variety of services to their members.

### **EDUCATION NGOS**

The People Coalition for Education Transformation is a group of CSOs advocating for a better education system. It's a mix of more than fifty groups such as transparency organizations, consumers and good governance groups, and teacher unions. The Coalition promotes more transparency in the management of schools, a more active participation of the parents and students in the decision making process at school boards, the school curriculums.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS**

The first environmental groups to challenge the idea that everything was allowed in the name of economic development and poverty alleviation emerged in the early 80-ties. WALHI (Indonesian Forum for the Environment) was founded in 1980 and is the largest and oldest environmental advocacy NGO in Indonesia. Despite the repression, many NGOs responded to the calls of the local communities to draw attention to the problems related to extractive sector, based on the principles of the Ecosoc-rights. Their role changed dramatically in the post Soeharto era, there was more openness from both sides to engage in joint task forces, however, it also lead to a deep

frustration at some NGOs as they felt that the national government was still not really committed to take into account the demands of the local communities. The decentralization resulted in a divided picture, while some LGUs were open for a participatory approach, most of them didn't consult CSOs in the process of issuing permits for mining, logging or plantations. There are 2 major environmental groups, those who focus only on nature conservation, and others who mix environmental work with social concerns, like access to land and forests. Both are not always on the same line in terms of lobby and advocacy agenda.

### **COOPS**

Historically, agricultural cooperatives have been one of the most important types of cooperatives, which is linked to the historic development of the cooperative movement in Indonesia, and the special role that was attributed to agricultural cooperatives by the government. In the early 20th century, cooperatives in Indonesia were primarily established with the purpose of saving and credit, and most were based on Java. Most of the cooperatives were highly politicized. From 1967 on, the government directed cooperatives KUD's were launched as basic unions for agricultural development and linked to the food self-sufficiency program. KUD's dealt with farm credit schemes, agriculture inputs and incentives distribution, marketing of farm commodities and other economic activities. The government particularly guaranteed both marketing and market price to encourage the growth of farm cooperatives. Nevertheless, the KUD's never became an important instrument to implement rural development, because of corruption, lack of management capacity on the government side, and the fact that KUD's were incorporated by the government. During Suharto's era, NGOs and religious groups had developed saving and credit cooperatives as parts of community organising movement which are more independent and heavily depended on their members. Nowadays, the cooperative movement in Indonesia is considered as one of the largest CSOs as well as social enterprises, and it is generally assumed that they play an important role in rural development and employment creation. According to the ILO, in

2012 there were about 192.443 cooperatives in Indonesia, with a total of 33.68 million members, which meant at that date that 14.14 % of Indonesia's population was involved in a cooperative. (ILO, 2012). The cooperatives have a three-tier structure, depending on their member base: national, provincial or district. Up to 70% are located in rural areas. Credit cooperatives are most active in Indonesia.

### **RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS**

Important research institutions in the agricultural sector are: ICCRI (for coffee and cocoa), the National Rice Research Centre, universities (as the Agriculture University of Bogor - Gadjah Mada University, Pusat Studi Ekonomi and Kebijakan Pertanian/Centre for Economy and Agricultural Policy Studies, Centre for Agricultural Policy and Agribusiness Studies). In the health sector, the major research institutions are: Gadjah Mada University, University of Indonesia, University of Airlangga, Padjajaran University, Hasanuddin University and the National Institute for Health research and Development (Ministry of Health). The Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University (FM UGM) in particular has been designated as the Regional Training Centre for Health Research (WHO Southeast Asian Region) supported by WHO/TDR and more recently have been selected to manage WHO/TDR International postgraduate fellowship scheme in implementation research. FM UGM works closely with the ministry of health, local health offices, donors and international partners. In the cross cutting field of disability Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia (Center for Human Rights studies Islamic University of Indonesia) conducted several researched and training linked to Disability, human rights and access to justice.

## **4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL**

## INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS

Indonesia has a presidential system with parliamentary characteristics. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Representative Councils, DPR (House) and DPD (Senate). The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. The 1945 Constitution still provides the base of how the state is organized, however, an important innovation was the establishment of the Constitutional Court in 2003. The first direct presidential elections took place in 2004 for a maximum of 2 five year terms.

A Devex analysis of aid data and pledges from 19 donors reveals that 2012 foreign aid doubled from 2010 levels to \$4.21 billion. Despite this marked increase, total development assistance to Indonesia accounts for less than 1 percent of GDP. The 5 largest donors are : ADB, WB, Japan, Australia and The Global AIDS fund. The ADB provides loans for mainly infrastructure development, the WB also focuses on infrastructure, government institutions and policy advice, Japan eyes for improvements in the investment environment, economic partnership agreement, energy and disaster prevention, Australian assistance goes to areas of economic management, education, health, democracy, justice and good governance. Indonesia is one of the 20 strategic countries for the Global Fund for Aids, TBC and malaria as it was assessed not to achieve its MDG-targets.

### RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS ARE:

#### GOVERNMENT

Jokowi's Working Cabinet reflects the idea of compromise, it is a mix of bureaucrats, ex-military and academics, with little political experience. The current government took office in October 2014, a few days after the newly elected President Jokowi and his Vice Jusuf Kalla were sworn in. The main parties in the coalition that supports the new minority administration are PDIP, NasDem and PKB. The main opposition parties are Golkar, Gerindra and PAN. The cabinet includes eight women, holding key portfolios such as foreign affairs, forestry, state-owned enterprises, and maritime affairs, which Jokowi has highlighted as a priority.

#### LGUS

Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces lead by governors, which are made up of regencies (405 kapupaten in Bahasa) and cities (97 kota). All of those regions have their own local governments, parliamentary bodies and are governed by directly elected leaders. In 1999, a decentralization process was started, local governments now play a greater role in administering their areas. Foreign policy, defence, system of law, and monetary policy, however, remain the domain of the national government.

Through the decentralized government system describe above, LGUs are having the delegated the responsibility and autonomy for the development and enactment of law, regulations and development action plan within their respective territories. Among other, Musrenbang process (participatory local development planning) and the Village Law number 6-2014, are foreseeing the delivery of public services such as health, education or social welfare programs to be more responsive to the needs of local communities and their different components. However, the corresponding transfer of knowledge and know—how has not yet fully taken place and LGUs often lack skilled interlocutors when developing policies, regulations or action plans to accommodate the needs of vulnerable groups (poor people, women, minority groups and PwDs). This prevent them t to move away from charity-based or discriminatory approaches.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture is the ministry in charge of the Government of Indonesia to assist the President in formulating policies and coordination in the field of agriculture, as well as performing the functions of policy formulation, increasing productions of rice, corn, soybean, sugarcane and meat and their added values as well, marketing these commodities, organising research, development and innovation in the area of agriculture, securing food security, implementing coordination, property management, monitoring and evaluation reporting in the field, providing technical assistance and supervision of the ministry tasks in the field, and implementing activities at national level etc. (Setneg, 2015) In the first year of Joko Widodo's administration (2015), the ministry

received 32.7 billion rupiahs. This is the highest budget allocated to the ministry since Independence Day in 1945. 1.2 billion rupiahs of the total budget are dedicated to the development of the cocoa subsector. (Gatra News, 2015) The fund will be used by the ministry to finance 4 programs, namely rehabilitation, intensification, rejuvenation, and intercropping programs, which will be implemented by the General Directorate of Plantation under the Ministry of Agriculture. (Industri, 2015). At the provincial and district level, several government services are working in the agricultural sector, in each province (34), in each district (405). These services are decentralized, and dispose of a fairly high level of autonomy and an own budget for the development of their region.

#### **THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES AND SMES**

The ministry in charge of the Government of Indonesia to assist the President in formulating policies and coordination in the field of cooperatives and small and medium businesses, as well as perform the functions of policy formulation, implementation coordination, property management, monitoring and evaluation reporting in the field. (Portal National RI, 2015)

#### **MINISTRY OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHER EDUCATION**

Three separate ministries are involved in the education sector. The education ministry oversees state primary, junior and secondary schools; the religious-affairs ministry has control of the Islamic schools; and the new president merged the new Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. The appointment of the new education secretary, Anies Baswedan, a former university president and creator of a program that sends graduates to teach in remote areas, created high expectations to improve the quality of the sector. Important donors in higher education are: USAID, AusAid, JICA, Netherlands and GiZ.

#### **ASEAN UNIVERSITY NETWORK (AUN)**

AUN was established in 1995 by the ASEAN-ministers responsible for higher education. The AUN seeks to strengthen the existing network of cooperation among higher education institutions in ASEAN countries by promoting collaborative studies and research programs; to develop academic and

professional human resources in the region; to promote scientific and scholarly knowledge and information dissemination; and to enhance the awareness of regional identity amongst its members. The AUN is supported by the EU. The LPDP Scholarship is funded by the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP). It is a very prestigious scholarship that aims to create future leaders of Indonesia in 3 (three) sectors: government, private and social sectors. National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN-PT) : This institution is responsible for the accreditation of higher education programs and institutions. The accreditation of programs is conducted once in every 5 years

#### **MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)**

The organization of health services is the responsibility of Ministry of Health officials at district, province and national level. The network of public health services follows the political structure of the country. Administrative and financial responsibility has been decentralized to province and district level according to the reforms of 2001. There are 10,455 health facilities in the country. These include 8,792 clinics of which 8,764 are district public health centres (puskesmas) and 28 specialized chest clinics. There are 1,653 hospitals, of which 533 are public hospitals, 867 private hospitals, 181 military/ police facilities, 63 other general hospitals and 9 are chest hospitals. More peripheral than the district level are satellite and mobile health centres with 94% of the population living within 5 kilometers of a facility. There are approximately 90,000 licensed practitioners of medicine and an unknown number of licensed traditional practitioners. Licensing is coordinated by the Indonesian Medical Association and the national association of traditional healers and is granted by government at local level.

#### **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.**

Since 2004, the Ministry of Justice is called the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. During the Suharto era, Indonesia's once independent legal institutions were transformed into dedicated instruments of a powerful elite and allowed to sink into a deep mire of corruption and malfeasance. Significant positive reforms have been undertaken at a structural level throughout the past ten years,

including the separation of the judiciary from the executive arm of government and the recognition of a broad range of basic human rights. The establishment of a Constitutional Court has emerged as a powerful and highly respected vehicle for the rule of law. In addition, the KPK is focusing on attacking high-level corruption. Supervisory bodies have also been established for the courts (Judicial Commission), prosecution (Prosecutorial Services Commission), the delivery of public services (Ombudsman) and the protection of women's rights (Commission for the Elimination of Violence Against Women). The new minister has an academic background and has been an active politician in the PDIP.

### **SECURITY FORCES**

In 2012, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (known as TNI) comprises approximately 476,000 personnel including the Army, Navy and the Air Force. Military spending in the national budget was widely estimated 3% of GDP (2005), but is supplemented by revenue from many military-run businesses and foundations. In 2013, Gen Moeldoko was appointed as Commander of TNI. Other law enforcement groups are POLRI (Indonesian police) consisting of approximately 590,000 personnel, BRIMOB (police mobile brigade) of around 42,000 armed personnel. Several clashes between personnel of the TNI and the National Police were reported since the institutions were separated in 1999. The worsening conflict is partly a result of the vague guidelines that distinguish the roles between the military and the police. The police had traditionally been a part of the armed forces and were the poorest trained and poorest paid of any part of the security forces, and were thus not effective as law enforcers.

### **NATIONAL BANK**

The governor and deputy governors serve a five year term, and are eligible for re-election for a maximum of two terms. The governor and senior deputy governor are nominated and appointed by the president, with approval from the People's Representative Council. Deputy governors are nominated by the governor and appointed by the president, with approval of the People's Representative Council. The president has no power to dismiss a member of the board, except when a

board member voluntarily resigns, is permanently handicapped, or is proven guilty of criminal offence. The current governor Agus Martowardojo was appointed in 2013 by the former president SBY.

### **MINISTRY OF TRADE**

The Ministry of Trade is a department under and responsible for assisting the President in running some government duties in the field of trade. These tasks include policy formulation and implementation related to the development of trade and industry in Indonesia, monitoring, and reporting to the President about related fields of industry, as well as performing the functions of national policy formulation, policy implementation, and technical policies in the field of trade, implementing the governmental affairs in accordance with its assignments, management of properties/assets under its responsibility, supervising the implementation of its duties, and submitting the evaluation report, suggestions, and considerations its task fields and its functions to the President. To work towards the recognition of Indonesian commodities and products on international markets, the General Directorate of National Export Development gives assistance to national exporters and promotes their commodities and products through trade events.

### **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

Among other, the Ministry of Social Affairs is in charge of persons with disabilities and their associations. It leads UN CRPD developing process in the country. Other ministries and governmental bodies are also involved, but no significant coordination mechanisms exist between those entities. Within the recent disaster risk management cluster system adopted, the Ministry is also co-leading the Protection cluster along with the BNPB.

### **BADAN NASIONAL PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA (BNPB) - NATIONAL BUREAU OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

The bureau is in charge at national and local level to coordinate Disaster Risks Management activities managed by civil society actors as well as other governmental bodies and reports directly to the president. Its tasks also include: the development on disaster management policies, the provision of



guidance and direction on disaster management effort (disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in a fair and equitable); the standardization and implementation of disaster management needs based on laws and regulations; the delivery of information to communities on disaster management activities; the develop guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

### 4.3 PRIVATE SECTOR

The NGAs agreed that the private sector is an important actor, but the format didn't provide space to describe and analyse this actor. It doesn't meet the criteria of civil society as we described in 2.1.1, and it cannot be categorized as a governmental institution, therefore we created a new sub-item

The private sector plays a dominant role in the Indonesian economy, contributing about 60% to gross domestic product (GDP) after recovering from the 1997 Asian financial crisis. It supports nearly 70% of total employment in the country. Indonesia's formal private sector is dominated by large business conglomerates, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and foreign investors (primarily in the extractive natural resource industries). It is estimated, however, that 70% of the private sector

in Indonesia is in the informal sector, which is characterized by a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

For small-scale agricultural businesses, financing has been slow to come forward from the banking sector, as the sector is considered as high risk due to unpredictable weather. The demand for higher values of collateral has stood in the way of obtaining loans. In 2010, \$10.4 billion USD or 5.51% of the total loans for the year were provided for the agricultural sector and a survey by Bank Indonesia in 2011 revealed that only 4.9% of farmers had received loans from non-governmental sources. Conversely, large scale agricultural companies and conglomerates have found easy access to funding through the banks, foreign investors and the capital markets. Islamic banks are coming to play an increasing role in the sector with sharia compliant loans doubling in the past five years under Mudarabah financing arrangements. Bank Mandiri Sharia has distributed over 50% of its Peoples Business Credit to the sector since 2007, while Bank Muamalat announced a target to increase agricultural lending by 800% in 2011. Many large international private companies as Mars, Unilever, Nestlé, Indokom and Bloom Agro, who are increasingly playing a role in supporting sustainable agriculture through certification, training and direct cooperation with farmers' organizations.

## 5 ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY, THE DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES AND THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND THE STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CONDITION

### 5.1 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CONDITION

#### 5.1.1 ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
The main strength of CSOs lies in their number, diversity, extensive networks, institutional experience and skills from many years of development work.	Civil society's resources are extremely limited. Most Indonesian CSOs are facing limited financial, human, technical and infrastructural resources (except religious organizations). Indonesian NGOs are dependent on foreign aid.
Regeneration of leadership is an institutional concern, new leaders mostly come from inside the organization	Some CSOs involved in corrupt practices triggered distrust by local communities
CSOs make use of social media to broadcast their message to a much wider audience and call for the public to mobilize for social change, transparency, anti-corruption efforts and promoting democratic governance	Collaboration between CSOs can be hampered due to lack of joint efforts and or personal conflicts
	Private sector indifference to CSOs persists. Although there are several CSR program for community development but many CSOs don't trust private companies because of their lack of transparency and bad environmental record.
	During the New Order, government set up sector based CSOs in order to limit public participation and influence in the country's governing system
	Limited knowledge of English hampers a more visible presence at international level
	Important gaps between CSOs at national level and decentralized level in regard to networking, access to information, expertise and organizational development.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Some CSOs started local fundraising, and more foundations are set up to provide program support	Influx of INGOs has triggered competition with local CSOs
More openness at LGUs to provide more political	Fundraising and profiling may lead to stronger

space for participation	competition, however there are no tax incentives for donations to CSOs
	There exists an unfavourable external environment. The weakness of rule of law, people’s distrust with legal system, lack of substantial progress on corruption and poverty eradication makes
	Some groups have threatened to disturb the activities of environmentalists for being anti-development.
	Advocacy campaign and independent monitoring from CSO are not always welcomed by the authorities.

**5.1.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THE CONDITION OF CSOs (GENERAL)**

Possible strategies to strengthen the Indonesian CSOs are tackled below, in the sector analyses. Recurrent strategies that are

1. Strengthening their institutional capacities
2. Strengthen their role as a development actor to promote inclusive growth, development and human rights
3. Strengthening their role as watchdogs vs the government and improve the performance of government institutions
4. Strengthening their role in bringing concrete inclusive alternatives for current policies
5. Strengthening their coordination mechanisms between national and decentralized actors
6. Fostering alliances among CSOs specialized in one or another sector.

**5.2 Analysis of the situation of the decentralized authorities and the government institutions and strategies to strengthen them**

**5.2.1 ANALYSIS**

Since 1998, Indonesia adapted several institutional reforms such as electoral, parliamentary, budget, judicial , and military reform, to improve national and local governance. This has resulted in gradual improvements of the various dimensions of governance. During the New Order, coordination dealt primarily with military authority under the

rule of one party, Golkar, now it involves multiple power discourse with vertical and horizontal accountability measures, in a context of changing challenges. Just one example: it’s not just about building new schools, the objective is to ‘produce’ students who can contribute to the development of the country, and therefor curriculums have to be adjusted, qualified teachers have to be formed, job opportunities have to be created.

Surveys show that improved local public services performance requires well functioning local political institutions, better informed citizens and transparent local government, and effective channels for political participation. So far, the large scale big bang decentralization did not result in a remarkable improvement of the performance of local government institutions as it is was subject to local elite capture. The huge number of corruption cases in which local government officials are involved in shows that top-down monitoring, by institutions such as the KPK has had a larger impact on curbing corruption than local monitoring.

**5.2.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

The rapid growth and profound transformation that Indonesia is undergoing have made public services reform of special importance. Public sector reforms can contribute to economic and social development in a number of ways, including by:

- improving the capacity of governments to effectively and efficiently carry out their policies in a inclusive manner; ;

- improving the business climate for SMEs through more efficient and better targeted government policies;
- strengthening the effectiveness of policies to reduce poverty and to achieve inclusive and green growth;
- strengthening the capacities of governments to efficiently engage with CSO and representative of vulnerable groups through constructive and open dialogue.

### 5.3 ANALYSIS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN IT

#### 5.3.1 ANALYSES OF CSOS

Historically speaking, farmers' organizations have not been well organized in Indonesia, and this is mostly due to the interference of the central government in the organization of farmers. After political reforms and the decentralization of government services in the late 90s, the tendency grew to cluster local farmer organisations in district or sub-district farmer organisations or cooperatives, usually with a small number of members. These new farmers' organisations focus on economic development and marketing of agricultural products, and in some cases resulted into highly successful companies based on agricultural activities.

#### 5.3.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

Direct support and capacity building of farmers' organisations is an important strategy to organise the farmers so these organisations can provide a range of professional services to their members. Building knowledge around business development leads to higher incomes for farmers. Specialised organisations (service providers) are necessary, and, in Indonesia, this role is mostly taken up by local NGOs and government departments. However, they often lack experience in entrepreneurship and their staff lack the right capacities. Also the private sector plays a role in the delivery of market information and in building specific capacities of farmers' organisations. By bringing farmers' organisations in

touch with private companies, opportunities are created to enhance capacity and business opportunities at the level of the farmers.

#### 5.3.3 ANALYSES OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

Since 2007 the government has also started revitalisation programs for smallholding farmers in order to raise production. (Indonesia Investments, no date) In recent years, the Indonesian government has also placed self sufficiency in certain agricultural products high on the agenda. In particular this applies to rice, which by far is the main staple food for the majority of the population; Indonesia has the highest per capita rice consumption in the world (approximately 139 kilo per capita per year). However, the country is still dependent on imports from Vietnam and Thailand to secure the domestic rice supply. (Indonesia Investments, no date) It has to be noted that rice importation and dependency is a controversial issue, due to the fact that there are no clear data about rice production in Indonesia. According to National Bureau of Statistic, quoted by a researcher, there was rice surplus in 2014. But, at the same time the Government decided to import rice from Thailand and Vietnam. Conflicting statements were issued between the Ministry of Agriculture, who indicated that there was a rice surplus at national market, whereas the Minister of Trade mentioned that there was a need to import rice from international markets to secure rice supply.

According to research, the problem would actually reside in the poor performance of Bulog (National Logistic Body) which is not able to absorb rice at domestic markets during harvesting seasons. (Industri, 2014) Other food crops that have become target of self sufficiency programs are soy beans, corn and sugar. Government sponsored programs are currently being executed and 2014-2015 have been mentioned as the years in which self sufficiency in these food items should be reached. Although it remains doubtful whether these programs can really make significant progress, it is clear that Joko Widodo's administration has put agriculture sector high on his agenda, allocating to the sector the budget of 32.7 billion rupiahs in

2015. (Indonesia Investments, 2015) Other issues the Ministry of Agriculture struggles with, is sometimes the limited capacity of field workers.

When it comes to the decentralized institutions and local governments, as mentioned above, most of the funds local governments received from the National Government go to state official spending, i.e. salaries and allowance. Accordingly, the local government's room for manoeuvre to drive local economic development is limited. Furthermore, although state spending has been increasing, the performance of local officials remains poor.

#### 5.3.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- Better collaboration between the different public institutions is necessary.
- The Ministry of Agriculture has to be encouraged to increase the capacity of extension workers and make them professional and meet the needs and interests of farmers particularly in the areas of plant rejuvenation, pest management, and value addition.
- There is a need to bring together the local decentralised governments, and civil societies to set priorities in the economic development agenda. The biggest challenges in the subsectors of cocoa and coffee are aging population of plants, value addition, pests which attack the plants. The budget managed by the local governments should be allocated to these issues.

### 5.4 ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION SECTOR AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN IT

#### 5.4.1 ANALYSES OF CSOs

- The NGAs opted to categorize their partners, such as higher education institutions and governmental structures responsible for higher education as civil society actors as they are important drivers of change in this matter. This explains why we assess them in this sub-item.
- Assessing the quality of higher education is difficult, one indicator is the position of

Indonesian universities in international university rankings. Several of them all draw to the same conclusion: Indonesia's HEIs perform quite poorly. Analyses from a.o. World Bank and UNESCO mention following challenges related to quality in the higher education sector: research budgets are limited, research base in most universities is weak which is a bottleneck to an efficient innovation system, disconnection between the higher education system and the labour market, lack of peer and external reviewer mechanisms to ensure quality, and language issues.

- Inclusive education is still a recent concept in the country. Mainstream CSOs have little understanding and skills in regard to inclusive education concepts, very few parent forums integrate disability issues. DPOs at central level have acquired skills toward advocacy and started to develop their abilities to provide concrete recommendation to education stakeholders. Yet, an important gap remains between the DPOs at national and decentralised level in regard to the concrete contribution they can provide toward the promoting of inclusive education.

#### 5.4.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THE EDUCATION CSOS

The quality of higher education institutes are considered as drivers of change in this matter:

- Individual capacity building through scholarships. This has a direct impact on the individual, and contributes to diverse development challenges.
- Theme-based departmental capacity building: Departments of higher education institutions strengthened through a range of interventions.
- Institutional capacity building: Higher education institutions strengthened as part of a long term partnership in diverse. This results in a profound improvement of education and/or research capacity.
- Multi-actor national-level capacity building: Different higher education institutions strengthened through one specific initiative. Strategies to strengthen education CSOs on

inclusive education (from pre-school to higher education) consist in:

- strengthening the implementation of inclusive, friendly and safe educational environment for all and the ability of civil society actor to contribute and monitor the processes, and
- building the capacities of parent, care givers, social worker to support their children within the schooling process;

### 5.4.3 ANALYSES OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

The 2002 decision to allocate 20% of the national budget to education has led to one of the most rapid increases in resources for education in the world — spending has almost tripled in real terms in 10 years. Increased spending has been accompanied by fundamental changes in the way the education sector is managed. Most management decisions have been decentralised and a majority of spending now goes directly to district governments and schools. The reforms have led to impressive advances in access to all levels of education, especially for the poorest segments of the population.

Yet there is a growing concern that improvements are not developing in proportion to the increase in resources. Enrolment rates in early childhood education, senior secondary and higher education are still low by regional standards. Few poor students complete senior secondary education and even fewer reach higher education. Moreover, the quality of Indonesian education does not seem to be improving; the country scored poorly in maths and science in the latest round of the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment, which tests 15 year olds in language, maths and science. This low level of skill is confirmed by employer surveys, which reveal that many recent graduates are not meeting employers' expectations. This points to the biggest challenge in education in Indonesia at the moment: improving the quality of education.

Children and youth with disabilities are facing major discrimination as 95.8% of the children with

disabilities are outside of the schooling system .The government has the willingness to develop inclusive schooling system. However, education staff lack understanding of disability issues, inclusive education concepts and are far from mastering inclusive pedagogies, methodologies and approaches. Furthermore, teaching curriculums have not been adapted to integrate the inclusive aspect of education. Access of Children and youth with disabilities to education is furthermore impaired by i) the lack of support from their family and communities that to do always see the interest to provide education to children with disabilities; ii) the lack of accessibility of education facilities; iii) the difficult access for children to assistive and mobility devices.

### 5.4.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Given the mix of state and private run higher education institutes, we can refer to 5.4.2 as strategies to strengthen both private and state run institutions. No direct collaboration with policy government bodies is taken into consideration. Strategies to strengthen education institution on inclusive education (from pre-school to higher education) consist in:

- a) building the capacities of education professional (teachers, head teachers and supervisors) on disability issues and inclusive education; and b)
- strengthening the capacities of decision maker to development and implement inclusive education planning and budgeting and promoting a comprehensive and cross sector approach allowing children with disabilities to access the education system.

## 5.5 ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH SECTOR AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN IT

### 5.5.1 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOs

The breadth and depth of engagement by public health NGOs in Indonesia is uneven across specific issue areas. A majority of public health NGOs in the country work on HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Much fewer work explicitly on tuberculosis, malaria, NTDs or provide specialised services for PwD that the governmental facilities fail to address. The disability movement has been very active in the past years to advocate for the right of people with disabilities including the right to health services. The problems that fuel imbalances are rooted in the lack of domestic financial support for national NGOs. Regional and global actors have also inadvertently fed these imbalances, even while providing invaluable support to in-country NGOs. Many of the health NGOs in Indonesia become overly dependent on international support and have to then tailor their agendas to the donors' funding priorities and this has the unintended effect of narrowing the range of their activities. International donors often have a mandate to fund projects that focus on individual diseases—the “vertical” approach—rather than the broader health system as a whole—the “horizontal” approach. Such vertical approach generally encourages health NGOs in Indonesia to work only on certain high-profile diseases, e.g. HIV/AIDS. This in turn makes it difficult for local NGOs to coordinate with each other, and with international and government agencies, in pursuing broader public inclusive health objectives insuring access to all at all ages

### 5.5.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN HEALTH CSOS

- Strengthening coordinated effort by international funders to support comprehensive and inclusive public health interventions to reduce imbalances between resources allocated to specific diseases and insures access to all at all ages.
- Strengthening the position of DPOs to advocate for the realisation of the right of people with disabilities within the health sector.

### 5.5.3 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

The Ministry of Health (MoH) cannot function in a silo as approximately 70 percent of health problems are closely related to non-health issues such as the availability of infrastructure, family welfare,

educational level and gender equality and multiple barriers faced by PwD in accessing health services at large. In addition, decentralisation has resulted in the health sector having to adapt to the sometimes overlapping distribution of functions and authority among the central, provincial and district/city governments. In spite of recent economic achievements and move to a middle income status, the health sector in Indonesia is in an alarming condition and out performed by health sectors in other countries in the region. Despite the ratification of the UNCRPD, health policies, strategies and planning are not inclusive and fail to address the needs of people with disabilities.

Indonesia is also facing two double burdens – malnutrition and disease. At the same time, various problems related to fertility, childbirth and family planning also require immediate attention as well as equal access for all at all age. Overcoming these challenges will require multi-sector coordination and multi-level government coordination. As the example of cross-sector cooperation, Bappenas and MoH have led coordination efforts among ministries including Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Development of Disadvantaged Regions. The involvement of MoHA in particular is to encourage LGUs to meet the obligations of providing health services through financing and institutional contexts. Despite regulated requirements which mandate allocations of 5% in the national budget and 10% in the local budget, Indonesia still does not invest enough in health. The biggest challenge for the future will be to reach agreement on the allocations and then expand budgetary allocation for health financing, especially at the sub-national level.

FM GMU is currently the regional training centre for health research in Southeast Asia supported by WHO-TDR. It works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the health offices in several provinces and districts. FM GMU has been providing technical assistances to MoH in formulation of national strategies and action plans, particularly for TB and Malaria. FM GMU have also carried out research projects in collaborations with MoH. This close working relation has helped to ensure that the research and development activities of FM GMU are

aligned with the priority challenges and strategies of the national health sector. The ongoing collaboration with ITM under the European Commission supported NIDIAG project additionally allowed us to start engaging as well with managers of control programmes for neglected tropical diseases in particular. This engagement would intensify through the proposed project, ensuring alignment with the priorities and policies of MoH for control of neglected tropical diseases.

#### 5.5.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

In addressing the various challenges facing the health sector, Indonesia has opportunities that will be able to contribute positively to the achievement of national health targets. The first opportunity is the MDGs, which are approaching their target date of 2015, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will be agreed upon and will provide targets for comprehensive and inclusive health achievements. Other opportunities include various international support mechanisms towards the efforts of health sector improvement, and AIPHSS is one of them. This program has supported the initiative of Bappenas together with the Ministry of Health, Food and Drug Agency (BPOM), the National Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and to conduct the Health Sector Review (HSR). The HSR document contains a collection of studies and policy recommendations from various specific sub-sectors of the Indonesian health sector. It will also be used as inputs in the preparation of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015 – 2019. Some of the strategies to improve the quality of health services are:

- To strengthen the institutional capacity of universities/faculties of medicine/research institutes
- To improve and maintain high quality management of health
- To improve and maintain high quality training and increase rate of human resources for health, researchers and students
- To enhance research on health for all
- To improve the inclusiveness of health policies, strategies, planning and service delivery.

## 5.6 ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE AND CSOS AND CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

### 5.6.1 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOs WORKING ON GOVERNANCE

- Many CSOs are promoting and advocating good governance, both at national and at local level. The working environment is not always favourable, the close links between decision makers, business and security forces makes it a controversial issue.
- One of the strongest national NGOs is Indonesian Corruption Watch, their reports have lead to several arrests and court cases. They have done research into most public services like education, health, political sector and judiciary, and recently, also into the extractive sector, in collaboration with environmental NGOs.
- Many CSO are building on the decentralization process to push for reform of local budget policies and practices, to ensure increase in critical allocations, improve their expenditure, and ensure that allocations actually reach the intended targets and take into consideration the need of the most vulnerable groups. Yet, community participation is not consistently recognized and local CSO often lack the capacities and awareness to engage in the process.

### 5.6.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE CSOS

- The close collaboration between governance NGOs and NGOs working in a specific sector will be sustained, and new ways of campaigning and reaching out to the public will be explored.
- Strengthen the bargain position of local communities vs their authorities in demanding a greater involvement in the decision making, in particular related to development policies, budgeting, land use planning, etc
- Fostering internal good governance in promoting CSOs' transparency and accountability to their constituencies and



partners with a view to enhance their own legitimacy and credibility

- Build the capacities of CSO to engage with authorities on local planning, budgeting and monitoring that address all citizens' needs and priorities

### 5.6.3 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

- Despite the fact that Indonesia installed the KPK and that many CSOs are working on good governance, the country remains high on corruption perceptions rankings. The powerful KPK anti-graft commission has prosecuted former ministers, governors, legislators and central bank chiefs since it started operating in late 2003. However, it has recently been targeted by the Indonesian police after the KPK announced an investigation into the wealth of the newly appointed police chief.
- Within the decentralisation process, the transfer of knowledge and know-how has not yet fully taken place and LUGs often lack skilled interlocutors when developing policies, regulations or action plans to take accommodate the needs of vulnerable groups (poor people, women, minority groups and PwD). This prevents them to move away from charity-based or discriminatory approaches.

### 5.6.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- No direct collaboration with government institutions is planned, one strategy is to support advocacy NGOs who are demanding better governance, a swift eradication of corruption and more transparency, especially in terms of access to information.
- Promote democratic practices and facilitate dialogue and cooperation amongst civil society and local governments, by increasing the participation of citizens, including from excluded groups, in budgeting and policy-making processes affecting social and economic services;

## 5.7 ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE IT (INCL RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND PWDS)

### 5.7.1 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOs

- Human rights was a major concern of many NGOs during the Suharto era, and is still high on the agenda. Despite reforms, human rights violations are still happening, and are exposed by many CSOs. The social media campaign to undermine the presidential candidate Prabowo based on his human right track record contributed in making him loose the elections.
- NGOs have established good contacts with Komnas Ham, and the commission has been involved in strategic cases, however it was not able to win cases in the court.
- Many CSOs have adapted the rights based approach in their intervention strategy. This has been the strategy from the 'traditional' advocacy groups working on natural resources management, access to land, woman and labour rights, but is now also adopted by groups working on right of the child, rights of PwD, and so on...
- Specific discriminations faced by women, men and children with disabilities are frequently ignored in mainstream human rights initiatives and DPOs at decentralised level lack knowledge and access to information on human rights to voice the issue.
- It's a challenge for CSO's to find lawyers who are willing to be involved in HR cases, to do field research in rural areas, and are willing to work at a CSO-rate.
- Key witnesses or whistleblowers can play a key role in bringing cases to court, however, in many cases, justice fails to guarantee their protection.
- Presence of groups like Protection International, Search for Common Ground, Plan International and Handicap International. contributes to the capacity building of HR organizations.
- The progress in the last 15 years made that some donors phased out their HR-programs, which makes it harder for HRO focusing on civil and political rights.

### 5.7.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- Improve their financial resources: Assist them in public fundraising in Indonesia and get them in touch with HR Foundations
- Support them to be able to hire good lawyers when cases are brought to court and make sure they can use the litigation process as a campaign tool to make their work more public
- Networking with international HR groups to strengthen the international work on HR by Indonesian HROs
- Build the capacities of local DPOs on Human rights and the capacities CSOs and HROs on inclusiveness and right of PwDs
- Strengthen coordinated effort by international funders to support inclusive human rights action.

### 5.7.3 ANALYSES OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

The Indonesian Government's own system for measuring bureaucratic effectiveness, the SAKIP, assesses the country's law and justice institutions as among the least effective. For example, the 2010 national SAKIP assessment, which assessed the effectiveness of 74 national government agencies, ranked the Judicial Commission at 74, Supreme Court at 73, Attorney-General's Office (AGO) at 68 and Ministry of Law and Human Rights at number 64. Activists have deplored the weak collaboration between the National Commission for Human Rights (Komnas Ham) and the State's parties, especially the AGO. Komnas HAM has documented five major cases of mass violations, however, the AGO did nothing, claiming that the files were administratively incomplete. This has placed these cases in legal limbo, which has continued for years without any serious effort by the government to resolve them.

The complexity of access to land and land titles makes legal cases been pending for years and years. The nationalist reformers who established the state, were focused on development and social progress. The struggle for the control over land became even more complex due to the

transmigration policy, which aimed to move people, mainly Javanese, to less populated areas. In many areas, concessions were given to companies for logging, mining and extraction of natural resources. This led to resentment over the government coming in and dispossessing the indigenous people and local communities of their land.

The Constitutional Court ruling of 16 May 2013 which states that "customary use" forests should not be classified as state forests was considered a major victory for indigenous rights. Therefore, the Forestry Ministry issued a decree stating communities must submit official documentation of customary use for their claims to be recognized, and made an agreement with Komnas Ham to start an inquiry how to implement the ruling in respect of the law.

### 5.7.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Expert-groups have been working with many different groups and institutions to strengthening their capacity to develop and pursue transitional justice at the community and national level.

- Truth and memory: promoting local and national truth-seeking and accountability initiatives and legislation.
- National human rights mechanisms: engage with official human rights institutions, such as Komnas Ham, the Commission on Violence Against Women, and other government agencies, providing technical assistance and comparative experiences on documentation, memory efforts, reparations and other initiatives.
- Transitional justice capacity and dialogue: Since 2009, ICTJ Indonesia has held an annual course on transitional justice with participants from government agencies, civil society and victims groups. ICTJ also conducts research and produces public education materials on transitional justice in Bahasa Indonesia.
- Inclusion of disability in human right and justice: integrate disability as a cross cutting issues and build the capacity of governmental

stakeholders to include the rights of vulnerable groups with their scope of action,

## 5.8 ANALYSIS OF TRADE AND ENTERPRISING AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE IT

### 5.8.1 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOs

- Generally speaking, CSOs in the agricultural sector in Indonesia have focused their energy on community organising and the production side. When access to market became high on the agenda of international NGOs, CSOs started putting attention on business development. But, at the same moment they were, and some of them still are, suspicious with private actors. Sometimes, this suspicion is linked to an ideological position, which also put them in a position of not being able and wanting to learn from private actors about how to do business in appropriate ways.
- CSOs who are analysing trends in global trade and the impact of international or regional free trade deals are advocating for fairer trade deals and investment policies. Learning from the past, those treaties tend to favour big multinational corporations. Not many CSOs in Indonesia are focusing on this topic, Indonesia for Global Justice has been one of the more vocal and active groups and joined the Focus initiated regional trade campaigns and it's a member of the International Our World is not for Sale network.

### 5.8.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- Agriculture - Enterprising CSOs:
  - Strengthen CSO's capacities in business development
  - Increase their network with private actors to learn about how to do good business
- Trade CSOs:
  - Improve analysing and research capacities to understand trade and investments related policies and trends
  - International networking is a must as the trade-agenda is part of the globalization drive and integration of national economies

### 5.8.3 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

- At the national level, there is a dialogue amongst private actors about the concept of inclusive business, which provides benefits for both parties, i.e. private actors and smallholder farmers. Some of these private actors developed this model after the Government asked the private actors to contribute more to poverty eradication under the MDGs. Local governments, however, are in most cases not aware of the concept of inclusive business. (Harian Ekonomi, 2012)
- By appointing minister with a reputation for being pragmatic and open to the private sector and foreign direct investment, it was expected that the Jokowi administration would move away from a period of resource nationalism to Indonesia that scared foreign investors. The previous government restricted overseas investment, forced many foreign miners to reduce their stakes in companies and introduced new rules that effectively force miners to refine their minerals domestically. However, after cutting the fuel-subsidies and the decision to actively and publicly sink illegal fishing boats taken into custody for illegal activities, not so much new trade and economic policies have been introduced.

### 5.8.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- Increase awareness amongst local governments about inclusive business
- Increase capacities of government officials to facilitate inclusive business partnerships between private actors and farmer organisations.
- CSOs are having an institutional dialogue with the Ministry to provide them with their critical positions on expanding the free trade agenda

## 5.9 ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE IT

### 5.9.1 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOs

- There are in general 2 types of environmental CSOs, one are the nature conservation organizations, and a second group is looking at environmental issues from the social perspective. Both groups don't always have the same agenda, f.i. REDD is a divisive issue. Conservationist groups see this as an opportunity, while groups like Friends of the Earth are very critical because of little benefits for local communities, some are even displaced, it's a tool for offsetting carbon emissions, and it cannot prevent 'leakages', the logging can just move to another forest area.
- The social-environmental CSOs have a long tradition of working with local communities, community organizing, dealing with land conflicts, providing legal support and bring their cases to the national level.
- There are only few international donors who are eager to support these critical, they consider them too political and not open enough to negotiate with key decision makers and the private sector. Somehow they have been an important learning school for activists.
- There is an inadequate surge capacity of key local actors to deliver timely and appropriate response for most at-risk groups such as people with disabilities, women, children, and older people:
- Distances are a key factor in emergency response, a combination of remote settings, lack of access to basic services and information (including early warning systems), governance mechanisms and limited preparedness measures (addressing livelihood and nutrition) without a broad participative approach, hinders communities' resilience and response capacities

### 5.9.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

- Provide direct long term institutional support to enable them to build a stronger and more effective organization

- Identify cases which allow groups in Indonesia (Southeast-Asia) and Belgium (Europe) to have joint campaigns, this includes networking, capacity building and developing joint agendas
- Build the capacities of CSO and PMI to develop and implement inclusive DRM actions
- strengthen the resilience of communities, including most-at-risk groups
- Reinforce local platforms with authorities, humanitarian actors and communities for coordinated, disaster information systems and timely, effective response aligned with the national cluster system

### 5.9.3 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS

The powerful Ministry of Forest merged in the last cabinet with Environment, while at the same time, the Presidential Climate Change Commission and REDD+ Institute were abolished. The administrative move was not condemned by the CSOs, but they put some conditions before welcoming the decision. The Ministry should move quickly to integrate the Environment-officers in the new set-up, assure that the Climate Commissioners can continue their job within the new structure as well as validate the efforts of the REDD+ Institute. It remains to be seen how the new Ministry can deal with the powerful Ministry of Agriculture who deals with permits for plantations, and the Ministry of Mining and Energy dealing with permits for mining and oil and gas exploitation. While the procedure for an Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL in Indonesia) looks technically ok, the implementation and follow up of the impact of extractive operations is very weak. The procedure highly depends on the project holder to provide adequate information in order for the local community to be able to assess the potential impact. So far, the Ministry of Environment was has not been able to improve the consultation process. The recent decentralization process enables heads of districts and governors to issue permits for small and middle range projects which has further eroded public control and surveillance of potentially harmful projects. Continued pressure from CSOs has resulted in some improvements, Indonesia joined EITI, the Law on

Plantations was reviewed with stricter guidelines on peatlands, it ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution to reduce the impact of seasonal forest fires

- Indonesia has been intensively working on DRM within the last decade. The BNPD and its local branches has gain great expertise and coordination capacities over the last years. However, inclusion of vulnerable and most at risk groups such as people with disabilities, children, women and older people within the SOP, assessment and practices remain weak.
- Indonesia recently adopted the cluster system of the HTC as a base from DRM in the country. Within this mechanism, the Natural Disaster Division of ministry of Social Affairs is co-leading

the cluster of camp management and protection

#### **5.9.4 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM**

- CSOs are lobbying for a more rights based and community oriented development policy, with an agenda focusing on a more inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- DPOs are lobbying for a right base approach to disability within the DRM within policies, SOPs
- Strengthen the understanding of vulnerable groups of the governmental DRM stakeholder at all level and build their technical abilities to include them.

## 6 IDENTIFICATION OF RELEVANT DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

### 6.1 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

RELEVANT CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
NGOs	Local and national NGOs in the field of agriculture support farmers on different levels.	Most NGOs are treated as a strategic partner (they don't receive funding) and provide technical assistance to farmer organisations. A few national NGOs are treated as a boundary partner and receive funding. They do advocacy and campaigning at national level in the areas of consumers rights, healthy food, policies, gender etc.
Religious groups	Catholic Church for developing credit unions and Islamic organisations for developing BMT, sharia-based credit organisations.	All of them are treated as strategic partners.
Cooperatives	Some of the farmer organisation partners working on cocoa, rice, coffee, and cinnamon in Indonesia have developed a cooperative under their umbrella.	All of them are treated as a boundary partners.
Media	Newspaper, particularly Kompas Daily the largest newspaper, and television	To promote advocacy and campaign messages and promote commodities as well
Research institutions	ICCRI, PSEKP (Pusat Studi Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian/Centre for Economy and Agriculture Policy Studies), CAPAS-Unpad (Centre for Agricultural Policy and Agribusiness Studies-University of Padjajaran), the National Rice Research Centre, universities (as the Agriculture University of Bogor - Gaja Mada University) to provide data and analysis and technical assistance as well	Collaboration with ICCRI in implementation of coffee programme  Collaboration with other research institutions to provide data and analysis
Health groups	Consumer groups promote buying healthy rice	Target group
Farmer organisations	API and HKTI voice the interests of farmer organisation partners of VECO Indonesia at local level and link them to national policy makers	API is a boundary partner in our programme whereas HKTI is treated as a strategic partner. The reason resides in the non-partisan principle of VECO's partnership in Indonesia (based on MoU between VECO and the Ministry of Internal Affairs)
Environmental organisations	Kehati, Walhi, Greenpeace Indonesia, Pelangi are some of national NGOs working on environmental issues.	All of them are treated as strategic partners with the role to support farmer organisations and cooperative partners in the areas of environmental preservation,

		awareness of climate change, etc.
RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE		
Ministry of Agriculture	General Directorate of Plantation provides grants and technical assistance for farmer organisations and cooperative partners who are working on coffee and cocoa. General Directorate of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products to provide grants, technical assistance for farmer organisation and cooperative partners which are working on healthy rice and its promotion as well	Collaboration in providing grants and technical assistance
LGUs	Several government services are working in the agricultural sector, in each province (34), in each district (405). These services are decentralised.	
PRIVATE SECTOR		
private sector actors	Rice: Javara & Bloom Agro, exporters for healthy rice at international markets and retailers, such as Superindo, Carrefour. Healthy Choice etc. for marketing healthy rice at national market. Cocoa: Nestle, Mars, Comextra Coffee: Indokom , Sulatco, and Toarco , coffee exporters and members of Specialty Coffee Association Indonesia, national buyers.	Strategic partners

## 6.2 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION

RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION		
ACTOR	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
NGOs- CSOs	CSOs, including DPOs and parent forum are highly concerned. They are potential drivers of change and play an important of representation of users	Direct, indirect partners and target groups.
Higher education institutes <sup>1</sup> (HEIs)	Potential drivers of change in the society	Active relationships exist with different institutes
Academics	Potential drivers of change in the society	No active collaborations between VLIRUOS & ARED and Indonesia, and regional HEIs
Other research institutes	Potential drivers of change in the society	No active relationships
AUN	Important for aspects such as quality assurance, credit transfer and accreditation	No active relationships in Indonesia (links via Vietnam)
IES	Important actor for international mobility of Indonesia students	MoU between UGent & IES. MoU in the pipeline with KULeuven
RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION		

<sup>1</sup> Higher education institutes can also be important development actors in other sectors. Through Education, Research and Extension, higher education institutes can have an impact on different sectors (e.g. through research in soil management (agriculture) ; education in occupational therapy (health))

Ministry of higher Education	Sets out policies, and can create incentives for HEIs	No active relationships
LUGs	Set up priorities, regulation and plan at decentralised level	Indirect partners and target groups.
Public Education facilities and professional	Potential drivers of changes in the society	Indirect partners and target groups.

### 6.3 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH

RELEVANT CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
DPOs	Highly concerned. They are potential drivers of change and play an important of representation of users	Direct, indirect partners and target groups.
NGOs	In link with the limited public services addressing the needs of people with disabilities, some NGOs are acting as health service providers	Direct, indirect partners and target groups.
Media	Can play an important role in informing the public about health issues, and support public campaigns on crucial health issues (food, cigarettes, AIDS...)	Potential ally
Research institutions	Strategic actor in improving the quality of the health services	Active relationships exist with different institutes
RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
Research institutions	The Centre of Tropical Medicine, FM, GMU. Formation and management of health professionals. Research	Partnership with ITM since 2004 to strengthen NID research capacity in Indonesia
Health facilities at local level	Local health center as well as referral health center are key actors to promote the access of people with disabilities to general and specialised health services	Target group, direct and indirect partners
Ministry of Health	Policy uptake of research evidence Political support	FM GMU has been working closely with MoH including in collaborative projects with ITM

### 6.4 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE

RELEVANT CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE		
ACTORS	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
NGOs	A big number of NGOs (incl DPOs) are highly concerned about governance and join campaigns, research and public actions. They are also	Direct and indirect strategic partners as well as target group



	involved in dialogues with LGUs.	
Religious groups	Reduced impact due to failure of religious parties to be a model of good governance	No links
Media	Important channel to reach broad public in stressing the need for progress in achieving good governance	Target group
Human rights org.	Partners in rights based approaches.	Direct & indirect partners and target groups.
Environmental NGOs	Highly concerned and important strategy to link up with governance experts and activists.	Direct and indirect partners
<b>RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE</b>		
Government	Crucial actor, but divided interests are currently hampering progress	Target group
KPK	Strategic ally in pushing for promoting good governance and bringing justice	Ally
LGUs	With the decentralisation process, LGUs responsibilities increased drastically within their respective territory and they become crucial decision makers. The musrembang participative process provide a good opportunity to improve governance at local level	Target group and indirect partners
Security Forces	Police is trying to curb the power of the KPK	No links
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR RELATED TO GOVERNANCE</b>		
Private sector	Potentially an important actor in improving governance, but close links between policy makers and business is hampering this. EITI is an important test case after RSPO failed to bring major improvements.	Target groups

## 6.5 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>ACTOR</b>	<b>IMPORTANCE</b>	<b>RELATION WITH NGA</b>
Human right org.	Close links with NGOs working on the extractive sector, because of legal expertise, rights based approach, highly motivated activists	Indirect partners, allies, networking
DPOs	DPOs are highly concerned. They are drivers of changes, important strategy to link up with human rights experts and activists.	Target group, direct and indirect partners
Media	Newspaper, particularly Kompas Daily the largest newspaper, Tempo magazine, radio and television and new social media	To promote HR advocacy and campaign messages
Environmental organisations	Many have close links with HRO as stated above	Partners, allies, networking
Justice actors (legal and	Key actors for traditionally excluded group to access justice system	Target group, direct and indirect partners

paralegal aid; lawyer association		
Research institute	Some research institute such as Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia (Center for Human Rights studies Islamic University of Indonesia) conducted several researched and training linked to Disability, human rights and access to justice.	Allies, partners
<b>RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
Government- Min of Law & HR	Major decision maker	Target
Ministry of Social Affairs	Important decision maker on the rights of people with disabilities	Partner and target.
Komnas Ham	Makes the link between government and CSOs	Ally
Justice and law enforcement actors (police, justice courts, attorneys	Major actors in guarantee the application of the rule of law and its access to all people	Target groups, indirect partners
LGUs	Major decision maker at local level	Target groups, indirect partners

## 6.6 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO TRADE AND ENTERPRISING

<b>RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO TRADE &amp; ENTERPRISING</b>		
<b>ACTOR</b>	<b>IMPORTANCE</b>	<b>RELATION WITH NGA</b>
NGOs	Can monitor the global and national trade negotiations and policies, in the light of further integration of markets	Allies and networking
Coops	Some of the farmer organisation partners working on have developed a cooperative to boost their marketing and trading opportunities.	Boundary partners.
Media	Newspaper, particularly Kompas Daily the largest newspaper, and television	To promote advocacy and campaign messages and promote commodities as well
Universities	Business Incubator sections under some universities to provide technical assistance on business development	These organisations are treated as a strategic partners with the role to provide technical assistance to farmer organisations and cooperative partners in the area of business plan development, marketing strategies, packaging, business relation development, etc.
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR RELATED TO TRADE AND ENTERPRISING</b>		
Ministry of Trade	General Directorate of National Export Development to provide technical assistance for farmer organisations and cooperative partners	Collaboration in implementation of coffee, cocoa, rice and cinnamon programmes, particularly in the area

	and promotion at international markets	of accessing to international markets for these products
Ministry of Agriculture	General Directorate of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products provides grants, technical assistance for farmer organisations and cooperative partners who are working on healthy rice and its promotion	Collaboration in implementation of rice programme, particularly in the area of accessing to national market
Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs	Provides technical assistance for cooperatives organised by farmer organisation partners	Collaboration in developing and strengthening cooperative partners

## 6.7 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

RELEVANT CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
ACTOR	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGA
Farmer Org	In many projects, farmers are the major victims of environmental degradation, both groups are strategic allies to promote environmental protection	Indirect Partners
Media	Important channel to reach broad public, all relevant media (newspapers, radio, television, social media) are targeted	Target group
Human rights org.	Partners in rights based approach	Indirect partners and target groups.
Private sector	Is involved in many cases due to close links between policy makers and business. There's a reluctance to have a direct dialogue with the companies, however, the Business and Human Rights framework can facilitate this.	Target groups
Environmental NGOs	Highly concerned and important strategy to link up with governance experts and activists.	Partners
Trade Unions	Unions can be allies when the social agenda goes hand in hand with the environmental agenda. However, it can also lead to conflicts in cases where NGOs call for closing down mines, plantations, logging concessions, ...	Allies for social issues but there can be conflicting interests
INGOs	Showing increased interest and concern for state of environment, however, for those who are implementing their own program there's need for an agreed division of labour and not too much competition. INGO are important stakeholders in regard to DRM. They are showing an increased interested in the inclusion of vulnerable people within the frame of their action.	Ally, network, partners
Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)	PMI is a key factor in DRM (DRR and emergency response) in the country. They are highly motivated to include disability within their SOPs and practices.	Partners and Target Group

DRM NGO & Forum	Essential actors for good coordination and inclusion strategies.	Networking and target group
DPOs	Key actors for the inclusion of people with disabilities within the DRM sector	Partners and Target group
<b>RELEVANT ACTORS GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>		
Government	Crucial actor, but divided interests are currently hampering progress	Target group
Ministry of Forestry and Environment	Crucial actor but new minister did not emerge yet as a strong leader who can deal better with the big agro-business sector.	Target group
BNPB and its decentralised branches	Essential actors for good coordination and inclusion strategies.	Networking and target group
Social Welfare Ministry - Natural Disaster Division (Kemensos PSKBA)	Within the recent cluster system established at national level, the PSKBA has the mandate to coordinate the camps management and protection cluster	Networking, Target group
<b>ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR</b>		
Private sector	Is involved in many cases due to close links between policy makers and business. There's a reluctance to have a direct dialogue with the companies, however, the Business and Human Rights framework can facilitate this.	Target groups

## 7 IDENTIFICATION OF THE TYPE OF POTENTIAL PARTNERS PER NGA

### 7.1 GENERAL

CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – GENERAL	
	<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
Local NGOs	11.11.11, VECO, HI,
Religious groups	None
Environmental groups	11.11.11, VECO
Coops	VECO
Trade unions	Decent Work CCA
Research institutions	ITM, ARES-CCD; VECO; VLIR-USO, HI
Service Providers	HI
	<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>
Government	VECO
Ministry of social Affairs	HI
BNPB	HI
LGUs	HI
Public service providers	HI
Ministry of Agriculture	VECO
Ministry of Education	VLIR-UOS, HI

### 7.2 PER SECTOR

#### 7.2.1 AGRICULTURE

CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – AGRICULTURE	
	<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
Local and national NGOs	VECO (either strategic or boundary partners),
Religious groups	VECO (strategic partners)
Environmental groups	VECO (strategic partners), 11.11.11
Coops and non- cooperative / farmer organisations	VECO (boundary partners)
Research institutions	VECO (strategic partners), VLIR-UOS
Private sector actors	VECO (strategic partners)
	<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>
Government	VECO
Ministry of Agriculture	VECO
LGUs	VECO

### 7.2.2 HEALTH

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – HEALTH</b>	
	<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
Local NGOs, incl. DPOs	HI,
Religious groups	None
Research institutions	ITM, VLIR-UOS, HI
Services providers	HI
	<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>
Ministry of Research and Higher Education	ITM
Ministry of Health	ITM
LGUs	ITM, HI
Health facilities	HI

### 7.2.3 EDUCATION

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA - EDUCATION</b>	
	<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
Local NGOs	HI,
Religious groups	None
Research institutions	VLIR-UOS, ARES-CCD, ITM
	<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>
Ministry of Higher Education	
HEI and academics	VLIR-UOS, ARES
LGUs	HI
Schools	HI
Other research institutes	VLIR-UOS

### 7.2.4 GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – GOVERNANCE AND CSOS</b>	
	<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>
NGOs	11.11.11, VECO, HI,
Religious groups	None
Coops	VECO
Environmental NGOs	11.11.11
	<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>
Government	

### 7.2.5 HUMAN RIGHTS (INCL GENDER, RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, RIGHTS OF PWDS)

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	
<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	
NGOs	11.11.11 (boundary partners), VECO, HI,
Justice actors	HI
Research institutions	VLIR-UOS, HI
Ministry of Social Affairs	HI
<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>	
Government	
LGUs	HI

### 7.2.6 TRADE AND ENTERPRISING

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – TRADE AND ENTERPRISING</b>	
<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	
NGOs	VECO (either strategic or boundary partners), 11.11.11 (boundary partners)
Religious groups	
Research institutions	VECO (strategic partners), VLIR-UOS
Private sector actors	VECO (strategic partners)
<b>Actor : Government</b>	
Government	

### 7.2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (INCL DRM)

<b>CATEGORIES POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS IN INDONESIA – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>	
<b>ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	
(Local)NGOs – Environmental org.	11.11.11, VECO, HI
DRM Forum and NGOs	HI
PMI (Indonesian Red Cross)	HI
DPOs	HI
Research institutions	VLIR-UOS
<b>ACTOR : GOVERNMENT</b>	
Government	
BNPB and clusters leader	HI
Ministry of Social Affairs	HI
LGUs	HI

## 8 IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE SECTORS PER ANG, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE RELEVANT ACTORS

### 8.1 FUTURE SECTORS AND RELEVANT ACTORS

SECTORS PER NGA AND THEIR RELEVANT PARTNERS		
NGAS	SECTOR	RELEVANT ACTORS
11.11.11	Governance, Human Rights, Environmental protection	NGOs, Environmental org, research inst,
ARES-CCD	Education and research	Higher Education Institutes and academics Other research institutes
Caritas		
Handicap International	Health, Education, Disaster Risk Management (risk reduction and emergency response), Human rights, Governance	NGOs (local and international), Law enforcement and justice actors, research institute, Commission for human rights, LGUs, Ministries, health and education facilities, BNPB, vulnerable groups and their representatives (people with disabilities, parents forum
Vredeseilanden	Agriculture & rural sector, trade policy - enterprising, environmental protection, Human Rights (gender and youth)	NGOs, environmental organisations, private sector actors (including corporate social responsibility programme), research institutions, farmer groups, farmer cooperatives, local government, provincial government, national government, consumer groups, banks, business incubators
VLIR-UOS	Education	HEI (public and private), HEI and academics, Other research institutes
ITM	Health	GMU Ministry of Health Ministry of Research and Higher Education Local governments

### 8.2 STRATEGIES OF CHANGE FOR THE NGA

#### 8.2.1 GENERAL

##### KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:

- The economic growth does not tackle the high rate of poverty nor the inequality gap in society, the economic growth is not inclusive.
- Governments have been very weak in implementing development programs, resulting in weak infrastructure, low quality of public

services. Ambitious plans for agricultural development were made public as well as for the respect of the rights of PwD, it remains to be seen if they will work.

- Despite commitments to stop deforestation in primary forest areas, deforestation is still ongoing
- Nationalist rhetoric and close links between business and policy makers are making it difficult for critical voices in society to be taken seriously.



- Significant gaps remain between national commitments and local implementation which, given the decentralized government structures, require coordinated action between sub-national and national actors.
- General lack of awareness and knowledge of disability issues among authorities, especially LAs, services providers and mainstream CSOs, preventing them to move away from charity-based or discriminatory approaches.

#### **WHAT WILL THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?**

- NGAs will assist CSOs to broaden their support base and improve the quality of their interventions
- NGAs will collaborate with educational institutions to strengthen their capacities
- NGAs are promoting and assisting in implementing inclusive and right based approaches
- NGAs are promoting a political agenda based on social, economic and climate justice
- NGAs will collaborate with services providers (public and private) for the provision of social services adapted to the need of vulnerable and traditionally excluded groups.

#### **WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?**

- The position of directly assisted condition of vulnerable groups, like children, women and disabled people with disabilities will improve through increased participation, self representation and consideration by national stakeholders and
- The collaboration between CSOs and LGUs improves
- Peasants will be better organized, increase their productivity and income, reduce hunger, and get more support governmental institutions

#### **WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?**

- National and local policy makers are putting inclusive policies in place to protect better the human and social rights of the entire population, and make sure there are efficient tools for implementation and monitoring
- National and local government institutions are providing better basic social services to address the needs of the vulnerable groups in society

## **8.2.2 AGRICULTURE**

#### **KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:**

- New government: focus on agricultural sector, with aim of food sovereignty (rice and vegetables). Furthermore ambitious plans to revitalize irrigation structure and rehabilitation of cocoa.
- Small-scale farmers are much more vulnerable: low productivity, low income, low prices despite high demand (specifically for cocoa and coffee), effects of climate change, price volatility, land issues, etc.
- The government's capacity to directly support small scale farmers remains limited and extension workers need to become more professional. Support to improve the livelihood of small scale farmers (especially training and facilitation of market access) is often provided by NGAs and larger development programmes funded with ODA.
- The sector is diverse and current trends are showing conflicting interests of agricultural expansion and resource extraction, local communities, and environmental objectives.

#### **WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?**

- Strengthen farmer organizations: develop business capacities, strong and transparent organization structure, production storage and marketing.
- Alliances between different chain actors: private sector actors, service providers, banks and farmer organizations; strive towards more inclusive business and strengthen the position of farmers in value chains.
- Promote policies and decisions taken by government; creating an institutional environment that enables improved livelihoods for small-scale farmers.
- Promote social, economical and environmental sustainability, and specifically within food systems.
- Reinforcing youth involvement and gender equality in the agriculture sector.
- Develop and pilot farmer based business models that can be used for up-scaling of inclusive business practices in the agriculture sector.

**WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?**

- Small scale farmers will be better organized, increase their productivity and income, reduce hunger.
- Small-scale farmers get better support from governmental institutions.
- Private sector actors adopt inclusive business principles and are willing to build mutually beneficial relationships with farmer organization.
- More attention paid to social, environmental and economic sustainability in the agriculture sector by the different stakeholders (farmers, companies, government, etc.), e.g. sustainable production techniques, certification and sourcing practices.

**WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE ?**

- Sustainable agriculture become an attractive business, providing a sustainable livelihood for farmers and people who are dependent on the sector
- Government programs are more efficient and benefit mainly the vulnerable rural groups with a focus on improving the lives of small farmers and land workers (higher income, improved livelihoods, sustainable food production)
- Agriculture value chains become more inclusive for small-scale farmers and adopt sustainable sound practices

**8.2.3 EDUCATION****KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:**

Developing countries like Indonesia are often trapped in a vicious circle, where economic development fails to provide sufficient incentives for their young to pursue higher education, and without enough skilled people, the Indonesian economy will not be able to move up to a higher and more sustainable development level. Indonesian has a better chance of catching up with more advanced economies when it has:

- A stock of labour with the necessary skills (through performant higher education)
- The ability to develop new technologies themselves or to adopt and use foreign

technology Extension of research for development relevance (e.g. linking research to public policy)

- Children and youth with disabilities are not accessing the schooling and the current inclusive education scheme remain of poor quality.
- here a lack of understanding of education stakeholders about disability issues and inclusive education concepts.

**WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?**

VLIR-UOS supports partnerships between universities and university colleges, in Flanders and in the South, looking for innovative responses to global and local challenges.

- To assist CSOs to boarder there action and become relevant actors to advocate, provide recommendation and monitor the implementation of inclusive education at local level
- To strengthen the technical capacities of public education stakeholder (teachers, supervisors, head masters) to concretely implement inclusive education
- To promote and support the development of child friendly and safe learning environment for all children.

**WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE ?**

The ultimate goals of VLIR-UOS is to contribute to a number of national development challenges. This contribution can come in different forms of change: innovation, development of local technology, multiplier effects, entrepreneurship, etc.

In order to contribute to these changes, VLIR-UOS wants to improve the education, research and outreach of partner institutions.

-Children and youth with disability have access to inclusive and equitable quality education

**WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?**

In order to achieve this, VLIR-UOS has 4 strategic axes in strengthening local capacities to improve the quality of research, lectures and institutional capacities :

- Individual: Reaching out to academics, members of civil society, government, private

sector through scholarships which leads to improved individual performance and effects the organization in which he/she works.

- Departments: Thematic based capacity building through a range of activities to improve the quality of research and lectures: research training and development, coaching, peer-to-peer learning, technical support, curricula development, equipment, etc.
- Institutional: Long term partnerships strengthen HEI in diverse areas through activities such as advisory services, research projects, curricula development, peer-to-peer learning, equipment, coaching, etc.
- Multi-actor: Different higher education institutions strengthened through one initiative: e.g. support to ICT systems in a range of institutions; supporting a network or platform of higher education institutions to stimulate exchange and innovation; etc.
- Public Educational services providers are better equipped to welcome children and youth with disabilities;
- Access of children and youth with disabilities to inclusive education improve as well as the support their received from their parents and communities
- Collaboration between CSOs and education LGUs improved in regard to the development of action plan, budgeting and monitoring.

## 8.2.4 HEALTH

### KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:

- Compared to other SE-Asian countries, the health sector is in an alarming condition, better coordination and higher budget allocations are needed
- Addressing health problems is a multi-sectoral challenge, approx.. 70% are related to non-health issues, such as infrastructure, family welfare, education and gender inequality.
- Decentralisation has resulted to sometimes overlapping distribution of functions and authority among the several government levels
- PwDs are not accessing general health services on equal basis with the rest of the population and the availability and affordability of specially services are scarce.

### WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Support capacity building of highly potential Indonesian health research institution to produce high quality research evidence to inform policy making, in particular increase the competencies of staff, supports the research infrastructure and strengthened and the capacity for research dissemination and policy translation.
- Support DPOs to advocate for disaggregated data collection based on disability with the health sector and for a right-based approach to disability and health.
- Promote and support the development of inclusive health services as well as the development of community based rehabilitation and the provision of specialised services for PwDs

### WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?

The Ministry of Health has just launched its strategic plan for 2015-2019, this overall plan needs to be translated into operational plans including for disease control. The Disease control operational plans can benefit from high quality research evidences generated through international partnerships.

In the short run, the number of collaborative NID research projects implemented, of staff enrolled in PhD programme, of proposals and so, of scientific publications in high impact journals can be increased. Policy briefs and presentations can also be delivered.

- Health stakeholders are more aware of the right based approach to disability in the health sector and of alternative models of care
- Access to physical rehabilitation and assistive technology at the provincial primary health care system has improved
- Skill of health workers including doctors and nurses on specific skills in chronic health conditions and in disability are improved

### WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?

- To contribute toward evidence-informed policies in the Indonesian health sector. NTD control policy would be a strategic entry point

- as there is not many other international actors yet working on this subject in Indonesia.
- To build capacities of research, training and policies in human health in order to strengthen the rational basis and ownership of the Indonesian health system. By this objective, the institutional capacity to manage international projects in Indonesia remains high, the staff retention rate is maintained at acceptable level and the FM infrastructure maintenance and management policies remains effective.
- To ensure that PwDs and other marginalised groups have access to health services.

### 8.2.5 GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

#### KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:

- Corruption at national and local level is still a major problem, there are strong NGOs, however, the link between policy makers, business and security forces is sometimes very strong, and the rule of law remains weak
- There's a strong collaboration between good governance NGOs and environmental NGOs
- Musrenbang process (participatory local development planning) and position of LGUs provides opportunities for CSO to contribute to the local governances processes to push for civil society's priorities, including those of traditionally excluded groups (PwDs, women and poor people).

#### WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Capacity building and community organizing to strengthen the position of local communities who are affected by lack of good governance
- Continue the strategic partnership with KPK, by providing them research documents related to corruption
- Build the capacities of CSOs representing of excluded groups, on good governance, development planning and budget, public finance management and monitoring.
- Promote the engagement of LGUs, budget holders' agencies in fruitful and open collaboration with CSOs

#### WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?

- KPK can maintain its independent position vs the policy makers and security forces
- Local communities are better informed about their rights and legal procedures, and claim their rights vs the LGUs
- The capacities of LGUs and CSO to meaningfully engage in participatory, inclusive and transparent local governance process (planning, budgeting and monitoring) are enhanced.

#### WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?

- Eradication of corruption at all levels in society, a more efficient bureaucracy, clear rules for public participation in key governance issues (like: budgeting, development planning)
- To make governance more effective, transparent and responsive to civil society's priorities, including those of traditionally excluded groups (PwDs, women and poor people).

### 8.2.6 HUMAN RIGHTS

#### KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:

- Despite progress, HR violations are still happening, and impunity is still a challenge.
- Komnas Ham is a reliable partner for the CSOs, but remains somehow powerless towards the government
- Many CSOs are making use of the rights based approach
- Disability based discrimination and violations of t human are under-estimated in Human right report. This is further exacerbated by the fact that PwDs are not accessing justice services on equal basis with others.
- Despite the recent ratification of the UNCRPD, there is a lack of awareness and knowledge of disability issues among mainstream civil society actors, authorities, especially LGUs, preventing them to move away from charity-based or discriminatory approaches to disability.

#### WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Expose and denounce human rights violations, and demand justice for violations in the past
- International networking, as Indonesia is an important trade partner for a.o. EU, trade

negotiations are crucial moments for international action, and the same goes for the Human Rights Commission in Geneva

- Promote human rights and rights based approach for marginalized groups and build the capacities of civil society and governmental actors on inclusiveness.
- Build the capacities of mainstream actors on right based approach to disability and support the development of alliances.

**WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?**

- Government installs facility to deal with Human Rights Violations related to land grabbing, and number of new conflicts has reduced
- Reduced number of cases of land and environment rights defenders being criminalized
- Human rights organisations and DPOs are empowered to implement disability-inclusive human right monitoring, legal empowerment and access to justice efforts through constructive and open dialogue and networking.

**WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?**

- More clear legislation related to access to land, including a land reform will facilitate a solution for all land conflicts
- Human rights activist are protected by the government and no longer considered criminals
- Considerations for the rights of women, men and children with disabilities are mainstreamed within civil society initiatives supporting human rights monitoring, legal empowerment and access to justice.

**8.2.7 TRADE AND ENTERPRISING**

**KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:**

- In general, there's a big gap between small farmers and big processing enterprises, not only in terms of economic position but also ideology.
- International trade policies tend to favour big (multinational) companies, while within the current framework, small farmers will not easily benefit from better trade options, or even from

higher commodity prices. Indonesia has some market protection policies in place, but it remains to be seen of those can be maintained after the ASEAN Community or an FTA with EU. The government of Indonesia is not well-prepared for the ASEAN open market agreement that becomes effective from 2016 which creates many new opportunities for trade within ASEAN.

- In 2014, Gol announced to terminate 60 bilateral investment treaties that allow disgruntled foreign investors to bypass local courts and seek compensation in international tribunals, amid a growing global backlash against such provisions. The new administration didn't confirm yet if they will stick to this decision.
  - The big internal market and increasing domestic consumption was a major driver for economic growth between 2005 and 2014. Exports are also an important part of Indonesia's GDP (23.7% in the first quarter of 2015).
- Consequence of growing economy is rising middle class, and changing food habits: organic products become more popular, coffee and cocoa consumption increases, ...
- Private companies in the food sector slowly become more aware inclusive business principles involving directly with small-scale farmers: provide support to farmer organizations e.g. training to improve quality (win-win for both private companies and farmer organizations)

**WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?**

- Lobby the Indonesian government to keep protective measures in place.
- Work closely with private sector actors, e.g. in food sector, to promote inclusivity and strive towards small-scale farmer inclusive value chains.
- Promote inclusive business and sustainable agriculture in South East Asia through collaboration with NGAs in different countries.
- Advocate the interests of small scale farmers and SMEs through communication with government at different levels.

**WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?**

- Establish better market opportunities and provide more higher and sustainable prices as production improves in quality and numbers, resulting in a better financial position, and a better quality of life
- Indonesia was reluctant to start new FTA-negotiations after the Asean-China FTA, and CSOs will lobby the GoI to stick to that position
- Private sector actors adopt inclusive policies that benefit small scale farmers and GoI understands the importance of inclusivity and sustainability principles benefitting farmers and SMEs.

**WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?**

- Farmers coops and associations have improved their bargaining position vs their buyers, and developed a business model with a higher added value
- Government is taking actions to promote inclusivity and sustainability principles benefitting farmers and SMEs.
- ASEAN policies promoting inclusive and sustainable food chains are in place.

**8.2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:**

- Despite strong national and international pressure, and a moratorium on new permits in forest areas, the level of deforestation has not been drastically reduced
- There are a number of environmental groups who established strong links with the ‘victims’ of environmental degradation, but are facing a big challenge to translate this ‘reality’ to the urban population
- There is a vocal international solidarity movement ready to call for action, but the number of actual donors is limited.
- A changing national and international context: the climate negotiations might lead to some international agreement, the current downward trend of commodity prices slows down mining expansion, the higher demand for energy paves the way for more coal plants, the pressure on

palm oil companies to refrain from deforestation, ...

- Indonesia is a prone to natural disasters. Thus, significant efforts were undertaken by both the civil society and the governmental actors to increase the nation capacities on Disaster risk management (risk reduction mechanisms, preparedness, early warning system, emergency response and recovery).
- There is an inadequate surge capacity of key local actors to deliver timely and appropriate response for most at-risk groups, e.g. people with disabilities, women, children, and older people and fragile communities.
- Distances are a key factor in DRM, a combination of remote settings, lack of access to basic services and information (including early warning systems), governance mechanisms and limited preparedness measures (addressing livelihood and nutrition) without a broad participative approach, hinders communities’ resilience and response capacities.

**WHAT CAN THE NGAS DO TO BRING CHANGE?**

- National groups are connecting the down and upstream : the urban consumers should be aware of the social and environmental impact in areas where natural resources are being extracted (f.i. by running consumers’ actions)
- Advocate a more strict implementation of the several laws dealing with environmental issues, with a focus on AMDAL, while informing the people in project areas about the consultation process, and advocate for new legislation to stop the current rate of logging and environmental degradation (zoning, community based management of NR)
- Litigation: showing the flaws in the current legislation by filing cases vs controversial projects
- Develop capacities and systems for inclusive disaster risk reduction, preparedness and early response in fragile, disaster-prone communities,
- Build coping mechanisms and resilience of fragile communities, including those most-at-risk i.e. women, children, elderly and people with disabilities,

- Reinforce coordination among communities, Red Cross, NGOs and disaster management agencies.

**WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?**

- Strengthen the position of targeted communities to empower them in order to have more impact on the consultation process (AMDAL, FPIC) and zoning policies
- The changing national and international context makes it hard for CSOs to predict gains: now that deforestation for palm oil is under big pressure, coal is seen as the main supply for energy. There are potential gains on good governance: make sure that companies which

do not respect the law, lose their permit, and have to stop their operations

- The capacities for inclusive DRR, preparedness and humanitarian responses from national level to fragile communities are strengthened.

**WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?**

- A more integrated national consensus aiming for a more sustainable or alternative development, within the concept of a community based management of NR with strict regulations in terms of environmental impact and an inclusive economy
- The negative impact of disasters on fragile communities and most at risk groups is reduced.

## 9 ANALYSIS OF THE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES PER SECTOR

### 9.1 SECTOR AGRICULTURE

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Priority of the new administration: budget allocation is guaranteed	The quality of the government's agricultural services does not improve or will not benefit the most vulnerable groups in the agrarian sector
Increasing demand for some strategic commodities (coffee, cacao)	Market prices for commodities are volatile
Companies have to allocate funds for a CSR-fund, this provides opportunities for farmers associations to apply	Climate change, and new diseases can threaten the existing plantations and current type of crops
Farmers organizations are demanding land reform to have more guarantees about their future as a farmer	Farmland from small farmers are gradually losing land after it is taken over by industrial farmers or converted for other purposes.

AGRICULTURE	
OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Agricultural plans of government (irrigation, cocoa rehabilitation)	Plans of government are too ambitious and the government's capacity to directly support small scale farmers remains limited
Private sector actors become more aware of issues small-scale farmers have to deal with	Farmer organizations have weak business capacities
High demand for crops with an important place in Indonesia's economy (cocoa, coffee, rice,..)	Family farmers do not receive higher prices despite booming demands
Sustainability as a 'booming' topic	Small-scale farmers continue to be among the most vulnerable to climate change
	Youth involvement in agriculture is relatively low

### 9.2 SECTOR HEALTH

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Increasing investments in NID and NCD research by supporting FM GMU and developing collaborative projects	Low state subsidies
Developing knowledge and enhancing the relative importance of the NID and NCD in Indonesia?	Questionable quality of health data from health areas
Improving diagnosis and care of patients by research studies	Lack of reliable data on disability and issues of classification
People demand better health services	High turnover of health professional in local remote



	areas.
Universal health coverage scheme launched	
Increasing domestic funding	
Increased attention of national and international stakeholders to the rights of vulnerable groups, including PwD, within development strategies and programming (e.g. SDGs are more inclusive).	

### 9.3 SECTOR EDUCATION

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
The fact that the GOI has identified higher education as a priority is a definite opportunity for university cooperation	There remains a Lack of peer and external reviewer mechanisms to ensure quality and relevance of academic research in Indonesia, which cannot be directly tackled by VLIR-UOS.
Increasing investments in the HE sector	Weak financial incentives for academics to do research poses risks for effectiveness and sustainability of university cooperation
Presence of several actors in HE sector that are highly complementary to VLIR-UOS	Current link between research and policy/practice is underdeveloped
ASEAN network (through AUN) has a number of interesting initiatives in the higher education sector	Lack of reliable data on disability, issues of classification and lack of understanding of Human right approach to disability in the health sector
Increased attention of national and international stakeholders to the rights of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, within education sector (e.g. Sustainable Development Goals are more inclusive).	

### 9.4 SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Broad public support for struggle against corruption, and opportunities for CSOs to show they are doing something about it.	Power games between policy makers and police on one hand and the KPK on the other hand
Current president made promises to improve governance during his campaign	Despite the fact that many high official were arrested for corruption, new cases are still emerging
Increased attention of national and international stakeholder to the right of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities	Lack of reliable data on disability and issues of classification impairing appropriate planning and monitoring. Lack of understanding of Human right approach to disability leading to discriminatory approaches.

## 9.5 HUMAN RIGHTS

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
There are talks ongoing to put in place a Land Conflicts settlement body	Private security guards and a more aggressive police force are still in place, they are linked to private companies that are not always complying the rule of law
There are some HRO with a long expertise and good international network	Some groups in society are demanding more 'law and order', some Islam groups are calling for sharia law, and the approval rate for the executions is rather alarming
Increased attention of national and international stakeholder to the right of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities (the country ratified the UNCRPD)	Lack of reliable data on disability and of understanding of human right approach to disability that are sometime leading the discriminatory practices.
	The disability movement is composed of a wide range of actors which are independent from each others. Past experience shown tension and divergence of opinions and approaches influencing positively or negatively the internal dynamics of the movement.

## 9.6 SECTOR TRADE AND ENTERPRISING

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Some enterprises are more open to link up with farmers organizations to buy directly from them, guaranteeing better prices.	The current economic downturn might lead to measures to open up the economy and provide more tax holidays to the big enterprises
Private sector actors become aware of small-scale farmers and the issues they face	
Tendency towards more inclusion	

## 9.7 SECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Moratorium and other legal tools are in place, but implementation is weak.	New government is not so strong and independent as was hoped for, vested interests are still dominant
Increased international interest for Indonesia's forests due to link with climate, REDD, forest fires, and having the 3rd largest remaining forest in the world.	Lack of reliable data on disability impairing good planning.
Increase interest for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRM strategies, policies and programs at National and International level	

# 10 ANALYSIS OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND ADDED VALUE FOR SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN ANGAs, AND WITH THE BELGIAN BILATERAL PROGRAM AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

## 10.1 OPPORTUNITIES OF SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITY AMONG BELGIAN NGAs

The process of identifying synergy and complementarity made clear that there is a high level of complementarity between the NGAs, the number of existing synergy projects is limited. Complementarity refers to activities, strategies or policies that aim to strengthen mutually enabling

exceed their individual limitations to reach a common goal. At this moment, there's information exchange between 11.11.11 and its members WSM and VECO and most NGAs have established networking with local and international actors who are experts in their sector. VECO, f.i. has established a large network with INGOs, local CSOs, government bodies and the private sector.

The aim for achieving more synergy is to give an added value to the individual programs, and contribute to efficiency, expertise, consolidation of good practices, networking, program implementation and impact. The discussion on synergy aimed to identify common issues across the board, beyond the limits of our sectors or themes. As you can see in the table below, several potential synergy topics have been identified, but they need further exploration and elaboration. There is consensus that more synergy is possible, and informal exchanges have grown out of the dynamics of the CCA-process.

Before the CCA-workshop in Sanur took place, we identified four crosscutting issues: (1) Climate Change Adaptation – Disaster Risk Reduction, (2) Advocacy strategies and (3) Capacity Building. These opportunities will be further explored during the next weeks and months.

SYNERGY - COMPLEMENTARITY	CONCERNED NGAs	SUGGESTIONS AND OPTIONS
<b>1. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAs</b>		
<b>1.1 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION</b>		
Annual general meeting of all Belgian NGA in Brussels to inform, exchange and develop common actions	All NGAs (11.11.11 takes the lead)	During these meetings <u>thematic topics</u> can be discussed and common actions could be defined.
Ad hoc NGA meetings in Indonesia	All NGAs (11.11.11 takes the lead)	Discuss and develop synergy strategies and activities
Exchange of information on thematic topics: between local partners, the Belgian NGAs and other actors of the international cooperation intervening on complementary themes.	All NGA members of the CCA (their local partners)	Propose common actions or orientation to Belgian NGA on specific topics, such as Climate and environment and capacity building
<b>1.2 OPERATIONAL TYPE</b>		
Exchange of consultants and expertise	Depending on the need	Sharing expertise in Management, accounting, evaluators and disability inclusion, etc...
<b>2. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAs AND LOCAL ACTORS</b>		
<b>2.1 INFORMATION EXCHANGE</b>		
Partnerships	NGAs and partners	Continued process, is essential part of

		building strong partnerships
Academic research	NGAs and partners	Research papers can be shared with relevant local actors, or if possible, even be involved. Students can share their expertise.
Joint campaign partners (in Belgium)	11.11.11 and WSM	Both NGAs are informing the local actors about the campaign on Social Protection and Decent Work
Rights of plantation workers	11.11.11, WSM and local partners	Complementarity in supporting unions in palm oil sector
<b>2.2 OPERATIONAL</b>		
Sharing of best practices with the aim to strengthen each others policy & advocacy framework	All NGAs and their local partners	Strengthening resilience and empowering communities on topics such as <u>CCA-DRR</u> Good practice on disability inclusion in development and human right planning and in DRM initiative..
Local representation	NGAs without local office	NGA can be represented by local partner
Joint ad hoc workshops/conference	NGAs and relevant partners	Depends on hot topic such as: Impact of <u>Trade</u> agreements on agrarian sector
Co-implementation of programs/project with local NGOs	HI and relevant partners	Joint programs with local partners and exchange on complementary technical expertise.
<b>3. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAS AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS</b>		
<b>3.1 INFORMATION EXCHANGE</b>	<b>NGAS WITH INGOS</b>	<b>JOINT DONOR MEETINGS, COORDINATION SECTOR MEETING</b>
<b>3.2 INSTITUTIONAL TYPE</b>		
Networking	HI	Collaboration with networks and platforms at National and regional level, especially in relation to disability, DRM, education and rehabilitation.
	11.11.11	Collaboration with regional networks and platforms, such as regional partners and Friends of the Earth, Tax Justice Asia, International Coal Network, London Mining Network, ...
Membership of multi stakeholder platforms	Veco	Cacao Sustainability Partnership, Sustainable Coffee Platform (see also chapter 2)
<b>3.3 OPERATIONAL TYPE</b>		
Co-implementation of programs with INGOS	Veco with Oxfam, TRDS (New Zealand), ICCO, Swiss Contact	Joint programs with shared local partners (see also chapter 2)
	HI with Australian Red Cross, Plan International, Action contre la Faim, ASB, Care international, OXFAM, etc.	Joint programs with shared local partners and exchange on complementary technical expertise.

Partnerships with official donors	Veco with Australia, USA and FAO	Joint programs with shared local partners (see also chapter 2)
MoU's with LGUs	VECO	Access to finance for farmers

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## ANNEX 2: LIST OF LOCAL ACTORS

### LISTED PER NGA:

#### ITM

- Center for Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

#### VECO

- For cacao: KSU JANTAN, SIKAP, (FO SIKKA) BANGWITA, AMANAH, MASAGENA, WASIAT, CAHAYA SEHATI, CSP
- For Coffee: ASNIKOM, PERMATA, YTN, SCAI
- For Rice: ATOM, APPOLI, APOB, PPPLL (via LSKBB), SIMPATIK, PPKT, BENTENG ALLA, YLKI, AOI, API
- For cinnamon: MITRA AKSI
- For Sub Sector Development: YAPSI, PPLH Bali

#### HI

- Indonesian Physiotherapy Association (IFI)
- Indonesian Midwife Association (IBI)
- Several local DPOs
- Provincial Red Cross branches

#### 11.11.11

- Walhi : Indonesian Environment Forum
- Sawit Watch
- Jatam: Mining Advocacy Network
- ICW: Indonesian Corruption Watch
- IGJ: Indonesian Global Justice

#### CARITAS

- Caritas Maumere, Flores

#### VLIR-UOS

- Indonesian Soil Research Institute
- Bandung Institute of Technology
- Bogor Agricultural University