



Equal Partners

Blue Book 2013

EU-Indonesia Development Cooperation 2012

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Foreword

The Delegation of the European Union (EU) in Indonesia is pleased to present the Blue Book 2013, our annual report on development cooperation between the EU and Indonesia. It provides an overview of the activities and outcomes of the official development assistance that the EU and its Member States provide to Indonesia. In 2012, this totalled over €300 million, which was used to support initiatives in areas such as disaster reduction, education, environment, governance, health, peace building and trade.

The results of our cooperation are impressive. As this book illustrates, 2012 saw major successes in trade cooperation partnerships, particularly those concerned with sustainable management of natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, continuing positive developments in addressing good governance, human rights and disaster resilience, and the consolidation of important programmes engaged with basic and inclusive education, child nutrition and peace building.

The EU and its 27 Member States have a long-standing tradition in promoting development, and despite economic challenges and budgetary constraints, together they remain the world's biggest donor, providing €53.5 billion in 2011, more than half of all global development cooperation funding. We consider development aid to be both an investment to make the world safer and more prosperous, and an important aspect of cooperation and human solidarity across borders.

Our new development cooperation policy 'Agenda for Change', adopted in 2012, emphasises our commitment to these goals by setting out how we will focus our aid to help where it is most needed, and where it can make as great an impact as possible. With the intention of delivering policy fit for the future, the new policy agenda takes into account the changing nature of global challenges and global governance, as well as the need to 'streamline' aid to provide sharper, simplified processes, and closer coordination with our partners.



Indonesia is an emerging economic and commercial power with sustained annual growth expected to exceed 6 %, a G20 member, a vibrant democracy, and a donor in its own right. Against this background, the EU and Indonesia are building a modern, outward-looking relationship that is based on the principles of equal partnership. Therefore, we work closely with the Government and civil society to ensure that our support contributes effectively to national development strategies and creates synergies between development cooperation and other policies.

The Blue Book aims to illustrate our cooperation partnerships in action, and to show how European aid helps to improve people's lives in Indonesia every day. To this end, this edition first describes the EU's role as a global actor, and then outlines its long-standing engagement with Indonesia. It continues to discuss EU development policy, before offering a digest of our multiple and manifold activities over the last year, along with testimonies from those who engaged with them.

It is impossible for us to include all of the projects that the EU and its Member States have carried out in Indonesia in the past year. However, we have chosen to highlight projects which represent the work we do, and which reflect the goals, cooperation and equal partnership of the EU and Indonesia working together. I hope you find it enjoyable and informative reading.



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

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACTIVE	Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment	EECCHI	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Clearing House Indonesia	MYCNSIA	Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security Initiative in Asia
ADB	Asian Development Bank	EEAS	European External Action Service	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement/French Development Agency	EEP	Energy and Environment Partnership	NU	Nahdlatul Ulama
AI	Avian Influenza	EHEF	European Higher Education Fair	ODA	Official Development Assistance
AID	Alliance for Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	PAKLIM	Police Advice for Environment and Climate Change
AMPHAL	Aliansi Masyarakat Peduli Hutandan Lahan/People's Alliance to Protect Forest and Land	EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
APSI	Indonesian Fishery Products Processing and Marketing Association	ESP	Environmental Support Programme	PFM-TF	Public Finance Management Trust Fund
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	EU	European Union	PKBI	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia/Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	EuropeAid	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation of the European Commission	PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara/State electricity company
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development	FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	PPA	Participatory Prospective Analysis
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional/National Development Planning Agency	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PREHSEA	Prehistoric Heritage in Southeast Asia
BDR	Building and Deepening Resilience	GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	PUPUK	Perkumpulan Untuk Peningkatan Usaha Kecil/Association for Advancement of Small Business
BEC-TF	Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund	GFP	Gender Focal Points	RANHAM	Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia/Human Rights National Action Plan
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation	RED	Regional Economic Development
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/National Disaster Management Agency	HuMA	Perkumpulan untuk Perbaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis/Association for Community Based and Ecological Law Reform	RTI	Rumah Tempe Indonesia
BNPD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah/Regional Disaster Management Agency	ICIS	International Conference of Islamic Scholars	RWI	Raoul Wallenberg Institute
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SCoPE	Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Soybean Processing Industry
CEWERS	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System	IDPN	Yayasan Inklusi dan Pendidikan Non-Diskriminasi/ Foundation for Inclusion and Non-Discrimination in Education	SKPD	Satuan Kerja Pemerintah Daerah/ Local government working unit
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy	INA	Indonesian-Netherlands Association	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
CIFOR	International Center for Forestry Research	INDESO	Infrastructure Development of Space Oceanography	SMR	Standard Minimum Rules
CIRAD	Centre International for Research in Agronomy and Development	INOTEK	Yayasan Inovasi Teknologi Indonesia/Innovation and Technology Foundation	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
CoLUPSIA	Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements	INSPAI	Implementing the National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza	SVLK	Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu/ Timber Legality Verification System
CSP	Country Strategy Paper	ISEC	Institute for Social and Economic Change	TAGANA	Taruna Siaga Bencana/Voluntary Disaster Corps
DAAD	Deutscher Akademische Austausch Dienst/German Academic Exchange Service	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	TCF	Trade Cooperation Facility
DELGOSEA	Democratic Local Governance in Southeast Asia	JPIK	Jaringan Pemantau Independen Kehutanan/Independent Forestry Monitoring Network	TII	Transparency International Indonesia
DFID	UK Department for International Development	KADIN	Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia/Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry	TSP	Trade Support Programme
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	KEHATI	Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia/Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation	UCLG-ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
EIBD	EU-Indonesia Business Dialogue	LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas	UK	United Kingdom
EC	European Commission	MDG	Millennium Development Goal	UN	United Nations
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office	MFP	Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
				UNPATTI	University of Pattimura
				VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
				WPF	World Population Foundation
				WHO	World Health Organization
				YBUL	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan/ Environmental Business Development Foundation



EU-Indonesia Development Cooperation

Ideas in Action

A Global Actor

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

With more than 500 million inhabitants, which account for one quarter of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) and one fifth of worldwide trade, the EU is a global player. It is now the largest economy and the largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world. Assuming a commensurate role in global governance – current economic challenges and fiscal austerity notwithstanding – the EU actively promotes human rights and democracy, and contributes to finding solutions for the 21st century's global challenges.

As a global player, the EU has developed a differentiated and multi-layered foreign policy, using a variety of tools that range from political and security instruments to development cooperation. More than twenty years ago, EU Member States agreed to create a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). This enables the EU to speak and act as one in world affairs. In an international and globalised world, the 27 countries that make up the EU have greater weight and influence when they act together as the European Union, rather than as 27 individual nations.

The EU is therefore a key actor in international issues ranging from the promotion of peaceful progress across the world, to global climate change. The basis for the EU's foreign policy remains 'soft' power: the use of diplomacy – backed where necessary by trade, aid and peacekeepers – to reduce poverty, resolve conflicts, and bring about international understanding.

To make the EU's external action more coherent and efficient, the EU and its Member States created the European External Action Service (EEAS) in January 2011. This service works in cooperation with the European Commission and the diplomatic services of the Member States to strengthen the EU's role in the world. The EEAS is the EU's diplomatic corps. It supports the EU foreign affairs chief – High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton – in conducting the common foreign and security policy.

Through a global network of more than 140 Delegations, which is linked to the EEAS, the EU carries out its political, diplomatic and policy work and provides support to Member States. Development cooperation and humanitarian assistance are important elements of this work. As determined by the CFSP, the primary objectives of the EEAS include preserving peace and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, promoting international cooperation, and developing and consolidating democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Six Decades of Diplomacy

Diplomatic relations between European countries and Indonesia date back to 1949. As increasing numbers of European countries opened their embassies in the country, stronger trade and development ties were forged. Initially the main channel to foster EU-Indonesia relations was EU-ASEAN cooperation. Given Indonesia's growing strategic role in the region, the EU aimed at mutually enhancing both bilateral consultation and regional cooperation.

A dedicated EU Delegation to Indonesia first opened its doors in 1988 and quickly became an important voice speaking on behalf of EU Member States, and coordinating their commitments where necessary. Over the past few years, the EU and Indonesia have intensified their

partnership. The political dialogue sees annual Senior Officials meetings and more frequent meetings at Ministerial level. These interactions were upgraded in February 2000 with the release of the European Commission's communication: 'Developing Closer Relations between Indonesia and the EU'.

Since the signing of the EU-Indonesia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in November 2009, development cooperation has become part of a wider framework. The PCA provides opportunities to expand EU engagement, and four priorities for closer cooperation have been agreed at the highest levels: education, human rights and democracy, trade and investment, and the environment. These enhanced partnership agreements reflect a new balance between economic, political, social and cultural elements of cooperation.

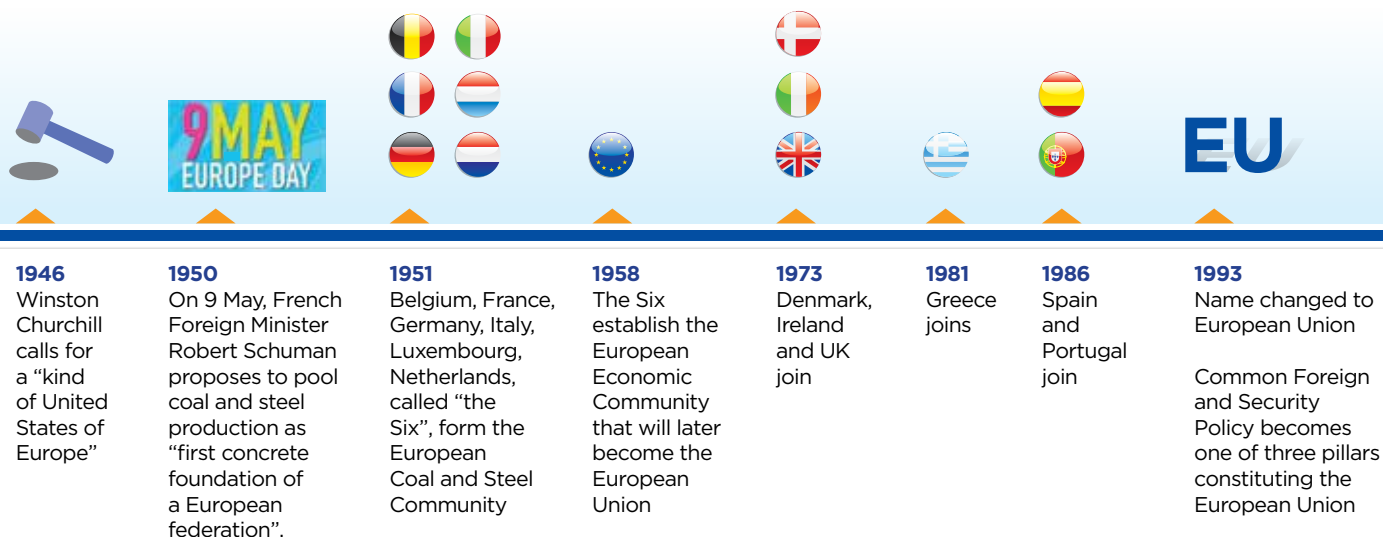
In Indonesia, these partnerships are designed to support the government's policies, as reflected in the National Medium-Term Development Plan. The current plan runs from 2009 to 2014 and focuses on strengthening economic competitiveness, developing science and technology, and promoting quality human resources. These objectives align with the overall development cooperation policies of the EU, which are specified in the Indonesia Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for 2007 to 2013, and focus on supporting education, investment and trade, and law enforcement and justice.

In addition to the bilateral cooperation framed in the CSP, Indonesia benefits from EU regional cooperation and thematic programmes. The EU also provides prompt and substantial responses to emergencies through the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and has supported reconstruction following such events as the tsunami and earthquakes in Aceh-Nias and Yogyakarta.

EU Cooperation Policy

Due to its supranational nature, its global field presence and its wide-ranging expertise in mobilising long-term and predictable development cooperation partnerships, the EU has become an important global actor. Together, the EU, the EU institutions and the Member States, account for around 60 % of all global official development assistance (ODA). ODA provided by the EU amounted to €53.5 billion in 2011, and the EU and the EU Member States combined constitute the world's largest single donor in the struggle against poverty. This massive European commitment to development spans the globe, extending to more than 160 countries ranging from the EU's neighbours, to Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

In addition to regular development aid, the EU is a leading donor of emergency and humanitarian aid. Over 20 years, ECHO has provided €14 billion in humanitarian



assistance to victims of conflict and disasters in 140 countries. ECHO also funds an array of initiatives worldwide to help local communities prepare for disaster such as preparedness training, early warning systems and anti-flood devices. From 2014, the EU will have voluntary humanitarian aid personnel in action around the world. Fully trained before deployment, these volunteers will support the development of local capacities and deliver the skills needed in any particular emergency.

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

Since 2000, and the extraordinary pledge of 189 nations to free the world's people from extreme poverty, the EU – with global as well as Member State partners – has constantly been striving for progress in the fight against poverty, and towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This global effort has eight primary objectives which address poverty reduction, universal primary education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, as well as environmental sustainability – while establishing and

nurturing a global partnership for development.

The primary and overarching objective of EU development policies is therefore the eradication of poverty through sustainable development. Moreover, EU development assistance, combined with equal partnerships and dialogue, promotes peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, the rule of law, solidarity, justice and respect for human rights.

A key strategic element of EU cooperation policy is the optimal use of development assistance. The EU sees effectively directed development assistance as crucial to achieving the MDGs and building the capacity for long-term sustainable growth. In order to improve aid effectiveness in all its programmes, so as to have the maximum impact on the people and the communities it supports, the EU takes a strategic approach.

Agenda for Change

This strategic approach is based on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which was signed in 2005 by the EU and many other nations and international organisations. The five principles of the Declaration are ownership, alignment, harmonisation, management by results, and mutual responsibility. The 2012



1995

Austria, Finland, Sweden join

Schengen Agreement takes effect

1998

Euro introduced in 11 countries

2004

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

2007

Bulgaria, Romania join

2009

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

2010

Comprehensive Climate Change agreement signed

Renewed EU action plan for MDGs

2012

The EU receives a Nobel Peace Prize



'Agenda for Change' revision to this approach updates the EU's external and development policies to adapt to the challenges of a rapidly changing world. One pillar of this modernised agenda rests on promoting human rights, democracy and good governance; the other is founded on promoting sustainable and inclusive growth. Future EU aid spending will target countries that are in the greatest need of external support, and where EU support can really make a difference, including fragile states.

Improved coordination with and between EU Member States in order to avoid duplication and ensure greater coherence and impact is another important feature of the new policy. This is in line with objectives to 'streamline' aid to provide a sharper focus, simpler procedures, and enhanced cooperation. Sectors with a high impact on poverty reduction such as governance, social protection, health, education, employment, agriculture and energy are prioritised, and in the future, bilateral aid to countries will go to no more than three sectors. Innovative tools such as the blending of grants and loans, and the inclusion of the private sector, are also part of the updated policy.

Cooperation will take different forms for countries that are already experiencing sustained growth, or which have sufficient resources of their own. Some countries – notably those who are now donors in their own right – will receive less or no aid, and will be offered alternative forms of cooperation. This new approach means that the EU is better placed to promote and defend its core values and stand by its international commitments to its neighbours, particularly those on a path to joining the EU and those undergoing transition, as well as the poorest and most vulnerable globally.

As the world's largest aid donor, through Agenda for Change, the EU aims to maintain the level of its support while making more efficient use of the aid that it gives. This is most effectively accomplished by working in equal partnership with national and local governments and with communities, civil society organisations and other donors on issues of shared concern. Vitally, all parties must be determined to ensure that the partnership makes a real and lasting difference.

EU-Indonesia Development Cooperation in 2012

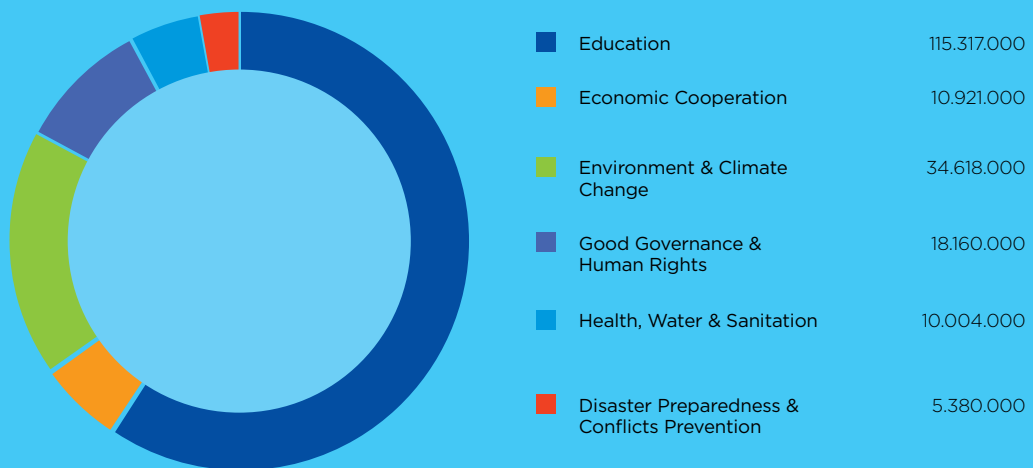
Indonesia has had great success over the years in reducing poverty, supported in part through strong economic growth and improved democratic processes. Today, as the Government of Indonesia focuses on creating jobs and business opportunities, empowering and building the capacities of the poor, and developing social protection systems, the EU's strategic commitment is to work closely with the government and other partners to ensure that aid contributes to national development strategy.

This means that the EU supports Indonesia's development goals in various ways including capacity building, training, planning, and developing physical and societal infrastructures. Aid is provided through a variety of channels in the form of grants, contracts and – increasingly – budget support. To obtain maximum impact, the EU focuses on a number of key objectives, specifically poverty reduction, economic growth through trade and investment, and the promotion of good governance through improved law enforcement.

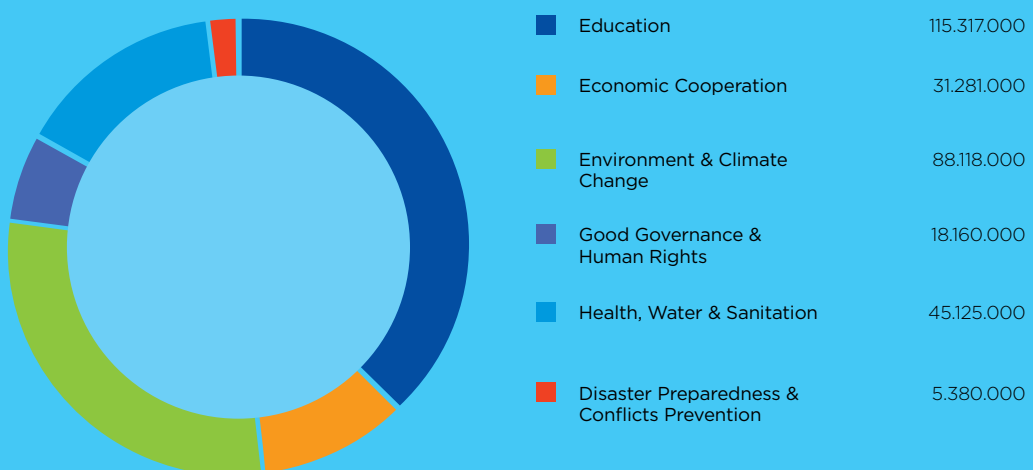
All parties accept the imperatives of recognising and addressing multi-dimensional poverty, including access to quality education, health services, clean water and sanitation, and the strengthening of social rights. At the grassroots level, the EU and its Member States endeavour to

support people and the communities they live in as they strive to escape poverty and live with dignity. Internationally, cooperation in trade and investment that translates into strong, mutually benefiting partnerships will be a powerful force in future EU-Indonesia development cooperation.

Grant Disbursements by the EU and its Member States in 2012 (in €)



Grant and Loan Disbursements by the EU and its Member States in 2012 (in €)





EU-Indonesia Development Cooperation

Programmes and People



This chapter of the Blue Book highlights some of the pre-eminent programmes and projects that make up the strategic support that the EU and its Member States provided to Indonesia in 2012.

EU-Indonesia development partnerships and collaborations are varied and wide-ranging, but may be grouped into six main areas:

- *Education*
- *Economic Cooperation*
- *Environment and Climate Change*
- *Good Governance and Human Rights*
- *Health, Water and Sanitation*
- *Disaster Preparedness and Conflict Prevention*

Underlying our variegated engagements is the objective that strong and inclusive economic growth, coupled with improved governance and democratic processes, will improve the lives of those most in need. To show how this works in practise, the chapter 'Programmes and People' focuses on some selected projects in our six main areas of cooperation and on testimonials from people who benefited from them.

Education

2012 Grant Disbursements (in €)

EU	93,266,000
France	1,744,000
Germany	8,900,000
The Netherlands	11,400,000
Poland	7,000

This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

Quality education is a driver to strong and sustainable economic growth and is a vital element in the fight against poverty and social injustice. Consequently the EU supports Indonesia's efforts in implementing education reform policies and provides funds directly to the state budget to support national priorities. The EU is one of the largest grant donors to education in Indonesia. In addition to €180 million budget support, the EU contributes €20 million to a technical cooperation facility, co-funded with AusAID and managed by the ADB, which supports analytical work to develop education policies and planning.

Complementing the EU's bilateral assistance, ten projects are supported by non-state actors with EU funding totalling

€1.8 million. These projects, which are in line with the national education strategy, are implemented in close cooperation with local authorities. The projects foster capacity building of education stakeholders and promote advocacy to increase regional government budget allocations for education. They support vocational training, promote good teaching and learning practices, and engage civil society in improving access to quality education, including access for children with special needs to regular schools.

As Indonesia is establishing itself as a middle-income country, the demand for quality technical and vocational skills is increasing rapidly. The EU and its Member States are therefore supporting Indonesia through vocational education projects that provide Indonesia's youth with the right skills to find and maintain employment.

The EU and its Member States also support the higher education sector. Since 2004 the EU has provided Indonesian students with the opportunity to obtain scholarships through the Erasmus Mundus programme. Together the EU and its Member States provide 1,250 scholarships annually for Indonesians to study at European universities, thereby contributing to increasing the skills and competitiveness of Indonesian graduates.



Project locations of presented programmes

Learning for All Promoting Inclusive Education

All children deserve a high quality education, but those with special needs can sometimes be overlooked. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs estimates that nearly 75 % of children with disabilities do not attend school, and of those that do, the majority only complete primary school, and only 15 % are part of an inclusive programme. This issue is addressed by a two-year, EU-supported project, which involves 12 schools attended by 800 students in Rembang, Central Java.

Implemented by *Plan Nederland* in collaboration with the local district education office and the Foundation for Inclusive and Non-discriminated Education Indonesia (IDPN Indonesia), the project is working to ensure that all children have access to basic education. In particular, the project is promoting inclusive education principles so that students with special needs, including poor vision, poor hearing, learning difficulties and autism, are taught alongside other students. In addition to working with teachers, the project is addressing attitudes towards discrimination and inclusion in the targeted villages, and organisational, legal and policy barriers at district, provincial and national levels.

One of the students in Rembang participates in a drawing competition depicting his daily life playing with his friend with special needs.



'The information session from the project was very helpful and I will search for data on children with special needs around my village and other villages, and socialise the issue of children with social needs to the community.'

Sumarno, a community leader from Bendo village, Rembang, Central Java

'All children should have access to education, including children with special needs. At least they should enrol at the primary level. This project will help us to achieve the MDGs.'

Drs Dandung Dwi Sucahyo, Head of District Education Authority, Rembang, Central Java

'G' is for Governance Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (BEC-TF)

Although it may not be obvious to many parents and pupils, delivering quality education is a complex matter, and with new responsibilities for achieving national education goals, many local governments have discovered that they need to acquire new skills in education governance and management.

To meet these requirements, the Basic Education Capacity Trust Fund (BEC-TF), working in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, is supporting policy dialogue and basic education capacity building across 50 local governments in nine provinces (Aceh, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, West Sulawesi, North Maluku, Central Kalimantan, West Papua and Papua).

The programme enables local governments, education offices, parliaments, education boards, representatives on school committees and head teachers to master new skills in using information to plan,

manage and monitor education governance and service delivery. The objective is to improve the flow of funds and information so that better decisions can be made at all levels in a decentralised system.

BEC-TF uses a combination of analytical and advisory technical assistance, training and grants to strengthen government capacity and provide a forum to engage in dialogue on education sector issues and performance. Results include more effective use of resources, increased transparency and accountability, improved financial management and accounting, and better information and performance assessment systems. Funded by the Netherlands (€13.3 million) and the EU (€17 million), BEC-TF is administered by the World Bank and implemented by the Directorate-General of Basic Education in the Ministry of Education and Culture. It supports the Government of Indonesia in implementing its education reform agenda and achieving its Millennium Development and 'Education for All' goals.

'The programme has been important to us not for the amount of the grant itself, but for the way it has focused us on improving governance and building capacity in our DINAS (local government administration). It has helped us to lobby for support and funds for education in Aceh Utara.'

Halidi, BEC-TF District Project Implementation Unit, North Aceh Regency

'In its entirety, BEC-TF has yielded a very positive impact in improving the quality of basic education in Papua, Indonesia's easternmost province.'

James Modouw, Head, Papua Provincial Education Office

Sleeping Soundly Rehabilitation of Dormitory Building in St. Maria Shelter House

In remote areas of Indonesia, some children live too far from existing schools to travel daily, and need to board at school. Living in a school dormitory is the only way for them to continue their education. To support this need, a project funded by the Government of Poland in the Northern part of Central Timor, East Nusa Tenggara, has renovated a dilapidated dormitory at the St. Maria Shelter House in Manufui village. The project has been implemented by the nuns in the foundation that runs the school, in cooperation with a local contractor.

Now up to 25 male students who come from the poorest part of the regency each year have somewhere welcoming and comfortable to live. Construction of the dormitory has improved their lives, reassured their families, and will encourage more poor students to attend the school in the future. In its 20 years of operation, the school has produced hundreds of alumni who have become priests, nuns, nurses, government employees and other skilled workers vital to building society.

'I am very happy to have a new, clean, and proper dormitory. I can now sleep in comfort and study in full concentration. Before the building was completed, every time a strong wind came I had to worry whether the roof will collapse or not.'

Agung, 13 years old, a student living in the dormitory

Children having fun in group activities in their dormitory



*Sektiyono,
the Head
of Plupuh
District,
Central Java,
explaining
conservation
efforts in
his district,
one of the
world's most
prominent
archeological
sites*



'With this project, we can receive more poor students and help them to achieve their dream to have further education.'

**Sister Innocelline, Chairwoman of
Brayat Pinuji Foundation in Manufui**

Digging for Knowledge Managing Prehistoric Heritage in Southeast Asia (PREHSEA)

Sangiran in Central Java, about 15 kilometres north of Surakarta, is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. It was here in the 1930s that fossils of some of the earliest human ancestors – 'Java Man', now classified as part of the species *Homo erectus* – were

excavated, along with remains of the animals they hunted and ate. Since then, a further 60 human fossils, including the mysterious *Meganthropus*, have been discovered in the area.

Today, a three-year project supported by the EU with nearly €400,000 funding, which is implemented by the Muséum National D'histoire Naturelle in Paris with local partners from the Conservation Office of the Sangiran Early Man Site and the National Museum of the Philippines, is safeguarding the integrity of the site and its archaeological treasures, and assessing their authenticity and value.

The project is developing replicable good management practices of prehistoric sites for use across Indonesia and further afield, and promoting the importance of Indonesia's prehistoric heritage. It is also transferring specialised skills and knowledge, encouraging cultural diversity, and supporting public-private and international cooperation.



Studying in Europe

Education for Life

With over 4,000 higher education institutions hosting some 1.5 million academics and more than 17 million students, Europe has a global reputation for prestigious learning, and is keen to share it with students from across the world.

To this end, the EU supported Indonesia's fourth European Higher Education Fair (EHEF) in Jakarta and Medan, North Sumatra in November 2012. The event is directed at students interested in undergraduate and postgraduate studies in Europe, and at academic and administrative staff working in Indonesian higher education institutions. Launched in 2008 as part of the Asia-Link Programme, and organised by a consortium consisting of CampusFrance,

DAAD, NufficNeso Indonesia and the British Council, the EHEF is one of several similar events supported by the EU and its Member States across Asia. The free-of-charge 2012 event attracted more than 12,000 visitors in Indonesia, who had the opportunity to explore study opportunities in Europe ranging from graphic design to nuclear engineering.

Nearly 100 exhibitors were present from 16 Member States, providing visitors with the chance to meet face-to-face with representatives of a wide range of higher education institutions and get first-hand information on details of their study programmes, enrolment procedures, language requirements, living conditions and other practical matters. Visitors also had the opportunity to learn more about

Special Feature

funding possibilities and scholarship programmes for studying in Europe, with financial support available from individual educational institutions, national governments and the EU. Overall, the EU and its Member States provide around 1,250 scholarships each year for Indonesians to study at European universities. A total of 3,000 Indonesians depart every year to study in Europe, comprising scholarship awardees and approximately 1,750 self-financed students.

Moving Minds

The EHEF also provided a valuable opportunity for postgraduate students, administrators and academics from Indonesian higher education institutions to find out more about the Erasmus Mundus programme. This programme aims to enhance the quality of higher education, promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through increased mobility and academic interactions, and contribute to the development of the human resources and international cooperation capacity of higher education institutions across the world.

The programme provides support to institutions that wish to implement joint programmes at postgraduate level, or to establish inter-institutional cooperation. It is open to any organisation active in the field of higher education and research, as well as to graduate students, doctoral candidates, researchers, and academics.

Erasmus Mundus scholarships encourage and enable highly qualified graduate students to follow selected master's courses in Europe for one or two years. Funds are also available for scholars to carry out teaching assignments or research work at institutions participating in the Erasmus Mundus master's courses for up to three months. In 2012, Erasmus Mundus awarded scholarships to 90 Indonesian students to undertake studies at European universities. This represents the highest number of awardees in Southeast Asia.

Starting in 2014, the EU plans to merge activities previously covered by a number of separate programmes – including the Lifelong Learning Programme, Erasmus Mundus and Youth in Action, as well as a new area of European competence, sports – into a single programme, 'Erasmus for All'.

'Erasmus Mundus scholarships contribute to the mutual enrichment of societies by promoting openness and understanding and by helping develop the qualifications women and men need to succeed in a changing labour market.'

Julian Wilson, EU Ambassador to Indonesia

Economic Cooperation

2012 Disbursements in Grants and Loans (in €)

EU	5,040,000
Denmark	189,000
France	342,000
Germany	3,100,000
The Netherlands	2,100,000
Sweden	150,000

This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

Trade and investment are vital for development as they can generate sustainable growth, create jobs and reduce poverty. The EU and Indonesia build on sound economic relations and a history of good partnerships. In 2012, trade reached an all-time high and investment by EU companies now underpins over 1.1 million jobs in value-adding industries such as infrastructure, mining, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and banking. These industries also bring technology, which helps Indonesia climb the value-added chain. Nevertheless, mutual benefits could be higher if barriers to trade were removed, and the huge potential for further bilateral trade and investment was untapped. Currently, Indonesia ranks only

fourth inside the ASEAN region as an EU trading partner, although it is the largest economy in ASEAN, representing almost half of its GDP and population.

Capacity building is a pivotal part of the partnership. The EU and its Member States support Indonesia with a wide array of economic cooperation programmes designed to aid integration into the international trade system, and help the country realise its full trade and investment potential. The EU provides, for example, assistance to key government agencies under the EU-Indonesia Trade Support Programme (TSP II) to enable exports to meet EU health, safety and environmental standards.

Moreover, the EU is part of the Public Finance Management Trust Fund (PFM-TF), and together with other key development partners supports Indonesia in its efforts to reform public finance management in order to enhance sound fiscal conditions and further increase economic growth. This fund supports the Indonesian government on key issues such as budget planning and execution, tax and customs administration, public procurement and auditing, as well as legislative budgetary oversight. In addition, the EU-Indonesia Trade Cooperation Facility (TCF) aims to support government plans to improve investment conditions, addressing issues ranging from investment facilitation and intellectual property rights, to science and technology cooperation.



Project locations of presented programmes

Trading for Success

EU-Indonesia Trade Support Programme II (TSP II)

Indonesia is an established trading nation, but its exports-to-GDP ratio is low compared with the ASEAN region as a whole, and with regional competitors. Running from 2011 to 2014, and with an EU contribution of €15 million, the EU-Indonesia Trade Support Programme (TSP II), aims to improve this situation by increasing Indonesia-EU trade flows and supporting Indonesia's integration into international trade systems.

To date, three projects within the programme, which is coordinated by the Ministry of Trade and involves six other ministries, have recorded significant successes. First, a new web site, the INDONESIA EXPORT GUIDE (available at <http://inatrimis.kemendag.go.id/web/en>), has been developed to provide producers and exporters with information on EU market regulations and requirements, and on conformity and assessment services available in Indonesia.

A second project, which involves testing nutmeg for natural toxins, has increased capacity among more than 30 technicians from 20 state laboratories across Indonesia, and supplied three laboratories with new equipment. The third project involves collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to decrease illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and increase the traceability of Indonesian fishery products.

"INATRIMS is a very exciting tool which will provide user-friendly access to relevant information for Indonesian exporters and producers. It will help Indonesia export products with a higher added value. We are working together toward one goal: better and more competitive Indonesian exports on a global scale."

Nus Nuzulia Ishak, Director General of Standardisation and Consumer Protection, Indonesian Ministry of Trade

Supporting Local Entrepreneurs

Local and Regional Economic Development (RED)

In recent years Indonesia has achieved considerable economic growth and stability nationally, but regional disparities, especially between the dynamic provinces in Java and more remote parts of the country, continue to hamper broad-based, pro-poor growth. Targeting local needs, the Local and Regional Economic Development (RED) project, funded with €1.2 million in 2012 by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and implemented with the National Planning Board (BAPPENAS), is supporting public and

The TSP II Programme is supporting the Government of Indonesia to increase the quality of nutmeg, one of the most popular Indonesian export commodities



private stakeholders in Central Java, West Kalimantan and West Nusa Tenggara to establish favourable conditions for sustainable economic growth. The project provides technical advice, facilitation and training.

In Central Java, for instance, 2,000 private enterprises from 35 districts have been asked to judge their business development progress, the local investment climate, and government efforts to promote business. The results are published in the media and the 'best performers' are rewarded at a public ceremony as a way of encouraging competition between the districts. Detailed profiles recording the strengths and weaknesses of the districts are used to guide efforts to overcome existing hurdles. The project also supports the implementation of more efficient planning processes.

'The Business Climate Survey has been very beneficial for the region, encouraging districts and municipalities to evaluate their development progress in order to increase welfare for the people.'

Drs Cornelis M.H., Governor of West Kalimantan

Dialogue means Business Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment (ACTIVE)

An improved business climate in Indonesia, and more open trade and investment conditions, are both important elements in strengthening economic relations between Indonesia and the EU. With these linked objectives in mind, the European Business Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (EuroCham), the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), and four Member State chambers of commerce have been collaborating under the EU-funded Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment (ACTIVE) initiative in order to improve interactions and cooperation between key Indonesian

and EU business associations. This initiative intends to promote civil society and business support organisations in playing relevant roles in the formulation of economic policies and reforms.

To date, the €720,000 project has focused on producing a joint action plan, developing policy and association capacities (using standardised research instruments), and convening regular meetings between Indonesian and EU business associations, the Indonesian government, the European Commission, and other stakeholders. As a result, position papers in key business sectors have been produced, business association staff has gained knowledge in policy advocacy, secretariat management and member services, and a conference in November 2012 in Bali mixed 200 Indonesian and EU business leaders with government ministers and senior officials.

'The ACTIVE training programme is very useful for our association in Indonesia. The programme has provided a new atmosphere for the secretariat and the businesses it supports. This activity will be even more beneficial and have greater impact if it is conducted in all provinces in Indonesia and provided in accordance with the level of maturity of each association.'

Thomas Darmawan, Chairman of AP5I (Indonesian Fishery Products Processing and Marketing Association)

'With this project, a very strong cooperation between KADIN Indonesia and the joint European Chambers of Commerce in Indonesia has been established. We have been able to find many more common interests than we thought, and this has been the basis for a very comprehensive set of joint recommendations to the

Indonesian government and the European Commission to remove obstacles to trade and investment. Perhaps even more importantly, we have shown in many events that European companies are here as partners more than as competitors. All this has helped clear the way for a great expansion of our business relations.'

**Elmar Bouma, Director of INA
(Indonesian-Netherlands Association)**

By working with the Association for Advancement of Small Business (*Perkumpulan Untuk Peningkatan Usaha Kecil/PUPUK*), this €720,000 EU-funded project, implemented by Mercy Corps, aims to reduce carbon emissions from the tofu and tempe industry by at least 260,000 tonnes annually. To this end, food-processing factories are being converted to more efficient technologies, such as Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG). In addition, awareness is being increased among consumers about the importance of sustainable production, and links are being improved between food processors and government programmes and financial institutions supporting environmentally friendly technologies.

Food for Thought Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Soybean Processing Industry (SCoPe Indonesia)

Soybean based tofu and tempe are fundamental elements of the Indonesian diet and a key source of affordable protein for the poor. Production also provides income for around 85,000 businesses nationwide supporting 285,000 workers, around half of whom are women. However, estimates suggest that carbon emissions from tofu and tempe production could be as high as 29 million tonnes annually, with each tofu factory emitting over 450 tonnes of carbon each year, and each tempe factory responsible for 27 tonnes.

'I have been working in the tempe industry for 15 years. For the last six months I have been producing tempe in Rumah Tempe Indonesia (RTI). I feel proud that the image of tempe has changed since RTI started. Here, even waste is changed into gas. Here I also learnt that despite having good premises and equipment, results are not good without applying operational standards.'

**Yanto, a producer in Rumah Tempe
Indonesia, Bogor**

*Liquid
Petroleum
Gas (LPG)
based steam
boiler, produces
environmentally
friendly tofu and
tempe*



'SCoPe Indonesia, a programme of Mercy Corps, has been an inspiring friend that gives positive suggestions, and makes real contributions. These include training, improving market linkages, financial subsidies and development monitoring, which we are proud to share with producers. For us, these are amazing.'

Sukhaeri SP, Head of PRIMKOPI, a producers' cooperative in Bogor

Fishing from Space Infrastructure Development of Space Oceanography (INDES0)

Made up of over 18,000 islands, of which around 1,000 are permanently inhabited, Indonesia has one of the longest national coastlines in the world, and the sea provides livelihoods for millions of people, primarily through fishing. The four-year Infrastructure Development of Space Oceanography (INDES0) project, which is funded by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) through a €22 million loan agreement, and implemented by the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, aims to support sustainable fishery practices through improved management of coastal environments and the reduction of illegal fishing by way of enhanced monitoring of fishing activities.

Based on the acquisition and modelling of data collected by satellite, the INDES0 project aims to support multi-disciplinary approaches directed at understanding, analysing, modelling, and ultimately predicting the evolution of oceanic circulation in Indonesian waters. The project, which began in 2012, anticipates positive economic, environmental, social and institutional impacts in Indonesia. Reducing illegal fishing and optimising the profits made from legitimate activities will benefit fishing communities economically, and environmental benefits will accrue through the monitoring of the effects of environmental degradation, and protecting biodiversity. Socially, coastal communities will benefit from the development of environmentally friendly and sustainable fishery practices, and institutionally, new partnerships are anticipated to develop through the collaborative processes associated with data collection and analysis, and implementing new decision-making tools.

Globally, the project will help protect the marine resources of a particularly sensitive, vulnerable and important archipelago, and aid the development and testing of strategies to ameliorate the impacts of climate change.

'I hope that the INDES0 project will prove useful not only for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, but also more generally as a vector of national synergies in the field of marine science and technology. It will also certainly strengthen foreign cooperation.'

Sharif C. Sutardjo, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



Environment and Climate Change

2012 Disbursements in Grants and Loans (in €)

EU	1,846,000
Denmark	7,150,000
Finland	817,000
France*	53,500,000
Germany	12,500,000
The Netherlands	2,400,000
Poland	10,000
Sweden	2,750,000
United Kingdom	7,145,000

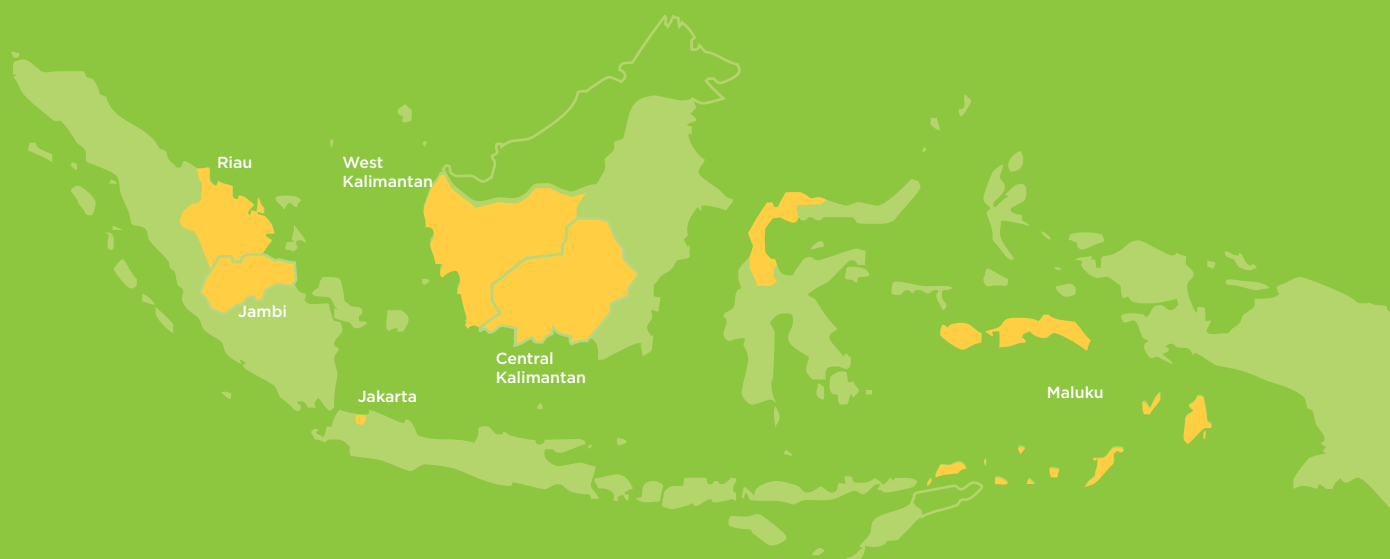
This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

Indonesia is one of the most biodiverse countries on earth and its forests and seas are among the richest in the world. The exploitation of natural resources provides jobs and income to millions of Indonesians and remains an essential part of the economy. Some human activities and unsustainable practices are however

putting the country's environment under pressure. This poses a serious threat to sectors vulnerable to climate change such as forestry and fisheries, and to millions of people who live in low-lying coastal areas, and who depend on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods.

To prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, the scientific community recommends that the world limits global warming to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures. To stay within this ceiling, the EU and Indonesia have set high targets: Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has pledged to cut carbon emissions by 26 % by 2020 compared with those expected from business as usual, and has said that Indonesia could cut emissions by up to 41 % if the country was given international support.

Indonesia's commitment to climate change has the full economic and political support of the EU and its Member States, and is an important step towards reducing CO₂ emissions globally. The EU has accordingly scaled up climate change cooperation in recent years to work towards these ambitions. Over the last three years, the EU and its Member States have supported Indonesia's climate change initiatives with US\$1.5 billion (€1.17 billion) of which the EU has contributed almost half.



Project locations of presented programmes

Forest Monitoring Indonesia Independent Forestry Monitoring Network (JPIK)

The Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) aims to ensure that timber and wood products produced in Indonesia come from verified legal sources. This promotes sustainable forestry practices, reduces forest loss, and supports business and livelihoods in rural areas. In 2011, the EU concluded negotiations with Indonesia concerning the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), which will allow legally harvested timber products to enter the EU market.

Independent monitoring is key to ensuring the credibility of the SVLK, and the EU-supported Indonesia Independent Forestry Monitoring Network (*Jaringan Pemantau Independen Kehutanan/ JPIK*) project empowers and enables individuals and other concerned parties to report directly on forest conditions and the activities of enterprises working there through the web site www.jpik.or.id. The project also supports training, monitoring activities, and the development and implementation of policies related to good forest governance. The engagement of civil society is vital in developing standards and implementing guidelines of the SVLK in Indonesia.

'Through JPIK activities, we now know that local indigenous peoples have opportunities to support monitoring work. Local indigenous people are the first communities to feel the impact of companies' commercial activities.'

Eterly D, a JPIK member resident in Central Kalimantan

'JPIK works as independent monitor which aims to oversee the implementation of SVLK in Indonesia. SVLK is an important tool to improve good forestry governance in Indonesia.'

Pietsau Amafnini, JPIK Focal Point, West Papua

Tackling Deforestation Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme (MFP2)

Indonesia is home to the most extensive rainforests in Asia, but has one of the highest deforestation rates. Since 1990, approximately 25 % of the country's forests – about 28 million hectares – have been cleared, and UN estimates suggest that the country continues to lose nearly



Stakeholders and researchers gathering in a foresight and scenario-building workshop in Masohi, Seram to discuss land use and development issues

2 million hectares of forest per year. This has significant implications for the climate, biodiversity and local people.

Working with the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (Yayasan KEHATI), the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has been supporting Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry since 2008 through the Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme (MFP). The €8.6 million programme aims to facilitate the development and implementation of a timber licensing agreement, and assist small and medium enterprises to meet EU timber legality assurance standards that apply from March 2013.

Providing support to tackle the drivers of deforestation in the forest and land use sectors will help shift Indonesia's management of its forest sector onto a more sustainable path, protect the livelihoods of poor people, and help reduce global carbon emissions.

'As demand for sustainable timber is growing, the Indonesian government is delighted to work closely with the UK government to develop and implement the Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK). This demonstrates Indonesia's leadership towards sustainability of forest resources and the promotion of legally harvested timber products.'

Dwi Sudharto, Director of Forest Products and Marketing, Indonesian Ministry of Forestry

'The multi-stakeholder approach promoted by the UK government is an important strategic approach for programme implementation. The SVLK policy development process will be recorded as an important milestone for better policy development processes in Indonesia.'

M.S. Sembiring, Executive Director, Yayasan KEHATI

A Low Carbon Future Policy Advice for Environment and Climate Change (PAKLIM)

PAKLIM is an Indonesia-Germany cooperation programme implemented by the *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) and funded by the Federal Republic of Germany with €1 million in 2012. It aims to advise and support national and local governments, and industrial and commercial entities, in developing and implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Given the broad range of stakeholders involved, PAKLIM has three main components, which focus on different but interdependent areas: national policy advice and instruments, climate change in urban areas, and developing energy efficiency in industry.

PAKLIM contributes to sustainable low carbon development through activities that include environmental monitoring, developing and implementing financial incentive systems to switch to low carbon practices, and disseminating tested models for integrated action plans. Pilot projects are also supported along with schemes to improve waste management systems, and develop strategies to introduce climate change in schools.

The overall objective is to facilitate learning and change processes that will help create a conducive environment for mitigation action to take root. The interventions will not only have long-term positive impacts on the global environment, but will also directly improve the quality of life for many people in Indonesia.

The visit to a 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) waste treatment facility ("rumah kompos") in Tangerang, as part of the PAKLIM programme in the waste sector



Mapping Power

Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements (CoLUPSIA)

Environmental degradation and forest loss are increasing worldwide, with the most immediate impacts occurring at the local level in tropical countries, such as Indonesia. This loss is particularly important to people dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, who often have little say in decisions made about the areas where they live.

The CoLUPSIA (Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements) project, supported by the EU with around €1.8 million, is working in Maluku and West Kalimantan provinces to establish collaborative natural resource management systems and more equitable land use planning. At the heart of the project is the creation of new social-ecological datasets and maps, and participatory processes and techniques. These allow the design and testing of new institutional arrangements and environmental policies based on community rights, enhanced land tenure security and collaboration.

The project is implemented through partners from the Centre International for Research in Agronomy and Development (CIRAD, France), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR, Bogor), *Perkumpulan TELAPAK* (TELAPAK, Bogor), HuMA (a natural resource management and law NGO in Jakarta), TOMA (an environmental NGO in Ambon), Pattimura University (Ambon), and Gadjah Mada University (Yogyakarta).

'With the land use maps developed by the project – at scale 1:50,000 – land use information will be more accurate. CoLUPSIA's Participatory Prospective Analysis (PPA) and future scenario tools are useful for collaborative learning and

emphasising cooperation among the participants to reach a final consensus. We plan to use these tools at future meetings.'

M.A.S. Kelian, Director of Business Development, Seram, Central Maluku Regency

'Synergies of the project's activities have increased common understanding about the importance of sharing and collaboration in developing better land use planning. The process has also facilitated development of local skills and knowledge.'

Imam Basuki, scientist, Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor

Sister Cities

Borås-Palu Symbio City Cooperation

The Symbio City project provides a platform that synergistically combines a number of different sustainability measures. The project, funded by the Government of Sweden with €600,000 in 2012, is a cooperation between the cities of Borås in Sweden and Palu, a city in Central Sulawesi province in Indonesia, which involves the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works. It aims to establish long-term municipal exchanges that contribute to raised awareness and enhanced knowledge on urban environmental issues in both Borås and Palu for improved quality of life. As a result, a number of urban environmental projects have been implemented in Palu since 2009.

Waste management has been one centrepiece, which has constructively engaged academia with the public and private sectors. This has involved building a platform of stakeholders with jointly identified long-term objectives. Effective links between the two towns have also

Indonesia is home to the most extensive rainforests in Asia, but has one of the highest deforestation rates



been established, including academic exchanges and municipality twinning. In addition, new technology has been introduced in Palu in the form of a biogas plant that creates energy from landfill methane gas. This both contributes to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and helps solve Palu's waste management problems. One overarching plan is to establish Palu as a model for sustainable urban development which can be scaled up nationwide.

To date, major successes of ESP include the approval of Law 32 in 2009, which made Strategic Environmental Assessment mandatory for development and spatial planning. In Jakarta, green building regulations (Governor Decree No. 38/2012) were stipulated in 2012, and will be fully implemented in May 2013. Another tangible success was the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Clearing House Indonesia (EECHI) in 2010, which delivers assistance and training to organisations and firms.

Instrumental Improvements Environmental Support Programme (ESP)

Denmark has been providing support to improving environmental management in Indonesia since 2005. The first Environmental Support Programme focused on mainstreaming environmental issues in Indonesia's national development plans, and linking environmental management and poverty alleviation.

This was followed by a second phase (2008 to 2012) which, with around €30 million funding, maintained focus on improved public sector use of environmental management instruments, as well as introducing support to the energy sector by encouraging energy efficiency and promoting more effective natural resources management in industrial, commercial and public sectors. A third phase, which will run from 2013 to 2017 with €36 million funding, will continue to support main themes of the ESP2 programme.

'EIA [Environmental Impact Assessment] is not just calculating the impact, it is part of building a better Indonesia. The government needs to decree that any environmental impact resulting from commercial activity is included in economic calculations. If not, those who suffer are the general public, especially the poorest. EIA was introduced to address the elements of inequality caused by the logic of development based solely on economic principles.'

Prof Emil Salim, Chair of The Advisory Council to President Yudhoyono in the Introduction to '25 Tahun Amdal'/'25 years of EIA' (Indonesian Ministry of Environment, 2011)

Seeds of Change

Empowering the Poor through Agro-forestry

Poverty and environment degradation are often linked, especially in the case of forest environments. Poverty can drive activities such as illegal logging and illegal occupation of forest land, and empowering poor people living in the vicinity of forests is vital to ensure environmental sustainability.

A project funded by Poland and implemented in cooperation with People's Alliance to Protect Forest and Land (*Aliansi Masyarakat Peduli Hutan dan Lahan/AMPHAL*) has distributed 20,000 seeds of valuable rubber and hardwood trees to 40 poor households in Sridadi village, Batang Hari regency, Jambi. In this area, 65 % of those living around the forest are poor and rely on the forest for their livelihoods. The trees are planted in the protected forest of Taman Hutan Raya where they will be economically useful in the future. The activity will help the process of reforestation, and the households will act as guardians of the surrounding forest while tending the trees.

'I thank the Poland Embassy and AMPHAL for this project because now the villagers can have sustainable income without damaging the forest. We are also very happy because with this project our previous seeding efforts gain acknowledgement from the local government.'

M. Zainuddin, a leader of a local farmers' group, Jambi

'The project is very much in line with what has been done by AMPHAL in recent years. Thanks to the project, this local initiative can enjoy international recognition and the local government is starting to support our effort.'

Adhietya Noegraha, Executive Director of AMPHAL

Renewable Growth

Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP)

Indonesia possesses abundant sources of renewable energy including biomass, wind, solar, hydro and various biofuels. Municipal and agricultural waste is also regarded as an important source of energy. The Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP), supported by Finland with €4 million, aims to increase access to sustainable renewable energy and reduce growth rates of greenhouse gas emissions.

Operating in Central Kalimantan and Riau provinces, the project promotes public-private partnerships and the development of innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for renewable energy services. It also provides funding to partner companies, organisations and institutions for academic studies and capacity development activities, and supports enhanced business partnerships between partner countries and agencies.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources provides coordination for the project. Individual projects are implemented by local partners, which include SaraRasa Biomass Pte. Ltd, PT Sustainable Trade and Consulting Indonesia, *Yayasan Inovasi Teknologi Indonesia* (INOTEK), *Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan* (YBUL), and the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

The EEP addresses a range of issues, which hinder the achievement of socio-economic development by focusing on the efficient use of traditional energy sources, promoting clean, and renewable energy technologies, and supporting innovative business models for the provision of energy services. Use of renewable energy addresses all three pillars of sustainable development – economic progress, social improvement and improved environment – and provides important social and economic benefits in rural areas.





Going Green for Growth

Shinta Widjaja Kamdani, Deputy Chairman on Environment and Climate Change for KADIN (the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry), was a panellist at a discussion event at the 2012 launch of the Blue Book: 'Low Carbon, High Growth – The EU and Indonesia: Allies on a Global Front'. A year on, she explains how Indonesia is progressing towards a more prosperous and environmentally sustainable future.

Q. Is a 'low carbon, high growth' strategy viable for Indonesia?

First it is important to remember that our President made a commitment in Copenhagen in 2009 that Indonesia would reduce emissions by 26 % by 2020 compared with business-as-usual levels. So that's the target, and I think we in the private

sector have to be optimistic. It can happen. We are moving in the right direction, but the question is how can we move faster.

Q. Where are the challenges?

I might be a bit blunt about this. It is clearly a priority for the President, but I don't think the issue yet has the profile it needs in government. From our side, the private sector, you have to remember that the bottom line is profit. So it's difficult sometimes for business to see benefits in a higher cost economy, and accept that this is an important long-term strategy.

Q. Where are the opportunities?

With agriculture it seems easier to move forwards, and big companies are often more enthusiastic than smaller ones. Some banks and financial

Special Feature

institutions, for example, are fitting environmental concerns into their requirements for financing. Other companies have been looking at their supply chains. It's a big commitment and they've done great work. In contrast, the extractive sector is tough.

it's moving quite quickly, and we are playing a role with government as well as building networks. There is some progress on the regulatory framework, but the private sector has a leading role to play in promoting sustainable business.

Q. Is this the right approach for Indonesia now?

Absolutely. Indonesia needs to act now. A recent McKinsey report has told us that by 2030 Indonesia will be the 7th largest economy in the world. We might have an economy that is growing in double digits, but we know we have a lot of environmental issues and a large population. Environmental protection is a key global policy. If we want to continue growing, the environment needs to be adopted as a national priority.

Q. How is KADIN contributing?

It was a breakthrough when KADIN took the matter up, and it was a relatively new subject for the organisation when I was appointed. Environmental issues were not a priority, and knowledge was limited. Now

Q. What role can the EU play?

Education is required. What have other countries been doing, in the EU and elsewhere? The ACTIVE (Advancing Indonesia's Civil Society in Trade and Investment) programme is a good example of a platform supporting that kind of learning. We have also been doing useful work with GIZ on policy advice and energy efficiency in industry, and the EU-Indonesia Business Dialogue programme provides a valuable annual forum for business and government.

We need this knowledge to move faster. We have to explore how the private sector can drive a green future without waiting for detailed policy and regulations. We have to realise we are now working globally, that we can all learn from this, and that these partnerships must happen.

Good Governance and Human Rights

2012 Grant Disbursements (in €)

EU	4,816,000
Denmark	2,208,000
France	13,000
Germany	6,253,000
The Netherlands	3,800,000
Sweden	1,070,000

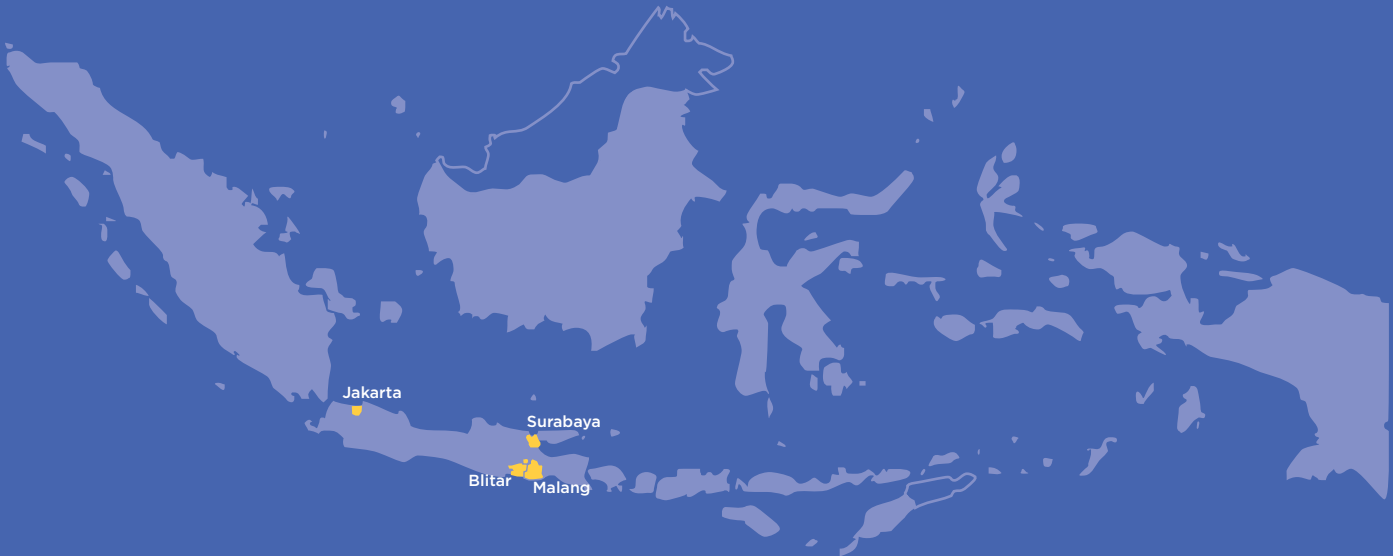
This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

The EU sees democracy as a universal value that should be vigorously promoted at home and around the world to ensure that all citizens are heard and can participate. The EU shares with Indonesia a deep understanding that democracy is key to the alleviation of poverty and the prevention and resolution of conflict. Together, the EU and Indonesia therefore

promote democracy, tolerance, good governance and the respect of human rights in their respective regions, and in the world.

The EU's strategic commitment in Indonesia focuses on key areas of governance such as justice and security sector reform, the strengthening of public finance management, law enforcement, and the support of human rights based community policing. Good governance programmes help foster public trust and ensure that taxpayers' money is spent fairly and transparently. They support public institutions in delivering better services to the entire population, including the most vulnerable groups, by ensuring respect for human rights.

The EU also supports a number of projects under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). This initiative aims to promote human rights, democracy and conflict prevention in non-EU countries by providing financial support to civil society organisations for supporting these goals. In Indonesia, the projects range from promoting freedom of religion and belief and supporting human rights defenders, to increasing human rights accountability and helping prevent torture.



Project locations of presented programmes

Good Practice for Good Governance

Partnership for Democratic Local Governance in Southeast Asia (DELGOSEA)

DELGOSEA is a network of 32 cities from five countries – Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. It is supported by 11 local government associations and many other stakeholders from government, civil society, academia and media. The project has selected 16 good governance best practices and facilitated their replication in pilot cities in the five partner countries. The focus is on four main areas: people's participation in planning and decision-making, institutional governance, urban environment, and fiscal management and investment promotion.

The project aims to establish a sustainable network of local authorities, local government associations, non-state actors and academic institutions for the exchange and transfer of best practices in democratic local governance. The network's activities also contribute to improving the knowledge, attitude and practice of local government associations. Overall, the project intends to contribute to the improvement of living conditions of disadvantaged groups in Southeast Asia by helping to increase their participation in local planning and decision-making.

The best practices, as well as the replication processes, have been extensively documented and training materials have been developed. All publications are available in print versions from the country offices, and from the DELGOSEA website (www.delgosea.eu). Any local government unit that is

interested in improving its local services concerning issues covered by DELGOSEA can join and learn from the best practices.

'We already had the idea to increase children's participation in keeping the environment clean, but we didn't know how to go about it. We were therefore very glad to be asked by the city government to take part in an eco-savers scheme. I can see already that students and teachers are more aware of keeping the environment clean. I think that children will be interested to collect waste in exchange for school materials.'

Ahmad Sahar, teacher, Tarakan City, West Kalimantan

'UCLG-ASPAC is delighted with the success of the DELGOSEA project in Indonesia: all four pilot cities reached their aims and have contributed to the growth and strength of the network. We were also extremely happy with the good cooperation with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the EU Delegation, and are continuing our work with them to expand and extend the network.'

Rudi Hauter, General Secretary, UCLG-ASPAC, Jakarta

Community Water Conservation Award in Yala City Municipality. The award aims to raise the community's awareness about good conservation practices



Clean Electricity Promoting Good Governance and Anti- Corruption

Corruption is a persistent problem in Indonesia and the Government of Denmark's three-year project, Good Governance in Indonesia, which is currently in its third phase, is supporting Transparency International Indonesia (TII) with the aim of increasing economic and social development in Indonesia through the implementation of good governance practices.

The €2 million project is aligned with TII's 2010 to 2013 strategic plan which focuses on three areas: creating enabling environments for anti-corruption policy, legislation and regulations at the national and local levels; developing 'islands of integrity'; and providing capacity strengthening for TII and its partners. The activities target national and local legislatures, civil society organisations, media, private sector and business associations, and government agencies.

TII is working with a wide-array of business actors and in 2012 was in particularly close cooperation with PLN (the Indonesian

state electricity company) to assist in promoting good corporate governance principles through a revitalisation of the company's systems and regulations on procurement. As a result, a strategy of collective action amongst a wide range of actors in the electricity business sector has been developed which obliges vendors of PLN to not provide and/or receive bribes in order to win a tender process.

This experience is encouraging PLN to cooperate further with TII to improve its procurement systems and public services. Both TII and PLN anticipate that this project is the beginning of a strategy which will lead to fairer and more open business competition, more efficient procurement processes, and a reduction in transaction costs.

'Integrity without capacity will not succeed. Yet smart but corrupt is doomed to fail. We fight against both weaknesses. I have the power, so I want to exercise it to prevent bribery and manipulation in PLN.'

Pamudji, Chief Executive Officer, PT PLN, Jakarta



Human rights and democracy dialogue for Quranic school teachers in Malang, East Java

Justice in Jail

RWI Human Rights Cooperation

Imprisonment following conviction is an accepted punishment for some crimes, but those incarcerated still have human rights. Recognising this principle, the Government of Sweden, in cooperation with the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) and the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights, is supporting a three-year €3.8 million project focused on improving human rights standards in the Indonesian correctional services.

The project focuses on the implementation of the Human Rights National Action Plan (RANHAM) to build long-term capacity to promote and protect human rights in penal institutions through research and training. Working with pilot RANHAM committees in seven pilot prisons in Jakarta, Surabaya, Blitar and Malang, action plans have been developed covering Standard Minimum Rules (SMR). These SMR cover registration, accommodation, hygiene, medical assistance, work, education and information, and are being developed for further dissemination by the Ministry.

Standard Minimum Rules have also been incorporated in draft legislation, a baseline survey for complaints handling has been conducted, and a budget has been earmarked for creating synergies with other bilateral human rights efforts. This has had a positive effect in cementing policy dialogue, leading to increased political support and stronger ownership by the Ministry, which is reflected in increased responsibility for implementation.

Pluralism for Peace

Support for Democratization through Islam Dialogue

Whilst most Indonesian Muslims uphold the national values of democracy and pluralism, varying interpretations of Islamic teaching can create tensions between different faith groups, and a small number of people oppose democracy and religious tolerance towards minorities.

The 15-month Support for Democratization through Islam Dialogue project, which is funded by the Federal Republic of Germany with €216,000, and implemented by Hanns Seidel Foundation Indonesia, aims to contribute to the promotion of greater political tolerance between different social and religious groups by providing training to raise awareness in democracy, rule of law, human rights and gender equality. It is being implemented in six regions: Riau, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, East Java, South Kalimantan and West Nusa Tenggara.

In order to reach the maximum number of people and participants, the project works with two of Indonesia's biggest Islamic movements, *Nahdlatul Ulama* (NU) and the *Muhammadiyah* organisation, along with the International Conference of Islamic Scholars (ICIS), the NU's think tank. These organisations can reach a wide section of the population through spiritual leaders, and Islamic scholars and schools. Values promoted are based on the Indonesian Constitution and human rights principles with the intention of clarifying the congruency of Islamic teachings with the principles of democracy and pluralism.

Health, Water and Sanitation

2012 Disbursements in Grants and Loans (in €)

EU	929,000
France	35,161,000
Germany	606,000
The Netherlands	8,200,000
Portugal	89,000
Sweden	140,000

This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

Indonesia has made significant progress in healthcare since independence in 1945. Life expectancy has nearly doubled and infant mortality rates have dropped to less than 30 per one thousand births. But challenges remain and continue to emerge. Malnutrition still affects about two million children. The doctor to patient ratio is 1:10,000 nationally, and less in remote areas. Malaria and tuberculosis remain high on the list of health issues, as do infant and maternal mortality. Newer threats, such as HIV/AIDS are growing, and H5N1 avian influenza has killed more than 160 people.

Decentralisation has meant that local governments are now handling more than 50 % of the public health budget, and making key decisions on funding allocations that affect the lives of their constituents. This has led to a need to rapidly increase the capacity of local health officials. Through the €22 million Community Health Service programme, the EU has supported the Ministry of Health in responding to this challenge by improving the quality of services and building the capacity of local health facilities in Papua, South Sumatra and Jambi provinces.

In order to halt the transmission of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, the EU and its Member States contribute about 57% of the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and Indonesia has benefited from a commitment of €478 million from this fund since 2002. In addition, the EU helps to improve sexual and reproductive health rights and services among young Papuans. To reduce stunting and malnutrition among children, and anaemia among mothers, the EU also supports an exclusive breastfeeding and community based intervention programme in partnership with UNICEF. Furthermore, to help combat avian influenza and to prepare for possible pandemic, the EU has funded the WHO-managed Implementing the National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza (INSPAI) project with €13.5 million.



Project locations of presented programmes

Community Building to Combat Malnutrition

Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security Initiative in Asia (MYCNSIA)

Over the last decades, child malnutrition rates have remained stubbornly high in Indonesia. Eighteen per cent of Indonesian children under five are underweight, and 36 % are stunted. Available data also suggest that maternal nutrition, including anaemia during pregnancy, remains a problem. The Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Security Initiative in Asia (MYCNSIA), which is running from 2011 to 2014 in Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara and Papua provinces with €4.2 million of EU support, aims to address this problem. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF.

MYCNSIA aims to improve infant, child and women's nutrition. To achieve this goal, the project promotes the revision and adoption of policies, strategies, guidelines and tools to support wide scale implementation with a strong focus on complementary feeding by means of a diversified diet based on local foods. Another focus is the enhancement of capacities at all levels – community, district, and central – to address malnutrition in collaboration with selected national and regional institutions. The project also aims to strengthen information, data collection and analysis systems, and improve mechanisms for knowledge sharing and management.

A screening by staff from Beru health center in East Nusa Tenggara to gather data of a child suffering acute malnutrition



The initiative changes a highly participatory methodology involving community members in reflective processes which lead to the development and implementation of realistic action plans. Counselling activities are key to reducing malnutrition. This includes creating a strong nutrition community network and improving the technical capacity of local governments in planning, managing and monitoring nutrition and food security programmes.

'Malnutrition is a multi-factorial problem linked to poor diet and hygiene practices, childhood infections and inadequate care. It is also closely associated with poverty and deprivation, and addressing this requires a coordinated multi-sectoral approach.'

Dr Nina Sardjunani, Deputy Minister at BAPPENAS, a member of the Global SUN Lead Group

'Lack of awareness and knowledge on optimum infant and young child feeding practices contributes significantly to poor nutritional status among children. One common cause is poor child feeding practices; particularly the practices after six months, when children need food to complement their breast milk intake. The transition period from breastfeeding to a full family diet requires that caregivers perform a difficult balancing act to meet their child's nutrient intake, which changes rapidly in the first two years of life. IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) counselling by health and non-health workers such as cadres to mothers is very useful to improve feeding practices in my community.'

Sri Budiati, village midwife, Pandes, Klaten District, Central Java



INSPAI is supporting a Tangerang Hospital, in West Java to improve its case management and surveillance..

Meeting Basic Needs Better Access to Basic Health Services in East Flores

The island of Flores in eastern Indonesia is drier and poorer than much of the country, and East Flores regency, with a population of around 234,000 people, is one of the poorer and more isolated parts of the island. The low level of development there, particularly the lack of basic infrastructure, including water and electricity supply, has a direct impact on the day-to-day life of the population.

The Government of Portugal, working with the Lisbon-based NGO *Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr* and the local government in East Flores, has provided nearly €492,000 to improve availability, access and use of clean water and electricity in the districts of Titehena and Demon Pagong. As a result, water and electricity supply networks have been constructed, and local technicians have been trained in managing and maintaining the new equipment.

These new networks have improved the lives of around 7,500 people, and are anticipated to have wider benefits in support of the sustainable development of the region, and the development of other important social services.

'Before this project, we were in distress in getting water. Even though the Wai Ana water source was big, it did not meet health standards. With the works on the water source and the rehabilitation of the transmission line, this project helped improve the water quality, enabling the community to use it. We now have more hydrants throughout the village. This allows every member of the village access to water, whether they are rich or not.'

**Andreas Teri Sogen, Infrastructure
Focal Point, Kawalelo, East Nusa
Tenggara**

Giving Youth a Voice

Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in Papua

Papua has the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS among young people in Indonesia, and despite ten years of intervention, the number of cases is not declining. A three-year project, which is funded by the EU with around €690,000 and implemented jointly by Rutgers WPF Indonesia and the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA) working with *Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia* (PKBI) Papua, is addressing this situation by building the capacity of civil society organisations to advocate for the implementation of comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services.

In particular, young people are being encouraged to interact with local bureaucrats and decision makers to sensitise them to SRH needs, and advocate for the formulation and implementation of youth-orientated programmes and increased budget allocations for the provision of SRH services to young people. One significant success has been the establishment of an SKPD (local government working unit) network related to the issue. Addressing SRH can conflict with socio-cultural and religious norms in Papua, so working with religious communities and other groups is also important.

'As a District Project Officer I learnt how to understand the problem and how to solve it in partnership with various bureaucrats. This is challenging as each of them has their own work objectives while I have to manage all of them in one integrated direction.'

Asikin, Project Officer, Jayapura Municipality

'This provides me with an opportunity to organise young people. I have learnt how to strategise advocacy attempts to fight for the rights of young people.'

Muammar Karim, Coordinator of Youth Forum, Papua

Initiatives against Influenza

Implementing the National Strategic Plan for Avian Influenza (INSPAI)

Avian influenza (AI) remains a threat in Indonesia. Although the number of reported cases has fallen each year since 2006, the case fatality rate remains high, and the geographical spread of cases over time indicates continuous human exposure to the virus.

In response to this challenge, the EU contributed €13.5 million between 2007 and 2011 through the World Health Organization (WHO) to support the Government of Indonesia in avian influenza control. Fundamental objectives have been two-fold. The first has been to reduce morbidity by reducing human exposure to the virus, and the second to reduce mortality by improving case management of patients.

The INSPAI project has conducted activities towards strengthening case management and surveillance, promoting healthy food markets, improving risk communications, and increasing understanding of avian influenza through research. The project involved a range of stakeholders from central level through to provincial and district levels, including health officers, healthcare workers, surveillance officers, market communities and universities. The project delivered training and workshops, procured essential medical equipment for referral hospitals, established negative pressure isolation rooms, and funded research and community awareness activities.

The project has resulted in a stronger system to control avian influenza in Indonesia, and has better prepared the country to manage other public health emergencies, particularly pandemic influenza.

'The INSPAI project has supported Indonesia in control of AI and other zoonotic diseases. These include improvement of case management and laboratory testing, surveillance, risk communication and the development of negative pressure isolation rooms at 10 hospitals. Research supported by INSPAI has improved understanding on epidemiology, clinical spectrum and molecular genetics/ antigenetics of H5N1.'

Dr Rita Kuriastuti, Director of Vector Borne Diseases Control, Indonesian Ministry of Health

'The negative pressure isolation room has contributed to strengthening case management of AI and other airborne diseases, and improving infection control measures in the hospital. The trainings and simulations following the development of the isolation system improved the understanding of the negative pressure isolation room, including technical trouble-shooting. The isolation room has been used in AI case management for suspected patients from Tangerang and areas nearby.'

Dr Dewi Lokida, AI Committee at Tangerang hospital, Banten



Preventing Avian Influenza.. Using proper sanitation measures to keep trading markets clean

Disaster Preparedness and Conflict Prevention

2012 Grant Disbursements (in €)

EU	2,530,000
Germany	2,850,000

This table shows disbursements in 2012. Unless otherwise specified, funding figures in the text reflect total project allocations.

Be it through programmes aimed at minimising the effects of natural disasters, or activities that help Indonesia stabilise and prevent conflict, the EU is an enthusiastic partner in Indonesia's efforts to prevent and manage human crises.

Indonesia is located on the so-called 'Ring of Fire', an unstable collection of tectonic plates surrounding the Pacific Ocean, which makes it prone to natural disasters, and the immense tsunami in 2004, which – according to estimates – killed more than 200,000 people in Indonesia, is the most

shocking proof of the potentially disastrous consequences of tectonic activity. Indonesia is also home to over 150 active volcanoes, including Mount Merapi on the border of Yogyakarta and Central Java. To foster better disaster preparedness, the EU post-disaster reconstruction approach encompasses infrastructure development, housing reconstruction, strengthening governance structures, capacity building, and developing economic and environmental sustainability.

Despite being a stable democracy, Indonesia has also been challenged by several internal conflicts over the years, provoked by religious, political or other differences. The EU wishes to support Indonesia in its efforts to resolve conflicts, bring about understanding, and promote harmony. Addressing the causes of conflict, which include poverty, disease and challenges to good governance, is an essential first step for the EU towards peace and development. EU development work uses non-military means to facilitate the peaceful resolution and prevention of conflict. This includes supporting good policing, the rule of law, civil administration, and civil protection emergency teams. The EU follows the same approach in other countries around the world with similar experiences.



Project locations of presented programmes

Identify the Hazard – Reduce the Risk

Building and Deepening Resilience in Eastern Indonesia

The Building and Deepening Resilience (BDR) project aims to strengthen the capacity of communities, local government and civil society organisations in Eastern Indonesia to reduce risks and minimise vulnerabilities. A particular focus is drawn on 'at risk' groups and improving livelihoods resilience in the context of global climate change. This EU and AusAID-funded project, supported with an EU contribution of around €970,000, and implemented by Oxfam, covers 26 villages in six disaster-prone districts and cities: East Flores (East Nusa Tenggara), North Lombok, East Lombok, Bima (West Nusa Tenggara), Jayapura (Papua) and Manokwari (West Papua).

The backbone of disaster risk reduction (DRR) is development at local level that takes into account the disaster risks faced by individual communities. The project therefore supports communities in identifying their own hazards, and reducing risks through 'home-grown' plans, which often involve school communities. The project also works with local governments to strengthen the capacity of government and non-government actors to promote DRR through the development and legalisation of DRR instruments (risk analysis, disaster management planning, contingency planning, and local regulations on DRR, for example), and improve coordination at provincial and national levels. The project also works to develop replicable community-based activities, such as establishing village preparedness and response teams.

In addition, to build and deepen community and district resilience, the project aims to strengthen women's leadership through

the establishment of gender focal points (GFP). These work at village and district levels to promote good DRR policies and regulations focusing on gendered approaches to DRR which are then linked to stakeholders at district and national levels.

'We are grateful that the project was implemented in our village. It will add to the knowledge and skills of communities in disaster risk reduction efforts in this village.'

Yuridin, Head of Beleq Village, North Lombok District

'We – on behalf of the mayor – really appreciate these activities implemented in Jayapura. We hope that there will be a common perception about the risk of disaster in the future. This is also a very strategic way to build the resilience of this city.'

Dr H. Nur Alam SE, Vice Mayor of Jayapura

Living with Risk

Increasing the Resilience of Vulnerable Groups to Natural Disasters

Although legal frameworks and awareness may exist at the national level, many local governments and communities lack capacity and understanding on disaster risk reduction (DRR), and regulatory instruments are not always in place that make it a normal part of decentralised, local level development processes. This is reflected in planning and budget allocations at both provincial and district levels.

This EU-funded project in East Nusa Tenggara province aims to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability in local communities through the development of mechanisms that enable better preparation, response and mitigation to natural disasters. The specific objective is to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and people with disabilities, by transferring knowledge and skills to local actors with the intention of developing effective and inclusive response and mitigation plans and programmes.

The project is implemented by AID (Alliance for Inclusive DRR), a consortium consisting of Handicap International, Plan International and CARE International. It supports the national and regional disaster management agencies (BNPB and BPBD) through capacity building, technical guidance, and tools designed to prioritise vulnerable groups in policy development. In addition, awareness raising, coordination and the sharing of good practices are promoted in branches of sectoral ministries, NGOs, local governments, and in schools and communities in order to foster further changes of attitude towards protecting the most vulnerable.

'We now know that in disaster risk reduction, persons with disabilities, women and children should be prioritised. This knowledge is very important for us as our school is prone to whirlwinds and flooding.'

Nemuel Takumau, Principal of SD GMIT Pukdale, a private elementary school

'Children with disabilities now have the courage to socialise and communicate with other children during school hours. They are not excluded anymore. Their involvement in the DRR activities has contributed to this change.'

Julius Bani, teacher and member of the Emergency Focal Point at SDN Lelogama, a state elementary school

Disaster risk reduction has the potential to save thousands of Indonesians in disaster prone areas from death, injury and displacement





'We thank Handicap International for supporting the schools in Belu. Previously we didn't know anything about inclusive DRR but now we do. We didn't know how to prepare for disasters and now we know how to prepare ourselves and the schools.'

Charles Mau, a member of TAGANA volunteers of Belu District, East Nusa Tenggara

Building Sustainable Peace Aid to Uprooted Peoples in Maluku

Less than ten years after the conflict in Maluku formally ended, the devastating problem of internally displaced people (IDPs) continues to haunt the province. An estimated 500,000 people are affected, and the effects of displacement continue to inhibit full recovery, hampering Maluku's progress towards lasting peace. Maluku



is now more segregated than it was before the conflict, and many traditional relationships – crucial for a healthy economy – have been damaged.

A three-year project, implemented by Mercy Corps and supported by EU funding of over €1 million, is targeting 6,000 households comprised of approximately 30,000 individuals. The project addresses all three groups of IDPs – resettled, returned, and those that have done neither – as well as some host households. IDPs in Maluku face a range of obstacles to full re-integration into society. This project targets the most vulnerable groups, taking into account gender, female-headed households, and youth, by addressing the issues of livelihoods, water, sanitation and health, and through building the capacities of government and civil society organisations.

'Here there are many women who want to work doing something more than collecting rubbish, but they don't have any skills or the confidence to do so. With the help of Mercy Corps and the European Union, we have formed two groups of 10 women who I taught how

to bake. Because I live in the community I can answer their questions and encourage them to do the same as I did. I've already tasted a few of their cakes and they are very good!'

Selvya Soehartono from Ama Ori, Ambon, Maluku

'The Health Department and Mercy Corps invited me to participate in a breastfeeding facilitator training. It was a great opportunity for me, as I had never joined this kind of training before. The course has enriched my knowledge of breastfeeding, and also taught me to encourage mothers to breastfeed longer. Breastfeeding is not practiced much in the community, so now I can give my patients advice and recommendations regarding good breastfeeding practices.'

Meys Sahetappy, Health Skilled Midwife, Ambon, Maluku

Special Feature

The EU in Aceh

Eight Years of Support

Since 2004, when the devastating Indian Ocean tsunami hit Aceh province and Nias island, the EU has become a trusted friend of Indonesia's most northerly region. It has supported reconstruction programmes with over €200 million, and played a major role in the resolution of decades of conflict and the rehabilitation of affected communities and individuals. In 2012, as Europe House – the EU's office in Aceh – shut its doors, an important partnership between the EU and Indonesia came to a positive conclusion.

The combined reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Aceh and Nias have taught Indonesia, the EU, and the world much about disaster management and conflict resolution. First, the tsunami made clear the imperative of providing immediate support. On the day the deadly waves struck, the EU allocated €3 million for emergency measures, and a further €20 million quickly followed for humanitarian assistance, which included temporary shelters, blankets, food, water and medical assistance.

Second, the event demonstrated the importance of coordinating long-term support, and the EU was the largest contributor to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF), which pooled financing totalling €450 million from 14 donors. This fund rebuilt and built ports, roads, irrigation channels, wells and sanitation units, and supported the reconstruction of over 20,000 homes, government offices, community centres and schools. In 2012, the extra-ordinary

benefits of this work are evident across the region.

With initiatives designed to help rebuild the economy in a sustainable and equitable way, this substantial effort is widely considered to be a success, and has attracted global attention. In particular, a highly collaborative approach and close cooperation between the Government of Aceh, the Government of Indonesia, the World Bank and the EU in managing the fund, is accepted as an example for similar funds to follow. The people of Aceh and Nias, who have been key actors in the reconstruction process, have also set the world an important example of resilience and determination.

Peace for Prosperity

The EU was also key in bringing peace to Aceh, as formalised in the August 2005 Helsinki Peace Accord. This process, which saw the EU financially supporting negotiations, monitoring the peace process (along with five ASEAN countries), and providing observers for local elections, brought the benefits of soft diplomacy to the fore.

As with post tsunami efforts, the EU's wide range of peace building activities also demonstrated the importance of long-term commitment. In collaboration with national, international and local agencies, subsequent EU programmes focused on strengthening democratic

A billboard erected in the main road in Aceh promoting peace. "Aceh damai Aceh sejahtera" means "Peace and welfare for Aceh".



institutions, building capacity in legal and policy making processes, and empowering civil society to participate in reform. Other projects reinforced local government and police reform, supported the re-integration of ex-combatants, and stimulated new areas of engagement such as the CEWERS (Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System) project, which has been instrumental in diffusing tensions in other areas of Indonesia.

Europe House has been central in all these activities. Opened in October 2005 to monitor and support EU reconstruction, rehabilitation and peace process programmes, it hosted the EU's humanitarian aid mission, and was central in supporting the Aceh Monitoring Mission and providing logistics for

election monitoring. Europe House provided an important neutral meeting point and a platform for consultations, exchanges and learning among donors, implementing partners, government and civil society actors.

Europe House has been a key element of the EU's contribution to post tsunami reconstruction and the Aceh Peace Process. This contribution illustrates the close ties between the EU and Indonesia. In 2012, Aceh is a prosperous and peaceful province. Against this background, the focus of EU-Indonesia cooperation in Aceh is shifting towards partnerships that address global challenges through programmes that focus on the environment, climate change and economic development.

"The Multi-Donor Trust Fund has been a true success. The close cooperation between multiple actors in managing the fund can be exemplary to future funds of this kind. But most compliments should go to the people of Aceh and Nias who showed such resilience during this difficult period and who have been key actors in the reconstruction process during which they have rebuilt their lives with truly amazing results."

Erik Habers, EU Delegation Head of Operations

Annex 1:

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Annex 2:

Scholarships Offered by the European Union

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
Austria	<p>21 scholarships in 2012 (graduate, post-graduate, postdoctoral as well as research grants):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North-South Scholarships • ASEA Uninet Scholarships (ASEA-Uninet is a University Network between a number of European and South East Asian Universities that was initiated by the Austrian University of Innsbruck) • Technology Grants for Southeast Asia • Special Scholarship by the Austrian Academic Service (OeAD) 	<p>Embassy of Austria Jl. Diponegoro No. 44 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 2355-4005 F. : +6221 3190-4881 E-mail: jakarta-ob@bmeia.gv.at http://www.austrian-embassy.or.id http://www.oead.ac.at http://www.grants.at http://www.uibk.ac.at/asea-uninet</p>
Belgium	<p>International Training and Courses Masters Degree and Training Average 10 students / year <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium Deutsche Bank Building, 16th Floor Jl Imam Bonjol No. 80 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 316-2030 F. : +6221 316-2035 E-mail: jakarta@diplomabel.org http://www.diplomatie.be/jakarta http://www.cud.be http://www.itg.be http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/grants/study_and_training_grants/vlir/index.jsp</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Scholarships in Bulgaria <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 34-36 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 390-4048; 391-3130 F. : +6221 390-4049 HP: +62 81193-2200 E-mail: bgemb.jkt@centrin.net.id bulvisa.jkt@centrin.net.id</p>
Cyprus	<p>Scholarships in Cyprus <i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus Jl. Purwakarta No. 8 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 310-6367 F. : +6221 391-9256</p>
European Union	<p>Erasmus Mundus Master Courses (EMMC) Post-graduate (students) and research/ teaching grants (scholars) Scholarship information is available at: http://bit.ly/emmc2010 No allocation per year due to world wide selection process Year 2012: 100 awards</p> <p>Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorates (EMJD) Scholarship information is available at: http://bit.ly/emjd2010 No allocation per year due to world wide selection process Year 2012: 2 awards</p>	<p>EUROPEAN UNION Delegation of the European Union Intiland Tower, 16th floor Jl Jend Sudirman 32 Jakarta 10220 Indonesia Tel (+62 21) 2554 6200 Fax (+62 21) 2554 6201 Web: http://www.delidn.ec.europa.eu</p>



Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
France	<p>Bourse du Gouvernement Français (BGF) Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) and Post-Doctoral programme</p> <p>Number of scholarships in 2012: 220 Number of scholarships in 2013: 450</p> <p>Joint Scholarship programme with Indonesian ministries Based on a co-sharing basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kemdikbud: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) • Dikti: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd), for professors • Bappenas: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) • Ministry of Transportation: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) • Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) • Ministry of Religious Affairs: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) On-going project starting in 2013 • Ministry of Administrative Reform: Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) On-going project starting in 2013 <p>Joint Scholarship programme with the government of Papua province Based on a co-sharing basis Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd)</p> <p>Joint Scholarship programme with enterprises Based on a co-sharing basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDF/Suez - Masters Degree • ERAMET - Bachelor Degree • CLS-Argos - Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) <p>Joint Scholarship programme with Djarum Foundation Based on a co-sharing basis Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd) On-going project starting in 2013</p> <p>Short Term Grants for Linguistic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistic training for French professor teaching in French department of Indonesian universities • Linguistic training for Indonesian student before their departure to France <p>INDOART - Short Term Grants for Art studies Professional training and residences in art and culture</p> <p>Eiffel Scholarship, French Scholarship of Excellence Masters Degree, Doctoral degree (Phd)</p> <p>There is no quota for a specific country, foreign students get the exactly same status as French students Information can be obtained directly from the Institut Français d'Indonésie</p>	<p>Ambassade de France en Indonésie Institut Français d'Indonésie Menara BCA, 40th Floor Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 1 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 390-8585 E-mail: info@institutfrancais-indonesia.com campusfrance@institutfrancais-indonesia.com http://www.institutfrancais-indonesia.com http://www.indonesie.campusfrance.org</p>

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
Germany	<p>Number of DAAD scholarships (2011): 721</p> <p>A. DAAD scholarships to individually selected candidates (Individualförderung): 272</p> <p>“Long-Term Scholarship Program Masters, Doctoral, Postdoctoral Number of scholarships: 85</p> <p>Scholarships within co-operation agreements Number of Scholarships: 89</p> <p>Third-Country scholarships Number of scholarships: 13 Subject Specific scholarships and Language Course scholarships Number of scholarships: 13</p> <p>Scholarships for Internships Number of scholarships: 8</p> <p>Research stays of scientists Number of scholarships: 15</p> <p>B. DAAD scholarships within cooperation agreements and projects (Projektförderung)</p> <p>Undergraduates: 88 Graduates with first degree: 147 Post Docs and scientists: 214</p> <p>C. Various scholarships in co-operation with DIKTI and Aceh Province: “Long Term Joint Scholarship Program” with DIKTI Doctoral Degree Number of scholarships: 25/year</p> <p>“IGSP” Joint Scholarship Program with DIKTI Doctoral, Postdoctoral (the total number of scholarships funded under this program will depend on the number of applicants and selected candidates each year)</p> <p>“Scientist Exchange Program” in co-operation with DIKTI Postdoctoral Number of scholarships: 5/year</p> <p>“DAAD-Aceh Scholarship of Excellence” Masters Degree, Doctoral Degree Number of scholarships: 20-37/batch</p>	<p>DAAD Jakarta Office Summitmas II, 14th Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 61-62 Jakarta 12190 T. : +6221 525-2807; 520-0870 F. : +6221 525-2822 E-mail: muji@daadjkt.org http://www.daadjkt.org</p>
Greece	<p>Hellenic Aid Scholarship Programme Undergraduate and Postgraduate Studies Number of awards: 100 for 61 countries without quota for a specific country</p>	<p>Embassy of the Hellenic Republic Plaza 89, 12th Floor Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6 Jakarta 12940 T. : +6221 520-7776 F. : +6221 520-7753 E-mail: grembas@cbn.net.id http://www.hellenicaid.gr</p>



Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
Hungary	<p>Hungarian Scholarship Board (Magyar Ösztöndíj Bizottság)</p> <p>1- Doctoral Degree (PhD)</p> <p>5 - Short-term courses</p> <p><i>Information can be obtained directly from the Embassy and the Hungarian Scholarship Board.</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Republic of Hungary</p> <p>Jl Rasuna Said Kav. X No. 3</p> <p>Jakarta 12950</p> <p>T. : +6221 520-3459</p> <p>F. : +6221 520-3461; 573-7525</p> <p>E-mail: mission.jkt@kum.hu</p> <p>http://www.mfa.gov.hu</p> <p>Hungarian Scholarship Board</p> <p>Enikő Kiss</p> <p>Programme Coordinator</p> <p>Balassi Institute, Department of Subventions Hungarian Scholarship Board</p> <p>H-1519 Budapest, Pf. 385</p> <p>T. : (+36)-1-666-7977</p> <p>E-mail: eniko.kiss@bbi.hu</p> <p>http://www.scholarship.hu</p>
Italy	<p>Italian Language and Culture Scholarship</p> <p>Specialisation studies (Masters 1st and 2nd Level, PhD)</p> <p>Italian Government Scholarship</p> <p>In 2010, the number of scholarships awarded: 18</p> <p>In 2011, the number of scholarships awarded: 18</p> <p>Italian Private Scholarship</p> <p>23 Awardees</p>	<p>Embassy of Italy</p> <p>Italian Institute of Culture</p> <p>Jl HOS Cokroaminoto No. 117</p> <p>Jakarta 10310</p> <p>T. : +6221 392-7531; 392-7532</p> <p>F. : +6221 310-1661</p> <p>E-mail: ijciakarta@esteri.it</p>
Netherlands	<p>Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP)</p> <p>Short course, Masters, PhD</p> <p>Approximately 70 awards/year</p> <p>StuNed Scholarships</p> <p>Masters, Short Courses, Tailor Made training</p> <p>Approximately 250 awards / year</p> <p>Orange Tulip Scholarships</p> <p>Masters Programmes (Business programmes and other fields of study)</p> <p>6 awards in 2012, probably more in 2013</p>	<p>Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands</p> <p>Jl Rasuna Said Kav S-3</p> <p>Kuningan</p> <p>Jakarta 12950</p> <p>T. : +6221 5248200</p> <p>F. : +6221 5200734</p> <p>E-mail: JAK-PA@minbuza.nl</p> <p>http://indonesia.nlembassy.org</p> <p>Nuffic NESO (Netherlands Education Support Office)</p> <p>Menara Jamsostek, 20th Floor</p> <p>Jl Jend Gatot Subroto Kav. 38</p> <p>Jakarta 12720</p> <p>T. : +6221 5290-2172</p> <p>F. : +6221 5290-2173</p> <p>E-mail: general@nesoindonesia.or.id</p> <p>http://www.nesoindonesia.or.id</p> <p>http://www.nuffic.nl/nfp</p>

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
Slovakia	<p>Scholarship of the Government of the Slovak Republic Bachelor's and Masters' studies at public universities in Slovakia Award: 1 scholarship / year</p> <p>National Scholarship Programme of the Slovak Republic for the Support of Mobility of students, PhD students, university teachers and researchers</p> <p>Short term study programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1-2 semesters for students - 1-12 months for PhD students, university teachers and researchers <p><i>Note: No limitation for applicants by country, limitation in total number of granted scholarships – selection by Special Commission after receiving all applications</i></p> <p>Ministry of Education Scholarship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students for semestral/5 months study stay - Graduates for semestral/5 months study stay - 3 months academic stay <p><i>Note: No limitation for applicants by country, limitation in total number of granted scholarships – selection by Special Commission after receiving all applications</i></p>	<p>Embassy of the Slovak Republic Jl. Prof. Moh. Yamin, SH No. 29 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 310-1068; 31-5429 F. : +6221 310-1180 E-mail: emb.slovakia@mzv.sk http://www.minedu.sk http://www.studyin.sk</p> <p>Website for short term study programmes: http://www.stipendia.sk http://www.scholarships.sk http://www.saia.sk</p>
Spain	<p>Scholarship Program from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation for the Master on Diplomacy and International Relations at the Spanish Diplomatic Academy . There is no quota for a specific country</p>	<p>Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain Jl. H. Agus Salim 61 Jakarta 10350 T. : +6221 314-2355 F. : +6221 3193-5134 http://www.aecid.es</p>
Sweden	<p>Swedish Institute Scholarships Mainly for Master's level studies or advanced studies / research Over 500 scholarships each year for international students / researchers including from Indonesia <i>no specific quota for each country</i></p> <p>University Scholarships Some Swedish universities offer scholarships or tuition waivers directly to students</p> <p>Linnaeus-Palme programme The program offers a framework cooperation between a Swedish university and one in the developing country, part of which the opportunity for teachers and students to come to Sweden.</p> <p><i>Funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and administered by Sweden's International Programme Office for Education and Training.</i></p>	<p>Embassy of Sweden Menara Rajawali 9th Floor Jl. Mega Kuningan Lot #5.1 Kawasan Mega Kuningan Jakarta 12950 T. : +6221 2553-5900 F. : +6221 576-2691 Email: ambassaden.jakarta@foreign.ministry.se http://www.swedenabroad.com/jakarta http://www.programkontoret.se http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships http://www.studyinsweden.se/Scholarships/University-scholarships</p>

Country / Institution	Scholarships	Contact info/ Website
United Kingdom	British Chevening Awards 1-year Masters Degree Year 2012: 30 awards (including 3 funded by HSBC and 2 part funded by Prudential)	Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy Jl. MH Thamrin No. 75 Jakarta 10310 T. : +6221 2356-5200 F. : +6221 2356-5226 Email: info@chevening.org http://ukinindonesia.fco.gov.uk http://www.chevening.com
European Union	Erasmus Mundus Masters Courses (EMMC) Post-graduate (students) and research/ teaching grants (scholars) World wide selection process Year 2011: 96 awards for Indonesia Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorates (EMJD) World wide selection process Year 2011: 24 awards for Indonesia	Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN Intiland Tower, 16th Floor Jl Jend Sudirman No. 32 Jakarta 10220 T. : +6221 2554-6200 F. : +6221 2554-6201 Email: delegation-indonesia-erasmus-mundus@eeas.europa.eu http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/indonesia http://bit.ly/EM-emmc http://bit.ly/EM-emjd

Annex 3:

Key References

Information for this edition of the Blue Book was provided by the EU, EU Member States, and implementing partners. Other key references are listed below.

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Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf>
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Websites

Republic of Indonesia

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- Ministry of Agriculture <http://www.deptan.go.id>
- Ministry of Education and Culture <http://www.kemdiknas.go.id>
- Ministry of Environment <http://www.menlh.go.id>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.kemlu.go.id>
- Ministry of Forestry <http://www.dephut.go.id>
- Ministry of Health <http://www.depkes.go.id>
- Ministry of Industry <http://www.kemenperin.go.id>
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights <http://www.depkmham.go.id>
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries <http://www.kkp.go.id>
- Ministry of Trade <http://www.kemendag.go.id>
- National Development Planning Agency <http://www.bappenas.go.id>
- National Statistics Board <http://www.bps.go.id>

European Union

- Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/indonesia> and <http://www.unieropa.org>
- EuropeAid <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>
- European Commission <http://ec.europa.eu>
- European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm
- European Union External Action Service <http://www.eeas.europa.eu>

Others

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations <http://www.asean.org>
- Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry <http://www.bsd-kadin.org>
- United Nations Millennium Development Goals <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

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