

Strategy Report for Indonesia 2010

1. POINTS OF DEPARTURE

The development cooperation is governed by the Cooperation Strategy for Indonesia 2009 – 2013. The overall goal of the Swedish development cooperation with Indonesia is improved democratic governance and greater respect for human rights, environmentally sustainable development and economic growth that will benefit more of the population. The cooperation programme is focused on the following sectors: democratic governance and respect for human rights, environment and climate and international trade and business development. The main form of cooperation should be partner driven cooperation (PDC).

2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The country allocation for Indonesia in 2010 amounts to 35 MSEK. Contributions in the area of Climate Change fall under sector environment and climate. As of 31 August 2010 a total of 26,5 has been disbursed. This represents 74 % of the allocation for 2010.

	Allocation 2010 (MSEK)	Disbursed Jan-Aug (MSEK)	Forecast Jan-Dec 2010 (MSEK)
Democratic governance and respect for human rights		9,8	10,1
Environment and climate		16,4	19
International trade and business development		0,3	0,4
Other areas		0	5,0
Grand Total	35	26,3	37
Out of which Climate Change Initiative (<i>not applicable</i>)			

Almost 75% of the allocation has been utilized. Close monitoring of the utilization of the allocation during remaining part of 2010 is necessary. A new initiative with a challenge facility for partner driven research cooperation has been established. Utilization of the facility depends on the quality of the applications.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Sector 1: Democratic governance and human rights

Number of Contributions: 8

In the period January – August 2010 4 contributions have been completed while 1 new agreement has been signed.

3.1.1 Results at Contribution Level

Contribution 1: Human Rights Capacity Development Programme in Indonesia

Key Objective:

To enhance capacity to fulfil, promote and protect human rights among targeted duty bearers and rights holders by 1) improving human rights in correctional services, 2) supporting the National Human Rights Action Plan (RAN HAM) and 3) surveying reproductive health rights in East Java.

Agreed Amount (MSEK) ¹	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality ²	Swedish share of total support (%)
20 763 000	2007-2009	20 763 000	The Raoul Wallenberg Institute	Programme support	98

The programme 2007-2009 was finalized in December 2009.

Results:

RWI's long cooperation with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights can rightfully be claimed to have contributed to the reform process.

Impact:

- Ministry of Law and Human Rights started implementation of a Bureaucracy Reform in 2009 including human rights provisions.
- The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners are being integrated with the Reform Programme.
- Political awareness of the need of improved prison standards has increased: a draft on juvenile justice is under preparation aiming at not having juveniles in prisons.
- Around 100 million dollars have been allocated for new prisons and renovation of old ones.

Output during 2nd half of 2009:

- 18 prison directors have started implementation of action plans for human rights in correctional services directly related to the Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of Prisoners.
- 8 key persons at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights formed a core team for capacity building of a “model” Human Rights Action Plan Committee.
- Dissemination of reproductive health rights research to some 100 relevant stakeholders.

The Correctional Services and the Reproductive Health Research components have been implemented according to plans. The RAN HAM component has not met all objectives mainly because of the delayed government approval of the new RAN HAM.

Contribution 2: CSO Facility for Legal Empowerment and Assistance for the Disadvantaged ProjectKey Objective:

To increase access to justice for marginalised groups by 1) strengthening legal empowerment of targeted claim holders 2) improving grievance handling by local duty bearers and 3) improving the normative framework.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
30 000 000	2007-2010	30 000 000	UNDP	Programme support	

The programme is being finalized during 2010. Sida has commissioned an evaluation, and results will be available during autumn 2010.

Results:

- (UNDP quarterly reports for January – March and April – June 2010)
- A draft MoU was agreed to support government–CSO partnerships for resolving land and natural resource problems.
 - Increased interaction with local governments in project districts: integration of the governments Women and Child Centres with the project activities in terms of implementation and budget responsibility: joint public complaint mechanism planned hosted and coordinated by local government institutions and access to government funds.
 - Information dissemination activities in the sector justice and land/natural resources on channels for grievance addressing has resulted in a 30% population awareness increase in targeted areas.
 - The National Access to Justice Strategy, developed within the framework of the program in cooperation with National Development and Planning

Agency (Bappenas) has been integrated in the Government's Medium Term Development Plan.

Disbursements are in line with expectations. Frequent turnover of staff and unsatisfactory programme operational routines at UNDP have slightly affected implementation and monitoring.

Contribution 3: Implementing Public Service Broadcasting in Indonesia – Establishing a New News Centre for Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)

Key Objective:

To safeguard and develop sustainable democracy in Indonesia by developing RRI into an independent, impartial, trustworthy and professional public service broadcaster providing reliable and accurate news and current affairs programming.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality ³	Swedish share of total support (%)
12 400 000	2007-2010	11 260 700	SR and RRI	Project support	75

Results:

The project was finalized during spring 2010.

Overall results:

(Swedish Radio RRI Completion Report, March 2010, "for "Further Implementing Public Service Broadcasting in Indonesia 2007-2009")

- A New News Centre (NNC) has been established with 24 hours news and current affairs services.
- 60 stations with modern equipment all over Indonesia has been established.
- Modern policies and manuals for formats and methods for radio broadcasting have been developed.
- A core group of staff has received comprehensive training in basic journalism news packaging, news features and investigative reporting and public broadcasting principles, and provides training for RRI staff as an institutional capacity development component.
- Audience research and investigative reporting have been introduced as new quality tools.
- In 2010 95% of news as produced by RRI as compared to 2006 when 85% of news was produced from Antara News Agency.

Disbursements are in line with expectations.

3.1.2 Assessment of Strategy Objective(s) in Democratic Governance and Respect for Human Rights

Sector Objective(s):

- Strengthened capacity of public institutions to drive forward reform processes for increased democracy and human rights
- Strengthened capacity of civil society actors working to promote participative democracy and increased respect for human rights

It is reasonable to claim that the RWI programme has contributed to the reform process in parts of the public sector. A long standing cooperation with key actors has resulted in a broad platform for dialogue as well as contributions to the legal framework. Key persons have been educated and one can assume that they will have influential positions and the possibility and interest to be active in the reform process in the future.

The LEAD programme and the support to the NGO Tifa have reached out to a large number of grass root organisations with capacity development and networking in their work to support marginalised groups in their claims for access to justice and human rights.

No further initiatives are planned in this sector at present.

3.2 Sector 2: Environment and Climate

Number of contributions: 10

In the period January – August 2010 3 contributions have been completed while 3 new agreements have been signed.

3.2.1 Results at contribution level

Contribution 1: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

Key objectives:

To support poor people in obtaining affordable, safe and sustainable access to water and sanitation services.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
32 500 000	2006-2011	32 150 000	World Bank Water and Sanitation	Programme support	

			Program Partnership		
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Results:

(End of year report FY 2009, WSP, and information obtained at project meetings)

- 715 communities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), of which 436 have achieved the result via WSP's community led total sanitation approach.
- WSP-supported city wide sanitation strategies and municipal sanitation plans, which stress the investment needs, have been adopted by a targeted cities and municipalities.
- The National Strategy on Community Based Total Sanitation has been signed by the Minister of Health.

Contribution 2: The Water and Environmental Sanitation Programme in Eastern Indonesia

Key objectives:

To improve health, well-being and livelihoods in project areas by improving hygiene practises and access to safe water and sanitation in 240 villages, 527 primary schools and five urban slum areas.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
30 000 000	2007-2010	30 000 000	Unicef	Programme Support	

Results:

(External Evaluation - "Rapid External Assessment" by the DHV Group, 2009, and the Fifth Progress Report, July – December 2009, Unicef)

- 191 villages have developed Village Action Plans and 147 have water supply facilities (completed or in progress).
- 240 schools (45 per cent) benefit from completed water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and 372 (70 per cent) have developed School Action Plans.
- Increased involvement of local government: national working groups on water and sanitation are increasingly leading the program development with support from Unicef. Institutional Support Officers (institutional experts) have been involved as a support to the national working groups.

Similarly to the UNDP cooperation, the Unicef team has changed staff frequently. During 2009/2010, however, the cooperation has been in line with plans. Financially, some components have been more expensive than

calculated and additional budget is needed to meet all objectives, in particular in the rural component. Some improvements are recommended in the evaluation regarding a more comprehensive approach, and the use of replication for reach out.

Contribution 3: Institutional Partnership for Strengthening Land Administration (IPSLA)

Key objective:

To increase the land administration capacity of Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN – Indonesian Land Administration Agency) by exchange of knowledge and experience, and technical and capacity input in the processes of land valuation, legalized computerized land records and informal settlements.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support (%)
20 500 000	2006-2010	19 100 000	Lantmäteriverket (LM) /Swedesurvey	Contract Financed Technical Cooperation	

Results:

The project's phase 1 has been finalized in March 2010.

(Final Report, IPSLA, February 2010)

An evaluation is being carried out in at present, and results are available in October/November 2010.

Overall:

- A wider understanding of possible development options in land administration in BPN.
- Relevant practises and ideas for cooperation from exchange with other countries in the LM networking. New technologies and approaches (orthography and the handling of informal settlements) have been adopted after contacts with China and Malaysia respectively.
- Methods development, using economic valuation theory, in land valuation has been introduced in pilot exercises as a tool in the policy making of land use change and in EIA. .
- Market valuation models for mass valuation of land are gradually introduced.
- A strategy and work plan has been developed for the legalization process of computerized land information.
- The process of including the issue of informal settlements in BPN's framework has been initiated.

The cooperation has achieved a lot of outputs, but there is a lack of a comprehensive approach. BPN's mandate is not broad enough to address all the relevant issues and coordination with other agencies is weak. In addition there are difficulties in internal coordination at BPN. The legal framework is contradictory.

3.2.2 Assessment of Strategy Objective(s) in Environment and Climate

Sector Objective(s):

- To strengthen the capacity of Indonesian social actors to manage and combat environmental problems and prevent and manage climate change.

This report has focused on the multilateral environmental contributions that will be phased out during 2010 and 2011. During the reporting period a number of initiatives have been initiated in the PDC form. Cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works on various issues in urban environment and the ongoing cooperation between Borås Municipality and the University of Gadjah Mada/ and the local government on waste refinery is expanding. Both Indonesian parties are prepared to take on costs for Swedish support. A cooperation with the Ministry of Environment is under way. A contribution is planned to a climate fund for access to dialogue.

These initiatives will in a limited way contribute to the capacity building of targeted stakeholders to work with environmental problems.

3.3 Sector 3: International Trade and Business Development

Number of Contributions: 1

3.3.1 Results at contribution level

Contribution 1: Textile cooperation with Indonesia

Key objectives:

To contribute to sustainable business relations in the textile sector between Sweden and Indonesia.

Agreed Amount (MSEK)	Agreement Period	Disbursed to date (MSEK)	Cooperation Partner	Aid Modality	Swedish share of total support

					(%)
434 180	2009-2010	350 100	Stockholms handelskammare	Project support/PDC	

Results:

- A feasibility study was carried out in 2009 indicating sustainable business opportunities.
- Cooperation has been initiated between the SCC and the Association of Indonesian Textile Producers (API), Employers Association of Indonesia (APINDO) and Smesco.

A planned Swedish business delegation of four companies in April 2010 had to be postponed due to the volcanic ash cloud. Next visit is planned to October 2010 with a larger group of companies.

3.3.2 Assessment of Strategy Objective(s) in International Trade and Business Development

Sector Objective(s):

- To create greater opportunities for international trade and a good business climate.

It is not possible to assess the sector objective. However, there is a positive interest from Swedish companies, and the assessment that there is a potential on a limited scale to establish initial business contacts in the textile sector seems reasonable.

4 AID EFFECTIVENESS (OVERALL LEVEL)

The strategy implies that the main part of the cooperation shall consist of PDC by the end of the strategy period. Most aspects of Aid Effectiveness are not applicable in PDC and there is no aid effectiveness objective in the strategy.

However, in terms of ownership, PDC aligns to the effectiveness agenda since PDC is based on a clear interest and demand from the Indonesian side.

Sida has made commitments to support a climate change trust fund, ICCTF, in order to have access to the climate change dialogue. Under the overall climate change umbrella, significant efforts are made from the international community as well as the Indonesian government to coordinate donor support and Indonesian government initiatives in the climate change field.

5 THREE THEMATIC PRIORITIES AND THE TWO PERSPECTIVES

Environment and Climate/Democracy and Human Rights

These are prioritised sectors in the strategy.

Gender equality

Two rights based contributions (UNDP LEAD, support to the NGO Tifa) have one focus on women rights and empowerment, in particular domestic violence (hot lines, shelter, education).

The two perspectives

Three programmes (RWI, UNDP - LEAD, and support to the NGO Tifa) have a very clear rights perspective. They all address the individual's, in particular marginalised groups', right to treatment in accordance with international human rights standards and access to justice. There are numerous results in terms of poor people being able to claim rights and handle grievances as a result of legal counselling.

6 THE CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK

- The delayed government approval of the National Human Rights Action Plan affects the implementation of that component in the RWI programme.
- The Indonesian government's difficulties in curbing the deeply rooted corruption could pose obstacles in the business sector cooperation in particular.
- The Indonesian government's role with respect to PDC is slightly unclear. The roles of national and local level in the international development cooperation are a concern in general and for PDC in particular.

7 CONCLUSIONS

In order to fulfil the strategy objective of PDC being the main part of the cooperation by 2013, a lot of efforts are needed. The introduction of PDC has been quite slow initially. This is basically due to the limited knowledge and consequently interest from both the Swedish and the Indonesian side. In addition, the Indonesian administration is rather bureaucratic and slow.

However, after Bappenas study visit to Sweden in June, things have opened up, and a number of initiatives are under way focusing on urban environment.

The strategy report does not really reflect the focus of the efforts during the past year. Numerous contacts, meetings, networking and promotion activities have taken place in order to boost PDC, but this has so far only resulted in very limited financial commitments.

The implementation of the strategy is progressing more slowly than planned with respect to the phasing out of the cooperation via the multilaterals and the Indonesian NGOs. Extensions of agreements are needed due to not finalized planned activities. This is also the case of several Contract Financed Technical Cooperation contributions that are being finalized.

Sector wise the implementation is on track with regard to the Human Rights sector. The environment and climate sector have a satisfactory pipeline, but substantial input is needed in the international trade and business sector.

A satisfactory cooperation mode with Bappenas has been developed in terms of information sharing, but there are still question marks as to the Indonesian government's role in the PDC process. This topic will be a priority issue during the annual meeting during autumn 2010.