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EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NTT)

EU AND INDONESIA

The EU-Indonesia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) - the first of its kind between the EU and an ASEAN country - has been fully put in place in 2016; it is a testimony of the close and growing partnership between the EU and Indonesia. It has opened a new era of relations based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and respect by strengthening cooperation in a wide range of areas such as: trade, climate change and the environment, energy and good governance, as well as tourism, education and culture, science and technology, migration, and the fight against corruption, terrorism and organised crime.

Indonesia has had great success over the years in dealing with poverty reduction. The country is also committed to fight climate change, protect the environment, and sustainably develop its maritime and fisheries' potential under global ocean governance, to name a few important national priorities which are subject to policy dialogue with the European Union (EU) which represents 28 European countries (EU Member States).

In 2016 Indonesia and the EU have started official negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and Indonesia became the first country in the world to obtain Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) licensing for its timber products exported to the EU Market.

ROLE OF THE EU DELEGATION

The EU Delegation in Jakarta is involved in a range of activities with Indonesia, while also covering Brunei Darussalam, and works hand in hand with the EU Mission to ASEAN. The Delegation's main roles are to: 1. Present and explain EU policies (e.g. trade, agriculture, fisheries, environment, transport, health and safety, etc.); 2. Analyse and report on policies and developments in Indonesia; 3. Build partnerships with the government – both at central, provincial and local levels-, business, academics, media and civil society; 4. Promote democracy, good governance and respect for human rights; 5. Facilitate trade and investment relations; 6. Coordinate and support activities of EU Member States in Indonesia; 7. Run substantive development cooperation programmes and projects in support of economic and human development, governance, education and environmental protection; 8. Create awareness and improve understanding about the EU and promote people-to-people contacts, etc.

EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WORLDWIDE

The EU is currently the world's largest donor, having provided EUR 75.5 billion of Official Development Assistance in 2016. In order to address global challenges, the EU is fully committed to the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 and which represents an ambitious response to global trends and challenges. The 2030 agenda, which represents the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), along with other international summits, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing development

and the Paris COP21 Climate Conference, constitute an ambitious new framework for all countries to work together on these shared challenges.

The EU and its Member States have played an important role in shaping this new agenda and are fully committed to it. To achieve sustainable development in Europe and around the world, the EU has set out a strategic approach – the New European Consensus on Development 2016. This consensus addresses in an integrated manner the main orientations of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership (5 Ps).

EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN INDONESIA

In the past decades, EU-Indonesia relations have evolved from a donor-recipient relationship to an equal partnership. EU development assistance to Indonesia is used in line with Indonesia's Medium Term Development Plan to deliver sustainable growth and address global challenges. Priorities include promoting good governance and universal basic education, countering climate change and deforestation, and encouraging trade and economic development.

In education, major programmes have addressed supporting minimum service standards in disadvantaged areas, with a focus on fostering quality teaching, and developing higher education opportunities, as well as policy dialogues.

EU-Indonesia development cooperation for good governance focuses on transparency, accountability and inclusive representation in decision-making, public finance management and public procurement procedures, as well as equality before the law and access to justice. In order to ensure these objectives, the EU has worked in close cooperation with civil society that has played a vital role in promoting human rights, democracy and good governance.

For that reason the EU recognises that the role of civil society can be further strengthened. As a consequence, it has set up a Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society for 2015-2017 to ensure a structured approach for engagement between civil society, the local governments and the EU. The roadmap focuses on three priority areas: 1: Promoting a conducive, legal, regulatory, financial and institutional environment for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Indonesia; 2: Promoting a constructive and effective participation of civil society across the key social, economic and environmental public policies in Indonesia; 3: Supporting the capacity of CSOs to contribute to poverty reduction and inclusive and equitable economic growth.

Moreover the EU's new Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality and Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 (GAP II) is well in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, which is a global commitment that concerns us all.



PROVINCE OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR – NTT)

The province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is the southernmost province of Indonesia. It is located in the eastern part of the Lesser Sunda Islands, consists of more than 500 islands, the three largest being Flores, Sumba, and the western half of Timor island.

It covers a total land area of 48,718 sqkm with a population of over 5 million (5,070,746 in January 2014; 5.3 million estimated in 2016) of which around 90% is Christian and 10% is Muslim. NTT regroups several diverse ethnic groups, which make the province's cultural diversity extremely rich.

The provincial capital is Kupang, situated on West Timor.

NTT province regroups 21 regencies (kabupaten) and one city (kota Kupang). The most populated regency is South Central Timor Regency (Timor Tengah Selatan; 477,000 inhabitants; capital Soe); over 400,000 people live in Kupang city today and over 330,000 in Kupang Regency.

The province's traditional economy is based on subsistence family agriculture (maize, rice and tubers) as well as livestock, which is relatively important when compared to other regions in Indonesia. A lot of different commodities have the potential of being developed as Geographical Indications (GIs) such as Rote palm sugar (from lontar palm tree), Flores coffee or vanilla from Alor island.

NTT has important natural resources including the potential for mining, fisheries and developed seaweed cultivations. The province is likely to have the best potential in the country for tourism development due to its land and sea natural beauty and its rich and diverse cultures.

The levels of poverty in the province compared to other parts of Indonesia are relatively high and emigration levels remain important. NTT is the third poorest region in Indonesia with 1.15 million people living in poverty, representing 22% of its total population (March 2016, BPS NTT).

EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN NTT

EU-Indonesia flagship development cooperation programmes such as on good governance (justice and public finance management) and education (minimum service standards and analytical capacity development) are particularly active in NTT with strong commitment from provincial and local authorities. These national programmes are completed by several EU-funded projects promoting good governance and human rights, notably public finance management at the local level (public procurement, SDGs, with a focus on marginalized citizens and disabilities) and successful local economic development (farming, livestock, hand-weaving, ecotourism, etc.).

Most of the EU-funded projects in NTT have a very strong gender dimension by promoting in particular women economic empowerment.



MSS Program:

Sumba Barat Daya
Manggarai Timur
Nagekeo
Sumba Timur
Belu
Sumba Barat
Sabu Raijua
Ngada

ACDP Program:

Sumba Barat Daya
Sumba Timur
Sumba Barat
Sumba Tengah

SUSTAIN Program:

Kupang Municipality
Kupang Regency
Ende

PFM Projects:

Kupang Municipality
Rote Ndao
Timor Tengah Selatan

Livelihood Projects:

Kupang Regency
Timor Tengah Selatan
Timor Tengah Utara
Belu
Malaka

Ecotourism Projects:

Manggarai Barat
Manggarai
Ngada
Nagekeo

Inclusion Project:

Kupang Municipality
Kupang Regency

ANALYTICAL & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP (ACDP)

The ACDP project, funded by the EU (EUR 20 million nationwide) and until 2016 by Australia as well, is implemented by the Asian Development Bank over a time period of 7 years (2010-2017). It aims to promote policy dialogue and institutional and organisational reform that will underpin policy implementation and help reduce disparities in provincial and district education performance. In 2016, the project has conducted a comprehensive situation analysis of primary education on Sumba Island, NTT. The study was a response to the priority concerns of the governments and stakeholders, particularly addressing the most disadvantaged schools in four districts/cities: West, Central, East and Southeast Sumba. The study revealed low literacy rates, high repetition and dropout rates, a poor distribution of teachers, and poorly performing teachers and school principals.

The study has led to the official recognition of the situation and provoked the formation of a forum made up of Vice Regents and senior district officials to work on these issues. All districts demonstrated a high commitment by including the implementation of six recommendations of the study in their Budget Disbursement Documentation for 2017/2018. The ACDP also proposed a short-term intervention to improve literacy on early grades by equipping teachers with essential literacy-teaching skills. The districts have also established the Forum Peduli Pendidikan Sumba – FPPS (Advocacy Forum for Sumba Education) which has play a large role in galvanising Sumba’s policy development. The FPPS has become a powerful strategy for brokering knowledge to change education policy and introduce improved practices in most disadvantaged schools.



*“The ACDP study and the formation of the forum by the Deputy Mayors of Sumba represent a significant initiative to identify educational problems and reform the school system on the island.”
(Aloysius Seran, Head of Planning Department, West Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara).*

MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSS CDP)

The MSS CDP project (2013 – 2017) is funded by the EU (EUR 37.3 million nationwide) and implemented by the Asian Development Bank. The project aims to reduce regional disparities in the provision of education services in 108 districts across Indonesia. In NTT, the project is supporting 7 districts: Sumba Barat Daya, Manggarai Timur, Nagekeo, Sumba Timur, Belu, Sumba Barat, Sabu Raijua and Ngada. Five of these districts have already finalised their MSS Roadmaps, which include support to teachers to obtain bachelor degrees in collaboration with open universities and the University of Nusa Cendana. Through this collaboration, teachers will only have to undergo around 2 years

of studies in order to obtain their degrees. The concerned district governments strongly support the project by allocating up to 20% of the district budget to purchase school books, tables and chairs for classes to accommodate the needs of all pupils.



Primary School at Magepanda Sub-District, Sikka District, Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province; school supported by Minimum Service Standards Capacity Development Programme (MSS-CDP) supported by the EU and implemented by ADB in 108 of the less advantaged districts of Indonesia.

EU SUPPORT TO THE JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM IN INDONESIA (SUSTAIN)

The SUSTAIN project is a five-year programme (2014-2019) funded by the EU (EUR 10 million nationwide) which aims to help build an exemplary judiciary and judicial apparatus that increases public trust in the legal system in Indonesia. The project is implemented by the Indonesian Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung) and UNDP.

In NTT, Kupang Regency and Appellate Courts but also tribunals from other jurisdictions, both religious and administrative, have benefited from SUSTAIN support since 2015. Several trainings of judges were conducted in Kupang in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Registrars and Bailiffs innovative training) and elsewhere in Indonesia. Kupang also hosted a sensitisation workshop on the Computerised Supervision System (SIWAS) launched in September 2016 by the Chief Justice in the presence of the EU Ambassador. Kupang hosts a pilot activity in SUSTAIN Human Resource Management to develop the Supreme Court Human Resource Management Reform 5-year roadmap, in order to gradually shift towards competency-based human resources management (training management, recruitment and distribution of judges’ positions). This pilot activity shall continue in Kupang and Ende at the Courts of First Instance and appellate courts of all four jurisdictions.

The main achievement remains however in the sector of Juvenile Justice, as the Juvenile Court in Kupang was one of the first tribunals equipped with teleconference to protect juvenile victims and witnesses and create child-friendly juvenile courts. Kupang is one of SUSTAIN’s 15 pilot courts and also one of the five juvenile pilot courts in Indonesia aiming at improving the implementation of an integrated juvenile criminal justice system through the newly integrated juvenile certification training.



Special Judge for juvenile, Ibu Diah Sulastris Dewi, is giving training on the implementation of juvenile courts in Indonesia to local civil society representatives, the judiciary apparatus, Indonesian national police officers and representatives from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection.

1. WEAVING PROSPERITY

The traditionally diverse hand-woven textile industry in Indonesia is dominated by small local enterprises which usually employ poor women. The Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) of hand-woven textiles: Female Entrepreneurship in Indonesia and the Philippines project is contributing to poverty reduction by developing a sustainable hand-woven textile value chain along with an enabling policy environment. The project (2013-2017) is supported by the EU and implemented by HIVOS together with three partners associations. It has helped 7,000 micro and small women entrepreneurs to improve their technical, management and business capacity in producing and marketing quality eco-friendly hand-woven textile products. Another key success is the establishment of an Indonesian national competency standard and an eco-label for naturally dyed hand-woven textiles. The project is active in NTT province which has an important tradition of high quality traditional hand-woven textiles (Tenun Ikat).



Traditional textile entrepreneurs preparing natural fibres to partake in the eco-friendly hand-weaving process to safeguard sustainable consumption and production of textiles.

2. COMMUNITY-LED TOURISM - INFEST

In Wae Rebo, a remote village on Flores island, the three-year INFEST (Innovative Indigenous Flores Ecotourism for Sustainable Trade) project is encouraging local communities to design and drive their own local economic development. The village is famous for coffee farming and the traditional Mbaru Niang architecture. As part of the project, a local organisation has developed tours that involve trekking in the plantations, picking and selecting beans, and drying, grinding and packing them. Funded by the EU with €320,000 and implemented by the Indonesian Ecotourism Network (Indecon) Foundation in five villages and two cities of Flores island, the INFEST project is working to build local capacities in tourism services and develop environmentally-friendly tourism products which benefit the local community.



"INFEST has helped us tremendously. We still have much to learn but we now have a code of conduct, an information book for visitors, and we cook more with local ingredients." (Fransiskus Mudir, Chairman, Waerebo Culture Preservation Organisation)

3. DEVELOPING VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

As a continuation of the INFEST project, the Creative Entrepreneurship for Accelerating Tourism and Local Economic Development in Flores (CREATED) project promotes entrepreneurship for village tourism organisations and local community groups in the regions of Mbelliling, Inerie and Ruteng on Flores island. Tololela is one of the villages which receive assistance from CREATED to increase the quality and variety of their community products and services for tourism as well as to establish business networks and marketing for the tourism industry. CREATED is a joint cooperation between the Indonesian Ecotourism Network (Indecon) and the EU, which is implemented in close collaboration with the local authorities and village communities on Flores island.



"I really appreciate what our village head has been doing. Our village has been revived and now I feel confident to share it with visitors." (Katarina Sarmining Ayu, a Tololela resident).

4. GIRL POWER – YOUNG WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (YWEE)

The EU-funded Young Women Economic Empowerment (YWEE) programme, which ran from 2013 to 2016, has improved access to livelihoods for approximately 3,000 young people, primarily young women on the island of Timor in NTT. Implemented by Plan International Indonesia and local partners, the programme has provided participants with technical farming skills as well as training in life skills such as gender sensitivity, reproductive health, financial management, marketing and business. It has also strengthened Indonesia's policy and economic environment in favour of gender equality and young women's economic empowerment.



"Thanks to training that allows us to select crops that require less time and effort to cultivate, we do not need to use so much of our energy to prepare the fields. Now everything grows faster and we can earn a steady income from crops that include eggplant and Chinese cabbage." (Blandina Nainoe, leader of the Nunuh Pakae farming group, East Nusa Tenggara).

5. LIVESTOCK FOR BRIGHTER FUTURE STRONG CSOS FOR INCLUSIVE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT IN NTT (SCILD)

Approximately 2,000 young men and women living in East Nusa Tenggara are benefiting from a project, which supports sustainable economic development in the livestock sector. The project provides small grants to eight Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to develop models for young people's involvement in the livestock value chain. With a total budget of €1 million for 3 years (2016-2019), Plan International Finland is working together with local partners to provide cattle (pigs, cows and chicken), sustainable livestock training and mentoring for youth and young women's groups in 40 poor villages in Timor Island. The programme also facilitates access for livestock owners to related programmes offered by the local government, the private sector and other initiatives.



"SCILD training improved our skills and knowledge about the livestock sector, especially on chicken farming. I also attended a workshop on budget planning for my village. It opened my horizons and I am now actively involved in the village forum." (Melvin Adu, 19 years old, Nekmese village, Kupang, NTT).

6. SDGS PROJECT – OXFAM

The global SDGs programme involves many players including the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who need to be empowered. Through the three-year SDGs project, the capacity of CSOs is strengthened to enhance governance and improve governmental accountability in the policy areas related to the SDGs, including the areas of poverty reduction and resilience, gender equality and the reduction of inequalities. This EUR 750,000 project is targets 3 provinces namely South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara. Implemented by various agencies such OXFAM, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI) as well as local partners, the project, among others, is expected to yield in-depth understanding of the SDGs by the CSOs to allow them to promote better governance and accountability of the SDGs' realisation.



More than 200 persons attended the National Conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in October 2016, opened by the Minister of National Development Planning and Minister of Manpower.

7. INCLUSIVENESS IN MANAGING PUBLIC MONEY

The three-years (2015-2018) "Building Local Capacities and Alliances for Participatory, Inclusive and Open Public Finance Management Process in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)" project is a collaboration between the EU and Handicap International and aims to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups in local development efforts. The project sets out to establish and monitor an inclusive local governance process in Yogyakarta and NTT by promoting active participation of vulnerable groups in public finance management process. In NTT the project targets approximately 150 persons with disabilities in Kupang Municipality and Kupang District, enabling them to have meaningful engagement in participatory, inclusive and open public management processes.



Enhancing the capacities of CSOs working with persons with disabilities in Mata Air Village, Kupang District.

8. REFORMING PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The Improving Efficiency, Transparency and Accountability in Public Procurement (Phase II) is a four-year collaboration of the EU and B_Trust, funded with EUR 600,000, aiming to enhance the integrity in public procurement in several local governments in Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Java and North Kalimantan by introducing an integrated e-procurement system and an effective public complaint handling system. Working together with the Kupang Municipality, the project assisted the establishment of the Unit Pengaduan Kasih / Kasih Complaint Unit (UPK) in 2014. The UPK is intended to accommodate all aspirations, feedback, suggestions and criticism of the society on the performance of government officials, including indications of corruption, collusion and nepotism found by the public in the implementation processes of governmental and public services.



In 2015, the Kupang Municipality has won the award of Predicate for Standard Compliance in Public Service from Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia