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Stronger connectivity to generate growth
FOREWORD
BY THE AMBASSADOR OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO INDONESIA AND BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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

2021 put a spotlight on global challenges such as the continuing coronavirus pandemic and climate change. It reminded us of how interconnected we are and that cross-border threats cannot be addressed by any country alone.

Global solidarity is essential. This is indeed the theme of Indonesia’s G20 Presidency in 2022: ‘Recover Together, Recover Stronger’. The EU has been practicing this as ‘Team Europe’, the EU institutions, EU Member States and the European financial institutions, have mobilised resources to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on people and economies globally, with over €200 million for Indonesia.

Building a more inclusive, green and sustainable future has been at the heart of the EU’s cooperation with Indonesia for over 30 years. By working together, we have made great progress in strengthening health systems, reducing inequalities, enhancing environmental protection and supporting people-to-people exchanges.

In the framework of the new EU Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Global Gateway communication, both launched in 2021, we will expand future cooperation to reflect Indonesia’s role in multilateralism and regional stability. The European Investment Bank will open its regional representation in Jakarta too and, once concluded, our future Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Indonesia will expand trade and investment.

In 2022, we will continue to reinforce our partnership. We will support Indonesia’s G20 Presidency priorities that put health and environmental sustainability at the heart of recovery. Likewise, we will cooperate on innovation and increasing readiness for future climate shocks – objectives that are pursued with the EU’s ‘Global Europe’ external financing programme.

Ultimately, our actions aim to increase resilience in the face of global challenges, be it a pandemic, or green and digital transitions. In the following pages, we share success stories from EU and EU Member States’ development programmes that have contributed to these goals. I hope you will enjoy reading our publication, which showcases the meaningful impact of our partnerships and highlights what we can achieve when we work together.

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The European Union (EU) has evolved significantly since the signing of the two treaties that created the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in 1957. To date, the political and economic stability offered by the EU has attracted 27 Member States comprising almost half a billion citizens and positions the EU as the third largest economy in the world.

Guided by the Lisbon Treaty, the EU plays important roles on the global stage in promoting diplomacy, championing free and open trade, defending human rights, advancing sustainable development and providing humanitarian aid.

With the help of over 140 diplomatic representations around the world, the EU cooperates closely with its Member States to promote the values and interests of the EU and establish networks and partnerships, promoting multilateral-based solutions to common challenges.

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions, as Team Europe, have pledged a total of €46 billion to support the global response in addressing the emergency and strengthening partner countries’ key health sectors and the socio-economic recovery process.

Partnerships for the future

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRIORITIES FOR 2019 – 2024:

- **A European Green Deal**: Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent by 2050
- **An economy that works for people**: Working for social fairness and prosperity
- **A Europe fit for the digital age**: Empowering people with a new generation of technologies
- **Europe in the world**: Europe to strive for more by strengthening our unique brand of responsible global leadership
- **A new push for democracy**: Nurturing, protecting and strengthening democracy
**THE GLOBAL GATEWAY**

Connecting goods, people and services around the world in a sustainable way

Global Gateway is Europe’s offer to build more resilient connections with the world through investments and partnerships.

- **Geographic Pillar**: €60.4 billion
- **Thematic Pillar**: €6.4 billion
- **Rapid-Response Pillar**: €3.2 billion

**INVESTMENT PRIORITIES**

- Digital Networks and Infrastructures
- Climate Resilience and Clean Energy
- Green Smart and Safe Transport
- Health Systems and Supply Chains
- High Quality Education and Research
- Catalysing private sector investment
- Democratic values and high standards
- Good governance and transparency
- Equal partnerships
- Green and clean infrastructures
- Security focused

**KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR INVESTMENTS**

- Enhanced partnership and dialogue
- Eradicating poverty
- Environment and climate change
- Inclusive economic growth
- Good governance and rule of law
- Human rights and democracy
- Human development, including gender
- Mobility and migration
- Security, peace and stability

The NDICI – Global Europe is the EU’s main tool to contribute to eradicating poverty and build partnerships for sustainable development, prosperity and peace, and stability.

**GLOBAL EUROPE:**

Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI – Global Europe)

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- **Ndici Gobal Europe**: €79.5 billion
  - **Geographic Pillar**: €60.4 billion
  - **Thematic Pillar**: €6.4 billion
  - **Rapid-Response Pillar**: €3.2 billion

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The EU-Indonesia long-standing relationship is underpinned by the shared values of democracy, human rights, and diversity. For over 30 years, cooperation between the EU and Indonesia has been rooted in shared objectives towards sustainable development, with the UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals as the current common framework.

This year marks Indonesia’s G20 Presidency and the EU supports Indonesia’s priorities on global health, digital transformation and sustainable energy transition. On 3 June 2021, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell Fontelles, met with President Joko Widodo to reaffirm the EU’s continuous commitment to work together to shape a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient global economy.
Partnership and Cooperation

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

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

Over the years, the EU and Indonesia have successfully worked together to foster inclusive economic development, promote good governance, protect the environment, counter the effects of climate change, support civil society, promote basic education, provide timely and comprehensive response to the pandemic and ensure a green and inclusive recovery. Building on the visit of High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell Fontelles to Jakarta, Indonesia, the 5th meeting of the Joint Committee discussed issues related to COVID-19 pandemic response and post-COVID-19 recovery, cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, the implementation of the PCA, sectoral cooperation in a number of areas and EU-ASEAN relations.

Held virtually on 22 June 2021, the dialogue was co-chaired by Ngurah Swajaya, Director-General for American and European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Gunnar Wiegand, Managing Director for Asia and the Pacific at the European External Action Service of the European Union.

Both the EU and Indonesia stressed their continued commitment to enhancing cooperation, at the bilateral level as well as in all relevant international fora and organisations, on issues related to the green economy and crosscutting topics such as the mobilisation of funding for research and innovation.

Work on putting the EU-Indonesia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) into action is funded by the EU’s Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) which supports policy dialogue and implementation, as well as public diplomacy, in almost all fields covered by the PCA including, amongst others, environment and climate change, trade and investment, security, democracy and human rights.
### Key EU Cooperation Projects in Indonesia

#### Green Transition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in the Coral Triangle</td>
<td>€10 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Change</td>
<td>€5.5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian Palm Oil (RAMI)</td>
<td>€4.5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining Palm Oil</td>
<td>€3 million</td>
<td>2019-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (PROFOR)</td>
<td>€5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible and Sustainable Business in Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation (RESPOND)</td>
<td>€5.3 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sustainable Use of Peatland and Land Reclamation in ASEAN (SUPA)</td>
<td>€24.6 million</td>
<td>2016 – 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sustainable and Inclusive Prosperity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESS+ Indonesia</td>
<td>€15 million</td>
<td>2019-2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Civil Society for Inclusive Village Economic Development (ENVISION)</td>
<td>€950 000</td>
<td>2020-2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Inclusive Economic Sustainability Growth (BISG)</td>
<td>€750 000</td>
<td>2018-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITCH ASIA II: Low Carbon Rice</td>
<td>€2 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITCH ASIA II: Local Harvest</td>
<td>€2 million</td>
<td>2018 – 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG Indonesia One – Support to PT SNi</td>
<td>€5.4 million</td>
<td>2018 – 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Infrastructure Indonesia (54)</td>
<td>€17.4 million</td>
<td>2019-2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Human Development, Peace and Governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Public Service through the Empowerment of Women-Led Advocacy and Social Audit Network (SWAAN)</td>
<td>€650 000</td>
<td>2018 – 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Civil Society and Social Accountability for Improved Access to Quality, Inclusive EU Services in NTT (C57-LA For ED)</td>
<td>€750K</td>
<td>2016 – 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability (HEAL)</td>
<td>€1.3 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Covid-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-PRED)</td>
<td>€1.65 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>A National Preventive Mechanism to Prevent Torture in Indonesia</td>
<td>€500 000</td>
<td>2018 - 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inclusive Access to Multi-sectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone (I AM SAFE)</td>
<td>€1.1 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skip to Shore Rights Southeast Asia</td>
<td>€10 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active Citizens Building Solidarity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 (ACTHIN)</td>
<td>€2.5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advancing Justice for Women in Indonesia (SAW)</td>
<td>€8 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIA Health and Pandemic Response and Preparedness</td>
<td>€20 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2024</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU-UNDP Business and Human Rights in Asia (BTAR)</td>
<td>€5.5 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Indonesia’s Capacity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19-19 Pandemic (CRISS-19)</td>
<td>€255 000</td>
<td>2020 – 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-UNDP Business and Human Rights in Asia (BTAR)</td>
<td>€65 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2026</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting Indonesia’s Public Finance Management (PPM-III)</td>
<td>€5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2026</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safe and Fair</td>
<td>€25.5 million</td>
<td>2018 – 2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDI PDI SDGs</td>
<td>€18.0 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDII-SI SDGs</td>
<td>€18.0 million</td>
<td>2019 – 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IJRC: Sustainable and Innovative Cities and Regions in Asia</td>
<td>€7.5 million</td>
<td>2020 – 2023</td>
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#### Connectivity

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<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Security Cooperation in and With Asia (ESCON)</td>
<td>€262.2 million</td>
<td>2021-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizon Europe</td>
<td>€95 billion</td>
<td>2021-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus+</td>
<td>€26.2 billion</td>
<td>2021-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Civil Society-led Initiatives for Inclusive and Quality Education in Indonesia (PRO-INQUEL)</td>
<td>€750 000</td>
<td>2016-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IURC: Sustainable and Innovative Cities and Regions in Asia</td>
<td>€3.75 million</td>
<td>2020-2023</td>
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#### Part of regional/global projects

- ECHO Green
- Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities (CRIC)
- SDG Indonesia One – Support to PT SNi
- Support for Infrastructure Indonesia (54)
- Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in the Coral Triangle
- Smart Change
- Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian Palm Oil (RAMI)
- Refining Palm Oil
- Support for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (PROFOR)
- Responsible and Sustainable Business in Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation (RESPOND)
- The Sustainable Use of Peatland and Land Reclamation in ASEAN (SUPA)
- Green Transition
- Sustainable and Inclusive Prosperity

#### Bilateral projects

- Strengthening Public Service through the Empowerment of Women-Led Advocacy and Social Audit Network (SWAAN)
- Indonesia Covid-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-PRED)
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- Inclusive Access to Multi-sectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone (I AM SAFE)
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- Safe and Fair
- PDI PDI SDGs
- PDII-SI SDGs
- IJRC: Sustainable and Innovative Cities and Regions in Asia
- Enhancing Security Cooperation in and With Asia (ESCON)
INDONESIA’S G20 PRESIDENCY 2022
Recover Together, Recover Stronger

PRIORITIES:
- Global Health Architecture
- Sustainable Energy Transition
- Digital Transformation

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ORGANISE PRESIDENCY IN INDONESIA
(Parliamentary Decree No.12/2021)

SHERPA TRACK:
- Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs as Chair I
- Foreign Minister as Chair II

- Promoting productivity
- Increasing resilience and stability
- Ensuring sustainability and inclusive growth
- Creating an enabling environment and partnerships
- Forging a stronger collective global leadership

FINANCE TRACK
- Finance Minister as Chair I
- Governor of Bank of Indonesia as Chair II

EVENT ORGANISATION SUPPORT
- Coordinating Minister for Political, Law and Security as Chair

COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA
- Minister of Communication and Information Technology

PRIORITY ISSUES:
- Promoting productivity
- Increasing resilience and stability
- Ensuring sustainability and inclusive growth
- Creating an enabling environment and partnerships
- Forging a stronger collective global leadership

GLOBAL HEALTH ARCHITECTURE
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

© G20 Presidency

THE EU AND INDONESIA
Indonesia, a fast-growing economy with key roles both in ASEAN and on the global stage, is a strategic partner for the European Union. As the global pandemic continues to disrupt all sectors of life, Indonesia’s G20 presidency in 2022 focuses on encouraging collaboration for a stronger and more sustainable post-pandemic recovery.

During its presidency, Indonesia focuses on three priority issues: Global Health Architecture, Sustainable Energy Transition and Digital Transformation. These are also important priorities for the EU.

The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the EU and Indonesia, once concluded, will boost bilateral trade and investment and promote a sustainable relationship in economic, social and environmental terms, providing a further boost to the recovery process. The EU is determined to conclude the negotiations fast and make CEPA a success for both sides.
The European Investment Bank (EIB), the “climate bank” under the European Union, is considering to finance two bus rapid transit systems (BRT) in the cities of Batam and Makassar, Indonesia. The EIB financing is part of a wider Team Europe support to reduce Indonesia’s greenhouse gas emissions by up to 41% by 2030.

Home to around 3 million people, the two cities developed their BRT system projects with the support from the Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment - Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY) - a project preparation facility jointly implemented by the EIB and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It is funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMU).

FELICITY helps cities across the world to develop bankable urban investment projects and in turn contribute more effectively to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions, improving health and well-being, allowing a gender equality balance and time-saving as well as enabling a just green transition to carbon-neutral cities. The programme is active in Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia and Mexico.

In November 2021, the EIB announced plans to step up activities in the country and support the EU–Indonesia partnership. Through the EIB’s Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment-Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY) in partnership with GIZ, the EIB is currently supporting Batam and Makassar to prepare bankable projects, secure finance and accelerate implementation.

With support from FELICITY, Batam and Makassar will develop their bus rapid transit systems as an effective and climate-friendly public transport solution, improving the quality of life of citizens and facilitating and supporting job creation.

"Together with our partners from the EU and EU Member States, the EIB will support Indonesia in addressing climate change effectively, and at the same time, help unlock major investment opportunities that will accelerate the green economic recovery of Indonesia from COVID-19'.

Kris Peeters
Vice-President of the European Investment Bank

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European Investment Bank in Indonesia

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the bank of the European Union (EU), owned by 27 EU Member States, and the largest multilateral financial institution in the world. In 2021, the bank invested close to €95 billion in projects across the world. In Asia alone the EIB invested €6.65 billion between 2012 and 2021.

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"Together with the Government of Indonesia and as a member of European Union’s ‘Team Europe’, we share a vision of a green, carbon-neutral, climate resilient and sustainable Indonesia. We stand ready to invest and make this vision a reality’.

Sunita Lukhho,
Head of EIB office in Jakarta
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (EUROCHAM)’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGs

**EUROPEAN BUSINESSES**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**1. END POVERTY**
- Direct assistance to vulnerable communities, health workers, organisations, and relevant stakeholders to reduce poverty in Indonesia
- 302,585 beneficiaries

**2. END HUNGER**
- More projects on maternal and newborn health
- Focus on eliminating inequities that lead to disparities in access, quality, and outcomes of health care
- 728,650 beneficiaries

**3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING**
- More projects on educational opportunities for female workers
- Conduct vocational programmes for students
- Provide scholarships for employees’ families
- 272,958 beneficiaries

**4. QUALITY EDUCATION**
- Conduct vocational programmes for students
- Provide learning platforms for young students
- Provide scholarships for employees’ families
- 272,958 beneficiaries

**5. SKILLS & TRAINING**
- Ensure full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- +100,000 beneficiaries

**6. WATER & SANITATION**
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- 422,000 beneficiaries

**7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**
- Commitment to reduce CO2 emissions to net zero
- More renewable energy invented to replace old fuel (gas oven burners using natural gas; solar panel installation; biomass boiler; biogas programmes)
- Improve waste collection infrastructure to create a more efficient, sustainable and healthy environment
- Repair roads and bridges to enhance transportation and distribution
- Innovation in packaging material from recycled materials
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Create a discrimination-free work environment and equal job opportunities for all
- 37,970 beneficiaries

**8. DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- No discrimination policy
- Fair living wage
- Extended maternity leave
- Training SMEs and retailers
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 121,254 beneficiaries

**9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE**
- No discrimination policy
- Fair living wage
- Extended maternity leave
- Training SMEs and retailers
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 150,000 beneficiaries

**10. REDUCE 70% PLASTIC WASTE TO SEA**
- Install garbage catchers in rivers
- Waste management programme near river areas
- Regularly conduct environmental monitoring sampling to maintain water quality
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 121,254 beneficiaries

**11. REVIVE OUR PLANET**
- Install garbage catchers in rivers
- Waste management programme near river areas
- Regularly conduct environmental monitoring sampling to maintain water quality
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 121,254 beneficiaries

**12. STRONGER TOGETHER**
- Install garbage catchers in rivers
- Waste management programme near river areas
- Regularly conduct environmental monitoring sampling to maintain water quality
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 121,254 beneficiaries

**13. ADVANCED WASTE MANAGEMENT**
- Advanced waste management
- Green office programme
- Nature conservation
- Using more environmentally friendly fuels
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 15 programmes

**14. SUSTAINABLE CO-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS**
- Install garbage catchers in rivers
- Waste management programme near river areas
- Regularly conduct environmental monitoring sampling to maintain water quality
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 15 programmes

**15. FUTURE ENDURANCE**
- Install garbage catchers in rivers
- Waste management programme near river areas
- Regularly conduct environmental monitoring sampling to maintain water quality
- Provide training for housewives and educational opportunities for female workers
- Provide clean water and sanitation during the pandemic
- Improve the quality of the environment through the waste management program
- Provide solution to waste issues
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- Provide good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management to achieve sustainable production
- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all
- 15 programmes

**EUROPEAN BUSINESS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (EUROCHAM)’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGS**

**302,585 BENEFICIARIES**
- Direct assistance to vulnerable communities, health workers, organisations, and relevant stakeholders to reduce poverty in Indonesia

**631,400 FARMER BENEFICIARIES**
- Support smallholder Farmers to increase food production
- Introduce more environmentally compatible and efficient methods
- Provide training and assistance on good agricultural practices

**272,958 CHILDREN, STUDENTS, & TEACHERS BENEFICIARIES**
- Conduct vocational programmes for students
- Provide learning platforms for young students

**728,650 BENEFICIARIES**
- More projects on maternal and newborn health
- Focus on eliminating inequities that lead to disparities in access, quality, and outcomes of health care

**365,000 FARMER BENEFICIARIES**
- Support smallholder Farmers to increase food production
- Introduce more environmentally compatible and efficient methods
- Provide training and assistance on good agricultural practices

**728,650 BENEFICIARIES**
- More projects on maternal and newborn health
- Focus on eliminating inequities that lead to disparities in access, quality, and outcomes of health care

**272,958 CHILDREN, STUDENTS, & TEACHERS BENEFICIARIES**
- Conduct vocational programmes for students
- Provide learning platforms for young students

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- Provide learning platforms for young students

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- Conduct vocational programmes for students
- Provide learning platforms for young students
ARISE+ Indonesia aims to strengthen Indonesia’s trade competitiveness by improving the country’s business environment, strengthening trade and investment policy, and providing technical assistance to Indonesian SMEs.

ARISE+ Indonesia provides:

- On-demand research to support Indonesia’s economic policy reforms and post-pandemic recovery plans
- Technical assistance on investment planning and implementation of investment support services at provincial level
- Support to accelerate the Free Trade Agreement / Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (FTA/CEPA) negotiation process through a Rapid Response Facility
- Technical support to strengthen the integration of Indonesian SMEs into the Global Value Chains
- Support to strengthen the alignment of the national rapid alert system with ASEAN mechanisms
- Assistance to improve Geographical Indications (GI) quality assurance system, certification and regulatory framework, strengthen competencies of key agencies for GI traceability as well as promotion strategy

Visit ARISE Plus Indonesia website: [https://www.ariseplus-indonesia.org/en/](https://www.ariseplus-indonesia.org/en/)
Every year, Indonesia’s Department of Trade handles around 15 trade remedy cases. Trade remedies are actions taken in response to subsidies (countervailing duties), sales at less than fair value (anti-dumping) and import surges (safeguards). The World Trade Organisation (WTO) allows members to impose trade remedies or trade defence measures against imports to protect their domestic industries from unfair practices such as dumping and subsidies or to cope with a sudden surge of foreign goods (WTO, 2013).

Three separate WTO agreements deal with these topics: the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (the Subsidies Agreement); the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (the Anti-Dumping Agreement); and the Agreement on Safeguards (the Safeguards Agreement).

‘The investigation of trade remedies by advanced countries poses its own challenges for us to defend’, Natan Kambuno, Director of Trade Defence, Directorate-General of International Trade, Ministry of Trade said.

Funded by the EU, the ARISE Plus Indonesia project aims to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and stakeholders in a wide range of areas related to international trade, competitiveness and the business environment.

The trade facilitation component of ARISE Plus Indonesia supports Indonesia in implementing its policy objectives concerning the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and broader trade facilitation issues and enhancing technical expertise and skills to handle complex trade remedy cases. Regarding the latter objective, the project has delivered a technical assistance programme designed to improve the capacity of the Anti-Dumping Committee (KADI) and Trade Safeguard Committee (KPPI) to ensure high quality and efficient case handling and investigation processes.

The project also provided support to the Centre for Foreign Trade Analysis, Trade Policy Analysis and Development Agency of the Ministry of Trade in conducting a comprehensive and complex modelling assessment of the socio-economic impact of trade remedy actions.

‘The training provided by ARISE Plus Indonesia is really useful for us’, Kambuno said. ‘The training was timely, and specifically tailored to our needs’.

TRADE REMEDY INITIATIONS AND MEASURES SINCE 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Remedy Type</th>
<th>Initiations Worldwide</th>
<th>Measures Imposed by IDN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Dumping</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>4,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countervailing</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO Disputes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PROTECTING INDUSTRIES FROM UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
ENSURING SAFE FOOD PACKAGING

The Centre for Chemical and Packaging (Balai Besar Kimia dan Kemasan) has been like home for Irma Rumondang. As the head of the testing department, she has seen how Indonesia’s industry has been growing. More industries are entering the international market now and we can see it from the increasing number of testing requests we receive everyday’, she said.

Operating under the Ministry of Industry, the centre is the main technical unit responsible for a vast array of tasks including research, development, coordination, standardisation, testing, calibration, and development of chemical and packaging competencies. It is currently testing up to 2 000 samples a year.

‘As the main technical agency, we need to stay abreast of the different requirements from different countries’, Rumondang said. ‘And that remains one of our main challenges’.

Funded by the European Union, ARISE Plus Indonesia aims to strengthen the capacity of government and stakeholders in a wide range of areas related to international trade, competitiveness, and improving business environments.

Under the framework of the project’s support to improve export quality infrastructure, Rumondang and her team received training on how to comply with existing regulations on food packaging.

The EU, for example, requires food packaging to use materials that do not change the taste, aroma or composition of food in an unacceptable way. During the training, Rumondang and her team learned how to conduct food packaging tests for five different types of food: water based, sour, oily, food that contains vegetable oil, and dry food.

The training significantly improved our understanding and gave us hands-on experience’, Rumondang said. ‘We have also been sharing what we learned with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to improve their knowledge and understanding as well.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARISE+ Indonesia supports Indonesia’s quality infrastructure framework:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voluntary/ Contractual requirements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Private standards (e.g. Global Good Agricultural Practices, eco-labelling, fair trade etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Quality management (e.g. ISO 9001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interventions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Training of National Standardisation Agency of Indonesia (BSN) staff, members of technical committee and civil servants in standardisation and related areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Training of functional officers in how to implement ISO 9001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandatory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Check if product requires a Conformité Européenne /European Conformity (CE) marking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Check whether harmonised standards exist for your product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Affix relevant labels and markings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Carry out the conformity assessment procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interventions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development of National Quality Assurance manuals for food and non-food products</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Support to the development of a national rapid alert for non-food product</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Training in how to comply with the requirements in the Indonesia’s national timber legality assurance system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Training of Centre for Agro-based Industry (BBIA) staff in thermal food processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEVEL 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LEVEL 3</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

© ARISE Plus
EMPOWERING LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO BOOST VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN INDONESIA

Daniel is a native of North Pene village, South Central Timor (TTS) regency and has been a farmer all his life. ‘To be honest, I had no idea about BUMDES and its regulations, how it is formed, what the standards are, or how I could be contributing to BUMDES development,’ he said.

A Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES; village-owned enterprise) is mandated by Government Regulation No. 11/2021 to be a key driver in village development. In the last six years, the government has allocated approximately IDR 16 trillion (around €994 million) for East Nusa Tenggara province, where Daniel is.

To ensure the transparency, accountability, and inclusivity of BUMDES to youth and women, the EU-funded Enabling Civil Society for Inclusive Village Economic Development (ENVISION) project is building the capacity of passionate local villagers like Daniel. This includes ‘Citizen Voice and Action’ training as well as Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming.

‘The training significantly increased my understanding and knowledge about BUMDES,’ Daniel said. Since then, he has facilitated meetings in his village to disseminate the information and help the village community assessing the current state of its BUMDES and voice its expectations.

Started in 2020, the ENVISION project aims to strengthen the capacity of the local community to increase their participation in their village development processes.

For North Pene village, active participation of its villagers has led its BUMDES to be among the first to be registered and qualified for certification.

Daniel added.

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© Wahana Visi
Enabling Civil Society for Inclusive Village Economic Development
2020-2023
€ 950 000

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Enabling Civil Society for Inclusive Village Economic Development
2020-2023
€ 950 000
Fransiskus Solomon might have been born differently-abled but he has many talents. A native of Tondong Belang village, West Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara, Solomon spends his days singing in the church choir, playing the guitar, or painting.

At the end of 2018, Solomon was introduced to the EU-funded Building Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth (BISEG) project. The project aims to provide better access for the most vulnerable groups in East Nusa Tenggara, including people with disabilities, like Solomon.

Through a series of discussions, Solomon decided to focus on his hairdressing skills. The project provided him with a series of business planning and financial literacy training as well as helped him with the equipment he needed to start his business. ‘I have been cutting people’s hair since I was in Junior High School’, Solomon said. ‘And there is no hairdresser in my village. So, it’s good business!’

The community responded well to the new business. Called ‘Salmon’ short for Solomon’s Salon, Solomon has an average of 1 to 3 customers per day. At IDR 15 000 (€1) per customer, the business provides Solomon with enough income to support himself.

‘We are proud to see what Solomon achieved’, Tondong Belang Village Chief, Fransiskus S Vedi said. ‘The BISEG project has brought a positive impact to our community’. From the end of 2019 until early 2020, Mon was involved to represent differently-abled people in discussions about the roles of vulnerable groups and about participation in the village development planning process. The result was a joint commitment to support vulnerable groups in Tondong Belang village.

‘I am proud to be involved in the village development process and making a difference’, Solomon added.
Up until the 1990s, sago was the main staple for natives of Sungai Tohor village, Meranti island district, Riau, ‘But since the 1990s, everyone here switched to rice’, Ferenki said, as one of Sungai Tohor’s youths.

Funded by the EU, the SWITCH Asia II Local Harvest project aims to promote sustainable and equitable consumption and local food systems in Indonesia, which requires a shift in consumption patterns and distribution.

In Sungai Tohor village, the project supported local sago farmers to implement the participatory guarantee system and revive the use of sago as a staple option. The participatory guarantee system is a quality assurance mechanism based on the active participation of stakeholders. The implementation of the system has resulted in a series of key agreements that ensure the economic and environmental sustainability of sago production. This includes the agreement from farmers not to burn peatlands to produce sago, reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers, and standardise the harvest method.

The project also promotes the nutritional values of sago and builds the capacity of the local community to process it for daily consumption. ‘Once I realised the benefit of sago and how to cook it properly, I started consuming it as my main staple’, Ferenki said. ‘I have not eaten rice for eight months!’

Aims to contribute to economic prosperity and poverty reduction in Indonesia by promoting a switch to sustainable consumption and production of green, healthy, fair, and local food by consumers and micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
The European Green Deal was first presented in December 2019 as the EU’s pledge to become the first climate neutral continent by 2050. It comes with an action plan to promote a cleaner environment, more affordable clean energy, smarter transport, circular economy, and new jobs in greener industries.

One of the key components of the European Green Deal is ensuring a just transition for all. For over a decade, EU-Indonesia cooperation programmes have focused on finding sustainable solutions, advancing technological innovation and supporting capacity building and investment in green technology.

During his visit to Jakarta in October 2021, the European Commission’s Executive Vice President of the European Green Deal, Frans Timmermans, lauded Indonesia’s ambition to become one of the climate leaders in ASEAN.

The EU-Indonesia cooperation on the green transition covers several joint priorities including marine ecosystems, forests and land use, sustainable agriculture, sustainable cities, clean energy and circular economy.

Priority areas of Green Transition:

- Climate Action
- Marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity
- Sustainable energy
- Sustainable landscape and resource management
- Circular Economy
- Sustainable cities
- PROTECTING NATURE
- Eliminating Pollution
- Ensuring a just transition for all
- From Farm to Fork
- Investing in smarter, more sustainable transport
- Striving for greener industry
- Leading the green change globally
- Making homes energy efficient
- Financing green projects
- Promoting clean energy
- THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL
- CLIMATE PACT AND CLIMATE LAW
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Marine Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle

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

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

To conserve this unique marine ecosystem, the Marine Biodiversity and Support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral Triangle project aims to improve the management of commercially and ecologically important fisheries, especially small-scale operations, and create marine protected areas (MPAs) with long-term financial arrangements.

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

**Project Implementation**

**OBJECTIVES**

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

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**North Sulawesi:**
- North Minahasa
- Sitaro
- Sangihe

**North Maluku:**
- South Halmahera
- Kepulauan Tidore
- Morotai

**Europe**

**Available**

- 10 million €
- 2020-2026

**Success**

- 12,300 fishers in North Maluku supported through enhanced fisheries management
- 82,300 livelihoods supported in North Maluku and North Sulawesi

© Greenpeace
An Inclusive Approach to Palm Oil Sustainability

Indonesia’s palm oil industry is a major contributor to the national economy with an export value of IDR 307 trillion (around €19 billion) in 2020. The industry also absorbed around 5.3 million workers and is an income source for more than 21 million people, including small farmers like Mansuetus Darto’s family. ‘My family is made up of true smallholders with land areas below 25 hectares,’ Darto said.

Darto’s family originally came from Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara, but since the early 1980s, the family has been working as palm oil smallholders in Sekadau, West Kalimantan.

While he was not interested in joining the family business, the disadvantages his family and other palm oil smallholders faced in accessing an equitable market pushed Darto to establish the palm oil smallholders union, ‘Someone needed to represent and defend the farmers.’

Expansion of agricultural lands to produce export commodities such as palm oil is a major driver of tropical deforestation worldwide. In recent years, there has been a growing push from consumers to know that the goods and products they buy are produced without harming the environment. This push has led to different certification and licensing schemes to show adherence to sustainability standards.

However, for small-scale producers like Darto’s family, meeting these standards can be challenging. ‘Even if their farm is in the proper zoning area, the administrative procedures to get licensed can be very complex,’ Darto explained.

Indonesia’s National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) is leading the implementation of the European Union-funded Terpercaya Initiative. Established in 2018, the initiative aims to provide credible and accurate sustainability information to consumers based on the performance of districts, with indicators that are in line with existing commodity certification schemes and the Indonesian legal framework. The jurisdictional approach of this initiative seeks a level playing field for all actors and access to international trade for smallholder producers.

The Terpercaya initiative aims to complement existing certification systems in a cost-effective and inclusive way. Jeremy Broadhead, Manager of the EU-funded Sustainability of Malaysian and Indonesian Palm Oil (KAMI) project said. The project aims to strengthen policy dialogues and facilitate exchange of objective information on the sustainability of the palm oil value chain.

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In Indonesia, the project supports the Terpercaya initiative and has established a data platform within Bappenas for collecting and disseminating information to evaluate district level economic, environmental, social, and governance performance.
For Christian Purba, a perfect day means a day out trekking in the forest. Starting out as a hobby, his love for the forest grew to be his career path. In 2010, he joined the Independent Forest Monitoring Fund (IFMF) as an Executive Director. IFMF is an independent forest monitoring agency in Indonesia working to improve forest governance through forestry monitoring activities. The agency supports a network of independent forest monitors in 13 provinces by providing small grants and capacity building activities.

‘One of the biggest challenges in ensuring the sustainability of a forest watch activity is having enough funding to do so’, Purba said.

The EU-funded Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Asia programme supported IFMF to facilitate independent forest monitoring and to build the capacity of independent forest monitors to strengthen their network and to create a stronger funding mechanism. The programme works across ASEAN Member States and the Asia region to enhance sustainable production and trade of legally sourced timber and timber products by contributing to efforts to tackle illegal logging and improve forest governance.

Independent forest monitors play an important role in monitoring deforestation and illegal logging practices. Between July 2020 to September 2021, 34 complaint letters/reports were submitted to relevant agencies based on the work of IFMF’s network. Independent forest monitoring is an integral part of Indonesia’s timber legality assurance system (SVLK) and the EU-Indonesia FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT-VPA).

Southeast Asia contains 15% of the world’s tropical forests, and includes at least four of the 25 globally important biodiversity hotspots. Forests are a major source of livelihoods, food security and material production for a significant percentage of the 650 million people in Southeast Asia.

According to Valerio Avitabile, a scientist at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) – a European Commission science and knowledge service the region lost about 80 million hectares of forests between 2005 and 2015. At the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow in November 2021, more than 100 world leaders agreed to end and reverse deforestation by 2030. In 2020, the value of FLEGT-licensed timber product exports from Indonesia to the EU was valued at €674 million (around 8% of Indonesia’s total timber product exports), a slight decline compared to 2019 due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
In 2016, Indonesia made history by becoming the world’s first Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) partner country to issue FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) licenses for timber and timber products exported to the EU market. This is a key element of the FLEGT Action Plan, established in 2003, which aims to reduce illegal logging to ensure that only legally harvested timber is imported into the EU from partner countries.

The EU FLEGT Asia programme helps to strengthen forest governance, monitoring and sustainable forest management across ASEAN Member States and the Asia region to enhance sustainable production and trade of legally sourced timber and timber products. The programme works with key stakeholders to strengthen regulatory frameworks, modernise the forest sectors, improve business practices, and increase multistakeholder participation in the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement processes.
When Heri Suparno first arrived in Berau in the early 90s, ‘All around us, there were still virgin forests’, he said.

At the turn of the millennium, the face of Berau started changing, with more palm oil plantations replacing what was once lush forests. In 2020, the Berau district government issued District Regulation no. 3/2020 to ensure sustainable palm oil plantation. Heri Suparno is the Head of Division of Protection at the Plantation Agency of Berau. Ensuring the implementation of the regulation is central to his portfolio.

Funded by the Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), the Low-Emission Oil Palm Development Project (LEOPALD), GIZ, Yayasan Konservasi Nusantara (formerly the Nature Conservancy) and the Berau district government identified 83,000 ha of forested land as indicative high conservation value (HCV) areas and formalised the map through decree no. 287/2020. The decree stipulates the relevant district government agencies to monitor the protection of the areas and to use the indicative map as a reference in issuing land-use-related permits.

Developing sustainable plantations requires a multi-stakeholder approach and support. ‘We need the synergy of all stakeholders to make this happen’, Suparno said.

One of the main stakeholders in developing sustainable palm oil productions are smallholders. Supported by BMUV, the Sustainable and Climate-friendly Palm Oil Production and Procurement (SCPOPP) project works closely with government partners and companies in the supply chain to support smallholders implement climate-friendly cultivation practices and achieve certification.

Ma Inun grew up in a family of palm oil smallholders. In 2005, she started cultivating her own plantation at the district of Kombeng, East Kutai regency, East Kalimantan. ‘Everything I know about planting palm oil comes from what I have seen my parents do’, Inun said.

In 2019, Inun started participating in a series of capacity building activities organised by the SCPOPP project. ‘I learned how to use organic fertilisers and how to handle weed without using pesticides’, Inun said. ‘Not only that it’s better for my plants and the environment, it’s also cheaper!’

The project currently works with local communities in seven villages in East Kutai and supported development of 20 years village-level spatial plans to protect a total of 10,600 ha high conservation value areas.
The COVID-19 global pandemic made many of Martebing’s youth return to their village as they had lost their jobs. ‘When I returned, I wasn’t sure of what I should do’, Ardiansyah said. It was not long before he realised that he was not alone. Many of his peers were also back in the village and in need of jobs. As he was mulling over his options, Ardiansyah was invited to participate in a series of workshops organised by the EU-funded Responsible and Sustainable Business in Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation (RESBOUND) project. The project aims to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and strengthen collaboration to create better and more sustainable living conditions in villages in and around palm oil plantations, including in Martebing village, North Sumatra. Participating in the training gave Ardiansyah the idea to revive the village youth group (Karang Taruna Bintang Jaitra). After being dormant for many years, Ardiansyah and two other Martebing youth initiated its revival to build the capacities of young people and facilitate a business initiative for youth. Facilitated by the project, on 12 February 2021, Karang Taruna Bintang Jaitra was officially recognised by the village administration and launched. With 33 youth members, Karang Taruna Bintang Jaitra started three new business units: a sheep farm, a chicken culling facility, and a corn plantation. ‘The RESBOUND project provided us with training that taught us how to develop proposals, as well as how to lobby and negotiate’, Ardiansyah said. With this new skill set, Ardiansyah and his friends managed to access the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund of PT SOCFINDO who supported them with the initial capital to start their business units. ‘Our dream is to grow our youth group and eventually turn our business units into village business units (BUMDES)’, Ardiansyah said.
CREATIVE YOUNG FARMERS OF PADANG PARIAMAN

Alex Priman dreams to be Indonesia’s Minister of Agriculture one day, but for now, he is working to bring more youths into the agricultural sector of Nagari Pungguang Kasiak, Lubuk Alung district, Padang Pariaman regency, West Sumatra province.

Priman grew up in a family of farmers, but farming never interested him until, ‘One day I watched a video about organic farms in Japan’, he said. The video intrigued him, and he started experimenting with different techniques.

A year ago, Priman joined the Young Farmers Generation Group ‘Muda Berkarya’ in Nagari Pungguang Kasiak. Supported by the EU-funded ECHO Green project, Priman learned about composting, organic fertilisers and other aspects of farming.

Promoting Green Economic Initiatives by Women and Youth Farmers in the Sustainable Agriculture Sector in Indonesia (ECHO Green) introduces a new inclusive green economy initiative in the agricultural sector to empower women and young farmers. The project works with women and young farmers to build their capacity not only on the technical aspects of agriculture, but also by improving their market understanding and agricultural business literacy.

Priman and 25 other young people in his group are currently planting rice, bitter gourd, tomatoes and water spinach. ‘In the past year, we have managed to increase our production by 50%’, he said.

Comprising 20 men and five women farmers, the initiative did not go unnoticed. Doddy Martin, the Nagari Pungguang Kasiak village representative was excited to see the initiative, ‘We have so much agricultural potential in our area, and it can be a sustainable source of income for our youth’.

WIN-WIN PARTNERSHIP IN MANAGING TEMBALANG WATERFALL IN BERAU, EAST KALIMANTAN

Located in the Segah sub-district, Berau, East Kalimantan, a sloping waterfall is set to welcome tourists with the first partnership scheme in environmental services management in the province.

The partnership scheme to manage the potential of the Tembalang waterfall at Tepian Buah village was first brought forward in 2015 within the Forests and Climate Change (FORCLIME) programme. Initiated in 2009, the programme is part of a joint effort under the Indonesian-German financial and technical cooperation to support Indonesia’s sustainable development.

The waterfall is located within a forest concession, covering around 225 hectares. Managing Tembalang waterfall under the partnership scheme will improve the income of Tepian Buah villagers as well as ensure the protection of biodiversity and the sustainability of the ecotourism spot.

The partnership scheme takes the area out of timber production and specifies agreements on divisions of income, rights and responsibilities in managing the waterfall, as well as sharing activities, programmes and budgets among community groups (Kelompok Sadar Wisata Allo Malau) and the forest concession (PT. Inhutani I Labanan Unit).

The scheme was formalised with a decree signed by the Director-General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Forestry in 2018 and is expected to be replicated in other areas across the country.

With the support of the local village government and the ECHO Green project, Priman and his group are promoting the launch of an agrotourism initiative called, ‘Agrowisata Pungguang Kasiak’. At the end of 2021, the initiative was included in the village’s mid-term development planning and received IDR 25 million (€1,553) in funding and 3,000 m² of land.

‘Farming is a very lucrative sector with lots of potential’, Priman concluded. ‘ECHO Green has helped us seeing that and has encouraged us to be creative young farmers’.

810 villagers are benefitting directly and indirectly from the local ecotourism scheme.

‘225 hectares might not seem significant in the global scale, but imagine the collective impact of the replication of this scheme across the country!’

Suprianto
Technical Advisor for Sustainable Forest Management, District Coordinator of Berau

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300 000

4 000

3.000

810

100 000

225

810 villagers are benefitting directly and indirectly from the local ecotourism scheme
INTEGRATED PEATLAND AND WETLAND MANAGEMENT FOR BETTER LIVELIHOODS

For Sahali, one of the best things about being a shrimp farmer is the ability to enjoy freshly caught shrimp and fish on a regular basis.

Originally from South Sulawesi, Sahali moved to the Kayan Sembakung delta, North Kalimantan in 1997 to start his own shrimp farm. With not much experience in shrimp farming, Sahali depended on his neighbouring farmers and made just enough to sustain him and his family.

In 2019, the Kayan Sembakung delta was chosen to be one of the intervention areas of the Peatland Management and Rehabilitation (PROPEAT) project. Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the project aims to support the provision of more accurate data to allow better planning, management and protection of peat and wetland ecosystems in North and East Kalimantan. At the field level, the project works with local farmers like Sahali to promote more sustainable farming practices.

According to Tunggul Butarbutar, Principal Advisor in the BMZ-financed Peatland Management and Rehabilitation (PROPEAT) project, out of 200,000 hectares of mangroves in North Kalimantan, 153,929 hectares have been turned into shrimp farms. ‘Most of the mangrove areas there have barely any vegetation on them anymore and the shrimp farms also have very low productivity level’, he said. ‘So, basically, no one is winning’.

Peatlands and wetlands play an essential role in various aspects of livelihoods and are highly important in climate change mitigation. ‘We need an integrated development plan to ensure the ecological, economic and social aspects of peatland and wetland developments are balanced’, Butarbutar added.

The integrated planning process started with the preparation of a legal framework to accommodate the integration of peat ecosystem management into regional development strategies. The project also conducted various applied studies to ensure that the livelihood and sustainability aspects of peatland and wetland management can go hand in hand.

For the first time since he became a shrimp farmer, Sahali learned how to use a floating net cage to safeguard his shrimp production. ‘I also learned other farming skills that are more environmentally friendly’, Sahali said proudly. Instead of using pesticide, Sahali rehabilitated the mangrove forest where his shrimp farm is and happily learned that the practice helps keep his shrimp healthy.

‘With these new skills, I have managed to increase my production and it feels good to know I play a role in preserving the environment’, Sahali added.
The EU also works with Indonesia through ASEAN to combat regional environmental issues through programmes such as:

- ASEAN Forest governance support programme to facilitate Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) for timber licensing
- Policy dialogues on environment and climate change, natural capital and circular economy (Supported by E-READI)
- Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN (BCAMP)
- Smart Green ASEAN Cities
- Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA)

**CRIC Working Areas**

- Waste Management
- Urban Floods
- Waste to Energy
- Early Warning System
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**Support Ternate’s Smart Island Programme**

**WASH Scarcity**

**COLLABORATION BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND ASIAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS**

- Peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange
- Development of local action plans
- Communication and capacity building

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The Jakarta Provincial Government and the State Government of Berlin are jointly implementing the Smart Change – Strengthening Urban Governance, Prosperity and Innovation in Jakarta project to develop innovative solutions for urban sustainability.

Funded by the EU, the project focuses on innovation and digitalisation as central means to improve urban governance and achieve smart growth. With its global digital cooperation strategy aligned with the strategic objectives of the EU cooperation and development strategy, the EU proposes a new approach to digital transformation that projects European values to the international level. A strong profile for digital issues boosts growth and promotes sustainable development. To support Jakarta in its digital transformative agenda and to harness its dynamic creative force, the EU is providing support to Jakarta through the sister-city partnership with Berlin.

With about 270 million people, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and continues to grow rapidly. Currently, more than half of Indonesia’s total population resides in urban areas; and by 2025, nearly 70% of the population is expected to live in cities. With approximately 11 million inhabitants and almost 14,000 people per square km, Indonesia’s capital, Jakarta, is one of the most densely populated cities in Asia. This poses a variety of challenges for the city, including challenges in job creation and ensuring prosperity as well as quality of life for the city’s inhabitants.

Through the collaborative ‘Smart Change’ project, Jakarta and Berlin are entering a new chapter in their sister-city partnership. Since 2019, both cities have been working to improve Jakarta’s good urban governance with regard to digitalisation and urban innovation as well as a start-up ecosystem, enabling economic growth and development. Both cities are collaborating on innovation, job creation and the promotion of sustainable economic growth.

‘With this collaboration, we are providing an open discussion forum for stakeholders to support our Smart City 4.0 Transformation programme in Jakarta,’ Yudhistira Nugraha, Director of Jakarta Smart City, Jakarta Provincial Government said. ‘This will empower our endeavour to continue to experiment, develop innovation, and support collaboration’.

### PILLAR I

**Good Governance & Smart City**

- Local multi-stakeholder and policy dialogue formats
- Cross-city formats and peer-to-peer exchanges
- Online exchanges and learning platform
- Smart City Policy strategy and implementation plan

### PILLAR II

**Strengthening the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem**

- Jaki Future City Hub
- Future City Accelerator programme
- Programme designers lab
- Online learning platform for Jakarta-specific start-up training
- Entrepreneurship Policy strategy and implementation plan

**Smart Change 2020–2023**

- Strengthening Urban Governance, Prosperity and Innovation in Jakarta

**€ 3.5 MILLION**

**EU-Indonesia Cooperation**

*Publications 2022–2023*
"This initiative is expected to accelerate collaboration between the government and stakeholders for Smart City in Jakarta."

Atika Nur Rahmania
Head of Diskominfotik

“We are pleased and proud to be part of the huge milestone in building a stronger start-up and entrepreneurship ecosystem in Jakarta. Through expertise exchange, we were inspired to find ways to build resilience to overcome the challenges that we face post-COVID-19 pandemic.”

Jonathan Dary
Director of Ecosystem

“With this collaboration, we are providing an open discussion forum, including important stakeholders to support our Smart City 4.0 Transformation program in Jakarta. This will empower our endeavor to continue to experiment, develop innovation, and support collaboration.”

Yudiistra Nugraha
Director of Jakarta Smart City

“Jakarta faces various challenges. Promoting sustainable urban development and Smart City transformation is among the most crucial. It cannot be solved solely by the city government. The Multi-Stakeholder and Policy Dialogue Series is facilitating exchange on actions and policies for the city to improve its 4.0 evolution.”

Wicaksano Sarosa
Director of Ruang Waktu
20 years ago, when her husband died, Siti Kusbandiah was left alone with four children to raise. With no skills and no capital, Kusbandiah turned to collecting trash for a living.

Kusbandiah spends her days collecting trash from surrounding households and separates it based on materials: plastics, steel, and papers. Each is then sold based on its weight: ‘I earn around IDR 20 000 – 30 000 (€1.20 – €1.90) per day,’ she said.

Independent trash collectors like Kusbandiah play a significant role in trash collection and management in Indonesia. Simply put, ‘The more trash can be collected, the more we can save for recycling,’ Meifita Diha from the Bintari Foundation said.

The Bintari Foundation is one of the implementing partners of the Rethinking Plastics – Circular Economy Solutions to Marine Litter project, co-funded by the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Expertise France, the project works on policies and initiatives towards a circular economy for plastics, among them new approaches and upscaling of good practices against marine littering, jointly with local organisations.

The Bintari Foundation is working to develop a new mobile application to connect trash collectors like Kusbandiah with the surrounding households in Semarang, Central Java. ‘The application will make the process of trash collection and management simpler, easier, and more efficient,’ Diha added.

The project is currently still in its early phase of socialisation and has attracted over 50 trash collectors including Kusbandiah. ‘I am excited about using this application,’ Kusbandiah said. ‘It will make my day more efficient and reduce the time I spend going in and out of neighbourhoods.’
COOPERATING FOR INDONESIA’S 2025 RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET

Indonesia is experiencing swift economic growth, creating a new and higher demand for energy. While Indonesia has set the target of having 23% of its energy mix provided by renewable energy by 2025, the share of new, renewable energy only reached 11.2% in 2020.

“We need concrete and planned efforts to achieve the 23% renewables target in the energy mix by 2025”, Arifin Tasrif, Indonesia’s Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources said.

In November 2020, the five-year Indonesia-Denmark Energy Partnership Project (INDODEPP) was established under the Indonesian-Danish Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) framework to contribute to the achievement of Indonesia’s energy goal.

“We work on three main areas where the Danish experiences from our own transition can support the Indonesian transition”, Morten Egestrand, Long-Term Advisor on energy system modelling and planning of the INDODEPP programme said. The three main areas of intervention include scenario-based long term energy plans and regulation, integration of renewable energy to support further decarbonisation in the electricity sector and development of a national strategy for energy efficiency.

Building on previous activities under the Indonesian-Danish SSC, INDODEPP continues to provide a series of capacity building activities that includes online training, workshops, and offline courses in Denmark.

‘The intervention has been very helpful for us’, Jisman Hutajulu, Director of Electricity Programme Preparation, Directorate-General of Electricity, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources said. “Especially with an embedded advisor dedicated to helping us solve minor and major problems with energy modelling, give us insight into how to implement policy in the model and also provide us with guidance on how to proceed with scenario-based long term energy plans modelling’.

The project aims to support Indonesia to meet its national energy demand in a more sustainable way, achieve the 23% renewable energy goal in 2025, and below contribute to its nationally determined contribution goals.
HARNESSING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

By 2050, the global population is projected to reach 10 billion. This means global food production will need to increase by 50% to keep up with the growing population.

The rapid development of digital technologies has major potentials to improve food value chains, such as making the food system more resource-efficient, connecting producers and consumers, and improving traceability. All are key factors in ensuring a food system that allows everyone access to affordable, healthy and nutritious food.

Rikolto has been supporting the adaptation of digital platforms and emerging technologies for a more inclusive and sustainable food system. In the Food Smart City programme, Rikolto supported the development of Badami food sharing in Bandung, West Java. This application functions as a marketplace for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and a donation hub for sharing food surpluses. Through the application, people are encouraged to buy food from vendors on the platform at a discounted price to be distributed to those who are in need.

'We have saved 1,699 kilograms of food so far’, Ganjar Setya of the Badami Foundation said proudly. With over 90% internet penetration in the city, Badami aims to continue increasing the number of users of the platform and facilitates more food sharing.

Meanwhile, in Polewali Mandar regency, West Sulawesi province, Rikolto is working with Mitra Agribisnis Mandiri (MAM) to increase youth participation in agriculture through digital-based farming and agripreneurship. Through this project, a group of young people in Polewali Mandar developed digital technologies to increase the effectiveness of cocoa cultivation and business.

In the last decades, Indonesia’s rapid growth had come at the cost of increased industrial pollution.

Supporting Indonesia for a greener and more sustainable development, the EU co-funded the Transparent Pollution Control in Indonesia programme. The three-year programme, launched in 2021 by the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) Nexus3 Foundation from Indonesia and Amika from the Czech Republic, aims to boost the role of civil society in preventing toxic pollution and its impact on human health by establishing a network of NGOs to monitor pollution in the country.

‘Sustainable production should be a cornerstone of economic development anywhere in the world’, the Ambassador of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, H.E. Vincent Piket said. ‘This programme will bring together civil society and policy makers from the EU and Indonesia to share best practices and exchange know-how between Europe and Indonesia’.

The programme introduced the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), a tool used in Europe to measure industrial pollution. ‘PRTR is a database of pollution releases from industrial facilities’, Jinrich Petrlik, Head of Arnika’s Toxics and Waste Programme said. ‘In other countries, industries are obligated to report their emission releases and make the information publicly available.’

Ensuring that data of industry pollution is publicly available and increasing public awareness on how to access, understand and use the data will allow the data to be used in policy dialogues. ‘This is especially relevant in the context of monitoring of hazardous waste and toxic pollution by civil society and the affected communities’, said Yuyun Ismawati, Senior Advisor of the Nexus3 Foundation. ‘In many cases, the observation reports from the civil society help push the government to respond and tackle the pollution immediately.’

The project is in line with what we are doing through government programmes and mega projects. I hope this project will help combat pollution so that brown issues will increasingly appear on the radar’.

Dr. Medrizam, Director for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning.

Raml, a young farmer in Polewali Mandar regency, never dreamed of being a cocoa farmer like his parents. ‘It’s a lot of work with low income’, he said. But when he graduated in 2019 just at the onset of the global pandemic, Raml decided to give it a try. He learned cocoa fermentation at the Mitra Agribisnis Mandiri (MAM) cooperative and participated in the digitalisation training provided by Rikolto.

‘We learned how to develop a digital tool to measure the temperature in the fermentation and drying room’, Raml said. ‘And the best thing about it is we can monitor and control it from our mobile phones!’

In 2021-2023, Nexus3 Foundation received 294,000 Euros from the European Union for the Transparent Pollution Control project.
THE MASKBOOK PROJECT

Years before the COVID-19 pandemic brought masks onto our faces, the Maskbook project started using the protective mask as a symbol and basis for a worldwide creative action to link human health and the environment.

The Maskbook project was initiated in 2015 by the non-profit organisation Art of Change at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) to promote intercultural dialogue on environmental issues such as climate change and air pollution. Since then, the project has gathered almost 10,000 participants from more than 40 countries, including Indonesia.

In Indonesia, the project is supported by the Institut Français Indonesia and the Alliance Française in collaboration with Joko Aviento and Nadine Chandrawinata. Photographs of the masks Aviento created were showcased in different cities across Indonesia. In Jakarta, the photo exhibition was held in IFI Jakarta and was opened on World Environment Day on 5 June 2021.

‘Due to the pandemic situation, our first exhibition in Jakarta was launched online’, Kévin Aydin Uçak of the Institute Français Indonesia said, ‘but we still managed to garner a lot of interest’.

H.E. Olivier Chambard, French Ambassador to Indonesia opened the event that included a ceremonial tree planting to symbolise the importance of intercultural dialogue on transcending issues such as the environment.

Besides Jakarta, the Maskbook project was also exhibited at IFI Bandung and at Teras Indonesia section of IKEA, West Java.

As part of the project, Maskbook workshops brought together thousands of participants from around the world. In Indonesia, a webinar on Sustainable Artistic Masks was held on 4 December 2021 with Joko Aviento and the Director of KREASI Jabar, Harry Mawardi.

‘We are excited to bring this international, participatory and artistic project to Indonesia’, Uçak added. ‘This is our chance to raise awareness in Indonesia and join the discussion on urgent climate change issues’.

CROSSING THE RUBICON

‘Crossing the Rubicon’ describes the moment when one passes a point of no return. Yori Papilaya, a member of the Rakarsa Foundation, describes the current situation as a Rubicon moment. ‘We have reached a point of no return where we have to share our “new” reality in order to survive’.

Supported by the German-Franco Cultural Fund, the Rakarsa Foundation collaborated with the Goethe-Institut Bandung and the Institut Français d’Indonésie, Bandung to initiate ‘Rubicon’ as a platform for artists, cultural practitioners, creative workers, students, activists and the civil society to explore new forms of sustainable solidarity and reinvent practices of collaboration.

Rubicon provided participants with a platform to present various perspectives around the three main concepts of Redefine, Reform and Reconnect. Called ’Ngopi’ (coffee sessions), speakers from various backgrounds and expertise shared their experience on local knowledge on issues of cultural identity and diversity, ecological sustainability and social justice and empowerment.

A three-day hackathon and workshop series was also organised within the Rubicon framework with cultural practitioners from Indonesia, Germany and France. The hackathon and workshop series aims to bring people from different backgrounds together to imagine and plan innovative collaborations where art and activism intersect. Seven winning projects from this hackathon were prototyped and exhibited in Bandung from December 9 to 24, 2021.

For more information about Rubicon visit:
https://www.ifi-id.com/fr/rubicon

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STRONGER TOGETHER

CROSSING THE RUBICON

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GREEN TRANSITION
WELCOMING BONI, A NEW SUMATRAN ELEPHANT CALF

On 1 February 2021, Indonesia’s Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) proudly welcomed the birth of a female elephant calf. Indonesia’s Director-General for Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ir. Wiratno, named the baby elephant ‘Boni’.

‘The baby and the mother, Sari, are both in good health’, Ir. Jefry Susyafrianto, Head of the GLNP office said. ‘We are regularly monitoring their conditions’.

Straddling the border of the provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh, Gunung Leuser National Park is a designated ASEAN Heritage Park and part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site ‘Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra’. Home to iconic wild animals, such as orangutans, tigers, rhinoceros, leopards, and elephants, the National Park is considered to have a high conservation value.

The National Park currently has nine elephants under its care, including Boni and Sari. Sari was among the wild elephants captured in the 1990s as part of the government’s efforts to support in situ elephant conservation. Sumatran elephants like Boni and Sari have been placed on the list of critically endangered species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List due to their rapidly dwindling population.

Supported by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the German Development Bank (KfW) under the Small Grants Programme, the GLNP office is ensuring Boni is properly cared for and nurtured.

‘Taking care of the health of Sumatran elephants at the ASEAN Heritage Park is part of our holistic and integrated approach in protecting and conserving wildlife and their habitats’, Executive Director of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), Theresa Mundita Lim said. ‘Caring for Boni highlights wildlife protection as an important aspect of protected area management’.

Showing its continued commitment to environmental protection, the Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam adopted elephant Erupa from Gunung Leuser in 2015.

The Leuser Ecosystem covers 2.6 million hectares of largely undisturbed tropical rainforest in the Indonesian provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra and is among the top 25 critical ecosystems in the world.
A GREEN STEP CLOSER

When Cindy Lovanka came across an Instagram post about peatlands, she was struck by how little she knew about it. The Instagram post started a two-year journey of learning more about peatlands and brought her to Budapest, Hungary at the end of 2021.

‘From that one Instagram post, I started the journey of learning more about peatlands online’, Lovanka said. ‘And I decided to choose that topic for a student project competition organised by the Embassy of Hungary in Jakarta.’

The ‘Green Step Closer’ student project competition challenged Indonesian students to develop specific concepts to solve an Indonesian sustainability issue of their choice by using Hungarian green technology. The competition was held to promote the Planet Budapest 2021 Sustainability Expo and Summit, the biggest sustainability-themed event ever held in the Central and Eastern European region, that took place from 30 November to 5 December 2021 in Hungary.

Lovanka’s proposal included peatlands restoration, research, and publication to increase awareness on peatlands as well as the use of sustainable architecture, supporting the restoration and education aspects of her proposed solution.

‘As an architectural student, integrating architectural aspects into my proposed solution just made sense’, Lovanka said.

The holistic approach to her proposed solution earned her the winner title and an opportunity to travel to Hungary and visit the Planet Budapest 2021 event. For Lovanka, the event gave new insights and new perspectives on sustainability issues, especially on the issues of trash. ‘I’ve always seen trash as waste so when one of the speakers at the summit referred to it as a resource, it was an Eureka moment for me’, Lovanka said. ‘I will carry what I learned from this experience into my future work as an architect’.

IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS WITH SUSTAINABLE RICE CULTIVATION METHODS

More than 93% of families in Indonesia consume rice daily. On average, one Indonesian consumes around 114 kilograms of rice per year. 90% of Indonesia’s rice is produced by small-scale farmers like Sidig Pamungkas’ family in Boyolali, Central Java.

Like most small-scale farmers, Pamungkas’ family was also heavily reliant on government-subsidised chemical fertilisers and little Pamungkas grew up with the stories of price problems and scarcity of fertilisers.

Sidig Pamungkas was determined to change this and decided to major in agriculture for his undergraduate degree.

The first thing he did upon graduating was to establish a farmers’ cooperative. ‘The cooperative helps us negotiate a fair price for our farmers’, Pamungkas said.

Next on the agenda was the issue of fertilisers’ scarcity. Pamungkas shared his knowledge on organic fertilisers and encouraged the farmers to start organic rice farming. However, the certification process is not easy and only 312 out of 1,157 farmers managed to get certified.

Rikolto, a merger of three Belgian development organisations, is committed to strengthening the food sector to keep up with the ever-growing population in a changing climate and ensure affordable food for all. In 2015, Rikolto became a member of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) and, in 2018, it conducted a baseline and pilot surveys in Indonesia. The SRP standard requirements are structured around eight themes: farm management, pre-planting, water use, nutrient management, integrated pest management, harvest and post-harvest, health and safety, and labour rights.
Hery Tukimin from Klaten, Central Java, has been a rice farmer for over 15 years, ‘But through Rikolto’s training, I learned new techniques to reduce the use of water and fertilisers’.

As a seasoned farmer, the main difference Tukimin notices between traditional farming and SRP method is in the emphasis, ‘Traditionally, the emphasis has always been on the seeds we use’, Tukimin said. ‘By applying the SRP method, we learn to maximise our results from the process’.

Pamungkas and his Alliance of Boyolali Organic Rice Farmers (KOPAPPOLI) were among Rikolto’s first partners in the country. ‘In the past three years, 627 farmers were registered in the SRP programme’, Pamungkas said. ‘We have also obtained the necessary certificates (SNI standard) which allow us to sell our rice in national and international markets’.

- Supports 1,000 farmers produce SRP rice
- Supports farmers to apply sustainable agricultural practices
- Supports farmers to create more space for engagement for women and youth
- Provides training on marketing, business and organisational management, network and decision making
- Organises capacity building activities on access to finance and supports the development of business plans to meet the requirements of financial service providers
- Facilitates dialogues and linkages between rice producer organisations and buyers to develop business opportunities for small-scale farmers
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

Ensuring an inclusive and transparent development

Democracy, human rights and gender equality remain at the heart of the EU-Indonesia cooperation. As Indonesia is working to alleviate poverty, preventing and resolving conflict, as well as advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), ensuring good governance, civil society engagement and inclusive participation of all its citizens in the process are crucial to its success.

From the onset of the pandemic in 2020, the EU has been supporting Indonesia’s vulnerable communities with programmes like I-COPE, I AM SAFE and ACTION. Realising the importance of civil society organisations in the democratic process and sustainable development, support has also been provided to improve their capacity and resilience in facing the impacts of the pandemic.

Advancing Justice for Women in Indonesia
800 000 | 2020-2022

A National Preventive Mechanism to Prevent Torture in Indonesia
500 000 | 2018-2021

Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability (HEAL)
1.53 million | 2021 – 2022

Strengthening Civil Society and Social Accountability for Improved Access to Quality, Inclusive ECD Services in TAN (CSO-LA for ECD)
750 000 | 2018-2021

Strengthening Public Services through the Empowerment of Women-Led Advocacy and Social Audit Networks (SPEAK)
650 000 | 2018 – 2022

WeEmpower Asia
8 million | 2019-2022

Ship to Shore Rights Southeast Asia
10 million | 2020-2024

EU-UNDP Business and Human Rights in Asia
5.5 million | 2019-2023

Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability (HEAL)
1.53 million | 2021 – 2022

Strengthening Civil Society and Social Accountability for Improved Access to Quality, Inclusive ECD Services in TAN (CSO-LA for ECD)
750 000 | 2018-2021

Strengthening Public Services through the Empowerment of Women-Led Advocacy and Social Audit Networks (SPEAK)
650 000 | 2018 – 2022
HARNESSING THE POWER OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM

Little Ayu Sabrina used to spend her days mimicking the hosts of her favourite shows, from culinary reviewers to different music presenters. But when she saw Najwa Shihab, the presenter of the news talk show Mata Najwa, Sabrina’s heart was set on becoming a journalist. ‘I admire her critical thinking and her fearless attitude in voicing the truth and her thoughts,’ Sabrina said.

Sabrina started her journey as a student journalist at the Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya, West Java in 2018. In 2021, she participated in a citizen journalism training, organised by the EU-funded Strengthening Public Services through the Empowerment of Women-Led Advocacy and Social Audit Networks (SPEAK) programme in partnership with TempoWitness. ‘I learned to differentiate between information and facts and how to properly make a story,’ Sabrina says.

A few months after the training, one of her friends complained about not having received her government’s scholarship for six months. The monthly scholarship is part of the government’s Smart Indonesia Card-College programme (Kartu Indonesia Pintar-Kuliah) aimed to provide wider access to students from underprivileged families to receive higher-level education.

Using what she had learned in the training, Sabrina started collecting more information about the case. With the support of her mentors from TempoWitness, she managed to put together her first citizen report. With the support of her mentors from TempoWitness, she managed to put together her first citizen report. Once her report was published, Sabrina was invited to meet the university’s rectorate and three days later, her friend received her government’s stipend. ‘I was surprised and proud to see the impact of my reporting,’ Sabrina said.

Citizen journalism is an effective form of community-based monitoring which the SPEAK programme has been supporting through a series of training. The training aims to empower communities to critically monitor the accountability of public services and discern facts from information – a useful skill against hoax and false information.

For Sabrina, ‘The training and this experience make me believe that I can make a difference.’

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© Tempo
SPEAK 2018-2022 650 000

EU-Indonesia Cooperation 2022—2023
STRONGER TOGETHER
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND GOVERNANCE
Della Indranarti Putri grew up in the village of Gluranploso, Gresik, East Java with whispers of domestic abuse stories. ‘The stories were never verified, and nobody ever did anything’, Putri said. ‘It just became part of our village’s rumours’.

In 2013, the local government of Gresik established a Rumah Curhat programme as a safe space to report domestic violence, child abuse, and gender-based violence cases. However, the programme’s facility was not fully utilised and cases in the village remain on the grapevines.

According to Putri, two main reasons for the under-utilisation: Firstly, Rumah Curhat is housed in the public village hall and the lack of privacy is deterring victims from reporting. Secondly, the community lacks understanding of what constitutes as abuse. ‘Instead of reporting a case, many still see it as a family disgrace that needs to be shoved under the carpet’, Nafiah, one of the local counselors said.

Being a domestic violence survivor herself, Nafiah understood how hard it can be to break out of the cycle of violence, ‘especially without any support’, she added.

The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbates this problem with rising number of domestic violence cases recorded across Indonesia. Funded by the EU, Promote Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability (HEAL) programme aims to protect the rights of vulnerable groups especially in response to the impact of the pandemic. The programme provides basic legal training to community members like Nafiah and Putri to establish a network of community-based legal aid and promote better response mechanisms.

When she heard rumours of a child abuse case in her village, Putri understood how she could verify the case and support the family of the survivor. Putri is also determined to revive the Rumah Curhat programme by establishing an online reporting mechanism, ‘This mechanism will provide more privacy and hopefully can encourage more people to speak up’.

HEAL
Promote Human Rights and Equality to Achieve Sustainability
2021-2022
€ 1.53 MILLION

Pilot districts of Terpercaya Initiative:
- East Java
- West Nusa Tenggara

Conduct a study on the impact of COVID-19 on human rights in West Nusa Tenggara and East Java

Strengthen community-based legal aid and referral mechanisms to promote better response to human rights violation

Establish a working group with state human rights institutions to handle cases of human rights violations

Build the capacity of local actors to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, including minorities and children

Develop and implement mechanisms to ensure the transparency and accountability of the usage of village funds

Increase awareness of human rights issues and inclusive social protection
Indonesia is one of the 41 signatory countries of the Convention Against Torture of 1985, ratifying it in 1998. More than two decades after its ratification, Indonesia is still working on establishing a national mechanism to prevent torture in the country.

In 2018, the EU supported this effort by strengthening the roles of the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM), the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), the Indonesian Ombudsman and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in establishing a national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture in Indonesia.

Under the National Preventive Mechanism to Prevent Torture in Indonesia programme, the five agencies collaborated with different stakeholders in the Indonesian justice system. However, despite the collaborative efforts, more still needs to be done. ‘Torture and ill-treatments are like an iceberg phenomenon,’ Pradjasto said. ‘We need some fundamental changes to address the underlying causes and eradicating them.’ According to Pradjasto, the solution to the issue of overcrowded detention centres, for example, goes beyond physical infrastructure, ‘Perhaps we also need to look at establishing a more rehabilitative legal system instead,’ he added.

From 10 to 11 February 2022, an International Conference was organised to discuss the application of human rights principles and how to strengthen the professionalism and accountability of the Indonesian police. The Coordinating Minister of Politics, Law and Security, Mahfud MD who is also the Commissioner of the Indonesian National Police and the Ambassador of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, H.E. Vincent Piket.

The conference recommended the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). The OPCAT was adopted by the United Nations as a support mechanism for the implementation of the Convention Against Torture. Adopting the OPCAT will give us the needed framework to make the required changes to eradicate torture in Indonesia, Pradjasto added.

In advocating for the ratification of OPCAT, the five agencies conducted a series of activities to review the National Prevention Mechanism framework and principles in practice. The activities include visits to various detention centres and facilities to evaluate the conditions of detainees. ‘These visits allowed us to assess the situation on the ground against human rights principles and standards,’ Antonio Pradjasto, Manager of the programme said.
A Greenpeace report ‘Seabound: The journey to modern slavery on the high seas’ released in 2019 shed light on the working conditions of fishers from Southeast Asia. The report included interviews with Indonesian fishers who described excessive overtime, months of isolation at sea, salary deductions and physical abuse.

In response to the situation, the EU and the United Nations established the Ship to Shore Rights Southeast Asia programme to promote regular and safe labour migration and decent work for all migrant workers in the fishing and seafood processing sectors in Southeast Asia.

Implemented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the programme works in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Indonesia has ratified ILO’s Maritime Labour Convention, but not the ILO Convention Number 188 on Work in Fishing. According to the Deputy for Maritime Sovereignty and Energy, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs, Basilio Dias Araujo, ‘Apart from the ratification issue, one of the main challenges in protecting our seafarers and our fishers in particular, is harmonising and synergising our legal instruments in the fishing sector’.

On 6 October 2021, the programme facilitated a meeting between Araujo and Anwar Sanusi, General Secretary of the Ministry of Manpower at which it was agreed to set up a harmonisation team. The team will comprise experts from relevant ministries and government authorities who will be responsible to review and harmonise laws regulating working conditions of Indonesian fishers and to coordinate a joint inspection system at the national level.

The meeting was followed with a series of bilateral meetings with relevant ministries and government agencies to further strengthen the commitment and engagement of the key actors towards protecting Indonesian fishers.
For Joan Riwu Kaho and Ester Day, working as lawyers in the East Nusa Tenggara province means protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. ‘For me, it’s more like a calling’, Kaho said. ‘How can we stand still when we know we can help?’ Day added.

Kaho and Day are two of ten women lawyers to be awarded the Justice Makers Fellowships. Funded by the EU, the fellowships were provided by the Advancing Access to Justice for Women in Indonesia project. The project aims to improve the quality of justice services for women in conflict and the fellowships were awarded to selected innovative projects based on their impacts on access to justice for women.

For Kaho and Day, the fellowship provided support to their community based legal clinics. ‘We provide legal training to paralegals at the community level and equip them with the skill and capacity to provide basic legal advice and referrals’, Kaho said.

In the past year, Kaho and Day have provided legal support for gender-based violence cases and advocated for people with disabilities, such as a hearing impairment, to have access to a legally certified sign language interpreter to help them communicate.

‘We also work with community leaders to further raise awareness of the concept of gender based violence’, Day said. Kaho and Day currently have networks in six subdistricts and have trained 105 paralegals. ‘The fellowship has helped us kickstart our project,’ Kaho said. ‘But we will continue our work beyond the programme.’

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**Advancing Justice for Women in Indonesia**

**EAST NUSA TENGGARA’S JUSTICE MAKERS**

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**Advancing Justice for Women in Indonesia**

**Project Highlights:**

- Provided free legal representation to 600+ marginalised women
- Awarded Justice Makers Fellowship to 10 women lawyers in Indonesia
- Trained 121 lawyers in core criminal defense skills
- Developed 6 free eLearning modules
- Organised 10 regional roundtables across the country to improve justice services
- Engaged 273 justice sector stakeholders including representatives of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, police officers, prison officials and judges
- Facilitated Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to allow access for lawyers to detention facilities in Makassar, Jayapura, Batam and Jombang
- Reached 25 000+ through right awareness campaigns on social media and radio, informing women of how to access free legal services
THE ROLLERCOASTER JOURNEY TO LEADERSHIP

In her 13 years as a journalist, Betty Herlina had endured different kinds of discrimination, ‘As a female journalist, I had to fight to get strategic posts or had to be like one of the boys’, she said.

In 2019, Herlina participated in a gender-sensitive training organised by the Indonesian Association for Media Development (PPMNN). ‘For the first time in my life, I realised that even though I am a woman, my reporting was not gender-sensitive’, she said.

The realisation motivated her to learn more and to be more conscious in her work. Coming from Bengkulu, on the West coast of Sumatra island, training opportunities don’t come often nor easy. In 2020, Herlina decided to start her own platform to facilitate discussions on gender issues and the media.

Called Bincang Perempuan (Women’s Discussion), the platform is more than just a news site but also a learning and sharing space for female journalists struggling to find their voices.

A recent research study portrayed the landscape of women media leadership in Indonesia, ‘The journey of female journalists in Indonesian mass media is like a rollercoaster’, it said. ‘It starts off on a slight incline where they struggle with personal barriers early in their careers, before it climbs higher and higher, pumping the adrenaline’.

Ika Karlina, lead researcher of the study said that while every woman’s journey is different, ‘We are still lacking the safety of a non-threatening environment in a woman’s leadership journey’.

The Dutch Embassy has supported the Indonesian Association for Media Development (PPMNN) to reach more female journalists like Herlina. To date, the collaboration has reached 24 women journalists in 16 provinces.

IMPROVING WOMEN’S ROLE IN POLITICS

Indonesia’s Electoral Law no. 7/2017 and no. 2/2011 on political parties stipulate political parties to have at least 30% women in their structure to be eligible for election. While this ensures the representation of women in the parties, more than two decades after the reformation era, only two political parties in the country are led by women.

Research on the landscape of Indonesian politics shows that out of nine political parties that passed the eligibility process, only two had maintained the 30% women representation requirement beyond the administrative process. Conducted by Cakra Wikara Indonesia, an Indonesian-based research institute focusing on looking at socio-political issues from a gender perspective, the research study shows that while the representation of women in political parties has increased from 17.32% in 2014 to 20.53% in 2019, only nine women have ever been in a strategic position in their respective political parties since 2003.

‘Empowering democracy takes more than just having female participation’, Anna Margret, Chair of Cakra Wikara Indonesia said. ‘We need women in strategic positions in the political party to take an active role in the decision-making process’.

Supported by the Netherlands, Cakra Wikara’s research highlights the need to create a level playing field to encourage more women’s political participation and leadership. ‘On the party level, this means more emphasis on women empowerment and gender-responsive party financing’, Margret added.

The research study is expected to serve as a basis to encourage discussions both in the legislative sphere and at the political party level. ‘We have witnessed a growing potential of Indonesian women’, Margret said. ‘We now need to advocate for more affirmative action to see this potential to strengthen our democracy’.

For more information about the report visit:
bit.ly/BB2022-WomenLeadership
Indonesia has the second biggest number of football fans in the world (Nielsen Sports 2018) and Jon Hamilton saw this as an opportunity to create change.

After working with Indonesian children after the 2004 Asian Tsunami, Hamilton decided to establish Inspire, a non-profit organisation aiming to create positive change through football. ‘If we can inspire the next generation to become agents of change, we will see the changes that need to happen so we all can live in a fairer and more equal society,’ Hamilton said.

In 2016, Hamilton came across a United Nations’ study that found 23% of all Asian women had been raped in their lifetime and 50% of the perpetrators were teenage boys. At the time, Inspire had been working with over 20,000 teenage boys across Indonesia. ‘As an organisation that works predominantly with teenage boys, we felt the responsibility to try and be a part of the solution to this issue of abuse,’ Hamilton added.

Supported by the Dutch government, Inspire developed the Pledge United programme to educate boys on gender-based violence and the impact it has on women, society and themselves.

Through a series of games and football training, the programme challenges the concept of masculinity. ‘I used to think that women are weak,’ Andi Sikola from Bitung said. ‘But through this programme, I realised the importance of respecting women and made the pledge to respect.’ To date, over 20,000 boys across Indonesia have joined Sikola and made the Pledge2Respect. The programme has also trained thousands of trainers to ensure the sustainability of the programme.
Agustina Abuk Lekik has been a teacher most of her life. Now 51 years old, Lekik is realising the role of early childhood education in instilling gender bias. ‘We sometimes discriminate the games our kids play’, she said. ‘We encourage boys to play soccer and girls to play cooking games, for example’.

In 2018, Lekik participated in the Child-Friendly Early Childhood Education Programme (PAUD Ramah Anak) in Kupang as a representative of the Indonesian Association of Kindergarten Teachers.

Funded by the European Union and Sida through Forum Civ, the programme is part of the Strengthening Civil Society and Social Accountability for Improved Access to Quality, Inclusive Early Childhood Development Services in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (CSO-LA for ECD) project.

Led by the Swedish-based NGO Barnfonden (a member of the ChildFund Alliance), the project has been working to strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations in supporting and advocating for children’s rights, increasing attendance in inclusive early childhood education centres while at the same time ensuring that these centres are well resourced and of high quality.

Through the programme, Lekik learned the concept of gender bias and shared her new learned skill with her colleagues. ‘We might have inherited this bias from generations before us’, Lekik said. ‘But now is the time to change the narratives’.

The project directly impacted 2,500 preschool children in 54 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in 30 villages and more than 30,000 children indirectly.
CHANGING THE NARRATIVES FOR INDONESIA’S WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Elsye Suryawan was ten years old when she experienced her first gender discrimination. “I was unable to win a poetry reading competition because of my gender,” Suryawan said. “I heard the jury discussing how they needed to have a male winner.”

The incident left a deep mark on her and motivated her to advocate for gender equality in everything that she does. Being a native of Bali, she started the Bali Humanitarian Foundation (YPK Bali) in 2001 to assist the victims of the Bali bombing and their families. Through the foundation, she provided vocational training and supported the survivors to start new business units.

When the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the livelihoods of many families in her community, Suryawan started a women’s group to empower the women in her community to find alternative livelihoods. “We made handicrafts from plastic waste and started selling them online”, she said.

In December 2021, Suryawan participated in the WeRise Training organised by the EU-funded WeEmpower Asia programme implemented by UN Women. The WeRise toolkit and training showed female entrepreneurs in Indonesia and Thailand how to overcome gender-related barriers, assess their financial needs, get funding, become more assertive, and help other women like them succeed.

Compared to other training courses she had participated in before, Suryawan found the proprietary methods and toolkits of WeRise to be both inspiring and practical. “I shared everything I learned with our women’s group”, she said proudly.

The WeEmpower Asia programme aims to have more women leading, participating, and having access to enhanced business opportunities and leadership within the private sector to advance sustainable and inclusive growth while fostering more gender-equal trade opportunities.

Beyond providing localised WeRise training, the programme also introduced the Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs), a set of seven principles guiding businesses to become more gender-responsive across their value chains. In Indonesia, currently 158 companies across sectors and sizes have become signatories of the WEPs and Suryawan was chosen to be a WEPs Ambassador.

When I was a child, the common narrative was condescending to girls’ capabilities’, Suryawan said. “I don’t want such misogynistic attitudes to give them a mental block when they are adults – incapable of achieving something just because they are girls, despite their interest and potential. I want to end those narratives!”

158 private sectors have joined the WEPs community by becoming WEPs signatories, a significant growth compared to the baseline since the project started in 2019, when there were only 14 signatories in Indonesia.

250 women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses have been supported to accelerate their businesses by accessing capital financing and embedding WEPs across their value chain through training and mentoring programmes using the WeRise Gender-Responsive Entrepreneurship Toolkit.

Three guidelines have been created to promote gender-inclusive businesses across companies in Indonesia, including building gender-responsive business based on the WEPs, the Toolkit to Include Gender Equality into Corporate Reports and the Guideline on the Prevention of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace.

168 companies in Indonesia have participated in the WEPs Awards 2020 and 2021. WEPs Awards make up the first regional awards initiative that recognises companies who are taking action for gender equality in the region aligned with the WEPs.
Despite a challenging year in battling one of the worst outbreaks of COVID-19 in Southeast Asia in 2021, Indonesia has been making progress with regard to human rights in businesses.

On 25 November 2020, the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MOLHR), with support from the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched a draft National Strategy on Business and Human Rights (NS-BHR) which aims to ensure that human rights are respected within business operations in the country.

The EU-UNDP Business and Human Rights in Asia programme had provided sustained and focused technical assistance to MOLHR to support inclusive and participatory completion of that draft strategy.

‘The launch of the draft shows that business and government can work together to find solutions that amplify the commitment to conducting business responsibly and helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development,’ said Sophie Kemkhadze, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Indonesia.

To further accelerate the momentum, the programme also built partnerships with other key stakeholders — including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), and the Executive Office of the President (EOP) — in bilateral and formal coordination settings.

The National Strategy will provide guidance to companies in Indonesia to integrate human rights standards into their employment processes, promote non-discriminatory practices, ensure equality at the workplace, and implement workplace safety for their workers.

‘As the business community expands and provides employment to many, it is essential that they nurture and protect their core asset – the people they employ,’ said H.E. Vincent Piket, Ambassador of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. ‘The European Union supports the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights at home and abroad.’
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*project story in the chapter Green Transition*
From 18 to 20 March 2022, the West Nusa Tenggara province hosted the MotoGP, a Grand Prix motorcycle race. The event attracted over 100,000 visitors and highlighted the huge economic potential of the province.

Jaringan Perempuan Usaha Kecil Rindang (Jarpuk Rindang) is a women’s small business network in the West Nusa Tenggara province aiming to increase the income and welfare of women and their families. Based in the Central Lombok district, Jarpuk Rindang was supported by the EU-funded PEDULI SDGs programme to institutionalise the business group, form partnerships with the local authorities, and perform policy advocacy to include initiatives related to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) as priorities in the local development planning documents.

By engaging and building the capacity of civil society organisations (CSOs) such as Jarpuk Rindang, the PEDULI SDGs programme aims to increase the involvement of local development actors and help to localise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level. Small innovative actions are designed, planned and implemented by the CSOs to support the achievement of the SDGs and to transform the village communities.

Jarpuk Rindang, for example, conducted training for women MSMEs on sales strategies and digital marketing skills. They learned how to use digital platforms such as WhatsApp, social media, and e-commerce to market their businesses. Jarpuk Rindang also assisted the MSMEs in obtaining the necessary permits and licenses including business permit numbers (NIB), intellectual property rights, home industry product licenses (PIRT) and halal certificates.

These activities were conducted in collaboration with the local village government and the regency government.

‘With support from the PEDULI SDGs programme, we can now become a partner of the government,’ Masnim, Jarpuk Rindang, Lombok Tengah regency said. ‘As the facilitator of the village’s development planning process, we can actively provide input to our village’s priorities’.

Further initiatives to strengthen women’s business groups have now also been included as priorities in the village local development planning document and will be funded by the village and regency governments.
PREPARING BANDUNG AS A FOOD SMART CITY

2020-2022 ₪ 3.75 MILLION

Bandung, the capital city of West Java, Indonesia, has limited available space for food production. Almost 96% of food in the city is produced outside the city area. At the same time, the city recorded an estimate of 900 tonnes of food waste per day and the issue of poor nutrition for children with about 6.5% of children under five years old experiencing stunted growth.

In the face of these challenges, the city government has acknowledged the added value of collaboration with various stakeholders to develop innovative solutions. For example, in 2020, the Buruan Sae initiative was launched to integrate urban farming into the food supply chain. The programme utilises unproductive household land for food production purposes.

On the other end of the food supply chain, a digital solution to reduce food waste was introduced through Badami, a mobile application service that facilitates food sharing and donation of leftover foods, and a food waste management initiative focusing on reducing, segregating and reusing waste.

Despite the promising results of these initiatives, more is still required to become a food smart city. The city government of Bandung is committed to improving waste management and ensuring urban food security.

Facilitated by the EU-funded International Urban and Regional Cooperation (IURC) Programme, Bandung city will cooperate with Rome and Milan to exchange knowledge and implement pilot actions of urban food systems.

The programme is more than signing agreements. It is about practical implementation of concrete and focused projects and a functional platform of cooperation between stakeholders to implement actions and make a difference for the future.

Normunds Popens
Deputy Director-General For Implementation and International Relations, DG REGIO, European Commission

European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

Since 1992, the EU has worked in more than 110 countries worldwide to preserve life, preventing and alleviating suffering as well as helping to maintain human dignity in the face of natural hazards and human-induced disasters. In 2007, the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid reaffirmed the EU’s commitment to the fundamental principles of humanitarian aid and to respect international humanitarian law.

EU’s Humanitarian Principles:
- Humanity
- Neutrality
- Impartiality
- Independence

European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations in Indonesia:
- COVID-19 response in Indonesia
- Immediate humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected population in West Sulawesi
- Support to cyclone- and flood-affected population in West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara provinces
- Coordinated protection response to regional Rohingya refugee crisis
TEAM EUROPE
COVID-19 GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

As “Team Europe”, the EU, EU Member States and European financial institutions are leading the multilateral response to make sure that no one is left behind.

Overall, the Team Europe global response to the COVID-19 pandemic amounts to €46 billion to address the health emergency, strengthen key health, water and sanitation systems, and support socio-economic recovery.

**ADDITIONAL SUPPORT:**

- The EU’s Civil Protection Mechanism has coordinated and co-financed the delivery of over 23 million items of personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical equipment to over 50 countries, as well as 32 million vaccine doses to 40 countries.
- Team Europe announced €1 billion initiative in May 2021 to ramp up health technologies and mRNA and medicine production capacities in Africa.
- The European Commission has also worked with industrial partners, which are manufacturing vaccines in Europe, to quickly make vaccine doses available for low- and middle-income countries.
- Team Europe is the leading donor of the Humanitarian Buffer under COVAX, with US$25 million pledged so far.

**COVAX and Vaccine-Sharing**

COVAX is a global solution to ensure everyone in all corners of the world can get access to COVID-19 vaccines, regardless of their wealth. COVAX includes a mechanism that helps secure access to fully-funded doses for 92 lower- and middle-income economies. Team Europe is one of its leading contributors with over €3 billion pledged so far.

**OUR COMMITMENTS**

- **DONATIONS BY TEAM EUROPE**
  - Share 250 million doses directly or through COVAX by the end of 2021
  - Share 700 million doses directly or through COVAX by mid-2022

- **OUR OBJECTIVE**
  - 70% reach of global vaccination by mid-2022

By early February 2022, EU Member States have shared more than 408 million doses for donation to countries around the world, exceeding the vaccine-sharing target.
COVID-19 VACCINE EXPORTS FROM THE EU TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

Over 2.1 billion doses to 167 countries

Indonesia included in the top 15 export destinations
Total exports by the end of November 2021 in million doses, since December 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total EU exports delivered</th>
<th>Indonesia COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-COPE)</th>
<th>Indonesia included in the top 15 export destinations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>450,000,000</td>
<td>1.65 million</td>
<td>103,898,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (excl. Northern Africa)</td>
<td>145,600,222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of April 2022
Total EU exports delivered 2,170,661,352

Vaccine production capacity in the EU passed from 24 million in January 2021 to about 300 million a month as of August 2021.

Last update: 4 April 2022
Source: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/making-covid-19-vaccines-accessible-all_en

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Indonesia COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-COPE)
- 1.65 million doses
- 2020-2022

Indonesia included in the top 15 export destinations
- 103,898,830 doses delivered through COVAX for Indonesia

Sea Health and Pandemic Response and Preparedness
- 20 million doses
- 2022-2024

Inclusive Access to Multi-sectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone (I AM SAFE)
- 1.1 million doses
- 2020-2022

Strengthening Indonesian CSOs Capacity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 Pandemic (CO-EVOLVE)
- 255,000 doses
- 2020-2022

Strengthening University Teaching Hospitals in the Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic
- 10.4 million doses
- 2022-2024

Active Citizens Building Solidarity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 (ACTION)
- 2.5 million doses
- 2020-2022

Indonesia COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-COPE)
- 1.65 million doses
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Active Citizens Building Solidarity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 (ACTION)
- 2.5 million doses
- 2020-2022
To date, overall funding for the ‘Team Europe’ package has reached almost €36 billion globally, with €20 million in EU grants dedicated to urgent assistance to Indonesia.
For two days, Desiandri Lepir Ata Hau relentlessly knocked on her neighbours’ doors to convince them to participate in the village’s COVID-19 vaccination programme.

Known as Mama Desiandri in her village, she is not a big fan of needles herself but, ‘The training I have just participated in made me realise the danger of COVID-19 and how getting vaccinated can protect us and our family,’ she said.

The training was supported by the EU-funded Indonesia COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Response (I-COPE) project to strengthen the capacity of villages to reduce COVID-19 transmissions in their areas. Implemented by Yayasan Injuwatu Sumba with the support of the district health agency, representatives of Yubuwai village, East Sumba, including Mama Desiandri, developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) and preparedness plan which included plans to ensure full vaccination of the community.

Her hard work was not in vain. From only having ten people registered for the vaccination drive, 193 people showed up on the day of the vaccination. ‘I am so proud of my village’, Mama Desiandri said. ‘Many people were afraid of needles, but they showed up to make sure we can all be safe from COVID-19’.

In light of the success of Mama Desiandri’s village, the Mayor of East Sumba, Drs. Khristofel Praing, M.Si instructed all villages in East Sumba to replicate the practice.

To date, the I-COPE project has supported 60 villages and neighbourhoods to develop similar SOP and preparedness plans.

The Indonesian Women Alliance (HAPSARI Foundation) was first established in 1997 and has continued to evolve since then. ‘We started out as an umbrella organisation for the grassroot women’s movement’, the founder of HAPSARI, Laily Zailani said. Currently, HAPSARI has six women alliances under its wing.

HAPSARI focuses on gender-based violence and the issue of women and climate change, but Zailani had to call off all advocacy efforts at the onset of the pandemic. ‘Keeping our staff and volunteers safe became our main priority’, Zailani said. At the same time, its funding also expired and HAPSARI found itself in a dire situation. ‘Just as our beneficiaries need us most, our capacities to help them dwindled’, she added.

Unfortunately, the challenges HAPSARI faced were not unique and were experienced by many other civil society organisations (CSOs) in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the EU’s COVID-19 emergency response programme, the Strengthening Indonesian CSO’s Capacity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 pandemic (CO-EVOLVE) project was established in 2020.

The project aims to strengthen the capacity and resilience of Indonesian CSOs to cope with the impacts of COVID-19 and to advance collective action for accelerating progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

Through the project, the HAPSARI Foundation became part of a national network of CSOs and acquired new skills to be less dependent on external funding. ‘The training on digital communication inspired us to start our own YouTube channel and utilise social media platforms to communicate our programmes’, Zailani said. ‘We are aiming to use the platforms to generate alternative funding for HAPSARI’, Zailani said.

Implemented by Yayasan Penabulu, the CO-EVOLVE project currently works with 198 CSOs across 32 provinces in Indonesia.
Santoso was diagnosed with Myotonic Dystrophy when he was 12 years old and since then, he has experienced progressive muscle degeneration with weakness and shrinkage of the muscle tissue. While the condition was not easy to accept at its onset, Santoso didn’t want his disease to define him.

For the past ten years, he has been working his way up to becoming a tailor, from a tailor’s apprentice in Yogyakarta, Bogor and Jakarta to starting his own business in Sleman, Yogyakarta in 2017.

Being located near a campus helped Santoso quickly gain regular customers, but just as his business started to thrive, the pandemic hit. During the first three months of the COVID-19 pandemic, Santoso had to close his shop and live off his savings.

A UN study released in 2020 (COVID-19 Impact Assessment on SME in Indonesia 2020) indicated a significant risk that may force micro, small and medium enterprises to close their businesses within the first six months of the pandemic. Funded by the EU, the Inclusive Access to Multi-sectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone (I AM SAFE) project was established in 2020 to stimulate socio-economic recovery and to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta provinces.

Through I AM SAFE, Santoso received training to enable him to access various digital tools to strengthen his business. "I learned to use Google Maps and social media to promote my business", he said.

"It has become a habit now to ask new customers where they have heard of my business and it makes me really happy to know my new digital skills have helped bring new customers to my business", Santoso said.

I AM SAFE
Inclusive Access to Multi-sectoral Services and Assistance for Everyone 2020-2022

Help contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic through provision of inclusive risk communication, hygiene promotion and personal protective equipment

20 000 cloth masks and 9 950 transparent masks for vulnerable communities

IDR 406 Million (€25 500): personal protective equipment for health care workers

Disseminate information about the pandemic to 9% of the population of East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta provinces through TV, radio, talk shows, a website and other online platforms

Mitigate the immediate impact on the well-being of vulnerable persons through psychosocial support, health referrals and unconditional cash assistance to meet basic life-saving needs

- 13 psychosocial centers servicing 6 618 patients
- 5 telemedicine centers reaching 920 patients
- 2 gender-based violence prevention centers
- 6 000 nutritional packages for poor families, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers and senior citizens
- 418 mobility devices
- 2 520 recipients of cash transfers

Stimulate socio-economic recovery and improve resilience of COVID-19-affected individuals and households through inclusive livelihood support and resilience building

- Cash transfers to 2 000 micro businesses
- Business training and coaching to 400 micro businesses
- Disaster mitigation training for 750 households

Kupang
Yogyakarta
Gunung Kidul
Sleman

1.1 MILLION

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

COVID-19 RESPONSE
Zaenab never went to school, but she is determined to provide her daughter with the best education possible. When her daughter went to university in Mataram, Zaenab would send her off with a jar of traditional chili sauce. ‘At least she would have something to eat with her rice’, Zaenab said.

Zaenab never expected her chili sauce to gain as much popularity amongst her daughter’s friends as it did, let alone envisioning it to be a business. A year after she first started sending the chili sauce to her daughter, Zaenab was making over 3 kg of chili sauce every week and earned IDR 500 000 (around €31) per week. ‘The income from the chili sauce was enough for me to stop working as a daily labourer’, she added.

But two years after her business had started, the COVID-19 pandemic happened and her income sharply declined.

Launched at the onset of the pandemic, one of the primary objectives of the EU-funded Active Citizens Building Solidarity and Resilience in Response to COVID-19 (ACTION) programme was to enhance the resilience of marginalised communities and poor like Zaenab in responding to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Facilitated by KAPAL Perempuan as one of the implementing partners of the programme, Zaenab received an end-to-end business unit support through a series of hands-on training. ‘I learned how to develop a business model canvas and many new skills to manage my business’, Zaenab said.

‘I now have my own little shop and have expanded my products to also include ready-made cooking spices and cookies’, added Zaenab proudly.

Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect of the training to empower women and reduce the risks of double burdens and domestic violence, especially for those who are poor and marginalised.
Soon after Indonesia recorded its first COVID-19 case in March 2020, the virus quickly spread to all 34 provinces. As of 26 January 2022, the country had reported 4.3 million cases, the highest in Southeast Asia. There was enormous pressure on the health system to provide oxygen, hospital beds, and other lifesaving drugs and equipment, given the threat of the Delta variant that had loomed large by mid-August 2021. With funding and health care personnel diverted to different response streams, services around maternal and child health, nutrition, prevention and management of non-communicable and infectious diseases were impacted. The country’s economy began to show a downside, with an estimated 1.8 million people becoming unemployed and 2.8 million falling into poverty.

Funded by the EU, the Southeast Asia Health and Pandemic Response and Preparedness project supported the World Health Organization (WHO) Indonesia to prevent transmission by improving diagnostic capacity and strengthening contact tracing efforts. WHO worked closely with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the quality of the COVID-19 testing laboratory network and the national COVID-19 vaccination rollout as well as to maintain the continuity of essential health services.

As of January 2022, 45.1% of the total population in Indonesia was vaccinated. A response plan for COVID-19 was developed to set out key actions at the national, regional and local levels which are needed to suppress transmission, protect the vulnerable, reduce mortality and morbidity and accelerate the development of the tools to turn the tide against the disease.

The project will continue to support Indonesia’s COVID-19 response and pandemic preparedness by focusing on:

- Strengthening institutional leadership in health system/implementation research
- External monitoring and quality assessments
- Improving clinical COVID-19 management
- Finalising clinical management guidelines of post COVID-19 conditions in mothers and children
- Finalising policy advocacy on the importance of maintaining and improving essential health services, particularly during COVID-19 recovery, and on health workers’ safety
MAJOR SUPPORT AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA HEALTH AND PANDEMIC RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS PROJECT

Strengthens national laboratories

- 262,000 antigen-detecting rapid diagnostic tests procured for priority provinces, contributing to early case detection and contact tracing in areas with limited access to Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) facilities or with high NAAT test load.

- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to develop Ministerial Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/446/2021 on use of antigen-detecting rapid diagnostic tests (Ag-RDTs) in testing for COVID-19 and later amending it to No. HK.01/07/MENKES/4794/2021.

- Training package on SARS-CoV-2 Ag-RDTs translated into local language which was then adopted by MoH to develop training materials for health care workers to implement use of Ag-RDTs.

Strengthens case management

- Support to MoH in collaboration with the Bali Provincial Health Office for the Bali Reborn project from July to October 2021.

- Further support to a mortality audit of 330 COVID-19 patients from 16 hospitals in Bali.

Strengthens national laboratories

- Review of integrated noncommunicable diseases services in primary health care centres (PANDU PTM) targeting all 10,205 primary care facilities in Indonesia.

- Support to MoH to assess a financing mechanism on COVID-19 testing and tracing.

- Conduct of a mass drug administration and transmission assessment for lymphatic filariasis based on interviews with 3700 respondents.

- Assessment of the continuity of emergency health services in health care facilities during the pandemic.

- Risk and impact assessment for COVID-19 in long-term care facilities for older persons to strengthen the quality of care for vulnerable populations.

- Assessment of health care workers’ workload and supportive workplace environment during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia.
Stronger connectivity to generate growth

In 2021, Indonesia’s human development index reached 72.29%, that is 0.49% higher than in 2020. The human development index measures the long-term progress of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Developing Indonesia’s human resources and fostering connectivity have been central to the partnership between the EU and EU Member States and Indonesia.

An example is the Erasmus+ programme which has long facilitated the mobility of Indonesian students and improved the quality of higher education. Another example is Horizon Europe through which the EU aims to enable innovation by encouraging the participation of Indonesian research entities.

EU Member States are also supporting the development of Indonesia’s human resources through the provision of scholarships, programmes to support civil society organisations and improving access to quality education at all levels.
Cybersecurity is often associated with protection against hackers. While this definition is not wrong, the area of cybersecurity goes far beyond that definition.

Over the past years, discussions on cybersecurity in the United Nations have put a lot of emphasis on the relationships between countries on data protection and the area of norms of state behaviour in the context of international security.

Cybersecurity is one of the main thematic areas supported by the EU’s Enhancing Security Cooperation In and With Asia (ESIWA) project. The project facilitates the EU’s fundamental interest in cooperating with partners in and with Asia to address these shared security challenges.

In partnership with Indonesia’s National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN), the project hosted an online webinar on Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in Cyberspace. Confidence Building Measures have been identified by the UN Open Ended Working Group and the UN Group of Governmental Experts as crucial to improving trust, transparency and stability in cyberspace.

Held on 11 June 2021, the webinar presented the positions of the EU and Indonesia on CBMs and activities undertaken by the EU and Indonesia to build confidence in the region and internationally.

‘Ensuring a safe, stable, and secure cyberspace is the responsibility of all countries’, Akhmad Toha, Deputy of Protection at Indonesia’s National Cyber and Crypto Agency, noted. ‘Indonesia is in the process of establishing a national cybersecurity strategy to provide guidance on the country’s cybersecurity goals and priorities as well as roles and responsibilities of Indonesian stakeholders’.

The event also highlighted the shared perspectives of both, the EU and Indonesia, on cybersecurity issues and the importance of enhancing close relationships and cooperation. ‘Promoting growth whilst protecting security, freedom and human rights in cyberspace is important’, said Margus Solnson, Head of the Political, Press and Information Section of the Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

In 2022, the project will facilitate a workshop on the application of international law in cyberspace. The workshop is expected to enhance participants’ understanding of international law and principles in cyberspace, raise awareness on key challenges and initiatives to advance a common understanding on the application of international law in cyberspace, and promote respective cyber law policies.
PROMOTING CIVIL SOCIETY-LED INITIATIVES FOR INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION IN INDONESIA (PRO-INQLUED)

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

© YAPPIKA

The project, implemented by a group of CSOs, including YAPPIKA-ActionAid, Lembaga Germawan, Perkumpulan SDOUD and Yayasan Bahtera, is currently supporting 30 target schools to improve their infrastructure in three regencies in Indonesia: Sambas (West Kalimantan), Bima (West Nusa Tenggara) and West Sumba (East Nusa Tenggara).
Horizon Europe
EU cooperation on science, technology and research is driven by mutual interests and the desire to share experiences on common challenges, enhance connectivity, and boost sustainable economic growth.

Horizon Europe, the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation, facilitates collaboration, strengthens the impact of partnerships in tackling global challenges, such as climate change, and supports the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Horizon Europe
€95 BILLION
2021-2027

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (including societal transformation)
CANCER
CLIMATE-NEUTRAL AND SMART CITIES
HEALTHY OCEANS, SEAS, COASTAL, AND INLAND WATERS
SOIL HEALTH AND FOOD

MISSION AREA

MARIE SKŁODOWSKA–CURIE ACTIONS
Supports researchers at all stages of their careers, regardless of their age and nationality, and across all disciplines
Cooperation between industry and academia and training organisations to enhance employability and career development

WIDENING PARTICIPATION AND STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING HORIZON EUROPE & EIT*
Exclusive focus on civil applications

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME: EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND
Exclusive focus on defence research & development

HORIZON EUROPE
EXCELLENT SCIENCE
INNOVATIVE EUROPE
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS

EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

EURATOM

Fusion
Fission
Joint Research Center

*The European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) is not part of the Specific Programme.
EU AND EU MEMBER STATES SCHOLARSHIPS

NETHERLANDS
- STUDENT IN NETHERLANDS (STUNED)
- ORANGE KNOWLEDGE PROGRAMME (OKP)
- ORANGE TULIP SCHOLARSHIP TOTAL
- HOLAND SCHOLARSHIP
- DIKTI FUP STUNED JOINT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME
- EU

FRANCE
- MAKE OUR PLANET GREAT AGAIN (MOPGA)
- EIFFEL SCHOLARSHIPS
- ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK SCHOLARSHIP
- FRENCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOLARSHIP
- FRANCE EXCELLENCE
- THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP
- KARTINI SAINS

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

BELGIUM

SWEDEN
- SWEDISH INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GLOBAL PROFESSIONALS (ISGFP)

GERMANY
- 400 5393

POLAND
- 38 200

HUNGARY
- 100 350

ITALY
- 13 207

- TOTAL SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO INDONESIAN STUDENTS
- TOTAL NUMBER OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS RESIDING IN EU MEMBER STATES AT PRESENT

ERASMUS AWARDEES 2021

- EU
- NETHERLANDS
- SWEDEN
- GERMANY
- POLAND
- HUNGARY
- ITALY
- BELGIUM
- SWEDISH INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GLOBAL PROFESSIONALS (ISGFP)
- 400 5393
- 38 200
- 100 350
- 13 207

Total number of Indonesian students residing in EU member states at present.
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