

JOINT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK Indonesia

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1. Introduction

This Joint Strategic Framework (JSF) Indonesia is based on the Common Context Analysis (CCA) Indonesia, approved by the Minister of Development Cooperation, Mr. De Croo at the end of December 2015. All items which are listed hereafter can be found in this CCA and are therefore not included in this JSF: context analysis, analysis of relevant stakeholders, risk analysis, the strategic targets and approaches, identification of opportunities for complementarity and synergies between accredited organizations, including common partners, description of the CCA-process (which is the base for this JSF), and in particular the elements to proof the active participation of accredited organizations and their local partners.

The participants have consulted the various strategy and policy papers during the CCA-process, such as the strategy paper on Middle Income Countries. Indonesia is not an official partner country of Belgium, so there is no country specific strategy paper available.

Compared to the CCA, fewer organizations were involved into the JSF-process, and this has a serious impact on the identification of the Joint Strategic Goals, and synergy projects. Only 3 CSOs and 1 IA have participated in this JSF, which was led by 11.11.11.

There were exchanges with World Solidarity, one of the CSOs participating in the JSF Decent Work. The CCA Indonesia already referred to the CCA Decent Work Asia, given the importance of this topic. Indonesia is one of the countries in which JSGoals on Decent Work are developed. Engagements on complementarity and synergy between the participants of the JSF Decent Work and those involved in the JSF-Indonesia are included in Chapter 3 of both JSFs. In this sense, the JSF Indonesia and JSF Decent Work are complementary and should be read together. Together they constitute one overall strategic framework for Indonesia.

All participating NGAs are active in Belgium, and they make a direct link between the programs with their South-partners and South program and the North program (see JSF Belgium), they fuel and legitimize what is done in Belgium.

The participants used the methodology which was proposed in the Manuel developed by 11.11.11 & CNCD, and was distributed on February 8, 2016. The process to determine the common targets consisted of e-mail exchanges, a consultation meeting in Jakarta, including representatives of DGD and the Belgian Embassy (March 22), exchanges between participants and their partners at preparatory meetings for the new 5 year program. The list of participants can be found in Annex.

It is important to note that the legal framework was not published at the launch of the JSF-process, February 8, nor on the moment of finalizing the process on April 20.

2. Joint Strategic Goals

2.1 Description of the JSGs

JSG 1	Sustainable agriculture becomes an attractive business, providing sustainable and improved livelihoods for farmers and people who are dependent on the sector and contributing to healthier consumers	
Contribution		CSOs & IAs
1A	Strengthen farmer organizations: develop strong and transparent organizations, and improve business, production, storage and marketing capacities of small-scale farmers and their organizations.	VECO
1B	Promote policies and decisions taken by government to create an institutional environment that enables improved livelihoods for small-scale farmers	VECO
1C	Promote human rights and rights based approach for marginalized groups and build the capacities of civil society to engage governmental actors to contribute to an inclusive society	VECO, 11.11.11, ASF
1D	Reinforcing youth involvement and gender equality in the agriculture sector	VECO
1E	Build alliances between different chain actors: private sector actors, service providers, banks and farmer organizations; to make agrarian business more inclusive and strengthen the position of farmers in value chains.	VECO
1F	Improve sustainability throughout the value chain.	VECO
1G	Advocate the interests of small scale farmers and SMEs through communication with government at various levels and commodity platforms.	VECO, 11.11.11
1H	Build resilience of small-scale farmers to address and adapt to the effects of climate change.	VECO
1I	Promote sustainable consumption at the levels of city policy and consumers.	VECO
JSG 2	Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve research and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to development	
Contribution		CSOs & IAs
2A	Improve the quality and provision of higher education through capacity building and partnerships in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable way.	VLIRUOS
2B	Improve research practices of higher education institutions through capacity building and partnerships in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable way.	VLIRUOS
2C	Promote extension and outreach of academic research.	VLIRUOS
2D	Strengthen individual capacities through relative gender-balanced scholarship attribution.	VLIRUOS
2E	Motivate research and higher education actors to promote a gender equal and environmentally sustainable approach (e.g. in the design of interventions).	VLIRUOS
JSG 3	A sustainable management of natural resources guided by the respect of HR, local needs, and of the needs of future generations	

Contribution		CSOs & AIs
3A	Strengthen the position of targeted communities (farmers, women, IPs, fisher-folk groups) from a HRB approach to empower them in order to have more impact on consultation and policy processes (AMDAL, FPIC, spatial planning, organic villages) to protect and manage their NR	11.11.11, ASF, VECO
3B	Develop capacities and systems for inclusive DRR, preparedness and early response in fragile, disaster-prone communities. Promote initiatives for CCA and DRRM and mitigation and enhance community driven initiatives	11.11.11
3C	Advocate the strict implementation of the several laws dealing with environmental issues, and advocate for new legislation to stop the current rate of logging and environmental degradation (zoning, community based management of NR) and respect for HR	11.11.11, ASF
3D	Establish platforms to study and promote a critical analysis of the extractive industry and discuss and launch alternative development models, including approaches to mining and a low carbon development	11.11.11
JSG 4	Support CSOs to promote access to justice for vulnerable populations	
4A	Reinforce the capacities of CSOs on the themes of access to justice and human rights (civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural)	ASF, 11.11.11
4B	Reinforce the capacities of Indonesian lawyers/paralegals/legal aid providers to promote quality services through and client centered lawyering which contribute to increasing access to justice for the most vulnerable populations and contribute to the development and effective implementation of a national legal aid structure and policy, for both civil and criminal matters	ASF
4C	Empower communities to claim their rights	ASF, 11.11.11

2.2 Motivation

JSG 1	Sustainable agriculture becomes an attractive business, providing sustainable and improved livelihoods for farmers and people who are dependent on the sector
<p>-Small-scale farmers are much more vulnerable due to low productivity, low income, low prices despite high demand (specifically for cocoa and coffee), effects of climate change, price volatility, land issues, etc. The government's capacity to directly support small scale farmers remains limited and extension workers need to become more professional. Support to improve the livelihood of small scale farmers is often provided by CSOs and larger development programs funded with ODA. The new government put food sovereignty (rice and vegetables) and the rehabilitation of the cocoa production as a priority.</p> <p>-The sector is diverse and current trends are showing conflicting interests: the expansion of agriculture competes with resource extraction and the interests of local communities, and conservation of environment.</p> <p>-In general, there's a big gap between small farmers and big processing enterprises, not only in terms of economic position but also ideology.</p> <p>-International trade policies tend to favor big companies, while within the current framework, small farmers will not easily benefit from trade liberalization. Indonesia has some market protection policies in place, but those are now under pressure from new FTAs. The government of Indonesia is not well-prepared for the ASEAN open market which comes effective from 2016 and which creates many new opportunities for trade within the ASEAN region. Growing number of middle income people that increasingly pay higher attention on their quality of life including healthy/organic food intake. They are ready to pay for higher price. Although this remains a huge challenge, sustainable food production and consumption start to get more attention.</p>	

JSG 2	Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve research and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to development
<p>Strengthening higher education in order for higher education institutes to become drivers of change is particularly relevant in Indonesia: it is one of the priorities of the current Indonesian government (National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 (RPJMN 2015-2019)). More generally, the link between support to higher education and development has been illustrated before (cfr. JCA). It contributes to the development of a stock of labor with the necessary skills (relevant to different sectors). A critical mass of HR with the necessary skills and knowledge can be a driver of change in the development of Indonesia. Strengthening the research capacity of higher education institutes in Indonesia is also crucial . Strengthening research capacity contributes to new knowledge and know-how, and creates the necessary conditions for innovations in different themes/sectors. These new knowledge - and the extension new knowledge to local communities, government and the private sector – has the potential to contribute directly to the development objectives of Indonesia. It is also a crucial factor in being able to find solutions to local and global challenges. It can enable Indonesia to develop new technologies themselves or to adopt and use foreign technology.</p>	
JSG 3	A sustainable management of natural resources guided by the fulfilment of HR, local needs, and of the needs of future generations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Despite strong national and international pressure, and a moratorium on new permits in forest areas, the level of deforestation has not been drastically reduced. -CSOs have established good links with Komnas Ham and Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), both have been investigating cases related to the extractive sector. KPK was able to make strong policy recommendations, the influence of Komnas Ham remains limited. -There are a number of environmental groups who established strong links with the ‘victims’ of environmental degradation, but are facing a big challenge to translate this ‘reality’ to the urban population. -There is a vocal international solidarity movement ready to call for action, but the number of actual donors is limited. -A changing national and international context: the climate negotiations might lead to some international agreement, the current downward trend of commodity prices slows down mining expansion, the higher demand for energy paves the way for more coal plants, the pressure on palm oil companies to refrain from deforestation, ... -Indonesia is prone to natural disasters. Significant efforts were undertaken by both the CSOs and the government to increase the capacities on DRM. -There is an inadequate surge capacity of key local actors to deliver timely and appropriate response for the most vulnerable groups, e.g. women, children, elderly and fragile communities. 	
JSG 4	Support CSOs to promote access to justice for vulnerable populations
<p>In October 2011, Indonesia passed the Legal Aid Law (Law no 16/2011) as part of its efforts to improve access to justice, and in particular, access to legal aid services. The law decentralized the legal aid system by providing public funding for community-based Legal Aid Service Providers (LASPs) which undergo an accreditation process. Hundreds of Indonesian LASPs are now accredited and receive public funding. This system aims to reduce the massive problems surrounding access to justice in Indonesia.</p> <p>While the Indonesian legal aid system on a macro level has received significant support and attention during this reorganization process, far less attention has been given to the capacity of the LASPs themselves.</p> <p>Most LASPs employ a “traditional lawyering” approach to service delivery. Under the traditional lawyering approach, LASPs and clients are on separate planes. The lawyer or paralegal is the holder of knowledge and the gatekeeper to justice, while the client is unaware of the legal process and their legal rights. Clients are not looked upon as equal partners and their needs and considerations are not taken into account by the LASPs.</p> <p>Traditional lawyering involves the LASPs prescribing a remedy for the client without an understanding of the context in which the client’s problem is situated.</p> <p>LASPs need to be instructed on how to view their clients as equal partners and understand their needs and considerations and use this information to obtain legal remedies. This will lead to resolutions of legal issues that empower and improve the conditions of poor and marginalized individuals and communities while creating generations of effective LASPs that meet the needs of their clients.</p> <p>-The NGO Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) intends to work with the Indonesian National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) to develop the Access to Justice Index (AtJI) which will serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluating access to justice in Indonesia. Government institutions need to be reinforced in creating the AtJI by including a strong emphasis on developing the capacity of LASPs to develop a PME frame which will lead to the progressive improvement of client-centered lawyering, as well as legal aid in general.</p>	

3. Identification of complementarity and synergy

The present situation as described in the CCA will be further developed, such as the exchange of information between 11.11.11 and its members WSM and VECO. All organizations have established networking with local and international actors who are experts in their sector. VECO, f.i. has established a large network with INGOs, local CSOs, government bodies and the private sector. ASF provides capacity building to government agencies, VLIRUOS collaborates with education institutes, and 11.11.11 has direct contacts with INGOs working on similar topics.

SYNERGY - COMPLEMENTARITY	Between CSOs & IAs	Between CSOs & IAs and INGOs
<p>Cross-cutting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ad hoc meeting of Belgian CSOs in Brussels to discuss and follow up synergy and complementarity, and share intervention and risk management strategies, challenges for the partners, changes in the context, ... (can include the CSOs working on Decent Work in Indonesia) -Ad hoc meetings in Indonesia with Belgian and international CSOs 	<p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p></p> <p>x</p>
<p>Related to JSG 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exchange of information on thematic topics and target groups and develop strategies to empower smallholder farmers - Facilitation of field research/study/testing of new technologies <p>1E: Membership of multi stakeholder platforms Cacao Sustainability Partnership, Sustainable Coffee Platform</p>		<p>x</p> <p>x</p>
<p>Related to JSG 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Actors will seek opportunities for complementarity and synergy in the areas of capacity development, research, technology transfer and scholarship opportunities -Encounters between CSO's/IA's and interested academics will be stimulated in order to look for opportunities for complementarity and synergy -Academic research outputs will be shared with JSF actors and their partners (for potential extension/upscaling) - Actors will continually seek for opportunities for academic projects that are in synergy and complementarity with the interventions of other Belgian actors (modalities to be defined) 	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p>
<p>Related to JSG 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sharing of best practices related to access to legal services with the aim to strengthen each other's policy & advocacy framework -Strengthening resilience and empowering communities on topics such as <u>CCA-DRR</u> -Networking and joint action with other European CSOs working on RSPO 	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>
<p>Related to JSG 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lessons learned and best practices will be shared between providers of legal aid -researches on actions and client lawyering centered initiatives will be developed and shared 	<p>x</p> <p>x</p>	

Annex1 : List of participants JSF Indonesia, April 2016

	CSOs & IA	ADDRESS	CONTACT
1	11.11.11	Vlasfabriekstraat 11, 1060 Brussels	Kris Vanslambrouck
2	Avocats sans Frontières	Naamsestraat 72, 1000 Brussel	Francesca Boniotti
3	Vredeseilanden (VECO)	Blijde Inkomststraat 50, 3000 Leuven	Heleen Verlinden
4	VLIR-UOS	Bolwerksquare 1 , 1050 Brussels	Koen De Koster

Annex 2 : List of abbreviations

AMDAL: Environment Impact Assessment
AtJI: Access to Justice Index
CCA: Common Context Analysis
CCA: Climate Change Adaptation
CSOs : Civil Society Organizations
DRRM: Disaster Risk Reduction Management
ESCR: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FTA: Free Trade Agreement
HR: Human Rights
HRBA: Human Rights Based Approach
HRO: Human Rights Organization
HRV: Human Rights Violation
IAs: Institutional Actors
IPs: Indigenous People
INGOs: International NGOs
Komnas Ham: National Human Rights Commission
JSF: Joint Strategic Framework
JSG: Joint Strategic Goals
LASPs: Legal Aid Service Providers
SME: Small and Medium Enterprises
NGA: Non-Governmental Actors
OD: Organizational Development
ODA: Overseas Development Aid
PME: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PO: People's Organization
RSPO: Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil
SA: Sustainable Agriculture