

# KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

## COUNTRY OFFICE TO INDONESIA AND TIMOR-LESTE



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*Pictures cover page:*

*left: KAS project in Timor-Leste involving female politicians*

*middle: KAS project in Indonesia involving teachers of religious schools*

*right: Indonesia's first president Sukarno (left) meets with German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 1956*

## FOREWORD

In 2012 Germany and Indonesia celebrated the 60th anniversary of their establishment of diplomatic relations looking back on a long tradition of German-Indonesian friendship. With the "Indonesia-Germany Joint Declaration for a Comprehensive Partnership: Shaping Globalisation and Sharing Responsibility" ("Jakarta Declaration") signed by Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel and Indonesian President Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono during Chancellor Merkel's state visit to Indonesia in July 2012, the partnership saw a further enhancement. In addition to closer consultation on pressing global political issues, this new phase of German-Indonesian partnership is designed to promote a significant strengthening of mutual cooperation on numerous issues such as trade and investment, development work, the environment, energy, education, science and technology, defence and security as well as people-to-people contacts.

Underlying this cooperation and forming the basis of the strong political ties, signalled by many high-ranking visits over the last two years, is a common vision for the world's future based on peace and security. Germany and Indonesia share similar views on how to adequately address a range of important global challenges. Both countries seek to promote universal values such as democracy, the rule of law, human rights and basic freedoms. Given these shared values, Indonesia and Germany have become indispensable partners. Common beliefs also provide the basis for material interests and so trade ties between Germany

and Indonesia have deepened significantly. Germany is in fact Indonesia's most important trading partner within the EU and the Indonesian market is becoming more and more attractive to German companies. The growth of the Indonesian economy has meant that Indonesia now plays an important role in World Trade Organisation (WTO) talks, as well as having a strong voice at forums such as the G20 meeting which serves as an eminent instrument for pursuing the shared values and interests of both countries.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is part of Germany's foreign and development policies and thus strives to help strengthen the partnership between Indonesia and Germany in order to further intensify bilateral ties between the two countries. The foundation has been permanently active in Indonesia since 1968 and during this time it has been able to develop an extensive network of contacts thereby building mutual trust and cooperation. Since we first started to work in Indonesia the country has been through enormous changes, and KAS has also had to adjust to these. As a consequence, KAS's main areas of activity have changed over time, moving more towards dialogue on the socio-economic and political reform process in today's Indonesia.

Yet our country office located in Jakarta not only oversees activities in Indonesia but is also in charge of our work in Timor-Leste, where we have been active since the country's independence in 2002. Until today we are the only German political foundation to



regularly carry out project work in Timor-Leste. Through our activities we hope to help consolidate the tremendous democratic progress the country has achieved over the last ten years and thus contribute to the intensifying relations between Germany and Timor-Leste.

We trust this country brochure will provide all the information you need on KAS in general and the key activities of KAS and its partners in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. We hope it will offer our readers a clear insight into our projects.

Dr. Gerhard Wahlers

Deputy Secretary-General  
Head of European and International Cooperation

## THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG

### OBJECTIVES

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is a registered association. Inspired by Christian democratic values, it works for the common good on a strictly non-profit basis. Through our civic education programs both at home and abroad we promote freedom, peace and justice. Our most important goals are strengthening democracy, furthering European integration, improving transatlantic relations and deepening development cooperation. We develop practical, solution-oriented concepts to address current issues in the fields of domestic, social, economic and foreign policies.

### STRUCTURE

Three bodies manage the foundation: the general assembly, the board of directors and the board of trustees. The board of directors consists of a chairman, currently Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP (Former President of the European Parliament). Furthermore the board of directors includes distinguished persons such as Dr. Angela Merkel (Federal Chancellor of Germany) and Dr. Helmut Kohl (Former Federal Chancellor of Germany). The general assembly is the superior decision-making body of the association. The board of trustees provides advice and support to the board of directors to help it better plan and execute its duties.



*Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, Chairman of KAS and former President of the European Parliament.*

### FUNDING

Political foundations are organised under private law. In an independent, responsible, open-minded manner, they provide services which are in the public interest but cannot be supplied by the state. They are funded primarily by the government and federal states. Few other organisations are subject to as intense scrutiny by external auditing bodies as political foundations.

### EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Political Foundations such as KAS are unique throughout the world. No other institutions provide the same expertise in the democracy building. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) is committed to fostering democracy and the rule of law, to implementing social and market-economic structures and to promoting

human rights. With its worldwide networks to the political and social elites and with its long-term partner structures, it participates in shaping policy in developing and emerging countries. By training and educating young professionals, the KAS promotes the developing process in social groups and political parties. The Foundation fosters decentralisation processes based on the values of freedom, solidarity and justice by facilitating projects for public institutions in order to enhance their technical and administrative performance.

Currently the KAS hosts more than 200 projects in around 100 countries on four continents with about 80 field offices. The Department of European and International Cooperation is based on two types of programs: the country programs and the regional sector programs. The country programs are based on fixed partner programs and flexible measures which are chosen by the delegated representative of the KAS in the respective country due to an analysis of demand and in cooperation with the local partner organisations. With its regional sector programs, the KAS promotes the rule of law as well as free and independent media and economic governance in the project countries.



Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel speaks at a KAS event.



Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel meets with Indonesian President Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono during his state visit to Berlin in March 2013.

### German-Indonesian relations

Indonesia and Germany have traditionally enjoyed good, intensive and wide-ranging relations. Since B. J. Habibie, who has studied and worked in Germany for many years, became a cabinet minister, vice president and was finally named Indonesian president in 1998, the relations have further deepened. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in mutual interest characterized by many mutual visits of high-ranking politicians. Germany and Indonesia, as the largest members of the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), respectively, share similar positions on many issues relating to the development of the two regional organizations. Germany supports the Indonesian government's ongoing reform process with a wide range of projects designed to ensure good governance and strengthen administrative structures. As the country with the world's largest Muslim population, Indonesia is a major partner of Germany in dialogue on religious issues. Bilateral trading is continuously increasing and Germany has become Indonesia's most important trade partner within the EU. Up until today, more than 30.000 Indonesians have studied in Germany. These people build bridges between the two countries and help further strengthen bilateral ties.

■ = KAS office

#### WORLDWIDE POLITICAL COMPETENCE

*The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is represented with projects in over 80 foreign offices worldwide in over 100 countries on four continents. Besides the two main locations of St. Augustin near Bonn and Berlin, it is active nationwide in two training centres and 16 educational centres. With Villa La Collina in Cadenabbia, the Foundation also has a European meeting and conference centre.*

## KAS IN INDONESIA

The KAS country office in Indonesia was set up back in 1968 and therefore has a long history of bilateral cooperation and understanding filled with mutual trust, common experiences and well-proven working relations. Today the core objective of KAS Indonesia is to support and facilitate the socio-economic and political reform process that has been underway since the end of Suharto's reign in 1998.

### KAS AND INDONESIA: 45 YEARS OF COOPERATION, MUTUAL EXCHANGE AND TRUSTFUL PARTNERSHIP

The first phase of the KAS presence in Indonesia from 1968 to 1979 was characterised by establishing relationships, contacting appropriate partners and implementing some initial projects in the area of political and cooperative development work. Later on, joint activities by KAS and its partners were focused on Indonesia's socio-economic needs, including the promotion of equitable income distribution, equitable employment and business opportunities as well as equal opportunities for the various socio-economic groups to participate in the development of a free Indonesian society.

The third phase saw a significant enlargement of the KAS project portfolio, namely an active contribution to constructive dialogue and cooperation between Indonesian educational, social and economic research institutes and comparable German institutes and experts. KAS initiated further projects aimed at contributing towards sustainable development through planning and establishing small enterprises, strengthening public and private institutions and developing human resources.

Following the fundamental changes in Indonesian politics in 1998, KAS strengthened its cooperation with Indonesia in the areas of promoting democracy and the rule of law and supporting a vibrant civil society as one of the country's main pillars of democracy. In response to the tragic events of 2004, when a tsunami hit large parts of Indonesia killing hundreds of thousands of people, Germany in general and KAS in particular committed to helping build up Indonesian society through a program that was set up to rebuild civil society in Aceh. In recent years a project on capacity building for local civil society organisations, co-founded by the European Union and its European Instrument of Democracy and Human Rights (EIDH) as well as The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), was implemented by KAS and its long-time partner SATUNAMA.

## Indonesia: an indispensable country

*With its 240 million inhabitants, this South-east Asian country is not only the fourth most populous nation on earth, it is also the world's largest Muslim country (about 88 percent of the population follow the Muslim faith). And Indonesia has been considered the world's third largest democracy since the long Suharto era came to an end in 1998. The arrival of the democratic process in 1998 brought about tremendous political and economic changes. After suffering badly as a result of the Asian crisis in 1997–1998, the Indonesian economy has managed to achieve high annual growth rates of 6 percent in recent years and has turned into one of Asia's new powerhouses. In addition to this success story at home, Indonesia is also now playing an important role on both the regional and international stage – the country is a member of the G20 as well as being the driving political and economic force in the ASEAN community. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development included Indonesia in their list of "German Global Development Partners", a group made up of five states (Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa and Indonesia) that are regarded as critical in helping to resolve key problems such as global environmental protection and climate change, peace and security as well as the reduction of extreme poverty.*

## KAS IN INDONESIA



Over all these years, many Indonesians have either been invited to Germany by KAS for a visitor program or been funded for their entire postgraduate university studies.

### KAS INDONESIA 2013-2016: A PARTNERSHIP OF EQUALS IN DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE

With the support and facilitation of the socio-economic and political reform process as the core objective, KAS Indonesia and its local partner organisations are currently focused on three main areas:

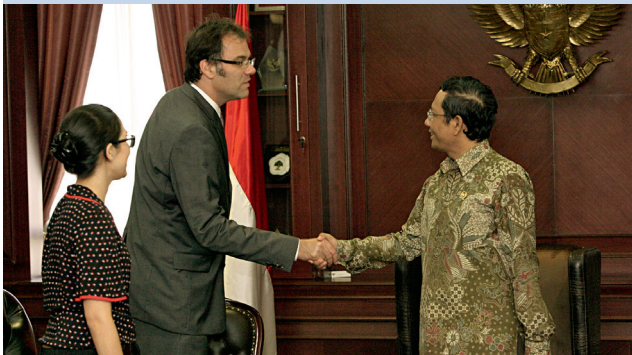
- Political Parties and Parliament
- Democracy, Rule of Law and Civil Society
- Social Market Economy

Detailed information on relevant projects can be found later in this brochure.

A certain amount of the work carried out by KAS Indonesia is also taken up with more spontaneous events and short-term projects. This includes planning and organising visitor programs for high-ranking German politicians from the political party CDU (Christian Democratic Union), talking to leading and influential Indonesian policy and decision-makers and the analysis and publication of current trends in Indonesian politics, including domestic and foreign and security policy.

In 2011 Jan Woischnik was appointed Director of KAS in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. He and his team are committed to three guiding principles that substantially define KAS's approach to working with Indonesia and its people:

Firstly, KAS strives to conduct activities in most of the provinces of the country. This decentralised approach helps to take into account the country's geographic, religious, ethnic and cultural heterogeneity and diversity. Secondly, all activities are held in close cooperation with a local partner organisation such as think tanks, NGOs, universities and state/official authorities. This ensures that the specific needs and requirements of the respective place and people/participants are met by the activities carried out by KAS, which greatly enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of its work in Indonesia. Thirdly, while democracy assistance is the overall objective of KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste, it does not try to simply copy/paste a particular form of government or social and political system that happens to be working in Europe or the Western world. Through its activities, seminars and workshops KAS contributes to Indonesia's democratic, civic and economic development in a spirit of cooperation, while taking into account the country's unique circumstances, needs and aspirations.



*Top: Dr. Hetifah, a member of the Indonesian national parliament (left) meets with Caroline Kanter, Head of Subdivision Southeast Asia (KAS headquarters Berlin) during the latter's visit to Indonesia in October 2013.*

*Bottom: Dr. Jan Woischnik (left), Director of KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste, meets with Mahfud MD, the then chief justice of the Indonesian Constitutional Court, 2012.*

**FIELD OF ACTION: POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARLIAMENT**  
**ENHANCING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN POLITICS AND SOCIETY**

Since 2008 it has been the long-term aim of KAS Indonesia to enhance the role of women who live and work in the world's biggest Muslim country. To this end, KAS has set up a series of events to support women who engage in politics. Underlying this approach is the assumption that greater female representation in various political bodies may well lead to an improvement in the lives of women in general, thanks to favorable laws and positive rulings. This can also be regarded as a means of supporting the Indonesian national government's policy that focuses on increasing the share of women in politics since its first ruling in 1999. KAS's decentralized approach to women's empowerment has turned out to be very effective, with regional and local politics becoming much more influential in the vast archipelago of Indonesia since the beginning of decentralization in 1998. Up until now, more than 1,300 women from all over Indonesia have participated in the training.

The KAS women's program has evolved into a three-stage project: first of all there were some two-day conferences on the many issues faced by women in contemporary Indonesia. Its main purpose was to raise awareness of the challenges women face in politics and society and insert these topics into regional and national debate. Speakers included high-profile female politicians such as Dr. Hetifah, a member of the national parliament and prominent supporter

of gender equality in Indonesia, along with regional politicians and civil society leaders.

The second stage saw KAS intensifying its engagement in selected cities where it implements three-day workshops geared exclusively to elected female representatives and to potential nominees for future elections. The workshops mainly focus on political communication and include training on speaking and debating skills, conflict resolution and building self-confidence. A team of professional and independent trainers comprising psychologists and renowned media experts offers its expertise to the participants. This practical training on important political skills has proven to be a successful tool to increase the chances of female politicians both within the party and in the eyes of the public.

In 2013, the third stage of KAS women's program was launched with an alumni program that targets talented and promising women who have already participated in one of the first two stages of the program. Special emphasis is given to women who have been put on their parties' list for upcoming elections and who will therefore run for political positions at provincial, regional or national level. More precisely, the training consists of modules on the general duties and responsibilities of a member of parliament, questions of personal integrity and fundraising strategies.



*A female politician participates in a training on political communication and media handling during a workshop in Manado, North Sulawesi.*

As a way of ensuring that the training really does meet the needs of women, KAS and its partner organizations sent out questionnaires beforehand where they asked about the biggest challenges the women face in gaining fair political representation in their respective regions.

Throughout the entire program, KAS has not only been working closely with a team of local professional trainers but has also been collaborating with many NGOs that focus on women's issues in the regions. Another characteristic of this program is its non-partisan approach. The training courses and workshops are open to women from all democratically-legitimized political parties.



*The Center for the Study of Religion and Culture (CSRC) is affiliated with the Islamic State University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah in Jakarta. The idea of establishing the Center grew from the need to address the ever-increasing demand to expand the study of and research into religion (mainly Islam) and its impact on social, cultural, and political domains. The Center aims to promote a better understanding of the important role that religion and culture can play in the creation of a just, prosperous, democratic and peaceful social order. It strives to achieve this goal through research, training, the dissemination of relevant information, and by facilitating various initiatives with regard to policy development in the field of socio-religious and cultural affairs. Over the years, the Center has mainly focused on four programs: religion and human rights, Islamic philanthropy for social justice, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and peace and conflict resolution.*



## FIELD OF ACTION: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY

### PRESENTATION BY CSRC

The cooperation between CSRC and KAS dates back to 2001 and has since then focused on the mutual relationship between Islam and the West, enhanced by in-depth studies of contemporary Islam in Indonesia following the post-1998 reformation era. Moreover, hands-on research into the challenges and opportunities posed by religious law in a democratic Indonesia has been at the heart of the KAS-CSRC cooperation.

In 2009, the cooperation between KAS and CSRC took a major step forward with the design of a unique project. Teachers at Quran schools, known as pesantren, are offered training on democracy and human rights. Intercultural and interreligious tolerance and the compatibility of Islam and democracy also play an important role in these training programs that are held all over Indonesia. The overall aim of these activities is to promote democratic values, core human rights, religious tolerance, law enforcement and gender equality among Muslims. With religious schools still being an important option for many Indonesians to gain an education, there is no better target group than teachers at these religious Quranic schools, given their potential as multipliers of democracy, tolerance and peaceful conflict settlement in ethnically and culturally diverse Indonesia. The trainer team of CSRC is successfully proving that democratic values such as human rights and tolerance are intrinsic in the Islamic religion, as is shown by the collective reading and studying of selected passages of the Quran during the training sessions. In this way, democracy, human



*Rita Pranawati from CSRC during the inception workshop for the joint KAS-CSRC alumni program in Batu, East Java, September 2012.*

rights and tolerance are displayed as values that are part of the Islamic religion instead of simply as norms that are exclusive to the Western world.

In 2013, an alumni program has begun to support some of the more gifted Quran school teachers in a targeted and intensive manner. The foundations for this alumni program were laid by asking alumni what kind of specific support they would like to receive in the future so that they can work as effectively as possible at promoting democracy and human rights in their schools

KAS is one of very few foreign institutions to gain access to Quran schools (pesantren) in Indonesia. This is almost solely due to the hard work and support of CSRC, as the trainers, lecturers and experts at CSRC mostly graduated from pesantren themselves.

**FIELD OF ACTION: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY**  
**PRESENTATION BY IER**

The cooperation between KAS and IER began in 2007 with the initiation of the "Teacher Training for Democracy" program, a set of workshops targeting teachers at public schools. Up until 2013, more than 27 workshops have been carried out with the objective of providing the participants with modern educational tools and methods to help facilitate their classes on democracy, rule of law and the role of civil society. The trainers from IER explain and discuss how proper use of social media and the internet can make pupils eager to learn more about the structures and procedures of a democratic system. Another focus of this workshop series is conflict prevention through democratic mechanisms. This involves strengthening the role of social actors and institutions by raising awareness of each other's rights and responsibilities in a multicultural society, thus helping to prevent an explosion of radicalization. And by targeting teachers as multipliers, this project also hopes to make a large sector of the population, namely pupils and students, more aware of the importance of living with tolerance, openness, dialogue, and other elements of democracy. So teachers play a key role, as they are the ones who can transmit this world view to their pupils. Therefore, the underlying objective of this program is to develop the understanding and knowledge of pupils who, as citizens, will in future play a significant role in society. Over the years, it is hoped that this ongoing program will lead to the drafting of a syllabus on democratic education that can be used in schools all over Indone-



*Participants during a training organised by KAS and IER in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, June 2012.*

sia. This program not only supports the promotion of democratic values, principles and procedures but can also be seen as a valuable contribution to the qualification of teachers in Indonesia in general.

The overall target of the program is therefore the transmission of democratic values and teachings to pupils in the classroom. By providing teachers with a whole new teaching perspective, it is hoped that students and pupils, who are the actual end-beneficiaries of the program, will develop an attitude and disposition that supports Indonesia's ongoing process of democratization.



*The Institute for Education Reform was established as a non-profit organization in 2002 in the spirit of renewing Indonesia's educational system following the end of the New Order regime of Suharto. In IER's view, educational reform was needed to systematically increase the empowerment of individuals and to best enhance the development of a child's abilities and potential. To implement these ideas, Paramadina University established the Institute for Education Reform in 2002 as a study center with a focus on educational reform. Since then, IER's goal has been to endorse education reform in Indonesia, especially school education based on a spirit of emancipating and enlightening students. Four central pillars form the basis of the work of IER: the promotion of free schooling, teachers' professionalism, autonomy of school/education and a democratic learning system. The target groups of IER's activities and training are school management officials such as headmasters and members of regional education councils but also teachers in secondary schools.*



*Yayasan Perspektif Baru (Bahasa Indonesia for "New Perspectives Foundation") is a non-profit organization in the public education sector that provides and disseminates thoroughly-researched background information on issues that are of interest to the wider public. It aims to improve understanding through providing fair and balanced information to the people of Indonesia. Established in 1994 under the charismatic leadership of Wimar Witoelar, a former presidential spokesperson, it has always attracted a wide audience.*

*Perhaps the YPB's most prominent flagship is "Perspektif Baru", a public communication program. This 30-minute radio talk show airs every week and is broadcast to approximately 230 radio stations all over the country. Dissemination is further improved by the fact that the interview transcripts are published in various local newspapers after being aired. The topics covered in the interview program include a range of issues that are relevant to the Indonesian public. These include general elections, democracy, the economy, health, law, society, environment and climate change. The interviewees include both professional and ordinary people, so new and diverse perspectives on the country's most pressing challenges and questions are given a voice.*

## FIELD OF ACTION: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY PRESENTATION BY YPB

The cooperation between YPB and KAS Indonesia started in 2002 when both realized that they shared a common view on Indonesian civil society's need to exchange views on the country's various recent developments. Subsequently, the cooperation started off with KAS's support of the New Perspectives radio program (see column on the right). Over the years many relevant questions such as climate change, religious tolerance, the fight against corruption and the state of modern art in Indonesia, to name but a few, have been discussed in the 30-minute talk show that airs weekly in YPB's own radio studio and is being broadcasted by almost 230 radio stations throughout the country. Transcripts of the interviews are posted on the organization's website and published in four regional newspapers. Video recordings of the interviews can also be watched, giving a lively account of the often entertaining and thought-provoking characters behind the microphone.

In 2005 YPB published a book entitled "New Perspectives: Spreading Wings". This book consists of 34 selected New Perspectives interviews from 2003 – 2005. Along with the launch of the book, New Perspectives and KAS also launched a website that contains features such as interviews, photos and reports of the activities of the New Perspectives Foundation. This modern and integrated media concept and the ongoing need for a culture characterized by open discussion means that this joint KAS-YPB program has been very successful and is still on the air today.



*Wimar Witoelar (left) interviews a guest on the weekly radio show of KAS and YPB.*

In the past, YPB and KAS have cooperated on many more issues, such as preparing voters for the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2004. In this respect, seminars, discussions and journalistic training sessions were held to inform people about their right to cast their vote and the duties and responsibilities that come with it. Public communication has always been at the heart of KAS-YPB cooperation projects and this is why, in 2007, they came together to conduct a lecture series entitled "Democracy and Pluralism". This event was held in five cities where local universities served as additional partners of cooperation. The program was aimed at the younger generation, especially students, and it tried to empower them to hold a constructive dialogue on the mechanisms of democratic freedom, freedom of speech and an understanding of pluralism.

## FIELD OF ACTION: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY

### PRESENTATION BY SATUNAMA

KAS and SATUNAMA can look back on a very long history of fruitful cooperation. It was in the run-up to Indonesia's shift towards democracy after the fall of Suharto that SATUNAMA and KAS first decided to collaborate for the purpose of strengthening civil society in Indonesia. As early as 1997, the program "Civic Education for Future Indonesian Leaders (CEFIL)" was jointly set up and since then it has grown into one of Indonesia's most prestigious projects for enhancing the role of civil society by supporting human resources within such organizations.

CEFIL aims to promote civic engagement and support democratic and participatory governance. Civic education has been used to address a wide variety of political and governance issues as well as important social issues. Over the last few years, CEFIL has received positive feedback from its participants and from external evaluations alike. In recent times, the CEFIL program has been modified substantially to meet the many new challenges that Indonesia is facing at this stage, more than 15 years into its democratization process. The training curriculum now consists of basic, intermediate and advanced levels. The new basic training is specially designed to reach civil society activists in as many provinces as possible, even in remote areas. Building on this first course, the intermediate and advanced training courses that take place at SATUNAMA's premises in Yogyakarta go on to provide specialist knowledge and skills for selected



*A training for future Indonesian civil society leaders in Yogyakarta, 2011.*

participants. With a particular focus on strengthening democracy in Indonesia, the CEFIL program concentrates on strengthening the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSO). Therefore, the training includes topics such as human rights, civil society and participation, leadership in democracy, peaceful conflict management and gender mainstreaming. For 16 years now, continuous knowledge exchange and mutual projects have been an essential part of the cooperation between KAS and SATUNAMA. With a common goal in mind, they have jointly tried to help promote Indonesian civil society.



*SATUNAMA is a NGO based in Yogyakarta that was founded in 1998 with the support of the Canadian Unity Service Cooper-*

*ation (USC). The organization is committed to the eradication of poverty and the attainment of a society that is democratic, socially just and that upholds human rights. The organization believes that society, government and business should all work together without one dominating the other in order to attain a healthy and just Indonesian economic, socio-cultural and political system. Striving for the growth and development of local powers and universal values, SATUNAMA focuses on empowering civil society through community development activities, advocacy, and capacity building. Moreover, SATUNAMA uses radio broadcasts to broaden people's knowledge about human rights and democratic values in the wider environment. The station produces features, public service announcements and interviews covering a wide range of subjects such as public health, peace, domestic workers, street children and elections. It also facilitates the development of more than 25 community radio stations in Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java, and Yogyakarta, training local people in the use of technical equipment, broadcasting programs and community radio management. For spreading democracy Radio SATUNAMA publishes bulletins as part of public education.*



*In 1994, the Wakaf Paramadina Foundation chaired by influential Muslim intellectual Prof. Dr. Nurcholish Madjid and the Pondok Mulya Foundation agreed to establish a university that later became Paramadina University. The initial hopes of the founding fathers were the establishment of an alternative college concept to produce graduates who were proficient in research and business. Islamic, modern and Indonesian values were held in high regard. Since then, Paramadina University has turned into one of Indonesia's most successful and prestigious private universities not at least thanks to the leadership of its director, Dr. Anies Baswedan, who has received many international awards and who was included in Foreign Policy magazine's list of the top 100 public intellectuals in the world in 2008.*

*Paramadina University has a mission to respond to the challenges facing the nation in these ever-changing times and to help create an ideal model for education by developing a centre of learning and culture that encourages creativity, hones religious sensibility and fosters a spirit of humanity and tolerance. Paramadina University strives to produce graduates who are not only adept at meeting the challenges posed by the professional world but who also have depth of faith, inner sensitivity, broad insight and an independent spirit.*

## FIELD OF ACTION: SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY PRESENTATION BY PARAMADINA UNIVERSITY

The cooperation between Paramadina University and KAS started in 2009, as both institutions shared the view that Indonesia's recent economic success story had not only lifted millions of people out of poverty but had also led to some questions and socio-economic challenges. Intensified debate was needed on the country's future socio-economic strategies. An eligible model that was worthy of discussion was found in the Social Market Economy, the economic model that enabled Germany to become the fourth-biggest global economy while at the same time safeguarding social justice. Since then, hundreds of lecturers and professors from the field of economics and relevant journalists have participated in extensive week-long seminars on the principles of the Social Market Economy. The objective is to make participants understand the basic guidelines of the Social Market Economy. They also try to identify the lessons that can be drawn in light



*Dr. Anis Baswedan, director of Paramadina University, addresses participants of the postgraduate course on Social and Ecological Market Economy, Bandung 2012.*



*From left to right: Dr. Jan Woischnik (Director KAS), Dr. Anies Baswedan (Director Paramadina University) and Prof. Marcus Marktanner (Kennesaw State University, USA), Bandung 2012.*

of the special challenges faced by Indonesia in particular and to look at how the principles of the Social Market Economy might be of use to Indonesia, with particular reference to Pancasila economics. So far, participants from as many as 29 provinces all over Indonesia have taken part in one of these in-depth seminars. In June 2012, the best participants were invited to take part in a 10-day trip to Germany, where they met with high-ranking politicians, experts and practitioners to study how the principles of the Social Market Economy are put into practice on a daily basis. In the mid- to long term this project is to take on a policy-oriented aspect and present its findings on the similarities between the Social Market Economy and Pancasila economics to political decision-makers in Indonesia, thereby providing appropriate socio-economic strategies for the future well-being of the country.

## KAS IN TIMOR-LESTE: SUPPORTING CIVIL SOCIETY AND ASSISTING POLITICAL PARTIES

As soon as Timor-Leste/East Timor finally became independent in 2002, KAS started expanding its activities in the country. Today KAS is still the only German political foundation to regularly carry out project work in Timor-Leste. KAS is currently active in Timor-Leste in two fields of action: "Political Parties and Parliament" and "Democracy, Rule of Law and Civil Society".

The work and activities carried out by the political parties are key to the further consolidation of democracy in East Timor, as it is these parties that are responsible for the fair and just representation of society's interests within the political sphere. And yet this area of development assistance has been largely ignored by the international donor community over the last ten years. As a political foundation, one of the main priorities and areas of operation for KAS worldwide lies in assisting political parties and hereby promoting pluralistic democracy. In 2012, KAS has therefore entered into a collaboration with two centre-right parties, Conselho Nacional de Reconstrução de Timor (CNRT) and Partido Democrático (PD). This cooperation started with the setting up of workshops for talented women in the two parties, where they are trained in areas such as political communication, presentation and argumentation skills as well as internal democratic party structures. These workshops are designed to provide participants with the skills necessary to promote political ideas within the party as well as to the public at large. There are also workshops



*Dr. Jan Woischnik pays a courtesy visit to the State President of Timor-Leste, Taur Matan Ruak alias José Maria Vasconcelos, in 2012.*

made up of modules dealing with the basics of democracy in general and the characteristics of the political system in Timor-Leste in particular. The aim is also to empower personal political integrity and to improve the persuasiveness of party ideology. KAS's main partner organization in Timor-Leste, which makes a significant contribution to helping us plan, organise and carry out our activities, is an NGO called "CAUCUS Women in Politics", which shares the KAS objective of increasing the number of female politicians in Timor-Leste.

Moreover, KAS supports civil society in its role as a key part of the democratic system in East-Timor. TV documentaries about current political, social and economical issues are regularly produced and broadcast in cooperation with Casa de Produção Audiovisual (CPA).

*Timor-Leste:  
from colonialism to UN membership*

*When the Portuguese withdrew from Timor-Leste in 1974, a civil war broke out that led to 25 years of Indonesian rule over the country resulting in heavy fighting and leaving hundreds of thousands dead. In 2002, Timor-Leste finally became independent and Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao won the first presidential election. Shortly after the elections, the country gained membership of the United Nations. Since then the country has undergone a remarkable political transformation.*

*2012 was an election year with parliamentary and presidential elections. Many citizens feared the return of the violence that had hit the country in 2006. In the end both the parliamentary and presidential elections were carried out peacefully. Jose Maria de Vasconcelos, also known as Taur Matan Ruak, was elected the new president, whilst Gusmao stayed on as prime minister, leading a three-party coalition.*

*In 2013, the country has entered into a new phase of its still young life. The UN has withdrawn its long-term mission, UNMIT, and it is now up to the country itself to find ways of adequately addressing the major challenges it faces in the areas of domestic security and economic and human development, along with continuing to consolidate democratic and constitutional processes and institutions.*



*In 2001, in the midst of the transitional phase of Timor-Leste, the National Council of Timor-Leste rejected a proposal that would have ensured a 30 percent*

*share of women in the Constituent Assembly. It is against this backdrop that CAUCUS Women in Politics in Timor-Leste was established on July 8, 2001 as a nonprofit organization in the East-Timorese capital of Dili. Its objective is to realize equal rights for women in political participation and representation as a means of consolidating democracy. CAUCUS not only wants to increase the sheer volume of women's participation in politics, but also strives to build up capacities for women to influence political discussions and future policies. Additionally, networks to facilitate communication, the flow of information and an increased cooperation between women are at the heart of CAUCUS's work. To achieve this aim CAUCUS applies a range of different instruments and measures: it observes parliamentary activities and organizes regular meetings among parliamentarians and relevant institutions to ensure that laws, policies and the government's budget address the interests of women in Timor-Leste. Furthermore, training is offered in the area of political and civic education and leadership in order to develop skills and build up women's capabilities to prepare them for future responsibilities in politics and government. CAUCUS cooperates with international donors as well as prominent women's activists in a network of partner NGOs in Timor-Leste that shares its commitment to issues such as human rights and democracy.*

## FIELD OF ACTION: POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARLIAMENT PRESENTATION BY CAUCUS – WOMEN IN POLITICS

The cooperation with "CAUCUS Women in Politics" is one of the most recent partnerships of the KAS office to Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Both share the view that a fair proportion of women in politics is important to the adequate representation of women's interests in politics in general. In turn, this is an integral part of democracy as it ensures that a large group's interests and needs are represented in a nation's government. In April 2012 CAUCUS and KAS held an initial training for 25 women to address the special needs and conditions faced by women in Timor-Leste. This training turned the spotlight on how to strengthen political communication, including speechwriting, speaking to camera and forming strategies to address potential voters' interests. Equally importantly, the training touched upon the social and political pre-conditions of women who want to pursue a political career in Timor-Leste. Since the country is to a large extent still characterized by paternalistic behavior and structures, a great deal of attention was given to the social and political role of women, self-marketing, presentation and rhetorical skills and the prevention of domestic violence. With parliamentary elections being held just a few months later, the training has already turned out to be very successful. Two women who participated in the KAS-CAUCUS seminar were elected to the national parliament in Timor-Leste in July 2012. They said that they felt their participation in the training on political communication was very useful during their election campaign and proved to be an integral part of their final success.



*A female participant from Timor-Leste hones her skills in public speaking, Dili 2012.*

Since then the target group of participants has been narrowed down still further, with the training sessions now being limited to members of the CNRT and PD only. These parties and what they stand for can be considered close to the values and ideas held by KAS, so future training sessions and seminars will focus on continuing to reinforce ideological thinking within the parties. In addition, participants are to be trained in political ethics and the political system of Timor-Leste including the responsibilities, duties and requirements of politicians for the future well-being of the country's democracy. From 2013 onwards special attention will be paid to preparing participants to run in both national and municipal elections and will include information on electoral conditions and procedures in order to help women stand in these elections.

## FIELD OF ACTION: DEMOCRACY, RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL SOCIETY

### PRESENTATION BY CPA

KAS and CPA entered into a collaboration because they both shared the opinion that a strong sense of communal tradition in Timor-Leste does not necessarily prevent the emergence of a democratic system in the country (a widely-held assumption after Timor-Leste became independent). Both organizations were keen to explore the opportunities for introducing democracy and the rule of law as a complement to the strong patriarchic culture guarded by a few elites that had characterized Timor-Leste in the early days of independence.

The attention with its partners was also caught by the question of whether the formal judiciary system would be able to incorporate customary law in dispute resolution. Clearly, both organizations are aiming to promote democratization and the rule of law in Timor-Leste by eliciting discussions on culture and democratization. KAS and CPA are keen to expand public debate with the idea that democracy is not a threat to Timorese traditions and values. To do this, CPA produced a 30-minute television program that ran every week on the national television network (TVTL). Initially, the series entitled 'Istória ba Futuru' told the stories of folk legends as well as historical events that have shaped Timor-Leste as a nation. Later the series on 'povu nia matenek' (wisdom of people) explored various issues of social, economic and political development that are being grappled with by the people and the country as a whole.



*A member of CPA films for a documentary on communal traditions within a democratic system.*

At present CPA produces 'Dalan Ba Futuru', (Road to the Future), profiling each district of Timor Leste. In general, the series discusses the challenges of bringing democracy to traditional communities.

It aims to initiate discussion on whether existing traditional structures and rituals hamper or strengthen the democratization process and how the marginalized and the youth can participate in the development process of the country. The target group of these activities is large and geared toward the wider public as 50 percent of Timorese have access to TV. Additionally, the documentaries are regularly shown to all community members, who watch the video at public screenings organized by CPA and its partners.



*CPA is a non-profit organization under the Society of Jesus Foundation and was established in 2002 by Fr. Ruedy Hofman, SJ against the backdrop of Timor-Leste's newly-gained independence. After decades of violence, conflict and underdevelopment the country was finally granted independence. CPA was born with the objective of helping to build Timorese national identity and thereby lift it out of hundreds of years of foreign rule. The methodology to achieve this ambitious aim was to be found in storytelling as a way of creating hope and resolving internal social conflicts. CPA has created a range of public service announcements, TV features, documentaries, short dramas, music videos and comic books, and it also offers print design and other multimedia services. The non-profit organization is staffed by local talent – producers, camera operators, editors, animators and graphic artists.*

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste has edited and published more than hundred books in joint cooperation with its partners. A full list of all publications can be obtained from KAS Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE:



- *Kajian Lembaga Penegak Hukum di Indonesia*, by Rachmad Maulana Firmansyah, et. al. (2012)



- *Perempuan, Partai Politik & Parlemen: Studi Kinerja Anggota Legislatif Perempuan di Tingkat Lokal*, edited by Sarah Nuraini Siregar (2012)



- *Catatan Kinerja DPR 2011; Legislasi: Aspirasi atau Transaksi*, by Fajri Nursyamsi, Anfidja Mauli Pulungan, et. al. (2012)



- *Islam in the Public Sphere: the Politics of Identity & the Future of Democracy in Indonesia*, edited by Winfried Weck, Noorhaidi Hasan and Irfan Abubakar (2011)

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