

Project summary

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
Name of the project : Promoting Decent Work Policies for Young People and Women in Order to Decrease Inequality and Achievement of SDGs	
National platform(s): International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development	
Acronym(s) : INFID	Number of members : 68
Intervention country/ies: Indonesia	
Start and end dates : April 2018 – January 2019	Project duration : 10 months
Total amount of the project in euro: 18 147 €	Total amount of the project funded by Forus: 14 603 €
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	
Presentation of the project: The project has strengthened the capacity of civil society, especially the coalition on decent work at the national level. New knowledge and understanding have been gained on challenges arising from Industrial Revolution 4.0 that many predict will lead to the considerable loss of certain types of work on one hand, yet on the other hand will create new job opportunities. The advocacy of labour policies is an area of focus that INFID has chosen jointly with the labour consortium in an effort to push for policies aimed at creating decent work with a view to achieving SDGs 8 and 10.	
Main achievements during the project: Civil society has gained knowledge on this issue through discussions that have engaged various resource persons who are experts in their respective fields. Such knowledge provide ammunition for civil society organizations to effectively conduct policy advocacy and engage in constructive dialogues with the government. This project has also contributed to strengthening the focal points of the labour consortium established in several regions for conducting policy advocacy and engaging in dialogues with their respective local government.	
Who are the stakeholders targeted by the project and which were the mechanisms for their participation? 1. Civil society organizations members and networks of INFID in subnational level: Institute for Research and Development of Human Resources (<i>Lakpesdam</i>) Nahdlatul Ulama¹ Branch Wonosobo (a city in Central Java, Indonesia), Space for Women Friendship (<i>RUMPUN</i>, a women organization in Malang, city in East Java, Indonesia) Malang, Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE)Yogyakarta (a province in Java), Institute Development of Society (IDFoS) Bojonegoro (a city in East Java), Swara Nusa Institute Kulonprogo (a city in Yogyakarta province). 2. The Central Government especially: National Planning Agency (<i>Bappenas</i>) and Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs to bring the issue of inequality and the future of the job; Ministry of Manpower and Ministry of Education and Culture to bring the issue of urgency of vocational training for women and youth; Ministry of Finance to bring the issue of financing for vocational training. 3. The Wonosobo district government. The project partner in Wonosobo was currently preparing an academic paper on decent work regulation for youth and women to make sure that the regulation is tabled in the <i>prolegda</i> or the local legislation program. 4. The Bojonegoro district government. Policy advocacy efforts have helped push for a local labour regulation that CSOs are still working towards its immediate passage by the Bojonegoro district-level parliament. 5. A Committee consists of representatives from CSOs, private sector, and government of Kulon Progo. For the Committee in Kulon Progo, efforts are being made to establish a District Head	

¹ Nahdlatul Ulama is the biggest Moslem Moderate Organization in Indonesia

Decree that will provide the Committee a legal-formal status to do their work and offer input for improving the labour situation in Kulon Progo.

3. IMPACT OF THE PROJET

Did the project have a concrete impact on public policies?

The project had achieved four important milestones on public policies:

1. The Wonosobo district government has developed a regulation on job training. This regulation will be the legal basis for implementing labour policies in the region, and budget utilization for job training. The regulation was expected to create meaningful change in the local labour situation and stimulate similar initiatives in other regions.
2. The central government was committed to scale up efforts for developing human resource, one of which is to increase budget for job training. This commitment is the outcome of pressures exerted by various parties, including civil society, on the urgency of the government to pay more serious attention to human development, primarily in improving the quality of the workforce.
3. The Bojonegoro district government, as conveyed by the District Head, has pledged to create 10,000 new job openings, in addition to improving the quality of human resource through vocational training. The District Government also promised to upgrade the quality of public vocational training centres with regard to their curriculum and infrastructure.
4. Two Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Forums/Committees were established in the districts of Kulonprogo and Yogyakarta. A committee consists of representatives from CSOs, private sector, and government. For the Committee in Kulon Progo, efforts are being made to establish a District Head Decree that will provide the Committee a legal-formal status to do their work and offer input for improving the labour situation in Kulon Progo.

What are the potential long-term impacts of the project? What continuity will be given to the project?

Policy advocacy conducted through policy dialogues in the form of policy discussions and hearings with relevant state ministries have helped raise labour issues from previously being a peripheral issue to become a priority agenda in national development. This shift is reflected in labour policies that are increasingly mainstreamed into development processes. This policy change is indicated in the government decision to prioritize human development in 2019. This is reflected in the allocation of a larger budget for the Labour Ministry in 2019 from IDR 4 trillion to IDR 5.7 trillion or an increase of IDR 1.7 trillion.

4. RELATION WITH FORUS

To what extent has the project contributed to strengthening the Forus' network?

The project has contributed to strengthened the capacity of INFID as national focal point and as Forus member at the Indonesia national level (INFID has 68 members throughout Indonesia). The project has also contributed to build the capacity of INFID's members and networks in the issue of Decent Work and SDGs, especially SDGs 8 and 10. The capacity development that brought out by the project has put INFID as strategic institution recognized by the government, especially the Ministry of Manpower and other civil society networks, as well as other organization concerned over the SDGs, primarily SDG 8 and SDG 10.

What was the added value of Forus' support to this project?

Funding support from Forus was critical for the advocacy of decent work as part of efforts to achieving the SDGs, especially Goal 8. Even though support will end, policy advocacy on labour issues will continue as several focal points in the districts of Wonosobo and Bojonegoro now have academic papers to present for inclusion into the 2019 local legislation program.

What are your recommendations for platforms wishing to implement a similar project in the future?

1. Promoting decent work is a good strategic to reduce inequality, which is also the goal of SDG 10.
2. Capacity building for CSOs both in national and subnational levels are always relevant to increase bargaining position as well as the relevance of CSOs as development actor.
3. Engaging national and local governments are inevitable to achieve SDGs, especially Goal 8 and Goal 10. Since governments are more open in many aspects, CSOs can work with them for the better society.