



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUTH IN INDONESIA

This report outlines the results of UNESCO Jakarta Office's Programme "Civic Engagement and Social Inclusion of Youth in Indonesia"



Cover Page

Participants and organizers of the UN Consultation on Youth and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Jakarta, 18 February 2013

On this page

A facilitator writes down the topics of interest for youth during the training on youth civic engagement, February 2013

Published by UNESCO Jakarta Office, May 2013

CONTENT

Introduction

1

3 Youth as agents of change

4 Youth civic engagement, participation and social inclusion

Major Achievements

5

7 Research

9 Involvement of youth in their communities

10 Youth involvement in national and international processes

Next Steps

12

Challenges And Lessons Learned

14

The Project in Figures

15



“During the training on youth civic engagement organized by UNESCO I developed an action plan on HIV/AIDS education targeting high-risk groups in my community, including sex workers, gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender. Among many other things, we learned how to network and forge partnerships.

Thanks to that, now, me and my association are partnering with KPA (the National AIDS Commission) in district area, and we’re starting to implement my project.

HIV/AIDS prevalence in my city is getting higher and based on KPA’s information, transgender community is among the most affected groups. Thus, me and my community felt the urgency to respond to this through dissemination of accurate information and training targeting this population. We believe that our work can bring behavioral changes and we are willing to enhance our community’s access to VCT services.”

Muhammad Hanaffi, 20 years old, Riau Islands. Participant at UNESCO’s training on youth-led initiatives and civic engagement.
(Jakarta, February 2013)

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Youth as Agents of Change

Youth are considered key actors and partners in UNESCO's mission to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue. UNESCO believes that participatory and strategic involvement of young women and men in outreach, volunteerism and bureaucracy can bridge the gap between the formal institutions and youth, including vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups, filling a critical gap of unmet needs.

The Youth programme of UNESCO Office Jakarta aims to build the capacity of young women and men, members of grass-roots youth organizations on youth-led advocacy, leadership and community engagement, providing the youth with the necessary knowledge to

contribute to their communities through active participation.

This programme also aims to support young women and men to reach out to democratic institutions and elected officials through the provision of effective channels of communication that will enable them to raise their voices and be listened by policy-makers and decision-makers.

With the firm belief that the promotion of participatory policy-making will foster the social inclusion of vulnerable populations, this programme includes the revision of youth policies, research and needs assessment that will contribute to social inclusive policies that address key challenges for young people.



Participants of the youth civic engagement training visit Sanggar Anak Akar project managed by a youth-led organization. Jakarta, February 2013.

Youth Civic Engagement, Participation and Social Inclusion

UNESCO Jakarta Office's youth programme is built upon three axes: participation, civic engagement, and social inclusion

Participation should be understood as a process of empowerment of young people as principal players, which produces tangible changes in their living environment.¹

Participation promotes the well-being and development of young people. It is by questioning, expressing their views and having their opinions taken seriously that young people develop skills, build competencies, acquire confidence and form aspirations. It is a virtuous circle. The more opportunities a young person has for meaningful participation, the more experienced and competent he or she becomes. This allows more effective participation, which in turn enhances development.²

Civic engagement is the process through which young women and men exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities as citizens and social actors. They put their skills and experiences to the service of their communities, by taking action, directly addressing an issue, working with others to solve problems, or interacting with the institutions of representative

democracy. Civic engagement takes different forms, including youth volunteerism, social innovation, leadership, social entrepreneurship, youth media and participation in decision-making. It also enables social inclusion, dialogue and non-discrimination.³

Social Inclusion. Social Inclusion is the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities –that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to (public) services as well as enable citizen's participation in the decision-making process that affect their lives⁴.

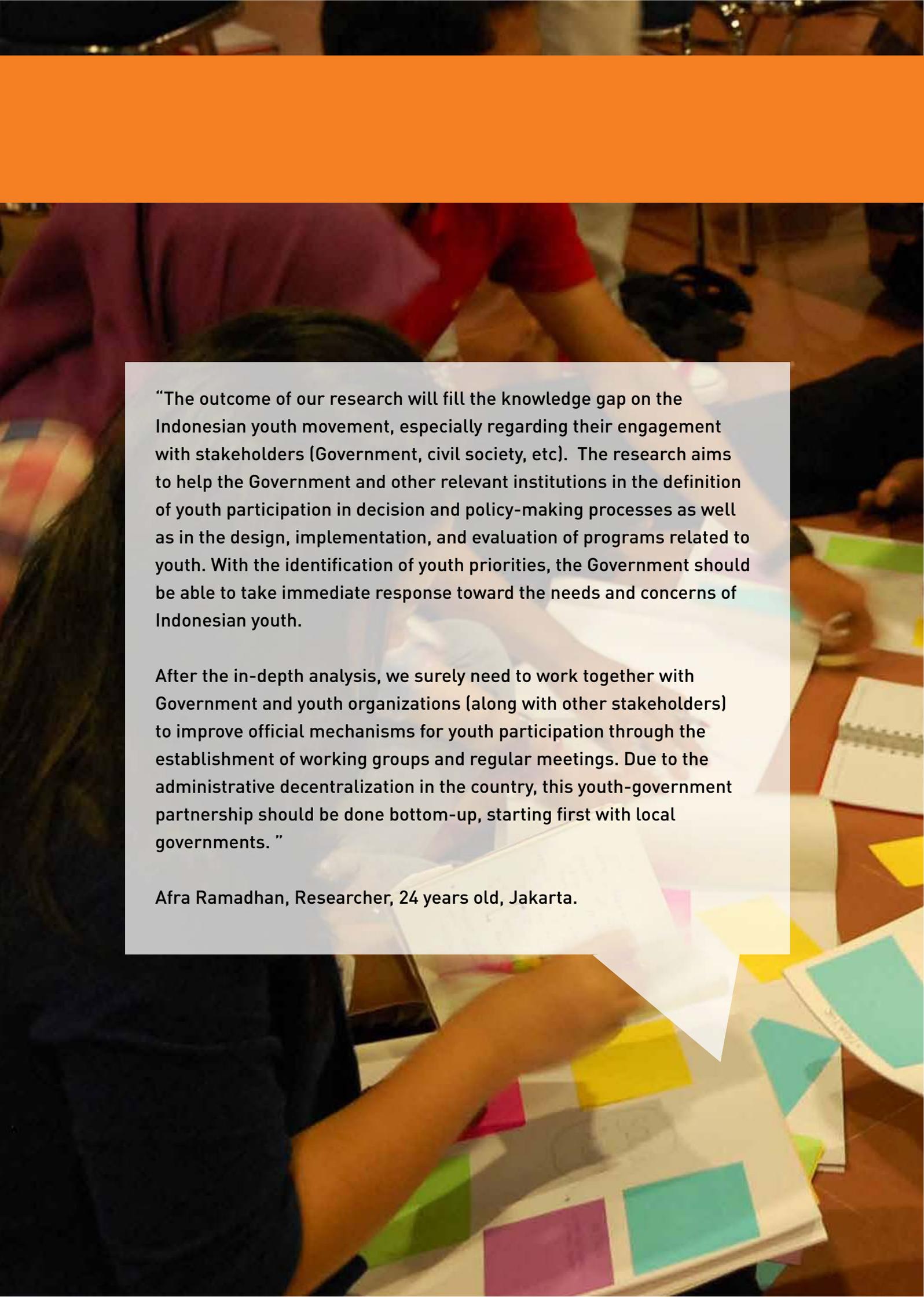
As such, UNESCO pays special attention to the participation of vulnerable and marginalized youth groups including people living with HIV/AIDS, youth with disabilities and youth from disadvantaged regions.

1 Empowering the Youth Through National Policies, UNESCO, 2004. (p26)

2 Rajani, R. (2000, UNICEF) : Discussion Paper for Partners on promoting Strategic Adolescent Participation, quoted in Lansdown, G. (2001) : Global Priorities for Youth. Youth Participation in Decision-making.

3 Empowering youth for peace and sustainable development- Consultations of the Director-General with Member States, UNESCO, 2012

4 Final Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Creating an Inclusive Society: Practical Strategies to Promote Social Integration organized by the UNDESA in collaboration with UNESCO and UN-Habitat at the UNESCO HQs in Paris from 10 to 13 September, 2007.

A person is seen from behind, sitting at a table and working on a project. The table is covered with various colored sticky notes (yellow, green, blue, pink) and papers. The person is wearing a dark blue shirt. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people and a room setting. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box.

“The outcome of our research will fill the knowledge gap on the Indonesian youth movement, especially regarding their engagement with stakeholders (Government, civil society, etc). The research aims to help the Government and other relevant institutions in the definition of youth participation in decision and policy-making processes as well as in the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs related to youth. With the identification of youth priorities, the Government should be able to take immediate response toward the needs and concerns of Indonesian youth.

After the in-depth analysis, we surely need to work together with Government and youth organizations (along with other stakeholders) to improve official mechanisms for youth participation through the establishment of working groups and regular meetings. Due to the administrative decentralization in the country, this youth-government partnership should be done bottom-up, starting first with local governments. ”

Afra Ramadhan, Researcher, 24 years old, Jakarta.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS



Trainees at the youth civic engagement training work on their action plans. Jakarta, February 2013.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

This project has succeeded in contributing to youth empowerment and civic engagement of young women and men in Indonesia through the following:

Research

- ✓ Gaps and weaknesses of the Indonesian Youth Policies have been identified.
- ✓ A set of recommendations on how to involve youth in the policy-making process has been provided.
- ✓ Mapping of youth organizations and youth movements in Indonesia has been developed.
- ✓ A set of recommendations to improve the efficiency of youth organizations in Indonesia has been provided.
- ✓ Challenges for youth organizations in Papua have been identified, and a set of recommendations on how to overcome them has been provided.



(from left to right) Representatives from UNESCO, Indonesian Future Leaders, UNFPA, UKP4, UNICEF and Sekitar Kita at the Youth-led Workshop on Youth Policies. Jakarta, 18 February 2013.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Indonesian Youth Policy Review*

Indonesia doesn't have an integrated National Youth Policy. The only law that specifically aims to empower youth is the Law No.40/2009, which is taken by the government as the reference when discussing youth.

There is no official definition of youth in Indonesia. The language in the law is vague and it overlaps with other legal instruments such as the Children Law or the Law on Children's Welfare.

The law is built upon assumptions. An evidence-based identification of youth needs and concerns is required.

The youth law is not integrated with other policies that have connections to youth under different ministries. The youth policy entails synchronization with existing regulations with support from cross- sectoral cooperation.

The youth policy should be focused on pursuing a real involvement of youth in government, private sector and civil society initiatives and programmes.

Assessment of Youth Organizations in Papua*

Papua's youth population is especially vulnerable: it registers the highest illiteracy rate nationwide and school dropout is common in rural areas. The regional unemployment rate is above the national average along with higher percentages of youths affected by HIV/AIDS, due to low societal awareness, lack of preventive measures and poor information.

There is a wide variety of youth organizations in Papua, from the ones based on religious or ethnic groups, to the ones supported by official institutions or international organizations (i.e. UNICEF).

Lack of commitment, absence of a settled base camp and dependency towards other parties are some of the major internal obstacles Papuan youth organizations face. The relationship with the government is also complicated: while some organizations want to be involved in the policy making process and work in advocacy, others are reluctant to work with official institutions.

From the Government agencies' side, there is no coordination or a common action plan to work on youth, in addition to the lack of funds and time.

Nothing the abovementioned, a strong **Youth Council that works as a coordinating body between government and civil society organizations is recommended** as the key to ensure youth organization's sustainability and to liaise with the parties involved.

*Main conclusions of the research conducted by the Indonesian NGO Sekitarkita.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Involvement Of Youth In Their Communities

- ✔ Supported by UNESCO, 30 youth-led projects are currently under development or are being implemented in 16 provinces across the archipelago including Papua.
- ✔ The abovementioned projects address a wide range of issues that include environmental changes, education, social inclusion of people with disabilities, sexual and reproductive health and dialogue and peace building.
- ✔ 25 young leaders from different youth-led organizations and regions in the country are developing realistic and feasible community-based projects and fundraising for their implementation after being trained by UNESCO on action plan development, advocacy, governance, networking and resource mobilization.
- ✔ Supported by UNESCO, CINTAIndonesia, a group of young men and women from different religious backgrounds, successfully conducted 5 interfaith dialogues among the official religions in the country in 5 Indonesian cities: Lombok, Malang, Palembang, Manado and Jakarta.
- ✔ Selected among more than 40 proposals, 4 projects are being implemented by 4 young social entrepreneurs and their organizations in their communities within UNESCO ´s Youth-led Initiatives Grant Scheme.
- ✔ A network of youth-led organizations in 12 provinces in the country has been established.



Participants of small focus group discussion about youth organizations in Papua. Jayapura, 25 January 2013.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Youth Involvement In National And International Processes

Young Indonesian men and women were involved in an open dialogue/discussion on youth policies in Indonesia with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education and Culture, and other relevant institutions.

UNESCO teamed up with UNFPA in the organization of a national meeting which, under the title “Road to Bali: Indonesian Youth Speak Out!”, concluded with a common declaration of the Indonesia youth that was brought to the Bali Global Youth Forum where the voices of young men and women around the world had the opportunity to influence the future of global population and development policy at national, regional and global levels through the ICPD Beyond 2014 framework.¹

Post-2015 Development Agenda

With 2015 set as the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the international community is now in the process of defining a new set of goals that will not only continue the success of the MDGs by making use of their strengths, but also balance the gaps that have been found wanting in the MDGs.

In the year 2000, when the MDGs were ratified by 189 member states, young people were considered as mere beneficiaries of development rather than active role players. UNESCO believes that the needs and concerns of young men and women need to be considered in the prioritization process of the new development framework while simultaneously empowering them to lead the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

UNESCO conducted a consultation of youth on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The outcome, reflecting the needs, concerns and wills of the Indonesian youth, has been submitted to the UN High Level Panel of Eminent Persons that is designing the new global development framework after the Millennium Development Goals.

¹ Revision of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action.

FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABLE

EMPLOYMENT

HEALTH

Saya ingin setiap anak muda punya kesempatan yang sama untuk mengakses pekerjaan yang layak dengan dibebaskan melalui berbagai kesempatan kewirausahaan dan punya akses ke layanan kesehatan yang terjangkau
I want comparable policy framework with specific indicators and targets that ensure equal opportunity for young people to obtain employment

Indonesia Bebas Gizi Buruk

AKU INGIN TERBUKANNYA LAMARAN KERJA INDONESIA, UMUM & TIDAK PERLU LADI ADA TERBUKANNYA

FOOD SECURITY

no more child employment, no worst forms of labor, no sexual exploitation

Indonesia yang @ Ingin...
Indonesia bebas negara dengan ketahanan pangan..
Batas imp...
7 in

Part of "The World We Want" mural, where participants in the youth consultation on the Post-2015 Development Agenda posted their main issues of concern as Indonesian young women and men.

NEXT STEPS

- i** Policy recommendations resulting from the research will be brought to further discussion with policy-makers on improving youth policies and providing spaces for youth participation in decision-making process.
- i** Selected young leaders and young social entrepreneurs will be brought to the House of Representatives to meet with policy-makers.
- i** UNESCO Jakarta Office will host regional Youth Peace Leaders training in Indonesia, with 120 participants coming from 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The training will focus on youth participation and civic engagement through traditional media and new ICTs.



Youth-led Workshop on Youth Policies. Jakarta, 18 February, 2013.



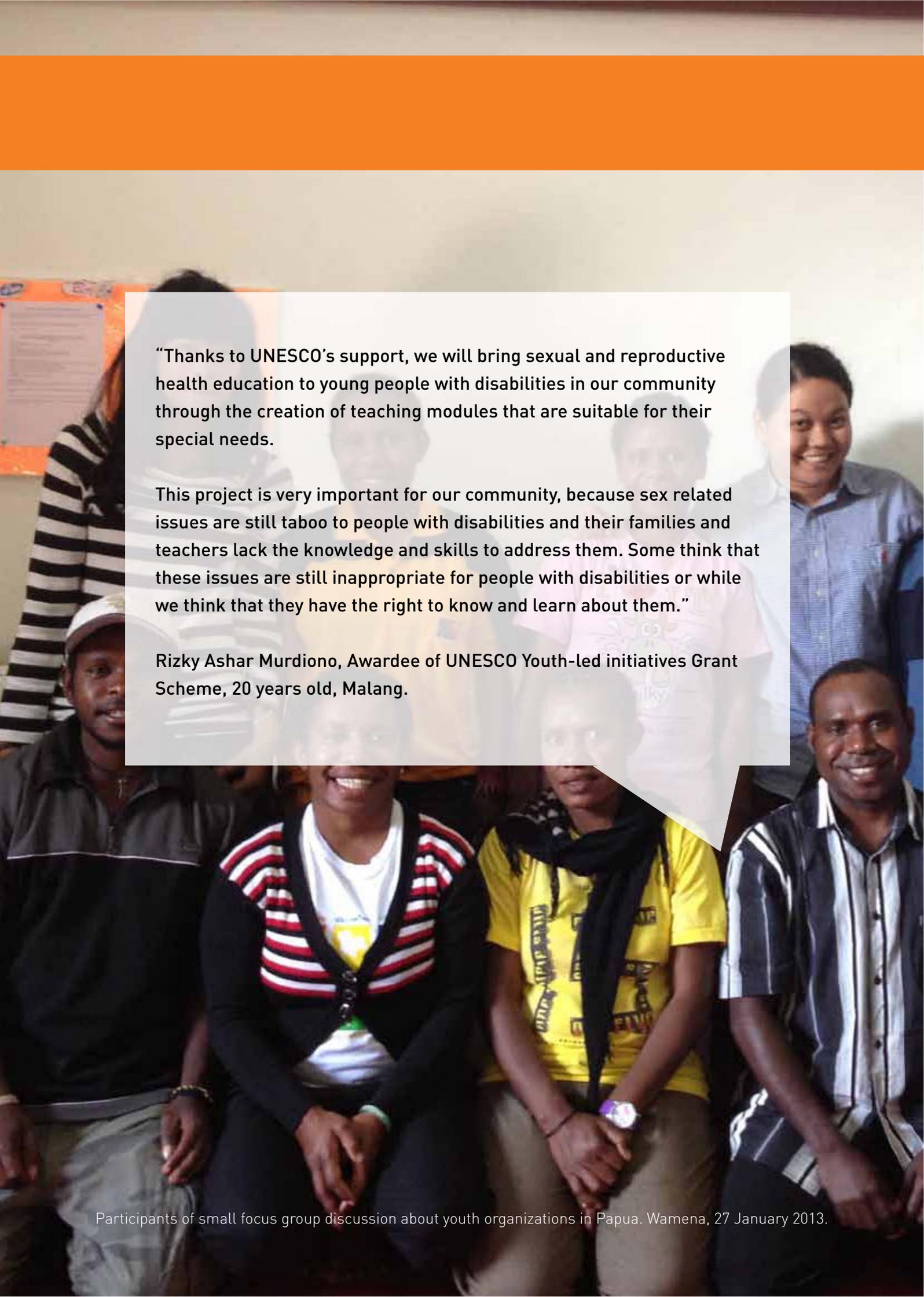
Participants of small focus group discussion about youth organizations in Papua. Wamena, 27 January 2013.

CHALLENGES AND LEASSONS LEARNED

- ⊕ UNESCO was unable to involve all Indonesian provinces in the programme owing to budget limitation.
- ⊕ The large number of applications—over one thousand—for participation in the activities related to the Youth Civic Engagement Programme posed a challenge in selecting participants.
- ⊕ The great amount of youth-related events, programmes and activities that are ongoing in Indonesia, and in Jakarta especially, pose a challenge when coming up with innovative and efficient initiatives for youth. Further collaboration and cooperation between stakeholders is needed.



Small group discussion during the UN Consultation on Youth and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Jakarta, 18 February 2013.

A group of young people, including Rizky Ashar Murdiono, are sitting together for a focus group discussion. They are in a room with a white wall and an orange banner. The group consists of several young men and women, some wearing school uniforms. A semi-transparent white box with text is overlaid on the image.

“Thanks to UNESCO’s support, we will bring sexual and reproductive health education to young people with disabilities in our community through the creation of teaching modules that are suitable for their special needs.

This project is very important for our community, because sex related issues are still taboo to people with disabilities and their families and teachers lack the knowledge and skills to address them. Some think that these issues are still inappropriate for people with disabilities or while we think that they have the right to know and learn about them.”

Rizky Ashar Murdiono, Awardee of UNESCO Youth-led initiatives Grant Scheme, 20 years old, Malang.

THE PROJECT IN FIGURES

16 provinces in Indonesia. **25 youth-led** projects under development, **4** in the implementation phase, **1** successfully accomplished. **25 young leaders** trained in youth-led advocacy, action plan development and resource mobilization. **42 Indonesian young men and women** consulted in the framework of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. **230 young Indonesian participants** in the Road to Bali programme in the lead up to the ICPD Global Youth Forum. **42 applications** received in the UNESCO Youth-led Initiatives Grant Scheme. **More than 1000 applications** received to participate in UNESCO's training on youth-led initiatives and civic engagement. **3 action oriented** research papers on youth policies produced.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Aliansi Remaja Independen;
Aliansi Mahasiswa Indonesia Peduli Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Seksual (AMIPERS);
Arus Pelangi;
BKKBN;
Bless Burden;
CMM PKBI DKI;
CSPC (Centre for the Study of Philosophy and Culture);
Disability Care Community;
FLAC (Future Leader for Anti Corruption);
Ford Foundations;
Generasi Anak Panah Street Children Community, Wamena;
GEPAK;
GWL Muda;
Indonesia;
Indonesian Difiable Care Community (IDCC);
Indonesian Future Leaders;
Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI).
ITS;
ITB;
Komunitas Anak Alam;
Komunitas Djuanda;
Komunitas Laker;
Ministry of Education and Culture;
Ministry of Health;
Ministry of Social Affairs;
Ministry of Youth and Sports;
Musawa;
National AIDS Commission Papua;
Pamflet;
Papua Youth Forum;
Pelita (Pemuda Lintas Iman) Kota Cirebon;
PKBI Jambi;
Port Numbay Indigenous Youth Council;
Reproductive Health Club Papua;
PUSKAPOL Universitas Indonesia;
RPL Church Youth;
SIAS Prayer Group;
Sasana Soccer Wamena;
Sehama KontraS;
Sekitar Kita;
Sinergi Muda;
SKP-HAM Sulteng;
STMIK SPB Airlangga;
TII;
UKP4;
UN Office of the Resident Coordinator in Indonesia;
UNFPA;
UNICEF;
Universitas Cendrawasih,
Universitas Indonesia;
Universitas Lampung;
Yayasan IGAMA;
Yayasan Pendidikan Indonesia;
Youth Coalition;
Youth Educators Sharing Network;
Youth Empowering!;
Youth Forum Baliem Peace, Wamena;





The opinions expressed in this document are those of the individuals, researchers, organizations, and institutions that participated in the programme and do not necessarily represent the views of UNESCO and do not commit the organization.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

The UNESCO Office in Jakarta works as a laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter, disseminates and shares information and knowledge and promotes international partnerships in the fields of education, sciences, culture and communication in the Asia and Pacific region. The Office works to reflect on the role of UNESCO as a catalyst for change by empowering people's capacities.

The Social and Human Sciences Unit within UNESCO Office in Jakarta aims to promote social policies that uphold peace, social inclusion and democratic governance in South-East Asia, with priority programmes in youth participation in societal and political changes, social dimensions of global environmental changes, and social inclusion of people living with disabilities.

For more information, please contact:

UNESCO Jakarta Office
Social and Human Sciences Unit
Jl. Galuh (II) No. 5
Jakarta, Indonesia
Phone : +62-21 7399818
Email : a.amila@unesco.org
www.unesco.org/jakarta

Find us on Facebook and Twitter:

 UNESCO Program Pemuda: The Future We Want For All

 @UNESCOpemuda

 UNESCO Pemuda