
FIELD end line report

MFS II country evaluations, Civil Society component

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This report describes the findings of the end line assessment of FIELD that is a partner of Hivos.

The evaluation was commissioned by NWO-WOTRO, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research in the Netherlands and is part of the programmatic evaluation of the Co-Financing System - MFS II financed by the Dutch Government, whose overall aim is to strengthen civil society in the South as a building block for structural poverty reduction. Apart from assessing impact on MDGs, the evaluation also assesses the contribution of the Dutch Co-Funding Agencies to strengthen the capacities of their Southern Partners, as well as the contribution of these partners towards building a vibrant civil society arena.

This report assesses FIELD's contribution towards strengthening Civil Society in Indonesia and it used the CIVICUS analytical framework. It is a follow-up of a baseline study conducted in 2012. Key questions that are being answered comprise changes in the five CIVICUS dimensions to which FIELD contributed; the nature of its contribution; the relevance of the contribution made and an identification of factors that explain FIELD's role in civil society strengthening.

Keywords: Civil Society, CIVICUS, theory based evaluation, process-tracing



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List of abbreviations and acronyms

ADS	<i>Aliansi Desa Sejahtera</i> (Alliance for Prosperous Villages)
AGRA	Alliance of Agricultural Reform Movement
API	<i>Aliansi Petani Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Farmer Alliance)
BALITPA	<i>Balai Penelitian Tanaman Padi</i> (Indonesian Institute for Rice Research)
Balitbang	<i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan</i> (Research and Development Unit)
BCI	Basic Capabilities Index
BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> (Central Agency on Statistics)
CDI	Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen UR
CFA	Co-Financing Agency
CFO	Co-Financing Organisation
CS	Civil society
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmers' field school
FIELD	Farmers' Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy
FOR PANEN	<i>Forum Petani dan Nelayan Indramayu</i> (Farmers and Fishers Forum of Indramayu)
G33	Group of 33
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
ICJ	Indonesia for Global Justice
IFACS	Indonesia Forest And Climate Support
IHCS	Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice
IPPHTI	<i>Ikatan Petani Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Farmers Integrated Pest Control Organization)
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KEHATI	Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
KIARA	<i>Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan</i> (People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice)
KPA	<i>Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria</i>
KRKP	<i>Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan</i> (People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty)
LPPSLH	<i>Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Foundation for Research & Development of Natural Resources and Environment)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFS	Dutch co-financing system
MK	<i>Mahkamah Konstitusi</i> (Constitutional Court)
MoC	Model of Change
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
Ormas	<i>Organisasi masyarakat</i> (Societal Organizations)
PEDIGREA	Participatory Enhancement of Diversity of Genetic Resources in Asia
PPB	Participatory plant breeding
Puskopdit	<i>Pusat Koperasi Kredit</i> (Credit Cooperative Center)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SERF	Social Economic Rights Fulfilment
SKP	<i>Solidaritas Kedaulatan Petani</i>
SKPS	<i>Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit</i> (Palm Oil Farmers Union)

SP	<i>Solidaritas Perempuan</i> (Women's Solidarity)
SPI	<i>Serikat Petani Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Farmers Union)
SPO	Southern Partner Organisation
SPPQT	<i>Serikat Paguyuban Petani Qaryah Thayyibah</i> (Qaryah Thayyibah Farmer Union)
SSI	Semi-structured Interview
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
Wageningen UR	Wageningen University & Research Centre
WALHI	<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia</i> (Friends of the Earth Indonesia)
WTO	World Trade Organization

1 Introduction

This report presents the civil society end line findings of FIELD in Indonesia which is a partner of Hivos in Indonesia under the Dutch Consortium People Unlimited 4.1. It is a follow-up to the baseline assessment that was carried out in 2012. According to the information provided during the baseline study, FIELD is working on MDG7ab.

These findings are part of the overall evaluation of the joint MFS II evaluations to account for results of MFS II-funded or –co-funded development interventions implemented by Dutch CFAs and/or their Southern Partner Organisations (SPO) and to contribute to the improvement of future development interventions. The civil society evaluation uses the CIVICUS framework and seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the changes in civil society in the 2012-2014 period, with particular focus on the relevant MDGs & themes in the selected country?
- To what degree are the changes identified attributable to the development interventions of the Southern partners of the MFS II consortia (i.e. measuring effectiveness)?
- What is the relevance of these changes?
- What factors explain the findings drawn from the questions above?

The CIVICUS framework that comprises five dimensions (civic engagement, level of organization, practice of values, perception of impact and contexts influencing agency by civil society in general) has been used to orient the evaluation methodology.

Changes in the civil society arena of the SPO

In the 2012 – 2014 period the two most important changes that took place in the civil society arena of the SPO are related to Level of Organisation and Perception of Impact.

With regards to the 'level of organisation', the evaluation team observes that FIELD strengthened its relations with a number of coalitions to provide more protection for farmers under regulatory frameworks by proposing amendments of laws. At the grassroots level, farmer groups and cooperatives strengthened their organisational, financial and cultivation capacities. In consequence farmers have become less dependent upon seed companies for input supplies and upon middlemen for loans. However, farmers still remain dependent upon these middlemen to market their produce. FIELD took part in international and regional networks to lobby against World Trade Organization (WTO) policies. FIELD took advantage of the WTO meeting held in Bali in December 2013, to collaborate with other global CS actors to voice their protest against trade agreements.

With regards to 'perception of impact', a major success is the amendment of Law N0.12/1992 in 2013, which decreased farmers' dependency on seed companies who sell hybrid seedlings and gave farmers back their right to breed their own seeds.

These findings were obtained through an analysis of documents, a workshop and follow-up interviews with the SPO, and interviews with external resources persons working in civil society organisations that receive support from the SPO; other civil society organisations with whom the SPO is collaborating; public or private sector agents and; external resource persons capable of overlooking the MDG or theme on which the SPO is concentrating.

Contribution analysis

Based upon an analysis of the projects and programmes financed by the Dutch NGOs, four orientations strategic for civil society development were identified: Ensuring that more people from more diverse background are engaging in civil society activities; ensuring that the organisations that receive support from the SPO are capable of playing their role in civil society – intermediate organisations; strengthening the relations with other organisations in civil society to undertake joint activities, and; influencing policies and practices of public or private sector organisations. For Indonesia the focus was on the capacity of intermediate organisations to play their role in civil society and on policy influencing.

Based upon an estimation of the percentage of the total MFS II budget related to interventions that are relevant for civil society, those SPOs whose absolute budgets for civil society were most important were selected for in-depth process tracing on two outcomes related to the above mentioned strategic orientations. FIELD was amongst those SPOs selected for a quick process tracing.

The first outcome that we looked at was the strengthened capacity of farmers through the development of cooperatives. FIELD has facilitated the establishment of 6 new cooperatives and increased their asset base, from around IDR 13 million per cooperative in 2011 to more than IDR 60 million in 2014. One of the cooperatives visited by the evaluation team even had assets worth IDR 300 million. The pathway that most likely explains this outcome is FIELD's intervention to strengthen the capacity of farmer credit unions through providing trainings and technical assistance on cooperative governance and networking.

The second outcome that we looked at is farmers are better positioned to have the freedom to plant different crop strains through the revision of national legalisation. Farmers were dependent to the seeds produced by large seed companies and were at risk of criminalization if they wanted to develop their own strains. FIELD together with a coalition of NGOs lobbied to secure the judicial review of Law No. 12/1992 on Plant Cultivation System. The pathway that most likely explains this outcome is that FIELD, together with the coalition, developed policy inputs and mobilized farmers' to provide evidence and testimonies that have resulted in a ruling in their favour.

Relevance

Interviews with staff of FIELD, with external resource person, with the liaison officer of Hivos, as well as contextual information helped to assess the relevance of FIELD's interventions in terms of; its Theory of Change (ToC) for Civil Society (CS) as designed during the baseline study; the context in which FIELD is operating; the CS policies of Hivos.

With regards to the baseline ToC, the outcomes achieved are relevant because both outcomes represent the preconditions of the ToC, namely creating an enabling policy environment for farmers and organising farmers so that they have access to, and control of resources. Both are critical elements to attain FIELD's ultimate goal of independent and sovereign farmers.

With regards to the context in which FIELD is operating, its outcomes achieved are relevant because they are helping farmers come to terms with the long-term impacts of the Green Revolution. Through FIELD's support farmers are regaining independence from commercial seeds that require intensive agricultural inputs and are retaining their traditional knowledge.

With regards to the CS policies of Hivos, FIELD's outcomes are relevant to the Green Entrepreneurship programme. Through this programme, the CFA has supported smallholder participation in markets that are driven by sustainable economic and environmental principles.

Explaining factors

The information related to factors that explain the above findings was collected at the same time as the data were gathered for the previous questions. The evaluation team looked at internal factors within FIELD, the external context in which it operates and the relations between FIELD and Hivos.

Internal factors within the SPO that explain the outcomes are FIELD's application of the Farmers' Field School (FFS), which has contributed to greater farmer confidence and is a key factor to the achievement of both outcomes. Through the FFS networks, FIELD has been able to mobilize the farmers both for technical assistance and the advocacy work.

External factors that explain the findings are the existing enabling environment for cooperative development and support from other CSOs that made lobbying as a coalition possible. The government considers cooperative development to be one of the key pillars of economic growth, contributing to favourable conditions for cooperative development. With regards to policy advocacy, the CSO coalition, which consists of longstanding NGOs that work on food and farmers issues, was an important factor that contributed to the revision of the Cultivation Law.

Factors that explain the findings that are related to the relation between the FIELD and Hivos are the linkages that Hivos has facilitated between FIELD and other organisations and its long-term support to FIELD and other organisations in its network. The Hivos-supported project benefitted from already existing linkages with farmers' groups in Indramayu and FIELD's experience in the areas of participatory plant breeding and FFS, which had been developed through preceding donor-support.

The following chapter briefly describes the political context, the civil society context and the relevant background with regards to the MDG/theme FIELD is working on. Chapter three provides background information on FIELD, the relation of its MFS II interventions with the CIVICUS framework and specific information on the contract with Hivos. An evaluation methodology has been developed for the evaluation of the Civil Society component which can be found in Appendix 2; however, deviations from this methodology, the choices made with regards to the selection of the outcomes for contribution analysis, as well as difficulties encountered during data collection are to be found in Chapter 4. The answers to each of the evaluation questions are being presented in Chapter 5, followed by a discussion on the general project design in relation to CS development; an assessment of what elements of the project design may possibly work in other contexts or be implemented by other organisations in Chapter 6. Conclusions are presented in Chapter 7.

2 Context

2.1 Political context

2.1.1 Brief historical perspective

Indonesia's rise to being the world's third largest democratic nation has been lauded by many world leaders. The country is often considered to be a model Muslim democracy. As the fourth most populous nation with an estimated 250 million people¹, Indonesia has sustained its democratic commitment since transitioning from an authoritarian leadership to a democracy in 1998. The decentralized administration now consists of 34 provinces and 508 districts and municipalities.

Prior to 1998, Indonesia was under strict authoritarian regime. Suharto, known for his so-called New Order (1966-1998) regime, ushered in radical transformations that would place social and political forces under direct state supervision. The defining characteristics of the Suharto era were a focus on economic growth and controlled consensus and political stability devoid of dissent. A series of tumultuous economic and political transitions in the nineties severely diminished the credibility of ageing President Suharto, who was forced to resign amidst mass street protests.

His departure in 1998 laid bare three decades of social inequalities, state-perpetuated abuses against human rights, and a lack of civilian liberties. The regime change opened the way for a period of *Reformasi* started under the presidency of B. J. Habibie (1998-1999) and continued by Abdurrahman Wahid (1999-2001), Megawati Soekarnoputri (2001-2004), and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (2004-2014). Restrictions on citizen participation, press freedom and association were removed. Democratic reforms and decentralization led to direct elections, portioned authority, devolution of authority to regional authorities, formation of new political parties and ended the military's parliamentary influence. The distinct historical periods of the New Order Regime and *Reformasi* (1998-present) have shaped the emergence of civil society. Defining characteristics are summarized in the table below.

Table 1

Characteristics that have defined the emergence of civil society in Indonesia

Characteristics	New Order, authoritarian period (1966 – 1998)	Reformasi (1998 – present)
Political system	Centralized, authoritarian characterized by unipolarity. Golkar as the dominant political party. In 1999, there were 27 provinces, 306 districts and around 60,000 villages.	Decentralized, democratic. Fragmentation of power and atomization of patronage relationships. Emergence of numerous political parties. Direct presidential elections since 1999. Decentralization altered the political and administrative landscape: 34 provinces, 410 districts, 98 municipalities, 6,944 sub-districts and 81,253 villages. ²
State-citizen interaction	Benevolent leader, obedient population. Down to the village level, the state permeated society.	Modern political culture marked by diminishing hierarchy between the state and citizens, allowing for citizens to interact more freely.
Citizen representation and	Strict control of speech, expression and association.	Burgeoning of CSOs, pressure groups and NGOs following the political euphoria after Suharto's

¹ In 2010 the population was estimated to be around 237 million people (BPS 2010 Population Census). The current figure is an estimate from BKKBN and similar figures are cited in the CIA's World Fact Book and the World Bank.

² Latest data (2014) See: Rumah Pemilu, "Gambaran Singkat Pemilihan Umum 2014 di Indonesia", 3 July 2014. Available from <http://www.rumahpemilu.org/in/read/3351/Gambaran-Singkat-Pemilihan-Umum-2014-di-Indonesia> (accessed 25 October 2014)

voice	CSOs and their networks largely “hiding behind the screen”, and operating under state surveillance. A period of growth occurred in 1995-98, as resistance was building.	fall. Indonesian CSOs began to establish new networks internationally. Up until the early 2000s the focus was on state-centrist issues. Later, issues that CSOs were tackling became more diverse, ranging from pluralism, poverty reduction to fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights.
Media	No free press, censorship and state-control. Suharto had firm grasp over how to use print & broadcast medias to promote political ideologies.	More vibrant media environment, flourishing of media businesses albeit in control of 12 main conglomerates that are mostly profit-driven and often have political ties.
	Limited public and CS use and access to internet until mid-90s.	Twitter nation, widespread social media use.
		Growing realization of the importance of media/free press as the fourth pillar of democracy.
Artistic forms of expression	Art and literary censorship conducted by the state. Art forms were a means to reinforce political order.	Greater freedom of the arts and cultural sectors. Organizations able to hold art events more freely. Freedom of expression a catchphrase amongst individuals and artistic groups, but challenged by more conservative members of society.
Religious expression and organization	Regime repressed religious groups, especially radical forms.	Emergence of religious groups seeking to restore Islamic values and defend Muslim values.

With political reforms came greater freedom and space for civic engagement. In the *Reformasi* period, there was a remarkable increase in the number of civil society organizations, many of which were Islamic in character. In 2000, the Central Agency on Statistics (BPS) recorded around 70,000 registered organizations, compared to just 10,000 in 1996.³ New groups sprung up with donors encouraging activists to establish NGOs they could fund. These organizations were eager to distance themselves from state and often took an anti-government stance. Proliferating CSOs and NGOs have taken advantage of decentralization and greater regional autonomy to engage in public affairs. Civil society and government relations have improved, although both sides remain sceptical of the others' intentions.

2.1.2 Recent trends in the political context

Indonesia is considered to be a story of democratic success, but it still struggles to realize the benefits of sustained and equitable economic growth. In the political context, the main challenges lie in governing such geographically vast and decentralized country, applying principles of good governance and the enormous task of reforming the country's bureaucracy.

Although, Indonesia's 'big bang' decentralization initiated at the turn of the century narrowed the gap between local government and citizens, it has also localized political power struggles. While the devolution of authorities relieved tensions between the central government and the regions, it has also created opportunities for corrupt and rent-seeking practices, at the local level. As indicated by Transparency International's corruption index scores, perceived corruption in Indonesia remains high.

³ Wahid, Marzuki. 2010. LSM, Islam, dan Perempuan di Indonesia Paska Orde Baru. Presentation at the Asian Dialogues: Open Seminars in Asian Languages. Melbourne, 22 April. Available from <http://intranet.law.unimelb.edu.au/staff/events/files/Microsoft%20PowerPoint%20-%20LSM%20dan%20Islam%20di%20Indonesia%20--Melbourne%202010-FINAL.pdf> (accessed 25 October 2014)

Table 2*Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer survey: Indonesia*

Year	Corruption perceptions Index Score (0 perceived as highly corrupt and 100 perceived as clean)	Rank
2011	30	100/182
2012	32	118/174
2013	32	114/177

Source: Transparency International

In 2013, decentralization was taken a step further with the approval of the Village Law, intended to address weak governance arrangements and empower rural communities to participate politically. The new law could also lead to village elites distorting power relations and misusing government funding if not properly monitored.

Indonesia is still transitioning politically and many challenges lie ahead. According to the 2012 Indonesia Governance Index's Executive Report, "Indonesia is witnessing a paradox in its democracy. On one hand, a successful opening-up of civil liberty has led to the avalanche of democratic demands across the nation, however on the other hand, democratic institutions' are inadequately respond to those demands." Nonetheless, the Indonesian Governance Index, which focuses on measuring provincial governance, does show a general improvement in the performance of the government (political office) bureaucracy, civil society and economic society based on principles of participation, transparency, fairness, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness between 2008 and 2012. Civil society scores improved the most significantly, while scores for bureaucracy rose slightly.⁴

Table 3*Indonesia Governance Index: Average provincial scores*

Arena	2008	2012
Government	4.93	5.46
Bureaucracy	5.53	5.58
Civil Society	4.85	6.33
Economic Society	4.77	5.71

Source: <http://www.kemitraan.or.id/igi>

In the past decade, Indonesians have generally enjoyed a freedom to participate in the political process through a direct-election mechanism. However, in September 2014 lawmakers voted in favour of a bill reviving indirect elections of regional heads. The controversial vote provoked public outcry which saw peaceful protests and the public voicing their discontent through social media. In early October, just before the end of his term, president Yudhoyono issued a regulation in lieu of the law, effectively repealing the law until further judicial review.

The recent 2014 elections which marked the end of Yudhoyono's 10-year term, demonstrated that Indonesian voters are increasingly voting for popular figures irrespective of political party alliances. While practices of corruption, vote-buying and poor voter administration remained in the recent election, the public seems to have matured politically, indicated by the enormous interest in televised debates between the leading candidates. The appeal of the newly sworn in President Jokowi, popularly known as Jokowi, has come from his hands-on, man-of-the-people approach. As Jokowi begins his five-year term he will need to start addressing a myriad of challenges that include corruption, stagnant economic growth, and human rights concerns, particularly with respect to the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and religious intolerance. If left unaddressed, these challenges could seriously undermine Indonesia's stability and democratic reforms.

⁴ The IGI uses a scale of 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest). Data is available online through their website. Indonesia Governance Index, Data, "IGI Executive Report". Available from <http://www.kemitraan.or.id/igi/index.php/data/publication/factsheet/275-igi-executive-report> (accessed 25 October 2014)

2.2 Civil Society context

2.2.1 Socio-political context

Today, there are tens of thousands of civil organisations in the country⁵, comprising of religious organisations, unions, mass-based membership organisations, ethnic groups, professional associations, politically affiliated organisations, NGOs, and other community organisations.⁶ CSOs in Indonesia work on wide range of themes. Thematic areas recently prominent include democratization and human rights; issue-based campaigns; protecting economic, social and cultural rights; promoting community access to basic services; environmental and natural resources management, and; climate change and disaster risk reduction. In 2012, the Ministry of Home Affairs documented more than 65,000 organizations, of which around 9,000 were officially registered with the Ministry.⁷ A year later, the figure increased to more than 130 thousand foundations, associations, NGOs, research institutions, and other organisations.⁸ It is worth noting that NGOs in Indonesia are also allowed to establish cooperatives or SMEs, of which there are 203,701 with a membership reaching 35.2 million people.⁹ Under recently reinstated Law No. 25/1992 concerning cooperatives, the cooperatives' objectives are to improve the welfare of its members and participate in developing the economy.¹⁰ Given these regulations it is possible to expand the definition of civil society to include cooperatives.¹¹

The civil society stage has become more diverse; the stage is now "shared with more players, like political parties, religious organizations and universities, all able to speak out and publicize their views in a multitude of media outlets that have sprung up in recent years."¹² NGOs and civil society in Indonesia are now starting to deal with the dissolve of traditionally-compartmentalized roles and responsibilities as their activities begin to overlap with those of the government and private sector. As one recent report stated, "NGOs that were united against Suharto are now without a common enemy and something to unite them to a common vision."¹³ While the government has come to recognize that "a strong civil society is an important contributor to both launching and sustaining a transition to democratic governance"¹⁴, NGOs and CSO networks continue to be scrutinized and criticized for being vehicles of foreign intervention.

⁵ Under state law, there are two forms of organization recognized legally: "yayasan" or foundations, and "perkumpulan" or associations. The main difference between foundations and associations is that the latter is member-based and in the way they are governed internally and under law. A large majority of NGOs in Indonesia are private foundations.

⁶ Jordan, Lisa and van Tuijl, Peter, eds. 2006. *NGO Accountability: Politics, Principles and Innovations*. London: Earthscan

⁷ Koran Jakarta, "1.000 Ormas Perbarui Pendaftaran", 23 November 2013. Available from <http://www.koran-jakarta.com/?112-1000-ormas-perbarui-pendaftaran> (accessed 25 October 2014); Ibrahim, Rustam. 2011. "Civil Society in Indonesia", in Chong, Terence and Elies, Stefanie, eds. 2011. *An Asean Community for All: Exploring the Scope for Civil Society Engagement*. Singapore: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

⁸ Direktorat Jenderal Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kementerian Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia, "Pemerintah: Ada Ormas yang Diperalat untuk Kepentingan Asing", 1 November 2013. Available from <http://kesbangpol.kemendagri.go.id/index.php/subblog/read/2013/2515/Pemerintah-Ada-Ormas-yang-Diperalat-untuk-Kepentingan-Asing/2330> (accessed 25 October 2014); Kesbang Pemkab Bulukumba, "Sambutan Dirjen Kesbangpol Pada Pertemuan Sosialisasi Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2013", 18 November 2013. Available from <http://www.kesbangpolbulukumba.info/berita-sambutan-dirjen-kesbangpol-----pada-----pertemuan--sosialisasi-undangundang--nomor-17-tahun-2013-.html> (accessed 25 October 2014)

⁹ Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia, "Pemerintahan Jokowi Diminta Terus Beber Koperasi dan UMKM", 20 October 2014. Available from http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1471:pemerintahan-jokowi-diminta-terus-beber-koperasi-dan-umkm&catid=50:bind-berita&Itemid=97 (accessed 25 October 2014)

¹⁰ A cooperative is defined in Article 3 as: "an economic organization of the people with a social content (character) having persons or legal cooperative societies as members, farming economic entity as a collective endeavour based upon mutual help" (FAO, A study of cooperative legislation in selected Asian and Pacific countries).

¹¹ World Economic Forum. 2013. *The Future Role of Civil Society*. World Scenario Series. Switzerland. Available from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FutureRoleCivilSociety_Report_2013.pdf (accessed 25 October 2014)

¹² Jordan, Lisa and van Tuijl, Peter, eds. 2006. *NGO Accountability: Politics, Principles and Innovations*. London: Earthscan

¹³ STATT. 2012. *NGO Sector Review*. Jakarta

¹⁴ Hadi, Suprayoga. 2014. Evolution and Challenges of Civil Society Organizations in Promoting Democratization in Indonesia. Presentation at the Partnership for Development Knowledge Conference. Sana'a, Yemen, 4 March. Available from http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/MNA/yemen_cso/english/Yemen_CSO_conf_Pres_Indonesia_ENG.pdf (accessed 25 October 2014)

Despite the considerable number of organisations, those operating effectively are likely to be a small proportion.¹⁵ The accountability and transparency of CSOs and NGOs themselves has also come under greater scrutiny. "Donors have started to become impatient with some of their NGO counterparts, who have difficulties accepting that they now have to fulfil much greater demands"¹⁶. In recent years foreign donor funding has depleted, which has led to more organizations turning to the private sector and government programmes.

Since 1985 the state has regulated member-based, citizen organizations under a Mass Organizations Law making it obligatory for social organisations to register with government. This law was largely ignored in the period of reform following 1998. However, in 2013 the law was replaced by a new controversial Mass/Societal Organizations (*Ormas*) Law No. 17, reinforcing control of foundations and associations. The Law could be used to prohibit or dissolve CSOs. Many NGOs and civil society networks deplored the Law for constricting democratic space and the freedom of civil society. The 2014 Freedom House Index's ratings for civil liberties in Indonesia declined from Free to Partly Free as a result of the new law¹⁷.

Table 4
Indonesia's Rank & Score: Freedom House Indices

Arena	2011	2012	2013	2014
Freedom status	Free	Free	Free	Partially Free
Political rights	2	2	2	2
Civil liberties	3	3	3	4

Source: <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

The 2013 CIVICUS report hinted that the legislation could be part of the state's reaction to a perceived threat that environmental, land rights and indigenous activists pose to political and economic interests due to the "shadowy connections that can exist between transnational corporations and politicians" in the agriculture extractive and construction industries.

The annual Freedom of the Press Index produced by Freedom House illustrates that Indonesia's media remains "partly free". From 2011 to 2012 there was significant numerical improvement from 53 points to 49 with the reduction of restrictions and a greater ability of journalists to cover news more freely. From 2012 to 2014, the country's rating remained steady at 49, with slight changes in global ranking (2012: 97th, 2013: 96th, 2014: 98th).¹⁸

Overall, the press system in Indonesia is vibrant, with a wide range of news sources and perspectives, further growing with the developments in digital media. "Indonesia's online growth in recent years is recognised as nothing short of phenomenal" (Matt Abud 2012). While the Internet is seen as a new space for debate and participation, current laws still curtail openness, accessibility, inclusiveness and place limits on its use for expression. Only a limited number of organisations like ICT Watch are addressing freedom of expression and online rights. Nonetheless, citizens are using cyber space to set up online communities and organize campaigns. Some recent examples include the commuter movement 'masukbusway.com' aimed to capture and shame traffic violators in Jakarta.

Less progressive sources of rhetoric can be found amongst a number of hard-line religious groups and leaders, such as *Front Pembela Islam* (Islamic Defenders Front or FPI), who have links with traditional religious schools (pesantren) and recruit members through these and online networks. Radical groups

¹⁵ Ibrahim, Rustam. 2011. "Civil Society in Indonesia", in Chong, Terence and Elies, Stefanie, eds. 2011. *An Asean Community for All: Exploring the Scope for Civil Society Engagement*. Singapore: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Freedom House, Reports, Freedom In The World, "Freedom in the World 2014". Available from <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2014#.VE4BahbarZk> (accessed 25 October 2014)

¹⁸ Freedom House, Reports, Freedom Of The Press, "Freedom of the Press 2011". Available from https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2011#.VI_qF8mRKgw; "Freedom of the Press 2012". Available from https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2012#.VI_rGMmRKgw; "Freedom of the Press 2013". Available from https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2013#.VI_qksmRKgw; "Freedom of the Press 2014". Available from https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2014#.VI_q5cmRKgw (accessed 25 October 2014)

organize frequent protests to apply pressure on the government and are a threat to diversity and freedom.¹⁹

2.2.2 Socio-economic context

At a macro-level, Indonesia's socio-economic situation has been improving. The country is a regional and global economic force, and has recently graduated to lower-middle income country (LMIC) status.

Table 5

Indonesia's Rank & Score: UN Human Development Reports

	2010	2011	2012	2013
HDI Rank (scale 1 – 187 for all years except 2010 out of 169)	108	124	121	108
HDI Value	0.671	0.640	0.681	0.684
Category	Medium human development			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	70.4	70.6	70.8
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
Expected years of schooling	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7
GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	7,802	8,201	8,601	8,970
Gender Inequality Index (value & rank)	0.680 100 (2008 data)	0.505 100	0.494 106	0.500 103

Source: Human Development Report 2014 & Explanatory Note for Indonesia

In recent years, Indonesia has consistently been ranked in the medium development category of the UN's Human Development Index (HDI) measuring a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. In 2013, the HDI value was 0.684 with a rank of 108 out of 187 countries and territories. However, the value falls to 0.553, or 19.2 percent, when taking into account inequality. Indonesia's HDI is above its peers in the medium development category but below the average of 0.703 in East Asia and the Pacific. The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is steadily rising to US\$ 8,970, a remarkable feat considering it was just 2,931 in 1980. Despite improvements, the 2014 report and its explanatory note show that growth is slowing and the country has yet to achieve equitable growth. For example, women only hold 18.6 percent of the seats in parliament, 10 percent fewer women reach secondary education compared to men, and women's labour market participation is 51.3 percent compared to 84.4 percent for men.²⁰

The Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) produced by Social Watch offers a picture of the status of key human capabilities of accessing basic services. It utilizes three main indicators: under-five mortality rate, births attended by skilled personnel, and enrolment of children up to the 5th grade. Countries are categorized into five groups accordingly based on their BCI values: 1) Basic: 98 and over; 2) Medium: from 91 to 97; 3) Low: from 81 to 90; 4) Very Low: from 71 to 80, and; 5) Critical: values below 70. Results for Indonesia saw stable or improving scores for child and maternal health, but a regression for education. While no data beyond 2011 is available, other data sources confirm that Indonesia still has high maternal mortality rates but basic education through primary school enrolment is improving.²¹

¹⁹ Hamayotsu, Kikue. 2013. *The Limits of Civil Society in Democratic Indonesia: Media Freedom and Religious Intolerance*. Journal of Contemporary Asia. London: Routledge

²⁰ Explanatory note on the 2014 Human Development Report composite indices Indonesia. (United Nation Development Programme. 2014. *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. United States: PBM Graphics)

²¹ See: Social Progress Imperative. 2014. *Social Progress Index 2014 Country Scorecards*. 21 April. Available from http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/system/resources/W1siZiIsIjIwMTQvMDQvMjE0L1NvY2lhbF9Qcm9ncmVzc19JmRleF8yMDE0X1Njb3JlY2FyZHMucGRmIl1d/Social%20Progress%20Index%202014_Scorecards.pdf (accessed 26 October 2014); World Bank, News, "Indonesia Development Policy Review 2014", 23 June 2014. Available from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/06/23/indonesia-2014-development-policy-review> (accessed 26 October 2014)

Table 6

Indonesia's Rank & Score: Basic Capabilities Index

Year	Children reaching 5 th grade	Survival up to 5	Births attended by skilled health personnel	BCI
2011	87 (low)	96 (medium)	73 (very low)	88 (low)
2010	94 (medium)	96 (medium)	79 (very low)	90 (low)
2000				86 (low)
1990				74 (very low)

Source: Social Watch

Indonesia does not fare too well on the Social and Economic Rights Fulfilment (SERF) Index. In 2012 Indonesia achieved 67.86 percent of protecting social and economic rights. Although there was an improvement compared to 2011 values, performance worsened when compared to 2010. The country consistently performs poorly in the areas of right to food and right to work, although it improved in fulfilling rights to education.

Table 7

Social and Economic Rights Fulfilment (SERF) Index Values: Indonesia

Year	SERF Index Value	Right to Food	Right to Health	Right to Education	Right to Housing	Right to Work
2012	67.86	45.33	83.95	95.19	64.26	50.56
2011	65.71	45.01	85.16	93.43	63.88	41.09
2010	69.29	45.75	85.95	93.82	65.88	54.72

Source: Social Watch, Core Country SERF Indices 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Note that 2010 data was adjusted in 2013).

Trends in the country's Economic Freedom Scores produced by The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal are also rather bleak. From 2010 to 2014 the country has been categorized as 'Mostly Unfree', with only a small increase in its score from 55.5 to 58.5.²²

These macro-level figures illustrate the complexity of the socio-economic context. While the economy has grown, 65 million people remain highly vulnerable to shocks. Disparities in income and geographic areas remain, made more complex by the number of people 'floating' between the poor and middle class'.²³

2.2.3 Socio-cultural context

With respect to the socio-cultural context it is of interest to look at global indices that provide some insight into the level of trust between ordinary people and the extent to which tolerance exists. On a whole, Indonesia has been able to maintain peace as indicated in the improvements in scores recorded by the annual Global Peace Index. In 2010, the country scored 1.950 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the best score. This has gradually improved to 1.853 in 2014, with a rank of 54 out of 162 countries. Nonetheless, inequality, socio-economic conditions

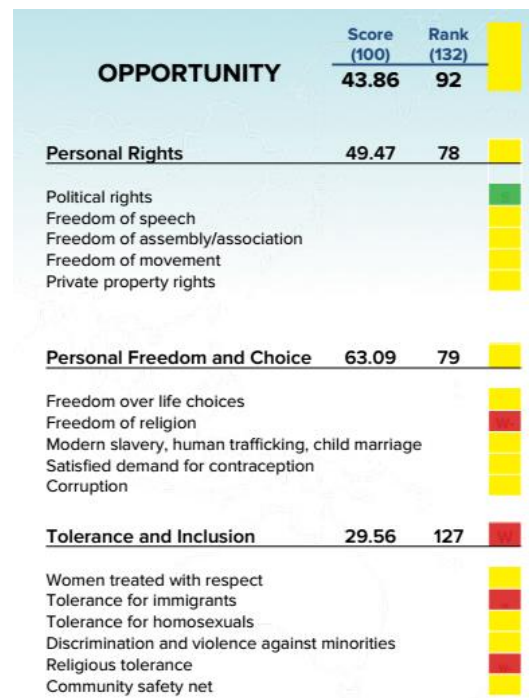


Figure 1 Indonesia's 2014 Social Progress Index Scorecard illustrating selected elements of the Opportunity component.

²² Heritage, "2014 Index of Economic Freedom". Available from <http://www.heritage.org/index/country/indonesia> (accessed 26 October 2014)

²³ World Bank, News, "Indonesia Development Policy Review 2014", 23 June 2014. Available from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/06/23/indonesia-2014-development-policy-review> (accessed 26 October 2014)

and rights claims (especially land rights) are still a source of localized incidences of conflict in Indonesia. Between 2010 and 2014 there has been a rising incidence of resource and identity-based conflicts as well as vigilantism.²⁴

Amongst other components, the Social Progress Index published in 2014 examines whether there is opportunity for individuals to reach their full potential by scoring four different components: personal rights; personal freedom and choice; tolerance and inclusion; and access to advanced education. Indonesia scores low in this regard, at just 43.86 out of 100 and ranking 92nd out of 132 countries. Freedom of religion, tolerance for immigrants and religious intolerance are all considered to be weak (red), while the majority of the components are scored as neutral (yellow).

The Edelman Trust Barometer Survey, which collects annual data from 33,000 respondents in 27 countries has shown that on aggregate, Indonesians' confidence in nongovernmental organisations, government, media and businesses increased by 10 percent in the 2014 trust index. Interestingly, businesses, with 82 percent, are the most trusted of the four sectors compared to 73 percent for NGOs, 53 percent for government and 73 percent of respondents putting their trust in the media. According to survey results, Indonesians believe businesspeople are more inclined to tell the truth than their government counterparts and three times more likely to fix problems.²⁵

The trends in levels of trust in NGOs over the past four years are noteworthy. In 2011, the trust level was at 61 percent, decreasing to 53 percent in 2012 and 51 percent in 2013. Reports claimed this was due to a lack of transparency and accountability. Edelman reported that the trust levels in 2013 were the lowest amongst eight Asia Pacific countries surveyed, ascribed to the growth of horizontal, peer-to-peer networks and a preference for social media.²⁶ The most recent results released in 2014 show substantial jump to 73 percent in 2014 which is attributed to NGOs now being able to 'walk the talk' in accountability and transparency, as well as the emergence of 'corporate NGOs'.²⁷

2.3 Civil Society context issues with regards to the MDG

Land rights and natural resource protection have been a long-standing issues for Indonesia. While Indonesia has adopted and amended laws to improve the rights of smallholders and indigenous communities, many of these regulations have faltered in their implementation. Part of the issue lies in the overlap and lack of clarity of laws adopted that regulate different sectors and local legislation. Another issue is that there is a lack of oversight in the procedures such as granting permits and licensing. These problems, which are commonly found across development sectors, are compounded by a lack of information among local communities on what the laws regulate and their rights vis-à-vis them.

Indonesia's agricultural sector remains dominated by smallholders. The sector is the second largest contributor to the country's GDP after manufacturing and remains the largest sources of employment. Nonetheless, the proportion of labour employed in agriculture has been declining steadily from 56

²⁴ National Violence Monitoring System Indonesia, Reports, "SNPK Monthly Report (September 2014)". Available from <http://www.snk-indonesia.com/AnalysisReport/Index?lang=en&randdo=d25debd9-516a-4c3b-bef5-69077a80219a&userid=7427839&type=2> (accessed 26 October 2014)

²⁵ Harriet Conron and Nicole Jade Millane, "Indonesians Trust Businesses More Than Govt, Survey Shows", *The Jakarta Globe*, 5 February 2014. Available from <http://thejakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/news/indonesians-trust-businesses-more-than-govt-survey-shows/> (accessed 26 October 2014); Edelman Indonesia, "Further Rise in Trust in Indonesia, with Business as the Most Trusted Institution in the Country, Says the 2014 Edelman Trust Barometer", 5 February 2014. Available from <http://www.edelman.id/edelman-indonesia/further-rise-in-trust-in-indonesia-with-business-as-the-most-trusted-institution-in-the-country-says-the-2014-edelman-trust-barometer/> (accessed 26 October 2014)

²⁶ David Brain, "Guest Post: A Crisis of Trust in Indonesian NGOs?", *Edelman*, 29 April 2013. Available from <http://www.edelman.com/post/guest-post-a-crisis-of-trust-in-indonesian-ngos/> (accessed 26 October 2014)

²⁷ Harriet Conron and Nicole Jade Millane, "Indonesians Trust Businesses More Than Govt, Survey Shows", *The Jakarta Globe*, 5 February 2014. Available from <http://thejakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/news/indonesians-trust-businesses-more-than-govt-survey-shows/> (accessed 26 October 2014)

percent in 1990 to 38.3 in 2010.²⁸ Rice is a staple food crop and one of the country's most important agricultural products. Yet, Indonesia has become the seventh largest rice importer²⁹.

Indonesia's agricultural productivity has stagnated since the 1990s due to a decrease in investments in the sector, a decline of extension services and a lack of beneficial impacts from technologies introduced to enhance productivity³⁰. Prior to this period, the country had invested significantly in the agricultural sector. Under the Suharto regime, agricultural development was given primary priority and an agricultural modernization program known as the Green Revolution, was stepped up. Although the Green Revolution resulted in spectacular increases in rice production, the large-scale introduction of hybrid crops that were heavily dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, left farmers vulnerable to pest-resistant epidemics³¹. This top-down approach pushed farmers to adopt hybrid rice production. Vast amounts of seeds were purchased from companies (some of which had political connections) and offered free of charge to farmers. Many farmers signed up to these schemes, but discovered that hybrid varieties are highly susceptible to pests and diseases and that more pesticides and chemical fertilizers are needed. "In Indonesia, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the Green Revolution disproportionately benefited wealthier rural residents, who used the new technologies to increase production and shed traditional obligations to women and poorer neighbours, who were pushed onto more marginal land or off the land entirely"³². These initiatives also undermined farmer creativity and disempowered bottom-up approaches that encouraged farmers to share knowledge about seeds³³. Despite its intentions to address food insecurity and self-sufficiency, the Green Revolution has become known to be one of the most unsuccessful development projects in history³⁴.

The 1980s saw the emergence of the Farmer Field School (FFS) in Indonesia, introduced to address the risks of high use of toxic pesticides promoted aggressively by the government and the private sector³⁵. Integrated pest management control methods and more holistic on-the-ground support to farmers were geared towards helping farmers understand agro-ecology and cultivation problems and their causes. Many NGOs and development actors continue to apply the FFS approach until today as a means to carry out group-based experimental learning activities for farmers.

Before becoming a World Trade Organisation (WTO) member in 1995, Indonesia passed a Law that denied farmers control over their basic means of production. The Law on Plant Cultivation System (Law No. 12/1992) resulted in the loss of knowledge of techniques and criminalized farmers for using and distributing certified seeds³⁶. In 2000, after entry into the WTO, the Law on Plant Variety Protection (No. 29/2000) was passed to protect intellectual property, including plant varieties. The Law in essence forbade farmers from producing progenies or varieties being produced by other

²⁸ Tambunan, Tulus T. H. 2013. *A Survey of Business Models for Agricultural Investment in Indonesia*. TKN Report. The Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development

²⁹ United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service, "Commodity Intelligence Report: INDONESIA: Stagnating Rice Production Ensures Continued Need for Imports", 19 March 2012. Available from http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2012/03/Indonesia_rice_Mar2012/ (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁰ FSG, "Indonesia: Background". Available from <http://www.fsg.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/PDF/Indonesia.pdf?cpgn=WP%20DL%20-%20Smallholder%20Donor%20%28Indonesia%29> (accessed 26 October 2014)

³¹ Welker, Marina. 2012. *The Green Revolution's ghost: Unruly subjects of participatory development in rural Indonesia*. *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 389-406. American Anthropological Association. Available from <http://anthropology.cornell.edu/faculty/upload/Welker-2012-Green-Revolutions-Ghost.pdf> (accessed 26 October 2014)

³² Ibid

³³ Biotani and GRAIN, "Indonesia: Farmers lose in hybrid rice lottery", *GRAIN*, 8 January 2009. Available from <http://www.grain.org/es/article/entries/1678-indonesia-farmers-lose-in-hybrid-rice-lottery> (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁴ Jonathan Sepe, "The Impact of the Green Revolution and Capitalized Farming on the Balinese Water Temple System". Available from <http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/Anthro129/balinesewatertemplesJonathanSepe.htm> (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁵ Braun, Arnoud and Duveskog, Deborah. 2008. *The Farmer Field School Approach – History, Global Assessment and Success Stories*. Background Paper for the IFAD Rural Poverty Report 2011. Available from <http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/background/1.pdf> (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁶ Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice, "Our seed, our sovereignty – seed law victory in Indonesia", *GRAIN*, 22 August 2013. Available from http://www.grain.org/bulletin_board/entries/4774-our-seed-our-sovereignty-seed-law-victory-in-indonesia (accessed 26 October 2014)

institutions or individuals.³⁷ This further limited the creativity of farmers and seed breeders and allowed for private sector monopolization of seed distribution³⁸.

More recently, two Laws have been passed that are seen as curtailing farmer rights. These are: Law No. 18/2012 on Food and Law No. 19/2013 on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers. The former is considered by critics to offer little protection to small businesses and complicates the right to food with unclear accountability as to what the state's obligations are to protect citizens' right to food³⁹. The latter is criticised for being discriminatory and for not covering land ownership rights of smallholder farmers and allowing only for rental and usage rights⁴⁰.

The regulatory environment has had a negative impact on the recognition of farmers' rights. FIELD has collaborated with other NGOs to strengthen the position of farmers. These efforts led to a constitutional court amendment of Law No. 12/1992. On the ground, FIELD's efforts in Indramayu, West Java (considered to be one of the main rice-producing areas in the country) have focused on participatory plant breeding and certification of seed varieties. Without certification, farmers have limited rights to sell seeds.

³⁷ Winarto, Y. T. and Ardhianto, I. 2007. *Becoming Plant Breeders, Rediscovering Local Varieties: The Creativity of Farmers in Indramayu, Indonesia*. Available from http://www.sristi.org/cms/files/creativity_of_farmers.pdf (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁸ Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice, "Our seed, our sovereignty – seed law victory in Indonesia", *GRAIN*, 22 August 2013. Available from http://www.grain.org/bulletin_board/entries/4774-our-seed-our-sovereignty-seed-law-victory-in-indonesia (accessed 26 October 2014)

³⁹ Joko Susilo, "MK tolak gugatan UU Pangan", *ANTARA News*, 3 December 2014. Available from <http://www.antaraneews.com/berita/467366/mk-tolak-gugatan-uu-pangan> (23 December 2014)

⁴⁰ International Land Coalition. 2014. *Promoting people centred land governance: Indonesia*. NES ILC's National Engagement Strategy. Available: <http://www.landcoalition.org/en/publications/promoting-people-centred-land-governance-indonesia> (23 December 2014)

3 Description of FIELD and its contribution to civil society/policy changes

3.1 Background FIELD

Farmers' Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD) was established in June 2001 by former FAO staff who provided technical assistance for the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme for farmers in Asia between 1998 and 2002. The same team that established FIELD also helped to found the Indonesian IPM Farmers Association (IPPHTI) in 1999. FIELD aims to develop farmer and rural community movements in order to enhance democracy, justice and a healthy environment. They aim to reach this long-term goal by strengthening farmer and rural community movements through participatory education, action research and network building.

FIELD has been part of the creation and application of widely praised approaches such as farmer field schools, farmer-to-farmer training and farmer action research. IPPHTI is FIELD's main partner in organising farmer-to-farmer movement, strengthening farmer-led research, and advocacy on farmer rights. FIELD has also trained more than 26,000 men and women farmer trainers experienced in facilitating and supporting others farmers.

FIELD is based in Indramayu, West Java, where it continues to have a presence. In 2002, FIELD initiated the 'Participatory Enhancement of Diversity of Genetic Resources' (PEDIGREA) project in Indramayu. Indramayu was chosen because it produced the largest share of rice in Indonesia and was the target area of Government's Green Revolution Program in 1970s. Through farmer field school interventions, one of the PEDIGREA program components focused on Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB), or the selection and development of crop varieties by farmers, for rice and vegetables. Since the 1970s, the government has promoted the use of agricultural company-produced farmer inputs such as seeds and fertilizer. Farmers have become increasingly dependent on these external inputs to the expense of genetic and agro-diversity. This has eroded much of their traditional knowledge seed varieties. With the introduction of Law No. 4/2006 on the Protection of Plant Varieties, the state has exercised more control and constricted farmers' breeding practices.

FIELD has continued to work on the issue of PBB, and considers it critical for farmers to retain knowledge and expertise in this area. FIELD has expanded its efforts to strengthen farmers' organisations through participatory education, networking and action research to include other areas such as Ciamis, West Java and Lampung, Sumatra.

3.2 MFS II interventions related to Civil Society

The so-called 'Green Revolution' started under Sukarno in the 1960s and intensified in the era of the New Order military regime, resulted in few farmers breeding or conserving their own seed varieties/strains. With the intensification of agriculture, farmers have become dependent on seed companies (many of them importing GMO seeds). Furthermore, after Indonesia became involved in in the WTO, Indonesia has become trapped in the privatization of seeds – companies, government and universities are the only ones able to obtain licenses for seed production and distribution. Under the Law on Cultivation System, farmers are prohibited from undertaking plant breeding and are often discriminated against, criminalized or imprisoned. This Law is considered by many to be violating human rights.

In the current agricultural system, farmers have become dependent on private sector companies for agricultural input and technical knowledge. Dependence has become structuralized by government regulations and the political economy. Many of the seeds available on the market require intensive use of fertilizer and pesticides, with obvious degradation effects on the environment. The agricultural

sector as a whole is contributing less to the national economy and many of the nation's poor live in rural areas.

To address this dependence, FIELD has adopted a twin-strategy of supporting farmers groups and promoting seed legalization. At the grassroots level, FIELD develops farmer seed systems, raises farmer awareness, links with the local government for recognition of farmer seeds, and organises farmers (through cooperatives and credit unions) to give them a better position vis-à-vis private companies and middlemen who provide agricultural inputs to farmers. Organising farmers is considered to be a vital step in improving their position vis-à-vis external market forces and promoting (organic) agricultural products. Seed legalisation is a means for farmers to regain control and reduce the level of dependence on external inputs. In turn this is expected to improve productivity and sustainable agricultural cultivation.

FIELD is well connected with national and international networks that work on farmer's rights. At the national level, the institute has a strong alliance with NGOs assisting farmers and engaged in rural community development. FIELD also collaborates with organizations to advocate for policies that protect farmer rights, such as demanding for a constitutional court review of the Law on Cultivation System to allow small-scale farmers to breed their own varieties/strains. At the international level, FIELD involved in the global network to support organic agriculture and farmer empowerment.

3.3 Basic information

Table 8

Basic information FIELD

Details	
Name of SPO	: FIELD
Consortium	: People Unlimited
CFA	: Hivos
Start date of cooperation	: 28 February 2011
MDG/Theme	: MDG7ab
MFS II Project Name	: Local economic development and promotion of local seed system to Indonesia national policy(Project ID: RO SEA 1001853)
Contract period	: February 28, 2011 – February 27, 2013
Total budget	: € 112,000
Other donors if applicable	: USAID, Oxfam Novib, PEDIGREA, private sector donors (Unilever), and TIFA Foundation
Estimation of % of budget for Civil Society ⁴¹	: 8%

Sources: Project documents

⁴¹ Costs that relate to civil society development or policy influence are those costs that possibly contribute to the development of the CIVICUS dimensions, excluding coordination and office costs; staff costs and financial reserves.

4 Data collection and analytical approach

4.1 Adjustments made in the methodology of the evaluation

The evaluation began with an input-output-outcome analysis drawing on available reports and other documentary evidence. The analysis was able to identify two main possible focus areas for further evaluation: namely strengthening of intermediary organisations as well as lobby and advocacy. However, considering that reports by the SPO were rather weak, the evaluation team was only partly able to benefit from the analysis.

The evaluation team followed the operational guidelines of the evaluation methodology to a great extent, and was able to hold a workshop with all of FIELD's sub-groups. In practice, the workshop lasted six hours, with full participation of all sub-groups. However, due to unfamiliarity with CS dimensions and the large number of workshop participants, the workshop was not fully efficient.

Another obstacle was the lack of participant preparation for the workshop, despite the evaluation team's efforts to share the baseline report and CS dimensions change prior to the workshop. All of the participants found it difficult to respond to the CS dimensions of change questions, mostly because they did not understand the questions. This required the evaluation team to explain the questions one-by-one and encourage responses from the participants.

Within the time and resource limits of the evaluation, the evaluation team decided to focus on assessing civil society dimensions and results amongst two of the six cooperatives supported by FIELD. One large cooperative (Jati Asih with assets valued at IDR 300 million or 4,200 Euro) and one small cooperative (Karya Peduli Tani with assets valued at IDR 60 million or 21,400 Euro) were selected.

4.2 Difficulties encountered during data collection

During data collection, the team experienced the following difficulties:

- Workshop participants did not really understand, or were unfamiliar with the CS indicators or the CIVICUS framework. They found it difficult to relate FIELD's situation with these indicators, although most of them participated in the baseline process. This lessened the effectiveness of the workshop.
- FIELD does not have a strong monitoring and evaluation system in place, nor does it have dedicated personnel for monitoring. As such, it added to difficulties in finding hard data and effected the agreement on the outcomes. FIELD has not monitored or reported to Hivos on important indicators of progress such as the number of farmers benefiting from FIELD's Farmer Field Schools (FFS), quantitative data on the total area that has applied organic farming practices, the number of farmers cultivating their own seeds, the number of farmers accessing loans from the cooperatives, cooperative membership, and qualitative data on participation and effectiveness of interventions.
- The objectives that FIELD had set were rather unrealistic given project's timeframe. The project objectives were identical with the SPO's core programme. Support from Hivos only constituted 8-10 percent of FIELD's entire programme (2012).

4.3 Identification of two outcomes for in-depth process tracing

FIELD was not selected for in-depth process tracing, which means that the evaluation team only conducted a quick assessment of outcomes.

The first outcome, strengthened capacity of farmers' cooperatives, was selected based on the following considerations:

- This outcome is in line with MFS-II end line evaluation orientation for Indonesia to focus on strengthening the relations with other (intermediary) organisations in civil society to undertake joint activities. Considering the difficulties in collecting information, it still seemed sensible to find evidence to confirm this outcome's achievement.
- It is relevant with FIELD's Theory of Change as the cooperative can be seen as part of 'production infrastructure' which aims to organise small farmers and marginalized groups so that they have access to, and control of resources. As the cooperative can be considered a means to protect farmers against loan sharks and middlemen, it is sensible to assume that the outcome is crucial to the ToC's ultimate goal of independent and sovereign farmers.
- The outcome can also be used as a measure of FIELD's effectiveness in civic engagement, especially how the SPO attracts farmers into the cooperative model and how members can scale-up or sustain organic farming practices promoted by FIELD.

The second outcome, "more guarantees for farmers' rights to breed and plant seed varieties (i.e. farmers are better positioned to have the freedom to plant different crop strains by having legalisation in place that protects their rights)." was selected to represent FIELD's effectiveness in policy influencing. It has been selected based on the following considerations:

- This outcome is quite a substantial achievement as it provides a strong basis for the continued efforts of FIELD to defend farmers' rights and benefits farmers outside the direct intervention area.
- The outcome selected also represents one of the ToC's preconditions of creating an enabling policy environment for farmers.

5 Results

5.1 Results obtained in relation to intervention logic

Table 9

Overview of results achieved in relation to project plan FIELD

Result Level	Description	Level of achievement
Specific Objectives 1 & 2	Strengthening community economic institutions; development of rural economy through cooperatives and community business development	<p>Partially achieved: 6 cooperatives (out of a total 8 planned) established but not yet effectively supporting community business/economy. Membership of 161 (no sex-disaggregated figures), falling well short of target of 1,500 for the first year alone.</p> <p>Benefits for cooperative members include: compulsory savings schemes, collective sale of agricultural produce for higher prices, utilizing cooperative savings to improve irrigation canals.</p> <p>Focus on rice production (local varieties/seeds). Eight of the nine farmer groups supported have produced rice. No data for change in employment and business opportunities.</p>
Specific Objectives 3 & 4	Legalisation of farmers' seeds: legal guarantees for plant breeding and recognition of farmers' products	<p>Almost achieved: 8 farmer groups actively involved in seed breeding. They have experimented with a range of local seeds (more than a dozen local names appear in the report, but not sure about the exact numbers). 2 seeds selected. Certification process still appears to be underway.</p> <p>FIELD together with 9 other NGOs called for a constitutional court review of Law No. 12/1992. Farmers in Indramayu involved in national advocacy network. On 18 July 2013, the constitutional court supported the proposed reviews declaring that Articles 9, 12 and 60 void for small-scale farmers. More government support still required for the development of informal farmer seed systems.</p> <p>The technical process of seed registration has been completed and is still awaiting government legalization. Two strains have been identified: Gadis Indramayu (Code IPPHTI 1) and Pemuda Idaman (Code IPPHTI 2).</p>

From the reports submitted by FIELD to Hivos, it is apparent that for some of the objectives and indicators set, FIELD has faced difficulties in monitoring the results. For example, there was insufficient monitoring and documentation of improvements in the rural economy and the establishment of new business opportunities. The extent to which the objectives were achieved is rather difficult to assess given that they are largely unrealistic and rather vague. While FIELD may have underachieved against its original plan, the results of the interventions are quite substantial, especially in the area of legal guarantees for farmer plant breeding. FIELD also helped farmers to prepare their strategy to sustain the investment made during the program (exit strategy). One of the intended outputs in this regard was the existence of a strategic action plan on the implementation of ecological agriculture and plant breeding in Lampung. FIELD organised a workshop with farmers in Lampung to prepare an exit strategy⁴².

⁴² Lampung Exit Strategy Report, 2012

5.2 Changes in civil society in the 2012-2014 period

5.2.1 Civic engagement

Civic engagement describes the formal and informal activities and participation undertaken by individuals to advance shared interests at different levels. Participation within civil society is multi-faceted and encompasses socially-based and politically-based forms of engagement.

FIELD has a long history of providing small farmers (defined as those owning no land or owning land up to 2 hectares) with assistance to better understand and adopt sustainable agricultural practices within the existing environment and political economy. FIELD works with both farmer groups and cooperatives, which are often set up under farmer groups. The number of groups supported in Indramayu remains the same as during the baseline in 2012 (i.e. eight farmer groups and six cooperatives).

FIELD's targeted beneficiaries remain unchanged. For the seed system program, they work mainly with small farmers that own small plots of land, while for the credit program, the targeted beneficiaries are landless farmers, forming the majority of FIELD's target groups. There is a gender balance in the cooperative membership. However, as during the baseline, there are no specific female-targeted interventions. FIELD's project management continued to take the needs of the rural community in account in planning and implementation. Farmer groups were facilitated by FIELD to organise themselves into cooperatives. Six cooperatives were established since the start of the project in 2011 and the evaluation team has evidence that membership of two cooperatives more than doubled (from 77 to 166 members) since the baseline with a slight increase in female membership, reaching 45 % in 2014.

During the baseline, FIELD's focus was on building common critical awareness and setting up farmer organisations. FIELD facilitated many groups to learn from each other using the Farmer Field School (FFS) method. FFS is an 'open-air' and 'on-site' process that allows for fluid interaction between farmers and field staff. FFS is used to develop farmers' cultivation capacity as well as a space for communal learning. The cooperatives are considered to be a means to keep farmers away from middlemen and loan sharks so that they can put to practice what they have learnt in the FFS without external pressure. In addition, learning and exchange have moved beyond just the FFS. FIELD facilitated linkages between the cooperatives they support and the local government, which resulted in cooperative members being assigned to train government-supported cooperatives in West Java. Although FIELD has continued with FFS, in the last two years, more attention has been paid to networking and advocacy.

The 2012 baseline found that FIELD mostly worked through non-political and non-state actors and facilitated farmers in the process of seed certification by accompanying them through bureaucratic steps. In the last two years, FIELD utilized its network of non-governmental organizations and governmental access to influence policies, even at the highest level of policy advocacy, i.e. judicial review of regulations by the constitutional court (MK). FIELD facilitated meetings between farmers and the local government, as well as other CS actors to reevaluate the impacts of regulations on farmers. Farmers also testified in court and provided inputs to the proposed revisions put forth by FIELD and its coalition.

Score baseline 2012 on an absolute scale from 0-3: 2

Score end line 2014, relative change on a scale of (-2, +2): +1

5.2.2 Level of organization

This dimension assesses the organisational development, complexity and sophistication of civil society, by looking at the relationships among the actors within the civil society arena.

FIELD's level of organisation has improved since the baseline. Relations with other CSOs were strengthened as the SPO worked together in a number of coalitions to propose judicial reviews of several Laws. From 2012 to 2013, revisions to the Crop Cultivation Law (No.12/1992) were put forth to the Constitutional Court. These lobby efforts demanded a higher frequency of coordination

meetings. The organisations with whom FIELD collaborated with in lobby and advocacy efforts are as follows: the Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice (IHCS), Indonesian Farmer Alliance (API), Bina Desa Sadawijaya Foundation, People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP), Indonesian Farmers Integrated Pest Control Organization (IPPHTI), Palm Oil Farmers Union (SPKS), Sawit Watch, Indonesian Farmer Union (SPI), and the Alliance of Agricultural Reform Movement (AGRA), Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA), Solidaritas Perempuan (SP), WALHI, Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ), and Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan (KIARA).

In defending the interests of the farmers, FIELD worked at two levels: at the grassroots level FIELD's support to farmers groups and cooperatives strengthened organisational, financial and cultivation (especially in the area of seed breeding) capacities of farmers. Farmers have more independence to make their own cultivation choices and financial capacity through the cooperatives to deal with loan sharks. Networking amongst farmers also led to a mobilisation of information and knowledge to identify problems and solutions in cultivation and plant breeding. At the macro level, FIELD has been active in CSO coalitions to provide more protection for farmers under regulatory frameworks by proposing the amendment of Laws such as No. 12/1992, which obtained a favourable constitutional court ruling in 2013 (Decree of MK No. 99/PUU-X/2012).

At international level, FIELD took part in international and regional networks to lobby against World Trade Organization (WTO) policies. FIELD took advantage of the WTO meeting held in Bali in December 2013, to collaborate with other global CS actors to voice their protest against trade agreements.

On the composition of financial resources, there is no evidence that FIELD has been able to diversify funding sources. Currently its main donors are USAID and FAO, and the SPO also receives Unilever CSR funding. Neither Oxfam Novib nor Hivos have continued funding the SPO.

Score baseline 2012 on an absolute scale from 0-3: 2
Score end line 2014, relative change on a scale of (-2, +2): +1

5.2.3 Practice of Values

Practice of Values refers to the internal practice of values within the civil society arena. Important values that CIVICUS looks at such as transparency, democratic decision-making, taking into account diversity that are deemed crucial to gauge not only progressiveness but also the extent to which civil society's practices are coherent with their ideals.

Like in the situation in 2012, FIELD's internal control system follows the government regulations on foundations. Each program is supervised and controlled by the board of Trustees and the supervisory Board, which have the right and authority to request evaluations and to hold the executive accountable. At least once a year, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Trustees meet and request a progress report. Cooperative members are informed of the financial conditions and have the right to inquire with the cooperative on these issues or to express their ideas in the general assembly.

However, comparing the two cooperatives visited, the evaluation found that the leadership model or style influences the level of participation of cooperative members.

There is no change in the composition of social organs. Instead of including farmers or target groups in their social organs, FIELD's strategy is to help organise farmers by establishing and supporting organisations that they can run on their own, such as IPPHTI.

With regards to audit arrangements, these are conducted annually but are still project-based as during the baseline.

Score baseline 2012 on an absolute scale from 0-3: 2
Score end line 2014, relative change on a scale of (-2, +2): 0

5.2.4 Perception of Impact

Perception of Impact assesses the perceived impact of civil society actors on politics and society as a whole as the consequences of collective action. In this, the perceptions of both civil society actors

(internal) as well as actors outside civil society are taken into account. Specific sub-dimensions for this evaluation are the extent to which the SPO has contributed to engaging more people in social or political activities, strengthening CSOs and their networks, and has influenced public and private sector policies.

The level of satisfaction among the cooperative members remains high over the last two years. The two visited cooperatives both expressed that they were very satisfied with FIELD's program since they were able to gain knowledge, obtain benefits from the established cooperatives, increase their incomes after implementing organic farming taught by FIELD, broaden their network is, and become less dependent on middlemen. Cooperative members also said that through FIELD's support there is a greater interest in farming and that farmers have regained pride in what they do⁴³. But they did express that they still had difficulties to link to markets to sell their produce and seeds; and in this area they are still dependent on middlemen⁴⁴.

With regards to relations with the public sector, the end line evaluation found that FIELD has been able to continue its strategic relation with the government. At the national level, FIELD has been able to influence policy change with the revision of the Law on Cultivation System. At the village level, the village government has been very supportive of the cooperatives. In addition, the local government has also helped fund multi-location trials for seed breeding.

FIELD's policy interventions at the national level are helping farmers gain a better position vis-à-vis the commercial interests and a dependency on the private sector for agricultural inputs. According to the head of a FFS in Indramayu, the policy revisions have helped farmers gain more authority and power over their production resources, which is considered as 'farming democratization'. With the amended Law No.12/1992, farmers' dependency on seed companies like Monsanto has been decreasing, as they no longer have to buy and use mass produced, hybrid seedlings and fertilizers⁴⁵.

Box 1: Seed Law Victory in Indonesia

We don't want to live as second class citizens anymore. We have always been discriminated against, but we are legal citizens of this country. We had to breed our local seeds in hiding, since if government knew about this we wouldn't get any support from government. This victory at the constitutional court gives us back our Dignity. Recognition and openness to continue our creativity is the dignity for farmers and breeders.

- Joharipin, a breeder from Indramayu, Kertasemaya, Indonesia)

The Plant Cultivation System Law, adopted in 1992, was meant to improve and expand diversification of crops to meet the needs for food, clothing, housing and health, as well as to support domestic industries and export; it was also intended to improve income and living standards for farmers and encourage the expansion and distribution of employment and business opportunities.

But the agricultural system it has enabled relies on industrially-produced seeds and other expensive inputs. Farmers are denied control over their basic means of production - seeds and soil - and their own techniques and technologies are disappearing.

A coalition of groups brought the case to the constitutional court in September 2012, arguing that the Plant Cultivation Law unfairly treated small farmers and breeders as though they were large commercial enterprises.

The court agreed, ruling that articles 9, 12 and 60 are unconstitutional. This means that peasant farmers will no longer need permission from the government to collect local seeds, produce their own seeds, or to distribute it.

"This victory at the constitutional court is a victory for all struggles of farmers and local breeders, not only on Indonesia but for all peasants and local breeders that feed the world," said Amalia Pulungan, a

⁴³ Interview with Rokhi, vice chairman of Jati Asih cooperative

⁴⁴ Interview with Mr. Jito, the chairman of the cooperative Karya Peduli Tani

⁴⁵ The amendment of the Law on Cultivation System covered a number of articles. These revisions also have implications on how private sector agencies manage their seed businesses.

policy advisor for the Indonesia Peasant Alliance (API, Aliansi Petani Indonesia).

Source: 'Our seed, our sovereignty - seed law victory in Indonesia' by GRAIN Staff, originally published by GRAIN, September 4, 2013. Available: <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2013-09-04/our-seed-our-sovereignty-seed-law-victory-in-indonesia>

Score baseline 2012 on an absolute scale from 0-3: 2

Score end line 2014, relative change on a scale of (-2, +2): 1

5.2.5 Civil Society Environment

The social, political and economic environment in which civil society operates affects its room for manoeuvre. The civil society context has been described in Chapter 3. In this section we describe how FIELD is coping with that context.

Since the baseline, FIELD has demonstrated its capacity to respond to the existing operational context through Hivos and non-Hivos supported interventions. At the grassroots level, FIELD continued to support the organisation of farmers in groups, cooperatives and forums to help them to deal with daily challenges faced to secure a sustainable, agricultural-based livelihood. The focus has been on making smallholder farmers more resilient and independent. FIELD has also been well aware of the impacts of policy frameworks on small holders. For this reason, they have been actively engaged in coalitions at the national level to lobby for revisions of regulations that have a direct impact on farmers.

Score baseline 2012 on an absolute scale from 0-3: 2

Score end line 2014, relative change on a scale of (-2, +2): 0

5.3 To what degree are the changes attributable to the Southern partners?

FIELD was not selected for in-depth process-tracing. There are two outcomes achieved in the 2011-2014 period that were selected for quick process-tracing:

1. Strengthened capacity of farmers' cooperatives
2. More guarantees for farmers' rights to breed and plant seed varieties (i.e. farmers are better positioned to have the freedom to plant different crop strains by having legalisation in place that protects their rights).

The following sections will describe the pathways to these outcomes and the information that confirm or reject in each pathway.

5.3.1 Strengthened capacity of farmers' cooperatives

For FIELD, farmers' cooperatives/credit unions are a key element for the development of rural economy. Through these institutions, farmers can access credit from compulsory savings schemes to develop new business opportunities. There are 6 FIELD sponsored cooperatives (out of 8 planned) established during the program period. In 2011, the total value of assets of the cooperatives reached IDR 87 million (roughly 13 million/cooperative) with an average of 27 members in each cooperative. In 2011, Hivos and FIELD reported that the number of cooperative members was lower than expected, with only around 30 percent of targeted membership being fulfilled due to inadequate managerial capacity. Hivos assigned a consultant to assist the cooperative to develop their management skills. Although there were no reported membership increases reported up until 2013, the evaluation team found that two cooperatives (Jati Asih and Karya Peduli) now have more members than when they started out in 2011. This is seen as an indicator of improved cooperative capacity. The tables below summarize cooperative growth:

Table 10

Cooperative growth 2011-2014 I terms of membership and asset value

Cooperative	2011			2014		
	Male	Female	Asset value	Male	Female	Asset value
Jati Asih	25	10	1,5 million IDR	21	21	1,1 million IDR
Karya Peduli Tani	60	41	300 million IDR	32	33	60 million IDR

Sumber Asih Cooperative has been able to recruit 101 members in 2014 whereas in 2011, its membership was just 35. Karya Peduli Tani Cooperative now has 65 members, compared to 42 in 2011. Although assets and membership growth are two key elements of institutional capacity, the focus of the establishment of the cooperative is on the capacity of farmers to organize their economic activities. Therefore, the analysis focuses on the level of farmer organization.

Based on the data from program reports and interviews conducted during the end line evaluation, there are two possible pathways described below that explain the outcome.

Information that confirms or rejects the pathways:

1. Pathway 1: FIELD strengthened the capacity of farmer cooperatives through trainings and technical assistance

Information that confirms pathway 1:

At the start of FIELD's interventions funded by Hivos, an assessment was carried out in Indramayu, which resulted in the identification of eight villages and potential farmer group members. Prior to the 2011-2013 Hivos-funded project, FIELD had already been organising farmers into 10 groups and providing them with training on plant breeding through FFS in collaboration with PEDIGREA⁴⁶.

During the implementation of the Hivos-funded project, basic training was provided on the areas of good governance principles for representatives from 7 villages in Indramayu, as well as representatives from Purwakarta and Subang. 2 to 5 people from each village were trained, amongst them the future cooperative board members (Source: Project Reports). In 2012, six cooperatives were established. Further training was conducted in 2012 for credit cooperatives that had been set up and were running (Wanguk Sliyeg; Jengkok, Tenajar, kedokan, Kalensari, Bunder). These trainings focused on skills and capacities needed to run a credit cooperative, such as risk management, financial planning, organisation and cash flow. Members of cooperatives expressed their satisfaction of the unique cooperative model offered. Short, simple procedures, security, and soft loans with low interests make the cooperative a preferred source of credit compared to other existing institutions such as banks.

The cooperatives also functioned to manage seeds of new varieties that resulted from breeding activities, which included the distribution of seeds and supervision of planting⁴⁷.

Information that rejects pathway 1:

Although the 2013 progress report mentioned that FIELD-sponsored cooperatives have been improving their capacity to provide financial services to their members and improve their assets and profits, this claim is not backed by evidence such as cooperative financial statements or formal organizational capacity assessments.

2. Pathway 2: After the establishment of the cooperatives, their institutional capacity has been growing without direct support from FIELD but due to support from FFS.

The evidence that the establishment of the cooperatives was initiated by FIELD is acknowledged by all the informants. However, the improved institutional capacity of the cooperative members after their establishment can also be explained by support from the FFS and farmers groups. In parallel to the

⁴⁶ Winarto, Y. T. and Ardhianto, I. 2007. *Becoming Plant Breeders, Rediscovering Local Varieties: The Creativity of Farmers in Indramayu, Indonesia*. Available from http://www.sristi.org/cms/files/creativity_of_farmers.pdf (accessed 26 October 2014)

⁴⁷ Mohammad Suhendrik, "Desa Gadingan inspirasi pertanian daerah", 21 June 2012. Available from <http://indramayugadingan.blogspot.com/> (accessed 24 December 2014)

cooperative establishment, trainings and plant breeding activities continued through the FFS. Farmers were encouraged to join the cooperative to be able to receive loans for both productive activities.

Information that confirms pathway 2:

During the end line evaluation, the evaluation team found that FIELD no longer has close relations with all the cooperatives. It was difficult for FIELD to provide information on the current status of all six cooperatives. This suggests that FIELD's support to the cooperatives did not go beyond providing assistance in the formal establishment and developing procedures and mechanisms to run the cooperatives.

In general, the evaluation team observed that during the Focus Group Discussions held with farmers from the two cooperative visited, participants were enthusiastic about sharing how they have benefitted from the cooperative. They mentioned that they gained knowledge on how to produce seeds themselves. The advantage of this was that they could save money and no longer had to purchase seeds. According to the respondents, the cooperative also taught them how to produce their own organic fertilizer and pesticides. By not having to spend money on purchasing agricultural inputs, cooperative members were able to pay off their debt to middlemen. In fact, Karya Peduli Tani, before forming a cooperative, was already able to produce sufficient seeds themselves since 2008 and no longer needed to purchase seeds⁴⁸. This indicates that much of the valued skills and knowledge gained have actually been derived from the FFS and further disseminated through the cooperative mechanism, rather than through direct interventions by FIELD targeting the cooperative.

Respondents also mentioned that a farmer group had taken a loan from the cooperative to rent land on which they practiced organic farming. They said that since organic farming has been financially more beneficial, they were motivated to increase their production capacity. This is in line with the cooperative policy to prioritize loans for productive activities rather than for consumptive expenses.

Information that rejects pathway 2:

Information that confirms pathway 1 serves as rejecting evidence for the second pathway, i.e. that institutional capacity was improved through interventions other than direct training to cooperatives by FIELD.

Conclusion

It is clear that the establishment of the cooperatives are to be attributed to FIELD's interventions. FIELD's support partially explains the increased institutional capacity of farmer cooperatives and their members. There is insufficient evidence to prove that the establishment of the cooperatives have led to improved business opportunities or production capacities. Rather, the available evidence indicates that the trainings provided through the FFS and later through the cooperative have in fact been critical to strengthening productive capacities. Thus, the evaluation team concludes that the capacities of the farmers' cooperatives have been strengthened both by FIELD's trainings that were aimed at establishing institutional capacities, as well as continued assistance by the cooperative members themselves and the FFS to increase productive capacities.

5.3.2 More guarantees for farmers' rights to breed and plant seed varieties

At the community level, FIELD supported participatory plant breeding and community seed registry of rice varieties. This involved the selection, breeding, planting (multi-location tests), verification, and testing of potential seed strains by farmers in four districts. All activities were closely monitored by the Indonesian Institute for Rice Research (BALITPA). Smallholders were supported with IDR 173 million from Hivos to carry out these activities, which included gaining acknowledgement of varieties by BALITPA. Three farmers' groups successfully bred a new variety of rice.

However, the formal recognition for farmers' seeds was still inhibited by national regulations, specifically by Law No. 12/1992 on Plant Cultivation System. This Law had in the past resulted in intimidation, losses and criminalization of farmers. Farmers from Indramayu were actively involved in

⁴⁸ Haryo Damardono and Hermas E. Prabowo, "Perlawanan Petani Pemulia Indramayu", *KOMPAS.com*, 17 September 2008. Available from <http://entertainment.kompas.com/read/2008/09/17/01522177/perlawanan.petani.pemulia.indramayu> (accessed 24 December 2014)

a national advocacy network that called for the revision of articles in the Law to guarantee the rights of farmers to produce their own seeds. Lobby efforts began in 2010. The law was considered to constrain farmers' right to cultivate their own seeds, reducing varieties, and increasing farmers' dependency on mass-produced, commercialized seeds.

On 18 July 2013, the Constitutional Court signed a revision to the 1992. Small-scale farmers are now allowed to breed their own varieties and as such are less dependent of commercial seed companies to buy expensive and sometimes fake seeds.

There are two pathways that explain this outcome and FIELD's contribution.

Information that confirms or rejects the pathways:

1. Pathway 1: FIELD played an important role in advocating for the revision of Law No. 12/2012. FIELD developed policy inputs based on its long-term experience in supporting farmers to conserve and breed local seed varieties.

Information that confirms pathway 1

In 2010, FIELD organised a workshop on the protection of farmers' rights in the conservation of plant varieties with Hivos' support. During the workshop several inhibiting regulations were discussed, including Law No. 12/1992 and specific articles on seed varieties and breeders rights (Articles 8 & 9)⁴⁹.

The Constitution Court decision revising the 1992 Law, No.99/PUU-X/201250 clearly mentions FIELD as one of the parties that requested the judicial review of the Law. The other parties mentioned are: the Indonesia Human Rights Committee for Social Justice (IHCS), Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API), Yayasan Bina Desa Sadjiwa (Bina Desa), Koalisi Rakyat untuk Kedaulatan Pangan (KRKP), Ikatan Petani Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Indonesia (IPPHTI), Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS), Sawit Watch, Serikat Petani Indonesia (SPI), Aliansi Gerakan Reformasi Agraria (AGRA), and two farmers. The aforementioned NGOs and FIELD are part of a coalition called *Koalisi Kedaulatan Petani Pemulia Tanaman Indonesia*. Articles 5, 6, 9, 12 & 60 were revised.

One of the two farmers that are named comes from Indramayu District, where FIELD has been actively supporting farmers since the mid-2000s. The former director of LPPSLH (part of KRKP coalition) reported that FIELD had been organizing the overall joint advocacy process. Two publications produced by FIELD in 2009⁵¹ were submitted as evidence to the Constitutional Court.

FIELD together with IHCS organised several consultations with the farmers to inform them of the judicial review process, as well as to obtain testimonies and identify potential farmers willing to testify in court⁵². In the court proceedings, Joharipin from Tani Karya Peduli (FIELD's target group), is cited as a witness testifying on behalf of the plaintiffs requesting a judicial review.

Information that rejects this pathway

There is no rejecting evidence that FIELD was not part of the coalition that lobbied for the judicial review of Law No. 12/1992.

2. Pathway 2: FIELD did not contribute to the outcome: the CSO coalition for Food Sovereignty (*Koalisi Kedaulatan Petani Pemulia Tanaman Indonesia*) was behind the judicial review initiative, without any FIELD involvement.

Information that confirms this pathway:

⁴⁹ Lutfiah Hanim, "Undang-Undang Tidak Memberikan Keadilan Bagi Petani", *Berita Bumi*, 1 July 2010. Available from <http://beritabumi.or.id/undang-undang-tidak-memberikan-keadilan-bagi-petani/> (24 December 2014)

⁵⁰ Serikat Petani Indonesia, "Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi tentang uji materi Undang-Undang Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Petani (Perlindungan) no. 19 Tahun 2013". Available from http://www.spi.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/putusan_sidang_99-PUU-2012-tanaman-telah-ucap-18-Juli-2013.pdf (24 December 2014)

⁵¹ Sriyanti, W., Isfandri, L., Sutarya, E., Kuswara, E., Wienarto, N. 2009. *Katalog Benih Petani: Pendokumentasian benih hasil persilangan dan benih lokal oleh petani pemulia di Kabupaten Indramayu, Jawa Barat*. Jakarta: FIELD Indonesia; Wienarto, N., Munthaha, D., Kuswara, E., Adi, T. P., Sutarya, E., Isfandri, L., Wijaya, R. K. 2009. *Hak Petani Dalam Pengelolaan Benih Dan Pemuliaan Tanaman Pangan Dalam Pertanian*. Jakarta: FIELD Indonesia

⁵² Didiet C'cars, "Petani Indramayu Siapkan Strategi ke MK", 15 October 2012. Available from <https://haideakiri.wordpress.com/2012/10/15/petani-indramayu-siapkan-strategi-ke-mk/#more-467> (accessed 24 December 2014)

In 2010, farmers from the Solidarity for Farmers' Sovereignty (Solidaritas Kedaulatan Petani or SKP) rallied in Kediri, East Java to demand for the revision of Law No. 12/1992. The farmers felt victimized by the law, which they saw as serving the interests of foreign investors and seed companies. The rally followed a jail sentence for a local farmer accused of producing corn seeds illegally. Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API), helped to coordinate the actions⁵³.

However, of note is that API is a member of the coalition it shares with FIELD. It is likely that similar local actions took place and were supported by members of the coalition, but advocacy efforts were jointly undertaken.

Information that rejects this pathway

All information confirming pathway 1 rejects pathway 2. In addition, there is no evidence of any other CSOs in Indonesia lobbying for a revision of Law No. 12/1992 without engaging FIELD.

Conclusion

FIELD as a member of a coalition that lobbied the government played an important role in achieving the outcome. The coalition is a *necessary and sufficient* explanation to the outcome in which FIELD played a key role. Without FIELD support, the evidence presented to the Constitutional Court would have been weaker and it is unlikely that the farmers who testified or played a role in collecting evidence would have been able to participate. Apart from helping to organise other CSOs in joint advocacy efforts, FIELD provided evidence for the judicial review based on its extensive experience in seed certification, testing and legalization.

5.4 What is the relevance of these changes?

5.4.1 Relevance of the changes in relation to the Theory of Change of 2012

In the 2012 Theory of Change (ToC), FIELD identified that the marginalization and poverty of farmers were exponents of structural problems. As such, FIELD focused not only on improving farmer welfare and security, but intended to take up issues that were obstructing the independence and sovereignty of farmers. FIELD's ultimate goal is to ensure farmers' independence and more secure control over their own interests, in particular in terms of the seed system. An essential component of FIELD's mandate has been to support the development of a 'farmers movements' by providing them support to organise themselves and understand the agro-ecosystems so that they can improve their resilience and self-reliance.

The achievements and outcomes described in the previous chapters are illustrative of FIELD's key strategies. FIELD has supported policy revisions that provide for better agricultural opportunities for farmers. The focus of FIELD's lobby agenda has been to improve the position of smallholder farmers in an agricultural system dominated by commercial players and WTO-imposed agreements. At the grassroots level, interventions through the FFS and participatory plant breeding have encouraged solidarity between farmers groups.

However, the evaluation team observes that the establishment of farmers' credit cooperatives have not led to observable market linkages. Although farmers interviewed have said that organic products are more lucrative, cooperative members also noted that they required more assistance in creating market access. There is still a dependency on middle men in this respect. With regards to improving farmers' capacities, the cooperative is more of an extension of the FFS and existing farmer groups. Of note is that the establishment of community business units, which was one of the Hivos deliverable, was not achieved. With regards to the formal registration of farmers' seeds, other than achieving recognizable success at the policy level, it remains unclear how many varieties of rice were registered with the government. At the community level registration systems were to a large extent already in place prior to Hivos' support. Overall however, the changes achieved since the baseline are relevant to the ToC.

⁵³ Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development, "Dalam Berita (Indonesia): Demo Petani Kediri Desak Revisi UU", 29 July 2010. Available from <http://asianfarmers.org/?s=kediri> (accessed 24 December 2014)

5.4.2 Relevance of the changes in relation to the context in which the SPO is operating

FIELD's results have been relevant both to the local context as well as to policy influencing agendas of FIELD and its network. Indramayu has historically been one of the primary rice producing districts in the country⁵⁴. The price of rice is controlled by the government and often does not reflect its economic value. Imported rice is cheaper than rice produced in the country.

The district and FIELD's target groups are still coming to terms with the long-term impacts of the Green Revolution. The negative consequences of the Green Revolution include a dependency on agricultural companies for inputs, a loss of local knowledge on plant breeding, loss of agro-biodiversity with the introduction of commercial seeds, and vulnerability to pests and diseases.

Box 2: Coping with the impacts of the Green Revolution

"Before the Green Revolution we were the selectors of local seeds. During the Green Revolution we have been the buyers and planters of government seeds. Now, we want to be plant breeders, producing our own ideal seeds." (Quote by a member of a farmers group in Indramayu where participatory plant breeding has been introduced by FIELD and PEDIGREA starting the mid-2000s)

Source: 'Becoming Plant Breeders, Rediscovering Local Varieties: The Creativity of Farmers in Indramayu, Indonesia' by Yunita T. Winarto & Imam Ardhiyanto. 2007

FIELD's interventions to organise farmers have certainly been relevant to the context. Farmers are taking more pride in their work and are sharing techniques and knowledge with one another. The FFS has introduced alternatives to commercialized seeds and lessened the dependency on agricultural inputs that have to be purchased.

With regards to the policy environment, FIELD has chosen to focus on advocating for revisions of existing policies that are unfavourable to the economic conditions of smallholder farmers who dominate the sector. Given that agriculture remains the second largest contributor to the country's GDP and the depletion of agricultural productivity, these lobby efforts remain very relevant to the socio-political context.

5.4.3 Relevance of the changes in relation to the policies of the MFS II alliance and the CFA

The interventions of FIELD fall under the Green Entrepreneurship programme of Hivos. This programme area, Hivos' largest globally, focuses on "enterprising men and women as catalysts for green socio-economic progress"⁵⁵. Under this programme focus, Hivos supports small producers to improve their productivity (not at the expense of biodiversity) and strengthening their representative organisations.

The relevance of FIELD for Hivos' previous country policy were high since the SPO promoted organic farming which was considered a priority issue⁵⁶. In Hivos' 2008 Vision Paper on Civil Society Building, Hivos states that, "In the economic domain it is civil society's role to counterbalance short-term profit policies, and to struggle for long term production policies which are socially and environmentally sound."⁵⁷ In addition, Hivos aims to support social movements and community and member-based organisations.

One of the motivations for Hivos' support to FIELD under MFS-II was to improve the capacity of farmer-based organisations so that the economic position of smallholders and rural outreach would be improved⁵⁸. FIELD also supported the development of cooperatives, which Hivos considers to be

⁵⁴ Wikipedia, "Indramayu". Available from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indramayu> (accessed 24 December 2014)

⁵⁵ "Hivos Business Plan 2011-2015", Hivos, p. 21

⁵⁶ "Hivos Organisational Scan of FIELD", Hivos, 2006

⁵⁷ "Hivos Vision Paper on Civil Society Building", Hivos, 2008, p. 9

⁵⁸ Hivos' response to CFA Questionnaire sent by CDI

democratically-run and controlled by its members allowing economic benefits to be distributed proportionally, whilst offering a means to sustain without a continued reliance on external donor support.⁵⁹ Hivos considered FIELD's FFS to be a means through which farmers are taught good agricultural practices and soil management, both which contribute to MDG7⁶⁰.

5.5 Explaining factors

5.5.1 Internal factors

FIELD-sponsored farmers' training and learning through the FFS is one of key factors that contributed to the achievement of both outcomes. Through the FFS networks that have been built over the years, FIELD was able to mobilise farmers for both technical assistance and advocacy work. FIELD has facilitated many groups to learn from each other using the FFS method. FFS is one of the methods used to develop farmers' cultivation capacity as well as indirectly bringing farmers together for advocacy purposes.

The adoption of the FFS approach is attributable to the PEDIGREA Programme, in which it was central and placed an emphasis on community development and empowerment. Established in 2002, PEDIGREA systematically applied farmer-led approaches that allowed farmers to decide their own objectives.⁶¹ This predecessor programme, like the Hivos-funded project was implemented in Indramayu.

5.5.2 External factors

Two external factors contributed to the achievement of the outcomes are an existing enabling environment for cooperative development and support from other CSOs through the coalition for food sovereignty (KRKP) and the Koalisi Kedaulatan Petani Pemulia Tanaman Indonesia. These coalitions consist of longstanding NGOs that have worked on food and farmers' issues for more than a decade. These organisations include ADS, API, Bina Desa, BITRA Indonesia, Elsppat, FIELD, Gita Pertiwi, KEHATI, Lesman, LPPSLH, Mitra Tani and SPPQT⁶².

The government has an incentive scheme for farmers to establish cooperatives such as micro-credit cooperatives⁶³. In every district, there is a dedicated office or department for cooperatives with a main task of strengthening cooperatives as one of the pillars of the national economic system.

5.5.3 Relations CFA-SPO

In addition to direct support provided to FIELD, indirect support was provided by Hivos to a FIELD-affiliated organisation. Hivos provided € 67,678 to a KRKP project called 'Increased Food Security through Pro-poor Food Policy and Community-based Enterprise Development' managed over the 2011-2014 period⁶⁴. As mentioned previously, KRKP and FIELD collaborated on policy advocacy efforts in 2012-2013.

FIELD also received support from Hivos and Oxfam Novib through the Biodiversity Fund. The Fund, established in 2000, supported organisations to revive and expand sustainable production and sought to protect the interests of farmers, amongst others⁶⁵. FIELD was able to develop a number of

⁵⁹ Information based on a questionnaire filled out Hivos Green Entrepreneurship Programme Officer

⁶⁰ Ibid

⁶¹ Almekinders, Conny and Hardon, Jaap (eds). 2006. *Bringing Farmers Back Into Breeding: Experiences with Participatory Plant Breeding and Challenges for Institutionalisation*. Agromisa Special 5. Wageningen: Agromisa Foundation, p. 23

⁶² Available from <http://kedaulatanpangan.net/jaringan/> (accessed 24 December 2014)

⁶³ "Strategic Planning Ministry of Cooperative and Small-Medium Enterprise 2009-2014", FIELD Indonesia, p. 23

⁶⁴ Hivos, Where we work, "Increase Food Security through Pro-poor Food Policy and Community-based Enterprise Development, 2011-2014: Indonesia". Available from <https://www.hivos.org/activity/increase-food-security-through-pro-poor-food-policy-and-community-based-enterprise> (accessed 24 December 2014)

⁶⁵ Hivos and Oxfam Novib. 2009. *Biodiversity, Livelihoods, and Poverty: Lessons learned from 8 years of development aid through the Biodiversity Fund*. Available from

publications with this support, including a case study on women's roles and contribution to livestock production management in Indramayu⁶⁶ and a document on farmer breeders in 2009.

Hivos has also facilitated a linkage between FIELD and other organisations through Agri-ProFocus Indonesia, an open network that promotes farmer entrepreneurship and business linkages. Because Agri-Profocus was established in 2013, just when support to FIELD was ending, it is difficult to say how FIELD benefitted from this wider network.

FIELD also met some difficulties in improving the organisational capacity of the cooperatives they established. This is evident from the targeted membership not having been reached (only around 30% achieved according to submitted reports). Hivos assigned a consultant to assist FIELD in this area. But up until 2013, according to the reports submitted to Hivos, the number of members had not increased. The figures collected by the evaluation team do however suggest an increase in membership over time. Jati Asih membership almost tripled (188.6 percent increase) from 2011 to 2014, while Karya Peduli Tani's membership increased by 54.8 percent over the same period. It likely that because there was no other external support to the cooperatives, this change can be attributed to the FIELD's investment.

<http://www.hivos.net/var/hivos/storage/original/application/12fe54c40485f3e2e98efa0a830d4c33.pdf> (accessed 24 December 2014)

⁶⁶ Sriyanti, Wiwik and Bertuso, Arma R. 2009. *Gender and Livestock in Indramayu, Indonesia: A case study on women's role and contribution to livestock production and management*. Jakarta: FIELD Indonesia. Available from <https://www.scribd.com/doc/185962137/Gender> (accessed 24 December 2014)

6 Discussion

6.1 Design of the intervention

The design of FIELD's interventions had three main components. The first focused on the learning and empowerment processes of creating and sharing knowledge through the FFS. The second component of FIELD's design focused on legalizing farmers' seeds both formally and informally. Finally, FIELD intended to contribute to economic development by setting up cooperatives and businesses, which would be linked to plant breeding. The cooperative model was considered as an institutional tool to garner participation in the rural economy.

The first component, the FFS approach, which originated in Indonesia, has been widely recognized an inclusive approach that is central to interventions relating to participatory plant breeding (PPB). FFS promotes self-reliance and decision-making⁶⁷. As the approach is based on experimental learning and adult education principles⁶⁸, farmers are able to easily understand the application of new cultivation techniques. However, studies have also shown that FFS is less suitable for profit-driven approaches to rural development that includes credit cooperatives⁶⁹. While these sort of interventions can be considered to be complementary, a boost in production through FFS does not always lead to market access since there are numerous external factors that may inhibit farmers' participation in and access to markets. "The road to collective marketing of produce is long and FFS interventions need to build on strong organizational and management skills along with technical skills".⁷⁰ Within the intervention design of FIELD the linkages between cooperative development, market access and learning through the FFS is rather vague. The evaluation team found that the cooperatives acted more as an extension of the FFS rather than a means to develop businesses and markets for produce and seeds. The intervention logic did not specify whether FIELD intended to use PPB as a vehicle to compete with the commercial seed sector or whether the project intended for organic, farmer varieties of produce to be marketed. Whatever the case, there did not seem to be sufficient resources or inputs going into addressing product quality, transportation, or creating ways to inform farmers of markets.

Studies have shown that reducing poverty through the cooperative model hinges on inclusion and effectiveness, and that long-term impacts of membership on poverty reduction are rarely monitored or analysed⁷¹. The evaluation team found that cooperative membership was inclusive to both men and women (more than 40 percent of cooperative members were female). However, in one of the two cooperatives visited, there was no open leadership and participation of members seemed limited.

FIELD's strategy to legalize farmers' seeds took into account the possibility of formal recognition not being achieved. The community seed registry is a good approach to ensure that knowledge and local varieties are retained at the community level. Rather than trying to fit PPB into the highly regulated systems, FIELD devised a system for seed breeders to continue their practice at the local level. Formal certification of farmers' seeds before the Constitutional Court's decision in mid-2013 to revise Law No.12/1992 was seemingly a long and arduous process that required recognition from local authorities. Up until 2014, it is unclear whether FIELD has successfully helped farmers to navigate the bureaucratic procedures and how many varieties are officially legalized. Nonetheless, there are more opportunities now for the recognition of farmers' rights. FIELD's strategy to mobilize farmers into

⁶⁷ Almekinders, Conny and Hardon, Jaap (eds). 2006. *Bringing Farmers Back Into Breeding: Experiences with Participatory Plant Breeding and Challenges for Institutionalisation*. Agromisa Special 5. Wageningen: Agromisa Foundation, p. 23

⁶⁸ Braun, Arnoud and Duveskog, Deborah. 2008. *The Farmer Field School Approach – History, Global Assessment and Success Stories*. Unedited draft. Background Paper for the IFAD Rural Poverty Report 2011. Available from <http://web.ifad.org/rural/rpr2008/chapter3/3.pdf> (accessed 27 December 2014)

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid, page 24

⁷¹ Ibid

action, whilst supporting a national coalition to lobby for revisions has proven to be successful in the case of Law No.12/1992. Nonetheless, more laws will require revision and continued lobby by national-level coalitions.

Essential ingredients for replication of similar interventions as well as sustained success are summarized below:

1. Continue to collaborate with national coalitions to lobby for revisions of Law No. 18/2012 on Food, Law No. 19/2013 on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers. Opportunities may arise under the new administration. Continue to engage farmers' groups in lobby activities by facilitating them to prepare testimonies and evidence required for judicial reviews;
2. The work of FIELD is sometimes highly technical, especially pertaining to seed breeding. FIELD should consider developing new publications that are properly packaged and geared towards informing policy makers of the importance of supporting farmers' seed production;
3. Work on improving market access for farmers. This may require looking beyond the current demands and preferences of local farmers to market preferences. Access to informal markets can also be supported through seed exchanges and barter between farmers (which can also contribute to farmers' welfare);
4. Invest more resources to capacitate farmers with marketing skills. Farmers are currently still dependent on middlemen for the marketing of their products. Work with farmers (and perhaps also middlemen) to create linkages to premium, organic markets. Carefully consider market demand and sufficiency of supplies;
5. Explore opportunities to support the continuous experimentation with seed varieties, which is important to reducing the risk of crop failure given changing environmental and climatic conditions. Link farmers with universities and research institutes so they can share their knowledge and genuinely participate in dialogues on new technologies and cultivation practise;
6. Monitor how collective actions through the cooperative model are leading to economic benefits; and,
7. Ensure democratic principles are held up by the cooperatives.

7 Conclusion

In the 2012-2014 period, the first key change found was improved organisation of FIELD's target groups in Indramayu through the establishment of cooperatives. These cooperatives, together with pre-existing farmers groups and Farmers' Field Schools, are playing a role in organising marginalized farmers so they are less dependent on seed companies and loan sharks who monopolize seeds and agricultural inputs. This change is relevant to the context, FIELD's ultimate goal, and Hivos' strategies for the country. Farmers in Indramayu are becoming more self-reliant and are able to grow rice organically through techniques that have been taught through the FFS. The cooperatives are functioning to organize seed distribution and provide credit to farmers to support agricultural production.

The second change since the baseline has been the lobby and advocacy efforts that have demanded for a judicial review of the Law on Crop Cultivation System. This 1992 Law had been prohibiting farmers from undertaking plant breeding and had often led to the criminalization of farmers accused of stealing patented seeds. Efforts to lobby for a revision of the Law began in 2010, and were stepped up in 2012. FIELD successfully worked with a coalition of NGOs to advocate for a greater recognition of farmers rights within the regulated cultivation system. The policy change means that farmers are in a better position to undertake seed breeding activities more freely and without fear of criminalization.

Both outcomes are important for farmers to gain greater sovereignty following decades of top-down agricultural policies which have imposed commercial seeds and agricultural intensification practices that had detrimental effects on the agri-ecosystem and farmers' resilience. These changes are attributable to MFS II support, but would not have been possible without pre-existing interventions carried out by FIELD in Indramayu since the mid-2000s.

While farmers are becoming more self-reliant, further support is needed to establish stronger market linkages which would allow smallholders to expand seed sales and organic rice commodities. This would give further economic benefits to farmers. The cooperatives established through Hivos' support could play an important role in this regard. In the area of policy influencing, there is still more work to be done as other Laws still create unfavourable conditions for smallholders and tend to support commercial and business interests. FIELD should continue to work in collaboration with other NGOs and farmers to lobby for regulatory revisions at the national level.

Table 11
Summary of findings.

When looking at the MFS II interventions of this SPO to strengthen civil society and/or policy influencing, how much do you agree with the following statements?	Score
The CS interventions were well designed	6
The CS interventions were implemented as designed	5
The CS interventions reached their objectives	7
The observed outcomes are attributable to the CS interventions	7
The observed CS outcomes are relevant to the beneficiaries of the SPO	8

Score between 1 to 10, with 1 being "not at all" and 10 being "completely".

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Resource persons consulted

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Tariman	Jati Asih Cooperative	Cooperative member	Beneficiary	Balongadem
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Kulmin	Jati Asih Cooperative	Cooperative member	Beneficiary	Balongadem
Warman	Jati Asih Cooperative	Credit section	Beneficiary	Balongadem
Casmadi	Jati Asih Cooperative	Cooperative member	Beneficiary	Balongadem
Tanusi	Jati Asih Cooperative	Supervisor	Beneficiary	Balongadem
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Appendix 1 CIVICUS and Civil Society Index

CIVICUS, the World Alliance for Citizen Participation is an international alliance of members and partners which constitutes an influential network of organisations at the local, national, regional and international levels, and spans the spectrum of civil society. It has worked for nearly two decades to strengthen citizen action and civil society throughout the world. CIVICUS has a vision of a global community of active, engaged citizens committed to the creation of a more just and equitable world. This is based on the belief that the health of societies exists in direct proportion to the degree of balance between the state, the private sector and civil society.

One of the areas that CIVICUS works in is the Civil Society Index (CSI). Since 2000, CIVICUS has measured the state of civil society in 76 countries. In 2008, it considerably changed its CSI.

1. Guiding principles for measuring civil society

Action orientation: the principal aim of the CSI is to generate information that is of practical use to civil society practitioners and other primary stakeholders. Therefore, its framework had to identify aspects of civil society that can be changed, as well as generate knowledge relevant to action-oriented goals.

CSI implementation must be participatory by design: The CSI does not stop at the generation of knowledge alone. Rather, it also actively seeks to link knowledge-generation on civil society, with reflection and action by civil society stakeholders. The CSI has therefore continued to involve its beneficiaries, as well as various other actors, in this particular case, civil society stakeholders, in all stages of the process, from the design and implementation, through to the deliberation and dissemination stages.

This participatory cycle is relevant in that such a mechanism can foster the self-awareness of civil society actors as being part of something larger, namely, civil society itself. As a purely educational gain, it broadens the horizon of CSO representatives through a process of reflecting upon, and engaging with, civil society issues which may go beyond the more narrow foci of their respective organisations. A strong collective self-awareness among civil society actors can also function as an important catalyst for joint advocacy activities to defend civic space when under threat or to advance the common interests of civil society vis-à-vis external forces. These basic civil society issues, on which there is often more commonality than difference among such actors, are at the core of the CSI assessment.

CSI is change oriented: The participatory nature that lies at the core of the CSI methodology is an important step in the attempt to link research with action, creating a diffused sense of awareness and ownerships. However, the theory of change that the CSI is based on goes one step further, coupling this participatory principle with the creation of evidence in the form of a comparable and contextually valid assessment of the state of civil society. It is this evidence, once shared and disseminated, that ultimately constitutes a resource for action.

CSI is putting local partners in the driver's seat: CSI is to continue being a collaborative effort between a broad range of stakeholders, with most importance placed on the relationship between CIVICUS and its national partners.

2. Defining Civil Society

The 2008 CIVICUS redesign team modified the civil society definition as follows:

The arena, outside of the family, the state, and the market – which is created by individual and collective actions, organisations and institutions to advance shared interests.

Arena: In this definition the arena refers to the importance of civil society's role in creating public spaces where diverse societal values and interests interact (Fowler 1996). CSI uses the term 'arena' to describe the particular realm or space in a society where people come together to debate, discuss, associate and seek to influence broader society. CIVICUS strongly believes that this arena is distinct from other arenas in society, such as the market, state or family.

Civil society is hence defined as a political term, rather than in economic terms that resemble more the 'non-profit sector'.

Besides the spaces created by civil society, CIVICUS defines particular spaces for the family, the state and the market.

Individual and collective action, organisations and institutions: Implicit in a political understanding of civil society is the notion of agency; that civil society actors have the ability to influence decisions that affect the lives of ordinary people. The CSI embraces a broad range of actions taken by both individuals and groups. Many of these actions take place within the context of non-coercive organisations or institutions ranging from small informal groups to large professionally run associations.

Advance shared interests: The term 'interests' should be interpreted very broadly, encompassing the promotion of values, needs, identities, norms and other aspirations.

They encompass the personal and public, and can be pursued by small informal groups, large membership organisations or formal associations. The emphasis rests however on the element of 'sharing' that interest within the public sphere.

3. Civil Society Index- Analytical Framework

The 2008 Civil Society Index distinguishes 5 dimensions of which 4 (civic engagement, level of organisation, practice of values and perception of impact), can be represented in the form of a diamond and the fifth one (external environment) as a circle that influences upon the shape of the diamond.

Civic Engagement, or 'active citizenship', is a crucial defining factor of civil society. It is the hub of civil society and therefore is one of the core components of the CSI's definition. Civic engagement describes the formal and informal activities and participation undertaken by individuals to advance shared interests at different levels. Participation within civil society is multi-faceted and encompasses socially-based and politically-based forms of engagement.

Level of Organisation. This dimension assesses the organisational development, complexity and sophistication of civil society, by looking at the relationships among the actors within the civil society arena. Key sub dimensions are:

- Internal governance of Civil Society Organisations;
- Support infrastructure, that is about the existence of supporting federations or umbrella bodies;
- Self-regulation, which is about for instance the existence of shared codes of conducts amongst Civil Society Organisations and other existing self-regulatory mechanisms;
- Peer-to-peer communication and cooperation: networking, information sharing and alliance building to assess the extent of linkages and productive relations among civil society actors;
- Human resources, that is about the sustainability and adequacy of human resources available for CSOs in order to achieve their objectives:
 - Financial and technological resources available at CSOs to achieve their objectives;

- International linkages, such as CSO's membership in international networks and participation in global events.

Practice of Values. This dimension assesses the internal practice of values within the civil society arena. CIVICUS identified some key values that are deemed crucial to gauge not only progressiveness but also the extent to which civil society's practices are coherent with their ideals. These are:

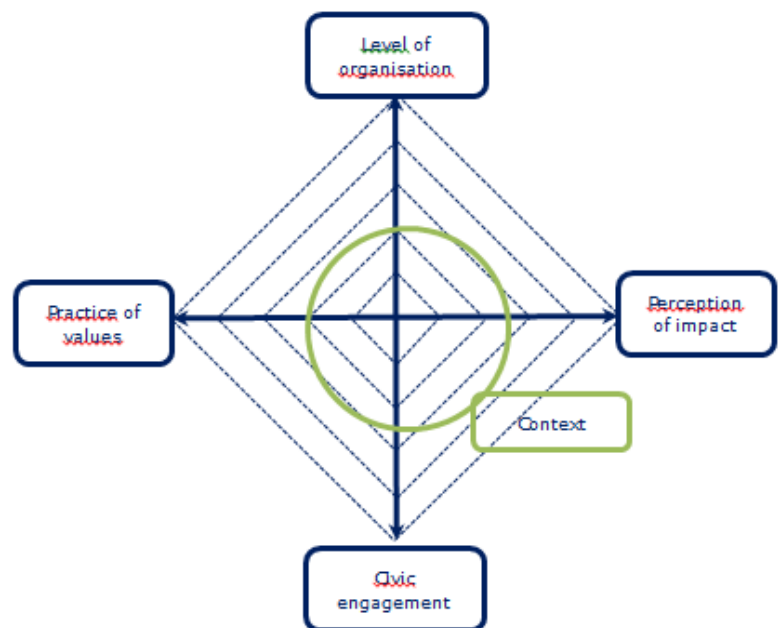
- Democratic decision-making governance: how decisions are made within CSOs and by whom;
- Labour regulations: includes the existence of policies regarding equal opportunities, staff membership in labour unions, training in labour rights for new staff and a publicly available statement on labour standards;
- Code of conduct and transparency: measures whether a code of conduct exists and is available publicly. It also measures whether the CSO's financial information is available to the public.
- Environmental standards: examines the extent to which CSOs adopt policies upholding environmental standards of operation;
- Perception of values within civil society: looks at how CSOs perceive the practice of values, such as non-violence. This includes the existence or absence of forces within civil society that use violence, aggression, hostility, brutality and/or fighting, tolerance, democracy, transparency, trustworthiness and tolerance in the civil society within which they operate.

Perception of Impact. This is about the perceived impact of civil society actors on politics and society as a whole as the consequences of collective action. In this, the perception of both civil society actors (internal) as actors outside civil society (outsiders) is taken into account. Specific sub dimensions are

- Responsiveness in terms of civil society's impact on the most important social concerns within the country. "Responsive" types of civil society are effectively taking up and voicing societal concerns.
- Social impact measures civil society's impact on society in general. An essential role of civil society is its contribution to meet pressing societal needs;
- Policy impact: covers civil society's impact on policy in general. It also looks at the impact of CSO activism on selected policy issues;
- Impact on attitudes: includes trust, public spiritedness and tolerance. The sub dimensions reflect a set of universally accepted social and political norms. These are drawn, for example, from sources such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as CIVICUS' own core values. This dimension measures the extent to which these values are practised within civil society, compared to the extent to which they are practised in society at large.

Context Dimension: External Environment. It is crucial to give consideration to the social, political and economic environments in which it exists, as the environment both directly and indirectly affects civil society. Some features of the environment may enable the growth of civil society. Conversely, other features of the environment hamper the development of civil society. Three elements of the external environment are captured by the CSI:

- Socio-economic context: The Social Watch's basic capabilities index and measures of corruption, inequality and macro-economic health are used portray the socioeconomic context that can have marked consequences for civil society, and perhaps most significantly at the lower levels of social development;



- Socio-political context: This is assessed using five indicators. Three of these are adapted from the Freedom House indices of political and civil rights and freedoms, including political rights and freedoms, personal rights and freedoms within the law and associational and organisational rights and freedoms. Information about CSO experience with the country's legal framework and state effectiveness round out the picture of the socio-political context;
- Socio-cultural context: utilises interpersonal trust, which examines the level of trust that ordinary people feel for other ordinary people, as a broad measure of the social psychological climate for association and cooperation. Even though everyone experiences relationships of varying trust and distrust with different people, this measure provides a simple indication of the prevalence of a world view that can support and strengthen civil society. Similarly, the extent of tolerance and public spiritedness also offers indication of the context in which civil society unfolds.

Appendix 2 Evaluation methodology

This Appendix describes the evaluation methodology that was developed to evaluate the efforts of Dutch NGOs and their Southern Partner Organisations (SPO) to strengthen Civil Society in India, Ethiopia and Indonesia. The first paragraph introduces the terms of reference for the evaluation and the second discusses design issues, including sampling procedures and changes in the terms of reference that occurred between the 2012 and 2014 assessment. The third paragraph presents the methodologies developed to answer each of the evaluation questions.

1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of reference for the evaluation

The Netherlands has a long tradition of public support for civil bi-lateral development cooperation, going back to the 1960s. The Co-Financing System (MFS) is its most recent expression. MFS II is the 2011-2015 grant programme which meant to achieve sustainable reduction in poverty. A total of 20 consortia of Dutch Co Financing Agencies have been awarded €1.9 billion in MFS II grants by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).

One component of the MFS II programme addresses the extent to which the Southern Partners of the Dutch Consortia are contributing towards strengthening civil society and this evaluation assesses this contribution for Southern Partner countries in Indonesia, India and Ethiopia. The evaluation comprised a baseline study, carried out in 2012, followed by an end line study in 2014.

The entire MFS II evaluation comprises assessments in eight countries where apart from a civil society component, also assessments towards achieving MDGs and strengthening the capacity of the southern partner organisations by the CFAs. A synthesis team is in place to aggregate findings of all eight countries. This team convened three synthesis team meetings, one in 2012, one in 2013 and one in 2014. All three meetings aimed at harmonising evaluation methodologies for each component across countries. CDI has been playing a leading role in harmonising its Civil Society and Organisational Capacity assessment with the other organisations in charge for those components in the other countries. This Annex describes the methodology that has been developed for the evaluation of the efforts to strengthen civil society priority result area. We will first explain the purpose and scope of this evaluation and then present the overall evaluation design. We will conclude with describing methodological adaptations, limitations and implications.

1.2 Civil Society assessment – purpose and scope

The overall purpose of the joint MFS II evaluations is to account for results of MFS II-funded or –co-funded development interventions implemented by Dutch CFAs and/or their Southern partners and to contribute to the improvement of future development interventions.

The civil society evaluation is organised around 5 key questions:

- What are the changes in civil society in the 2012-2014 period, with particular focus on the relevant MDGs & themes in the selected country?
- To what degree are the changes identified attributable to the development interventions of the Southern partners of the MFS II consortia (i.e. measuring effectiveness)?
- What is the relevance of these changes?

- Were the development interventions of the MFS II consortia efficient?
- What factors explain the findings drawn from the questions above?

Furthermore, the evaluation methodology for efforts to strengthen civil society should:

- Describe how a representative sample of Southern partner organisations of the Dutch CFAs in the country will be taken
- Focus on five priority result areas that correspond with dimensions of the Civil Society Index (CSI) developed by CIVICUS (see paragraph 6.4 - Call for proposal). For each of those dimensions the call for proposal formulated key evaluation questions.
- Should compare results with available reference data (i.e. a CSI report or other relevant data from the country in question).

The results of this evaluation are to be used by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Consortia and their partner organisations. The evaluation methodology has to be participatory in the sense that Dutch Consortia and their partner organisation would be asked to give their own perception on a range of indicators of the adjusted CIVICUS analytical framework in 2012 and in 2014.

2. Designing the methodology

2.1 Evaluation principles and standards

The overall approach selected is a participatory, theory-based evaluation through a before and after comparison. This paragraph briefly describes these principles and how these have been translated into data collection principles. It also describes how a 'representative sample' of Southern Partner Organisations was selected and how the initial terms of references were adjusted with the consent of the commissioner of the evaluation, given the nature of the evaluation component and the resources available for the evaluation.

Recognition of complexity

The issues at stake and the interventions in civil society and policy influence are complex in nature, meaning that cause and effect relations can sometimes only be understood in retrospect and cannot be repeated. The evaluation methods should therefore focus on recurring patterns of practice, using different perspectives to understand changes and to acknowledge that the evaluation means to draw conclusions about complex adaptive systems (Kurtz and Snowden, 2003)⁷².

Changes in the values of the Civil Society Indicators in the 2012-2014 period are then the result of conflict management processes, interactive learning events, new incentives (carrots and sticks) that mobilise or demobilise civil society, rather than the result of a change process that can be predicted from A to Z (a linear or logical framework approach)⁷³.

A theory-based evaluation

Theory-based evaluation has the advantage of situating the evaluation findings in an analysis that includes both what happened over the life of the project as well as the how and why of what happened (Rogers 2004). It demonstrates its capacity to help understand why a program works or fails to work, going further than knowing only outcomes by trying to systematically enter the black box (Weiss 2004). Theory-based evaluations can provide a framework to judge effectiveness in context of high levels of complexity, uncertainty, and changeability when traditional (impact) evaluation methods are not suitable: the use of control groups for the civil society evaluation is problematic since comparable

⁷² C. F. Kurtz, D. J. Snowden, The new dynamics of strategy: Sense-making in a complex and complicated world, in IBM Systems Journal vol 42, no 3, 2003.

⁷³ Caluwe de, L & Vermaak H. (2003) "Learning to Change. A Guide for Organisation Change Agents" Sage Publications.

organisations with comparable networks and operating in a similar external environment would be quite difficult to identify and statistical techniques of matching cannot be used because of a small n. Because SPO's theories of change regarding their efforts to build civil society or to influence policies may alter during the 2012-2014 period, it requires us to develop a deep understanding of the change process and the dynamics that affect civil society and policies. It is important to understand what has led to specific (non-) changes and (un)-expected changes. These external factors and actors, as well as the SPO's agency need to be taken into account for the attribution question. Linear input-activities-outputs-outcomes-impact chains do not suffice for complex issues where change is both the result of SPOs' interventions as those by other actors and/or factors.

Therefore, the most reasonable counterfactual that can be used for this evaluation is that of considering alternative causal explanations of change (White and Philips, 2012). Therefore the SPOs' Theory of Change constructed in 2012 is also related to a Model of Change constructed in 2014 that tries to find the ultimate explanations of what happened in reality, including other actors and factors that might possibly explain the outcomes achieved.

Triangulation of methods and sources of information

For purposes of triangulation to improve the robustness, validity or credibility of the findings of the evaluation we used different types of data collection and analysis methods as well as different sources of information. The CIVICUS analytical framework was adjusted for this evaluation in terms of providing standard impact outcome indicators to be taken into account. Data collection methods used consisted of workshops with the SPO, interviews with key resource persons, focus group discussions, social network analysis (during the baseline), consultation of project documents; MFS II consortia documents and other documents relevant to assess general trends in civil society

Participatory evaluation

The evaluation is participatory in that both baseline and end line started with a workshop with SPO staff, decision makers and where possible board members. The baseline workshop helped SPOs to construct their own theory of change with regards to civil society. Detailed guidelines and tools have been developed by CDI for both baseline and follow-up, and these have been piloted in each of the countries CDI is involved in. Country based evaluators have had a critical input in reviewing and adapting these detailed guidelines and tools. This enhanced a rigorous data collection process. Additionally, the process of data analysis has been participatory where both CDI and in-country teams took part in the process and cross-check each other's inputs for improved quality. Rigorous analysis of the qualitative data was done with the assistance of the NVivo software program.

Using the evaluation standards as a starting point

As much as possible within the boundaries of this accountability driven evaluation, the evaluation teams tried to respect the following internationally agreed upon standards for program evaluation (Yarbrough et al, 2011). These are, in order of priority: Utility; Feasibility; Propriety; Accuracy; Accountability. However, given the entire set-up of the evaluation, the evaluation team cannot fully ensure the extent to which the evaluation is utile for the SPO and their CFAs; and cannot ensure that the evaluation findings are used in a proper way and not for political reasons.

2.2 Sample selection

The terms of reference for this evaluation stipulate that the evaluators draw a sample of southern partner organisations to include in the assessment. Given the fact that the first evaluation questions intends to draw conclusions for the MDGs or the themes (governance or fragile states) for Indonesia a sample was drawn for the two or three most frequent MDGs or themes that the SPOs are working in. In 2012, the Dutch MFS II consortia were asked to provide information for each SPO regarding the MDG/theme it is working on, if it has an explicit agenda in the area of civil society strengthening and/or policy influence. The database then provided an insight into the most important MDG/themes covered by the partner organisations, how many of these have an explicit agenda regarding civil society

strengthening and/or policy influence. The entire population of SPOs in Indonesia was 120, of which those exclusively working on the governance theme (28 SPOs), those working on MDG 7ab (26 SPOs) and on MDG 3 (26 SPOs) were the most frequent ones. With regards to MDG 3 and MDG 7ab the evaluator decided to select MDG 7ab, which is a very specific and relevant MDG for Indonesia. Five partner organisations were randomly selected for respectively MDG 7 (natural resources) of a population of 26 SPOs and 5 for the governance theme from 28 SPOs⁷⁴.

2.3 Changes in the original terms of reference

Two major changes have been introduced during this evaluation and accepted by the commissioner of the MFS II evaluation. These changes were agreed upon during the 2013 and the 2014 synthesis team meetings.

The efficiency evaluation question

During the June 2013 synthesis meeting the following decision was made with regards to measuring how efficient MFS II interventions for organisational capacity and civil society are:

[...] it was stressed that it is difficult to disentangle budgets for capacity development and civil society strengthening. SPOs usually don't keep track of these activities separately; they are included in general project budgets. Therefore, teams agreed to assess efficiency of CD [capacity development] and CS activities in terms of the outcomes and/or outputs of the MDG projects. This implies no efficiency assessment will be held for those SPOs without a sampled MDG project. Moreover, the efficiency assessment of MDG projects needs to take into account CD and CS budgets (in case these are specified separately). Teams will evaluate efficiency in terms of outcomes if possible. If project outcomes are unlikely to be observed already in 2014, efficiency will be judged in terms of outputs or intermediate results (e-mail quotation from Gerton Rongen at February 6, 2014).

Attribution/contribution evaluation question

During the June 2013 NWO-WOTRO workshop strategies were discussed to fit the amount of evaluation work to be done with the available resources. Therefore,

1. The number of SPOs that will undergo a full-fledged analysis to answer the attribution question, were to be reduced to 50 percent of all SPOs. Therefore the evaluation team used the following selection criteria:
 - An estimation of the annual amount of MFS II funding allocated to interventions that have a more or less direct relation with the civil society component. This implies the following steps to be followed for the inventory:
 - Covering all MDGs/themes in the original sample
 - Covering a variety of Dutch alliances and CFAs
2. The focus of the attribution question will be on two impact outcome areas, those most commonly present in the SPO sample for each country. The evaluation team distinguishes four different impact outcome areas:
 - The extent to which the SPO, with MFS II funding, engages more and diverse categories of society in the 2011-2014 period (Civicus dimensions "Civic engagement" and "perception of impact")
 - The extent to which the SPOs supports its intermediate organisations to make a valuable contribution to civil society in the 2011 -2014 period (Civicus dimension "Level of organisation" and "perception of impact")
 - The extent to which the SPO itself engages with other civil society organisations to make a valuable contribution to civil society in the 2011-2014 period (Civicus dimension "level of organisation")

⁷⁴ See the evaluation methodology for the civil society component as described in the annex of the baseline report.

- The extent to which the SPO contributes to changing public and private sector policies and practices in the 2011-2014 period (Civicus dimension “perception of impact”)
3. The CS dimension ‘Practice of Values’ has been excluded, because this dimension is similar to issues dealt with for the organisational capacity assessment.

The aforementioned analysis drew the following conclusions:

Country	SPO in the in-depth analysis	Strategic CS orientation to include
Indonesia	ELSAM, WARSI, CRI, NTFP-EP, LPPSLH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening intermediate organisations AND influencing policies and practices 2. If only one of the two above mentioned is applicable, then select another appropriate impact outcome area to look at.
India	NNET, CWM, CECOEDECON, Reds Tumkur, CSA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing civic engagement AND strengthening intermediate organisations 2. If only one of the two above mentioned is applicable then select another appropriate impact outcome area to look at.
Ethiopia	OSSA, EKHC, CCGG&SO, JeCCDO and ADAA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the capacities of intermediate organisations AND SPO’s engagement in the wider CS arena 2. If only one of the two above mentioned is applicable then select another appropriate impact outcome area to look at.

Source: Consultation of project documents available in February 2014

3. Answering the evaluation questions

3.1 Evaluation question 1 - Changes in civil society for the relevant MDGs/topics

Evaluation question 1: *What are the changes in civil society in the 2012-2014 period, with particular focus on the relevant MDGs & themes in the selected country?*

Indicators and tools used

In line with the CIVICUS Civil Society Index, a scoring tool was developed in 2012 which comprises 17 indicators. The selection was inspired by those suggested in the terms of reference of the commissioner. Each indicator was, also in line with the CIVICUS index accompanied by an open evaluation question to be used for data collection in 2012 and 2014. In 2012 the scoring tool contained four statements describing the level of achievements of the indicator and scores ranged from 0 to 3 (low score - high score).

A comparison of the scores obtained in 2012 informed the evaluation team that there was a positive bias towards high scores, mostly between 2 and 3. Therefore during the 2014 assessment, it was decided to measure relative changes for each indicator in the 2012 – 2014 period, as well as the reasons for changes or no changes and assigning a score reflecting the change between -2 (considerable deterioration of the indicator value since 2012) and +2 (considerable improvement).

In 2012 and based upon the Theory of Change constructed with the SPO, a set of standard indicators were identified that would ensure a relation between the standard CIVICUS indicators and the interventions of the SPO. However, these indicators were not anymore included in the 2014 assessment because of the resources available and because the methodology fine-tuned for the attribution question in 2013, made measurement of these indicators redundant.

Also in 2012, as a means to measure the ‘level of organisation’ dimension a social network analysis tool was introduced. However this tool received very little response and was discontinued during the end line study.

Key questions to be answered for this evaluation question

In 2012, SPO staff and leaders, as well as outside resource persons were asked to provide answers to 17 questions, one per standard indicator of the scoring tool developed by CDI.

In 2012, the SPO staff and leaders were given the description of each indicator as it was in 2012 and had to answer the following questions:

1. How has the situation of this indicator changed compared to its description of the 2012 situation? Did it deteriorate considerably or did it improve considerably (-2 → +2)
2. What exactly has changed since 2012 for the civil society indicator that you are looking at? Be as specific as possible in your description.
3. What interventions, actors and other factors explain this change compared to the situation in 2012? Please tick and describe what happened and to what change this led. It is possible to tick and describe more than one choice.
 - Intervention by SPO, NOT financed by any of your Dutch partners
 - Intervention SPO, financed by your Dutch partner organisation(In case you receive funding from two Dutch partners, please specify which partner is meant here)
 - Other actor NOT the SPO, please specify.....
 - Other factor, NOT actor related, please specify.....
 - A combination of actors and factors, INCLUDING the SPO, but NOT with Dutch funding, please specify...
 - A combination of actors and factors, INCLUDING the SPO, but WITH Dutch funding, please specify...
 - Don't know
4. Generally speaking, which two of the five CIVICUS dimensions (civic engagement, level of organisation, practice of values, perception of impact, environment) changed considerably between 2012 – 2014? For each of these changes, please describe:
 - Nature of the change
 - Key interventions, actors and factors (MFS II or non-MFS II related) that explain each change (entirely or partially).

Sources for data collection

During the baseline and the end line and for purposes of triangulation, several methods were used to collect data on each (standard) indicator:

- Self-assessment per category of staff within the SPO: where possible, three subgroups were made to assess the scores: field staff/programme staff, executive leadership and representatives of the board,, general assembly, and internal auditing groups if applicable completed with separate interviews;
- Interviews with external resource persons. These consisted of three categories: key actors that are knowledgeable about the MDG/theme the SPO is working on and who know the civil society arena around these topics; civil society organisations that are being affected by the programme through support or CSOs with which the SPO is collaborating on equal footing, and; representatives of public or private sector organisations with which the SPO is interacting
- Consultation and analysis of reports that relate to each of the five CIVICUS dimensions.
- Project documents, financial and narrative progress reports, as well as correspondence between the SPO and the CFA.
- Social network analysis (SNA), which was discontinued in the end line study.

During the follow-up, emphasis was put on interviewing the same staff and external persons who were involved during the baseline for purpose of continuity.

3.2 Evaluation question 2 – “Attribution” of changes in civil society to interventions of SPOs.

Evaluation question 2: To what degree are the changes identified attributable to the development interventions of the Southern partners of the MFS II consortia (i.e. measuring effectiveness)?

Adapting the evaluation question and introduction to the methodology chosen

In line with the observation of Stern et al. (2012) that the evaluation question, the programme attributes, and the evaluation approaches all provide important elements to conclude on the evaluation design to select, the teams in charge of evaluating the civil society component concluded that given the attributes of the programmes it was impossible to answer the *attribution* question as formulated in the Terms of References of the evaluation and mentioned above. Therefore, the evaluation teams worked towards answering the extent *to which the programme contributed towards realising the outcomes*. For this endeavour explaining outcome process-tracing⁷⁵ was used. The objective of the process tracing methodology for MFS II, in particular for the civil society component is to:

- Identify what interventions, actors and factors explain selected impact outcomes for process tracing.
- Assess how the SPO with MFS II funding contributed to the changes in the selected impact outcomes and how important this contribution is given other actors and factors that possibly influence the attainment of the outcome. Ruling out rival explanations, which are other interventions, actors or factors that are not related to MFS II funding.

Methodology – getting prepared

As described before a limited number of SPOs were selected for process tracing and for each country strategic orientations were identified as a means to prevent a bias occurring towards only positive impact outcomes and as a means to support the in-country evaluation teams with the selection of outcomes to focus on as much as was possible, based upon the project documents available at CDI. These documents were used to track realised outputs and outcomes against planned outputs and outcomes. During the workshop (see evaluation question on changes in civil society) and follow-up interviews with the SPO, two impact outcomes were selected for process tracing.

Steps in process tracing

1. Construct the theoretical model of change – by in-country evaluation team

After the two impact outcomes have been selected and information has been obtained about what has actually been achieved, the in-country evaluation team constructs a visual that shows all pathways that might possibly explain the outcomes. The inventory of those possible pathways is done with the SPO, but also with external resource persons and documents consulted. This culminated in a Model of Change. A MoC of good quality includes: The causal pathways that relate interventions/parts by any actor, including the SPO to the realised impact outcome; assumptions that clarify relations between different parts in the pathway, and; case specific and/or context specific factors or risks that might influence the causal pathway, such as for instance specific attributes of the actor or socio-cultural-economic context. The Models of Change were discussed with the SPO and validated.

2. Identify information needs to confirm or reject causal pathways as well as information sources needed.

This step aims to critically reflect upon what information is needed that helps to confirm one of causal pathways and at that at same time helps to reject the other possible explanations. Reality warns that this type of evidence will hardly be available for complex development efforts. The evaluators were asked to behave as detectives of Crime Scene Investigation, ensuring that the focus of the evaluation was not only on checking if parts/interventions had taken place accordingly, but more specifically on identifying information needs that confirm or reject the relations between the parts/interventions. The key question

⁷⁵ Explaining outcome process tracing attempts to craft a minimally sufficient explanation of a puzzling outcome in a specific historical case. Here the aim is not to build or test more general theories but to craft a (minimally) sufficient explanation of the outcome of the case where the ambitions are more case centric than theory oriented. The aim of process tracing is not to verify if an intended process of interventions took place as planned in a particular situation, but that it aims at increasing our understanding about what works under what conditions and why (Beach & Pedersen, 2013).

to be answered was: "What information do we need in order to confirm or reject that one part leads to another part or, that X causes Y?". Four types of evidence were used, where appropriate:⁷⁶

- *Pattern evidence* relates to predictions of statistical patterns in the evidence. This may consist of trends analysis and correlations.
- *Sequence evidence* deals with the temporal and spatial chronology of events predicted by a hypothesised causal mechanism. For example, a test of the hypothesis could involve expectations of the timing of events where we might predict that if the hypothesis is valid, we should see that the event B took place after event A. However, if we found that event B took place before event A, the test would suggest that our confidence in the validity of this part of the mechanism should be reduced (disconfirmation/ falsification).
- *Trace evidence* is evidence whose mere existence provides proof that a part of a hypothesised mechanism exists. For example, the existence of meeting minutes, if authentic, provides strong proof that the meeting took place.
- *Account evidence* deals with the content of empirical material, such as meeting minutes that detail what was discussed or an oral account of what took place in the meeting.

3. Collect information necessary to confirm or reject causal pathways

Based upon the inventory of information needs the evaluation teams make their data collection plan after which data collection takes place.




4. Analyse the data collected and assessment of their quality.

This step consists of compiling all information collected in favour or against a causal pathway in a table or in a list per pathway. For all information used, the sources of information are mentioned and an assessment of the strength of the evidence takes place, making a distinction between strong, weak and moderate evidence. For this we use the traffic light system: **green letters mean strong evidence**, **red letters mean weak evidence** and **orange letter mean moderate evidence**: The following table provides the format used to assess these issues.

Causal pathway	Information that confirms (parts of) this pathway		Information that rejects (parts of) this pathway	
Pathway 1	Information 1	Source of information	Information 1	Source of information
Part 1.1	Information 2	Source of information	Information 2	Source of information
Part 1.2	Information 3	Source of information	Information 3	Source of information
Etc	etc	etc	etc	etc
Pathway 2	Information 1	Source of information	Information 1	Source of information
Part 2.1	Information 2	Source of information	Information 2	Source of information
Part 2.2	Information 3	Source of information	Information 3	Source of information
Etc.	etc	etc	etc	etc
Pathway 3				

5. Assessing the nature of the relations between parts in the model of change

The classification of all information collected is being followed by the identification of the pathways that most likely explain the impact outcome achieved. For this the evaluators assess the nature of the relations between different parts in the MoC. Based upon Mayne (2012) and Stern et al (2012) the following relations between parts in the MoC are mapped and the symbols inserted into the original MoC.

Nature of the relation between parts and other parts or outcome	
The part is the only causal explanation for the outcome. No other interventions or factors explain it. (necessary and sufficient)	
The part does not explain the outcome at all: other subcomponents explain the outcomes.	
The part explains the outcome but other parts explain the outcome as well: there are multiple pathways (sufficient but not necessary)	

⁷⁶ Beach and Pederson, 2013

The part is a condition for the outcome but won't make it happen without other factors (necessary but not sufficient)

The part explains the outcome, but requires the help of other parts to explain the outcome in a sufficient and necessary way (not a sufficient cause, but necessary) → it is part of a causal package



Sources: Mayne, 2012; Stern et al, 2012

6. Write down the contribution and assess the role of the SPO and MFS II funding

This final step consists of answering the following questions, as a final assessment of the contribution question:

- The first question to be answered is: What explains the impact outcome?
- The second question is: What is the role of the SPO in this explanation?
- The third question, if applicable is: what is the role of MFS II finding in this explanation?

7. Sources for data collection

Information necessary to answer this evaluation question is to be collected from:

- Interviews with resource persons inside and outside the SPO
- Project documents and documentation made available by other informants
- Websites that possibly confirm that an outcome is achieved and that the SPO is associated with this outcome
- Meeting minutes of meetings between officials
- Time lines to trace the historical relations between events
- Policy documents
- etc

3.3 Evaluation question 3 – Relevance of the changes

Evaluation question 3: *What is the relevance of these changes?*

The following questions are to be answered in order to assess the relevance of the changes in Civil Society.

- How do the MFS II interventions and civil society outcomes align with the Theory of Change developed during the baseline in 2012? What were reasons for changing or not changing interventions and strategies?
- What is the civil society policy of the Dutch alliance that collaborates with the SPO? And how do the MFS II interventions and civil society outcomes align with the civil society policy of the Dutch alliance that collaborates with the SPO?
- How relevant are the changes achieved in relation to the context in which the SPO is operating?
- What is the further significance of these changes for building a vibrant civil society for the particular MDG/ theme in the particular context?

Sources for data collection

For this question the following sources are to be consulted:

- Review of the information collected during interviews with the SPO and outside resource persons
- The 2012 Theory of Change
- Interview with the CFA liaison officer of the SPO;
- Review of reports, i.e: the civil society policy document of the Dutch Alliance that was submitted for MFS II funding, relevant documents describing civil society for the MDG/ theme the SPO is working on in a given context.

3.4 Evaluation question 4, previously 5 - Factors explaining the findings

Evaluation question 4: *What factors explain the findings drawn from the questions above?*

To answer this question we look into information available that:

- Highlight changes in the organisational capacity of the SPO
- Highlight changes in the relations between the SPO and the CFA
- Highlight changes in the context in which the SPO is operating and how this might affect positively or negatively its organisational capacity.

Sources for data collection

Sources of information to be consulted are:

- Project documents
- Communications between the CFA and the SPO
- Information already collected during the previous evaluation questions.

4. Analysis of findings

A qualitative software programme NVivo 10 (2010) was used to assist in organising and making sense of all data collected. Although the software cannot take over the task of qualitative data analysis, it does 1) improve transparency by creating a record of all steps taken, 2) organise the data and allow the evaluator to conduct a systematic analysis, 3) assist in identifying important themes that might otherwise be missed, and 4) reduce the danger of bias due to human cognitive limitations, compared to "intuitive data processing" (Sadler 1981). The qualitative data in the evaluation consisted of transcripts from semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions workshops, field notes from observation, and a range of documents available at the SPO or secondary information used to collect reference data and to obtain a better understanding of the context in which the CS component evolves.

To analyse this diverse collection of data, several analytical strategies are envisioned, specifically content analysis, discourse analysis, and thematic analysis. Although each of these strategies can be understood as a different lens through which to view the data, all will require a carefully developed and executed coding plan.

Data have been coded according to: standard civil society indicator; outcome included for in-depth contribution analysis; relevance, and; explaining factors.

This qualitative analysis will be supported by a limited amount of quantitative data largely arising from the score assigned by the evaluation team to each performance indicator described in the civil society scoring tool. Other quantitative data in this study are drawn information provided in background literature and organisational documents as well as the Social Network Analysis method.

5. Limitations to the methodology

5.1 General limitations with regards to the MFS II evaluation

The MFS II programme and CIVICUS

Although the MFS II programme stated that all proposals need to contribute to civil society strengthening in the South⁷⁷, mention was made of the use of the CIVICUS framework for monitoring purposes. The fact that civil society was to be integrated as one of the priority result areas next to that of organisational capacity and MDGs became only clear when the MoFA communicated its mandatory monitoring protocol. In consequence, civil society strengthening in the MFS II programmes submitted to the ministry is mainstreamed into different sub programmes, but not addressed as a separate entity.

This late introduction of the Civil Society component also implies that project documents and progress reports do not make a distinction in MDG or theme components vs those of civil society strengthening, leaving the interpretation of what is a civil society intervention our outcome and what not to the interpretation of the evaluation team.

At the same time the evaluation team observes that SPOs and CFAs have started to incorporate the organisational capacity tool that is being used in the monitoring protocol in their own organisational assessment procedures. None of the SPOs is familiar with the CIVICUS framework and how it fits into their interventions.

Differences between CIVICUS and MFS II evaluation

CIVICUS developed a Civil Society Index that distinguishes 5 dimensions and for each of these a set of indicators has been developed. Based upon a variety of data collection methods, a validation team composed of civil society leaders provides the scores for the civil society index.

Major differences between the way the Civil Society Index is been used by CIVICUS and for this MFS II evaluation is the following:

1. CIVICUS defines its unit of analysis in terms of the civil society arena at national and/or subnational level and does not start from individual NGOs. The MFS II evaluation put the SPO in the middle of the civil society arena and then looked at organisations that receive support; organisations with which the SPO is collaborating. The civil society arena boundaries for the MFS II evaluation are the public or private sector organisations that the SPO relates to or whose policies and practices it aims to influence
2. The CIVICUS assessments are conducted by civil society members itself whereas the MFS II evaluation is by nature an external evaluation conducted by external researchers. CIVICUS assumes that its assessments, by organising them as a joint learning exercise, will introduce change that is however not planned. With the MFS II evaluation the focus was on the extent to which the interventions of the SPO impacted upon the civil society indicators.
3. CIVICUS has never used its civil society index as a tool to measure change over a number of years. Each assessment is a stand-alone exercise and no efforts are being made to compare indicators over time or to attribute changes in indicators to a number of organisations or external trends.

Dimensions and indicator choice

The CIVICUS dimensions in themselves are partially overlapping; the dimension 'perception of impact' for instance contains elements that relate to 'civic engagement' and to 'level of organisation'. Similar overlap is occurring in the civil society scoring tool developed for this evaluation and which was highly oriented by a list of evaluation questions set by the commissioner of the evaluation.

Apart from the overlap, we observe that some of the standard indicators used for the civil society evaluation were not meaningful for the SPOs under evaluation. This applies for instance for the political

⁷⁷ Policy Framework Dutch Co- financing System II 2011 - 2015

engagement indicator "How intense is your (individual staff or organisational) participation in locally-nationally elected bodies and/or sectoral user groups?"

Measuring change over a two-year period

The MFS II programme started its implementation in 2011 and it will finish in 2015, whereas its evaluation started mid-2012 and will end in the beginning of 2014. The period between the baseline and the end line measurement hardly covers 2 years in some cases. Civil society building and policy influence are considered the type of interventions that requires up to 10 years to reap significant results, especially when taking into account attitudes and behaviour. Apart from the fact that the baseline was done when MFS II was already operational in the field for some 1,5 years, some SPO interventions were a continuation of programmes designed under the MFS I programme, hence illustrating that the MFS II period is not a clear boundary. Contracts with other SPOs ended already in 2012, and practically coincided with the baseline assessment being conducted at the moment the relationship with the CFA had practically ended.

Aggregation of findings

Although working with standard indicators and assigning them scores creates expectations of findings being compared and aggregated at national and international level, this may lend itself to a quick but inaccurate assessment of change. Crude comparison between programs on the basis of findings is problematic, and risks being politically abused. The evaluation team has to guard against these abuses by ensuring the necessary modesty in extrapolating findings and drawing conclusions.

Linking the civil society component to the other components of the MFS II evaluation

The Theory of Change in the terms of reference assumes that CFAs are strengthening the organisational capacity of their partners, which is evaluated in the organisational capacity components, which then leads to impact upon MDGs or upon civil society. Because the evaluation methodology designed for both the organisational capacity and the civil society evaluation require considerable time investments of the SPOs, a deliberate choice was made not to include SPOs under the organisational capacity component in that of Civil Society. This may possibly hamper conclusions regarding the assumption of capacitated SPOs being able to impact upon civil society. However, where information is available and where it is relevant, the civil society component will address organisational capacity issues.

No such limitations were made with regards to SPOs in the MDG sample, however, apart from Indonesia; none of the SPOs in the civil society sample is also in that of MDG.

5.2 Limitations during baseline with regards to the methodology

A very important principle upon which this evaluation methodology is based is that of triangulation, which implies that different stakeholders and documents are consulted to obtain information about the same indicator from different perspectives. Based upon these multiple perspectives, a final score can be given on the same indicator which is more valid and credible.

For Indonesia this has not always been possible:

- For 7 out of 10 SPOs a Survey Monkey questionnaire was developed to assess the intensity of the interaction between stakeholders in the network. Out of 156 actors that were invited to fill in this 5 minute questionnaire, only 7 actors effectively filled in the questionnaire = 4.5 %. The online Social Network Analysis aims at having both the opinion of the SPO on the intensity of the interaction with another actor, as well as the opinion of the other actor for triangulation. Important reasons for not filling in this form are that actors in the network are not technology savvy, or that they have difficulties in accessing internet. Data obtained by survey monkey were not used in the baseline. Instead the evaluation team did a social network assessment during the baseline workshop with the SPO.
- With regards to filling in offline interview forms or answering questions during interviews a number of civil society actors did not want to score themselves because they do not benefit from the interventions of the MFS II projects. Having the scores of their own organisations will help to assess the wider

environment in which the SPO operates and possibly an impact of the SPO on other civil society organisations in 2014.

- With regards to public officials the evaluation team faced difficulties to have their opinions on a certain number of indicators such as perception of impact on policy influencing and relations between public organisations and civil society. Public officials fear that they will be quoted in the assessment, which may have repercussions for their position.

5.3 Experiences during end line from in-country teams - Indonesia

The in-country team experienced difficulties in working on the first evaluation question regarding changes in civil society. The team would have preferred a similar workshop as during the baseline that would recapitulate the essence of the CIVICUS model and the content of each standard indicator developed. Although some members of the in-country team were also involved in the 2012 base line assessment, they and their new colleagues experienced a kind of "CS dimension shock" when these topics were not addressed during the workshop, where a lot of time was spent to work on the second evaluation question on contribution. A guidance sent later in the year was helpful but came late according to the Indonesian team.

The many appendices prepared for data collection and meant as a step-wise approach for the end line study, sometimes became a burden and a limitation when applied directly in collecting data. Like mentioned for the baseline study the questions sometimes limited the probing for information. In addition, in-country team members had to deal with the "CS dimension shock".

The organisation of the entire MFS II evaluation did provide very little opportunities for SPOs to engage with the evaluation and to feel concerned. For many of the SPOs the evaluation does not provide a strategic value in terms of drawing lessons. This lack of ownership is felt more strongly with those SPOs that already ended their contract with the Dutch MFS II organisation and with those SPOs that due to high staff turn overs were confronted with past tense issues that they did not experience.

Some of the SPOs simply didn't care about the evaluation. This could have been anticipated if there had been a special workshop (for the directors, perhaps, and the CFAs) prior to the endline. Via such workshops, appointments and agreements could have been set, allowing the in-country teams to plan their time and schedule. What ended up happening was that many of the SPOs kept putting off appointments and this also affected the schedule of the team.

Many SPOs are unfamiliar with the CIVICUS framework and the in-country team tried to ease them into it by sending background information and the indicator questions regarding changes in civil society prior to the workshop. This was effective for some SPOs (Common Room, WARSI), but not very effective for LPPSLH, RUANGRUPA, and CRI. The latter three found it too difficult to answer these questions by themselves. Common Room, on the other hand dedicated a special discussion session to discuss the questions internally. The questions were however the same as those dealt with during the baseline and possibly high staff turnovers may also explain this "CS dimension shock".

Fieldwork was sometimes inefficient since the in-country team assumed that each step (workshop, interview, drafting model of change, selecting outcome, finding evidences) would neatly fall into sequence and could be packed tightly within 4 or 5 days with strong commitment from the SPO. This often did not happen.

Civil Society Scoring tool - baseline

Dimension	Outcome domains	Question	Statements					What are factors (strengths, weaknesses) that explain the current situation?
			0	1	2	3	x	
Civic engagement	1	Needs of marginalised groups	How does your organisation take the needs of your beneficiaries/target groups, in particular marginalised groups into account in your planning, actions, activities, and/or strategies?	Are NOT taken into account	Are POORLY taken into account	Are PARTLY taken into account	Are FULLY taken into account	Question not relevant, because
	2	Involvement of target groups	What is the level of participation of your beneficiaries/target groups, in particular marginalised groups in the analysis, planning and evaluation of your activities?	They are INFORMED about on-going and/or new activities that you will implement	They are CONSULTED by your organisation. You define the problems and provide the solutions.	They CARRY OUT activities and/or form groups upon your request. They provide resources (time, land, labour) in return for your assistance (material and/or immaterial)	They ANALYSE PROBLEMS AND FORMULATE IDEAS together with your organisation and/or take action independently from you.	Question not relevant, because
	3	Political engagement	How intense is your (individual staff or organisational) participation in locally-nationally elected bodies and/or sectoral user groups?	No participation	You are occasionally CONSULTED by these bodies	You are a member of these bodies. You attend meetings as a participant	You are a member of these bodies. You are chairing these bodies or sub groups	Question not relevant, because
organisation level of	5	Relations with other organisations	In the past 12 months what has been the most intensive interaction you had with other CSOs?	No interaction at all	Networking - Cooperation: Inform each other; roles somewhat defined; all decisions made independently	Coordination - Coalition: ideas and resources shared; roles defined and divided; all have a vote in decision making	Collaboration: organisations belong to one system; mutual trust; consensus on all decisions.	Question not relevant, because

Dimension	Outcome domains		Question	Statements					x	What are factors (strengths, weaknesses) that explain the current situation?
				0	1	2	3			
	5	Frequency of dialogue with closest CSO	In the past 12 months how many meetings did you have with the CSO that you have most intensive interaction with?	No interaction at all	Less than 2 times a year	Between 2 and 3 times a year	More than 4 times a year	Question not relevant, because		
	6	Defending the interests of marginalised groups:	Which CSO are most effective in defending the interests of your target groups? In the past 12 months, how did you relate to those CSOs?	No interaction at all	Networking - Cooperation: Inform each other; roles somewhat defined; all decisions made independently	Coordination - Coalition: ideas and resources shared; roles defined and divided; all have a vote in decision making	Collaboration: organisations belong to one system; mutual trust; consensus on all decisions.	Question not relevant, because		
	7	Composition current financial resource base	How does your organisation finance institutional costs such as workshops of the General Assembly (if applicable); attendants to workshops of other CSOs; costs for organisational growth and/or networking?	Depends on 1 international donor	Depends on few financial sources: one fund cover(s) more than 75% of all costs.	Depends on a variety of financial sources; one fund cover(s) more than 50% of all costs.	Depends on a variety of sources of equal importance. Wide network of domestic funds	Question not relevant, because		
Practice of Values	8	Downward accountability	To what extent can mandatory social organs (steering committee, general assembly, internal auditing group) ask your executive leaders to be accountable to them?	(financial) information is made available and decisions are taken openly	They fulfil their formal obligation to explain strategic decisions and actions	They react to requests of social organs to justify/explain actions and decisions made	Social organs use their power to sanction management in case of misconduct or abuse	Question not relevant, because		
	9	Composition of social organs	What % of members of your mandatory social organs belong to the marginalised target groups you are working with/for?	Between 0-10 % of all members of the social organs	Between 11-30 % of all members of the social organs	Between 31-65 % of all members of the social organs	More than 65% of all members of the social organs	Question not relevant, because		

Dimension	Outcome domains		Question	Statements					x	What are factors (strengths, weaknesses) that explain the current situation?
				0	1	2	3			
	10	External financial auditing	How regularly is your organisation audited externally?	Never	Occasionally, upon request of funders	Periodically and regularly, because our external funder asks for it	Periodically and regularly, because it is part of our code of conduct	Question not relevant, because		
Perception of Impact	11	Client satisfaction	What are the most important concerns of your target groups? How do your services take into account those important concerns?	Majority of target groups are NOT satisfied	Majority of target groups are POORLY satisfied	Majority of target groups are PARTLY satisfied	Majority of target groups are MOSTLY satisfied	Question not relevant, because		
	12	Civil society impact.	In the past 12 months, what impact did you have on building a strong civil society?	You have not undertaken any activities of this kind	You have undertaken activities of this kind but there is no discernible impact	You have undertaken activities of this kind but impact is limited	You have undertaken activities and examples of significant success can be detected.	Question not relevant, because		
	13	Relation with public sector organisations.	In the past 12 months, what interaction did you have with public sector organisations to realise your programme and organisations' objectives?	No direct interaction	You have been invited by public sector organisations for sharing of information	You have been invited by public sector organisations for regular consultations (but public sector decides)	Formal and regular meetings as a multi-stakeholder task force.	Question not relevant, because		
	14	Relation with private sector organisations	In the past 12 months, what interaction did you have with private sector organisations to realise your programme and organisations' perspective?	No direct interaction	You have been invited by private sector organisations for sharing of information	You have been invited by private sector organisations for regular consultations (but public sector decides)	Formal and regular meetings as a multi-stakeholder task force.	Question not relevant, because		
	15	Influence upon public policies, rules, regulations	How successful have you been in influencing public policies and practices in the past 2 years?	No activities developed in this area	Some activities developed but without discernible impact	Many activities developed in this area, but impact until so far has been limited	Many activities developed in this area and examples of success can be detected	Question not relevant, because		

Dimension	Outcome domains		Question	Statements					x	What are factors (strengths, weaknesses) that explain the current situation?
				0	1	2	3			
	16	Influence upon private sector agencies' policies, rules, regulations.	How successful have you been in influencing private sector policies and practices in the past 2 years?	No activities developed in this area	Some activities developed but without discernible impact	Many activities developed in this area, but impact until so far has been limited	Many activities developed in this area and examples of success can be detected	Question not relevant, because		
context Environmental	17	Coping strategies	In the past 2 years, how did your organisation cope with these changes in the context that may have been positive or negative consequences for civil society.	No analysis of the space and role of civil society has been done.	You are collecting information of the space and role of civil society but not regularly analysing it.	You are monitoring the space and role of civil society and analysing the consequences of changes in the context for your own activities. Examples are available.	You are involved in joint action to make context more favourable. Examples are available.	Question not relevant, because		

Appendix 3 Civil Society Scores

This table presents the appreciation of the evaluation team regarding changes occurred for each indicator between 2012 and 2014 on a scale of -2 to + 2

- 2 = Considerable deterioration

- 1 = A slight deterioration

0 = no change occurred, the situation is the same as in 2012

+1 = slight improvement

+2 = considerable improvement

Dimension		Indicators	Question	Change
Civic engagement	1	Needs of marginalised groups	How does your organisation take the needs of your beneficiaries/target groups, in particular marginalised groups into account in your planning, actions, activities, and/or strategies?	+1
	2	Involvement of target groups	What is the level of participation of your beneficiaries/target groups, in particular marginalised groups in the analysis, planning and evaluation of your activities?	0
	3	Political engagement	How intense is your (individual staff or organisational) participation in locally-nationally elected bodies and/or sectoral user groups?	+1
Level of organisation	5	Relations with other organisations	In the past 12 months what has been the most intensive interaction you had with other CSOs?	+1
	5	Frequency of dialogue with closest CSO	In the past 12 months how many meetings did you have with the CSO that you have most intensive interaction with?	+1
	6	Defending the interests of marginalised groups	Which CSO are most effective in defending the interests of your target groups? In the past 12 months, how did you relate to those CSOs?	+2
	7	Composition current financial resource base	How does your organisation finance institutional costs such as workshops of the General Assembly (if applicable); attendance to workshops of other CSOs; costs for organisational growth and/or networking?	0
Practice of Values	8	Downward accountability	To what extent can mandatory social organs (steering committee, general assembly, internal auditing group) ask your executive leaders to be accountable to them?	0
	9	Composition of social organs	What % of members of your mandatory social organs belong to the marginalised target groups you are working with/for?	0
	10	External financial auditing	How regularly is your organisation audited externally?	0
Perception of impact	11	Client satisfaction	What are the most important concerns of your target groups? How do your services take into account those important concerns?	+1
	12	Civil society impact	In the past 12 months, what impact did you have on building a strong civil society?	+1
	13	Relation with public sector organisations.	In the past 12 months, what interaction did you have with public sector organisations to realise your programme and organisations' objectives?	+1
	14	Relation with private sector organisations	In the past 12 months, what interaction did you have with private sector organisations to realise your programme and organisations' perspective?	0
	15	Influence upon public policies, rules, regulations	How successful have you been in influencing public policies and practices in the past 2 years?	+1
	16	Influence upon private sector agencies' policies,	How successful have you been in influencing private sector policies and practices in the past 2 years?	0

		rules, regulations.		
CS context	17	Coping strategies	In the past 2 years, how did your organisation cope with these changes in the context that may have been positive or negative consequences for civil society.	0

Appendix 4 Changes in civil society indicators between 2012 and 2014

1. Civic Engagement

1.1. Needs of marginalised groups SPO

The FIELD program supported by Hivos in the 2011-2013 period targeted five sub-districts in Indramayu, West Java⁷⁸. FIELD applied the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach, which it is known for in Indonesia. Farmers and farmer groups were facilitated to learn from each other and develop capacities for cultivation, as well as benefitting from communal learning. This communal learning was carried out within one planting season. In this activity, farmers were invited to identify how agro-ecosystems work until eventually they were capable of producing seedlings for their own needs. Knowledge about plant breeding is actually a science passed down from one generation to another among the farmers. But due to the monopolization of seedlings and fertilizers by large industries since the Green Revolution, farmers have lost this knowledge and become marginalized in their dependence on large companies for agricultural inputs. Prior to the Green Revolution, farmers were capable of producing their own seedlings, fertilizers, and medicines. The Hivos-funded project continued to support FIELD’s longer-term efforts to revive plant breeding. Specifically, FIELD facilitated seedling registration and accompanied farmers in the steps towards gaining recognition for varieties produced by farmers. In addition, FIELD and its intermediary farmer groups joined other CS actors to lobby for an amendment of a Law considered to be disadvantageous to farmers.

Participants of the FFS were not limited to cooperative members. Farmers outside the FFS coverage area also benefited from learning exchanges on organic farming. It is unfortunate that the evaluation team was unable to obtain figures on the number of farmers trained or assisted through the FFS from the reports available and from the field visit as these records seem to be unavailable. However, the number of cooperative members can be considered an adequate indicator of how many more people have been reached since the baseline.

Eight farmer’s groups were provided support in the 2011 – 2013 project period and six cooperatives were established for these farmer groups to further strengthen their economic position. Cooperatives have been set up to help farmers gain a better position vis-à-vis middlemen and loan sharks, and to be less dependent on agricultural practices that are favoured by large companies. The data FIELD provided on cooperative membership in their reports to Hivos was found to be inaccurate. As illustrated in the table below, annual reports suggested no change in membership, but this in fact has not been the case. No sex-disaggregated data was reported in any of the years.

Table 12

Cooperative membership reported in 2011, 2012 & 2013

Name of village	Name of cooperative	Membership reported in 2011	Membership reported in 2012	Membership reported in 2013
Wangkuk	Jati Asih (called Sumber Sriasih in reports to Hivos)	31	31	31
Jengkok	Karya Peduli Tani	30	30	30
Silyeg	Warga Mulya	33	33	33
Tenajar	Tunas Batajar	20	22	22
Kedokan Bunder	Sri Tirta	15	15	15
Kalensari	Ruwart Remaja	30	30	30
	Subtotal	159	161	161

⁷⁸ “Meeting Report FIELD-Jakarta April 20121515”, FIELD Indonesia

The evaluation team visited two of the six cooperatives, namely Jati Asih Cooperative in Wanguk Village and Karya Peduli Tani Cooperative in Jengkok Village. During the visit, the team found an increase in the number members. Sumber Asih Cooperative had recruited 101 members in 2014 whereas in 2011, it only had 35 members. Karya Peduli Tani Cooperative, now has 65 members, where as in 2011 it had 42. The membership increase of the two cooperatives is illustrated in the table below.

Table 13

Cooperative membership 2011-2014

Name of cooperative	# of members in 2011			# of members in 2014		
	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal
Jati Asih	25	10	35	60	41	101
Karya Peduli Tani	21	21	42	32	33	65
TOTAL	46	31 (40.26%)	77	92	74 (44.58%)	166

Source: End line Evaluation interviews and data collection

The evaluation team was also able to obtain data on the composition of the membership, based on sex and land ownership. As illustrated in the tables, women's percentual membership has increased slightly and is well above the project's target of 30 percent. In fact, the Karya Peduli Tani cooperative has equal female and male membership. Despite these figures, there is no evidence of specific interventions targeted for female farmers.

Table 14

Landownership of members

Name of cooperative	# of land owners	percentage	# of landless	percentage
Jati Asih	11	10.89%	90	89.11%
Karya Peduli Tani	33	50.77%	32	49.23%

Source: End line Evaluation interviews and data collection

With regards to the landownership of cooperative members, a large majority of Jati Asih are landless farmers, while in Karya Peduli Tani landless farmers make up just under 50 percent of the members. This shows that cooperatives are open to both landless and land-owning members. The percentages may vary depending on local conditions, but overall FIELD has continued to target small-sized farmers. Even those who own land, generally do not own more than 2 hectares.

Table 15

Cooperative assets 2011-2014

Name of cooperative	Value of assets in 2011	Value of assets in 2014	Difference
Jati Asih	IDR 1,500,000	IDR 300,000,000	+ 298,500,000
Karya Peduli Tani	IDR 1,100,000	IDR 60,000,000	+ 58,900,000
TOTAL	IDR 2,600,000	IDR 360,000,000	+357,400,000

Source: End line Evaluation interviews and data collection

Given the above information, the evaluation team concludes that there has been an improvement with regards to the number of people who have been reached by FIELD since the 2012 baseline, and that these target groups represent marginalized groups (female farmers and landless farmers).

1.2. Involvement of target groups SPO

Cooperative members and farmers groups have the opportunity to participate in decision making. This has not changed since the baseline. The evaluation team found that farmers were able to decide for themselves what kind of cooperative they needed and how it would be managed. In a Focus Group Discussion held during the field visit of the evaluation team, one of the participants stated that:

"When we wished to form a cooperative, the facilitator asked us what kind of cooperative we needed. We were confused since what we needed was a cooperative that could serve like a bank. Therefore, we asked for assistance. The facilitator then gave us some explanations, and

we finally said that we wanted a bank-like cooperative. He suggested a credit union cooperative because it would not require a lot of space. A consumer's cooperative on the other hand, would demand a storage building. In a credit union we would only deal with money. And that's how we agreed upon establishing a credit union cooperative"⁷⁹.

The cooperative members, many of them 'graduates' from the farmer field schools, have been well-exposed to expressing and sharing their ideas and opinions. The FFS promotes 'learning by doing' and experimentation by farmers to find the right breeding and planting techniques. As such, it promotes farmer ownership of results and successes.

The evaluation team did however find that despite FIELD's promotion of grassroots decision-making, there are some elitist symptoms in one of the cooperatives. This seems to have emerged as a result of unbalanced roles of the members. One individual seemed to have too many roles, while in the other cooperative these roles were more equally distributed between staff and members. Members of this second cooperative were more self-confident and optimistic.

As illustrated under Indicator 1.1, women make up a good part of cooperative membership. While FIELD has not done very well in reporting on the level of participation of women farmers, the evaluation team has found evidence of women's participation. Aside from the cooperative structure, the FFS approach has also been found by other external actors, in this case USAID, to be an effective approach that has a "positive impact on women's self-esteem, strengthening her knowledge and capacity to use new farming practices and technologies right along-side men", in turn resulting in more equal gender positions⁸⁰. The same USAID review, found that FIELD beneficiaries were provided with options to select interventions to improve their lives⁸¹.

1.3. Intensity of political engagement SPO

During the baseline, FIELD's work was found to be non-political. The end line evaluation found that the intensity of political engagement increased since the baseline. FIELD successfully facilitated meetings between farmers and the government, particularly the Department of Agriculture. This led to cooperative members under FIELD's support to be assigned to provide training to another farmers' cooperative in West Java.

More significantly, FIELD, together with some of its farmer groups, collaborated with non-governmental organizations to lobby for a judicial review of a regulation that was considered to be greatly disadvantageous to farmers involved in their own plant breeding. This is clearly an improvement from merely facilitating farmers to navigate through the bureaucratic process of gaining recognition for their seed varieties to engaging politically with national-level CSOs and government actors.

2. Level of Organisation

2.1. Relations with other organisations SPO

FIELD's collaboration with other CS actors and non-governmental organizations in its network intensified since the baseline. These interactions focused on advocating on the amendment of 1992 Plant Cultivation System Law through coalitions and consortiums. The organisations with whom FIELD networked were as follows: the Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice (IHCS), Indonesian Farmer Alliance (API), Bina Desa Sadawijaya Foundation, People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP), Indonesian Farmers Integrated Pest Control Organization (IPPHTI), Palm Oil Farmers Union (SPKS), Sawit Watch, Indonesian Farmer Union (SPI), and the Alliance of Agricultural

⁷⁹ Interview with Taripin, Credit Section of Jati Asih Cooperative, 26 November 2014

⁸⁰ Berman, L., Hartanto, J., Dewi, R. 2013. *Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Assessment: Indonesia 2013*. Weidemann Associates, Inc., A crown Agents USA Company, p. 20

⁸¹ Ibid, Page 23

Reform Movement (AGRA). Following the ruling in favour of the coalition's calls for the Law's amendment, FIELD continued to socialize the regulatory change to the organisations in its network.

In the 2012-2013 period, FIELD further worked with another 11 NGOs to lobby for a judicial review of Law No. 18/2012 on Food. The following organisations submitted a request to the Constitutional Court in November 2013, which was later rejected: IHCS, API, SPI, Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA), Solidaritas Perempuan (SP), KRKP, Sawit Watch, FIELD, WALHI, Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ), Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan (KIARA) and Bina Desa.

In supporting the development of the cooperatives, FIELD cooperated with the West Java Puskopdit to provide trainings for new cooperatives formed by farmers. The collaboration between Puskopdit and these cooperatives did not cease after FIELD's direct collaboration with Puskopdit. This means that FIELD successfully established long-term linkages between farmers' cooperatives and Puskopdit.

At international level, FIELD took part in international and regional networks to lobby against World Trade Organization (WTO) policies. In the lead up to the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in 2013, FIELD joined other global CSOs to issue letters to the G33 (a group of developing countries, Indonesia amongst them, that coordinates on trade and economic issues) calling for the imbalance in global agricultural subsidies to be addressed and for greater support to guaranteeing smallholder livelihoods and food consumption⁸². FIELD also joined other civil society groups to protest WTO discussions on "REDD Rice", a proposal to offset carbon emissions by promoting so called 'farming carbon'⁸³. A No REDD Rice Manifesto was signed by FIELD and 74 other organisations to defend rice from "the clutches of carbon traders and the WTO"⁸⁴. Following the WTO Bali meeting in December 2013, further letters were issued by a group of some 118 organisations to express concern on the G33 proposal on food security and trade agreements⁸⁵.

In addition, the success of FIELD's farmers in Indramayu has attracted the interest of other farmer groups from Cirata and Pasundan who have come to learn plant breeding. Farmer groups from these areas exchanged knowledge and practices on plant breeding techniques. The collaboration successfully led to the establishment of a FFS in Cirata and Pasundan, facilitated by farmers from Indramayu.

These are illustrations that suggest an improvement in terms of the relations with other CSOs and NGOs since the 2012 baseline. Networking amongst farmers has led to a mobilisation of information and knowledge to identify problems and solutions in cultivation and plant breeding. At the national level, networking has resulted in successful policy advocacy. Internationally, FIELD joined a host of other CSOs to protest against WTO plans and agreements.

2.2. Frequency of dialogue with closest civil society organisation SPO

FIELD's relation with other CSOs has improved since 2012, when the SPO began to actively participate in the coalition set up to lobby for a judicial review of Law No. 12 of 1992. These efforts cumulated in a victory, when the constitution court ruled three articles to be unconstitutional. The ruling meant that farmers were allowed to collect, produce and distribute local seeds without government permission. Farmers groups supported by FIELD also joined the lobby efforts.

2.3. Defending the interests of marginalised groups SPO

As reported in the baseline, FIELD is viewed as a credible organisation that assists farmers to improve their cultivation practices and navigate the bureaucratic steps required to test and certify seeds. The

⁸² Our World Is Not For Sale (OWINFS), "Global civil society calls for a permanent Solution to G 33 Food Security Proposal in WTO", 20 November 2013. Available from <http://ourworldisnotforsale.org/en/signon/global-civil-society-calls-permanent-solution-g-33-food-security-proposal-wto> (accessed 28 December 2014)

⁸³ Health Of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF), "No REDD Rice Manifesto: No WTO! No REDD! No to using Rice for Carbon Markets!", 6 December 2013. Available from <http://www.homef.org/pressrelease/no-redd-rice-manifesto-no-wto-no-redd-no-using-rice-carbon-markets> (accessed 28 December 2014)

⁸⁴ Available from <http://no-redd.com/wto-protesters-denounce-redd-rice/> (accessed 28 December 2014)

⁸⁵ Our World Is Not For Sale (OWINFS), "Global civil society letter to WTO members regarding public food stockholding programs", 24 November 2014. Available from <http://www.ourworldisnotforsale.org/en/signon/global-civil-society-letter-wto-members-regarding-public-food-stockholding-programs> (accessed 28 December 2014)

FFS introduced by FIELD has invited farmers in Indramayu to re-identify agro-ecosystems and find a way to improve agricultural management. The focus of FIELD under the Hivos-supported project was on plant breeding and allowing farmers to produce seedlings independently, a skill suppressed since the New Order. Through the farmer field schools, farmers have regained these skills, as well as skills to produce their own fertilizer and plant-based medicines. This is contributing to greater self-reliance and is a stepping stone to regaining confidence and pride as farmers, as well as recognition by other stakeholders. In 2012, one of FIELD's long-term beneficiaries, Joharipin, earned recognition through a Danamon Award for Farmer Empowerment. He was credited for his efforts to conserve seed varieties, which in turn led to an increased production of four tonnes of rice per hectare to 7-10 tonnes.⁸⁶ Farmers are also selling these seeds locally for additional income.

As explained under other indicators, FIELD, together with a coalition of other NGOs and CSOs (including farmers groups themselves) lobbied for the amendment of the Cultivation Law. FIELD together with IHCS facilitated the collection of farmer testimonies from the village of Jengkok and farmers were allowed to testify as witnesses in court to make their case. The resulting constitutional court review has provided the foundation for better protection of farmers' basic rights. In the past farmers were imprisoned because seed companies accused farmers of stealing parent seeds patented by large corporations. With the amended law, farmers' interests are better protected against the interests of commercial companies and businesses. Farmers can now produce their own breeds with less fear of being criminalized. They also have the ability to be less dependent on commercialized seeds that require more agricultural inputs and are more susceptible to pests and diseases.

In addition, the establishment of credit union cooperatives have decreased the farmers' dependency on loan sharks. Cooperatives are also helping farmers with no, or little land, to gain access to loans needed as capital to rent production land.

2.4 Composition financial resource base SPO

The baseline report mentions that FIELD was supported by various donors who funding different projects in different locations. For example, USAID funded a project in West Sumatra, while Unilever funds were used to carry out a project in East Java and later Pangandaran, West Java. The continuation of FIELD's support to farmer groups in Indramayu was funded by Hivos.

The evaluation team has not found evidence of diversified funding resources. Donors that presently continue to support FIELD are USAID, Unilever and FAO. With USAID support, FIELD has begun to work with rural communities in several provinces to carry out vulnerability assessments in order to develop and implement strategic action plans for climate change adaptation⁸⁷. While the number of donors is decreasing, there is insufficient data regarding the amount of money currently managed by FIELD.

3. Practice of Values

3.1. Downward accountability SPO

FIELD, through the cooperatives has applied transparency principles well. Cooperative members are informed of the financial conditions and have the right to inquire with the cooperative on these issues or to express their ideas in the general assembly. However, comparing the two cooperatives visited, the evaluation found that the leadership model applied in each cooperative has influenced the downward accountability. The Jati Asih cooperative applies an open leadership style, which allows the

⁸⁶ Hadi Suprpto and Nina Rahayu, "Joharipin, Petani Sukses dari Bibit Lokal", *VIVAnews*, 18 July 2012. Available from <http://bisnis.news.viva.co.id/news/read/336489-petani-yang-sukses-dari-bibit-lokal> (accessed 28 December 2014)

⁸⁷ Indonesia Forest and Climate Support (IFACS), Who we work with, "Farmers' Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD)". Available from <http://www.ifacs.or.id/who-we-work-with/farmers-initiatives-for-ecological-livelihoods-and-democracy-field/> (accessed 28 December 2014)

members to participate actively in discussions. The Karya Peduli Tani cooperative's leadership seems to allow less room and opportunity for its members to express their opinions.

For FIELD itself, one of the board members explained that there has been less downward accountability recently due to gaps in organisational awareness amongst FIELD staff. Overall however, FIELD maintains the same internal control mechanisms between the board of directors, advisors, supervisors and the executive. This is according to the laws that regulate foundations.

3.2 Composition of social organs SPO

As stated in the baseline report, there are no farmer representatives in FIELD's board. However, farmers do get a chance to participate in determining FIELD's vision, mission and policies through their representatives in IPPHTI, who are present in each annual meeting.

3.3. External financial auditing SPO

FIELD's financial accountability mechanism is already well managed. Every year external audits are conducted, however the audit is still project-based and not institutionally based. There is no change in this indicator since the baseline. Financial reports are not made public.

4. Perception of Impact

4.1. Client satisfaction SPO

The two visited cooperatives both expressed that they were very satisfied with FIELD's program. From their perspective, they have benefitted from the knowledge gained from FIELD through the FFS. Other benefits they mentioned were the assistance received to establish the cooperatives and increased incomes from applying organic farming techniques taught to them by FIELD. In addition, they mentioned that they had a better network and were less dependent on middle men for cash or loans. However, they expressed that there is still a need for FIELD's assistance to find suitable markets for their agricultural produce. They are unable to access end-users or buyers of their products themselves and still rely on middle men in this regard.

4.2. Civil society impact SPO

Before FIELD's intervention, farmers were marginalized by public sector regulations which created a dependency on commercial input suppliers. After the implementation of the project, farmers have gained more authority and a say in their production resources and tools. This achievement is considered to be a part of 'farming democratization' according to the head of FIELD's FFS.

Another achievement in the area of civil society, according to the vice chairman of Jati Asih cooperative, is a revived interest in farming. Before the project was implemented, youth were not interested at all in becoming farmers as it was considered to be a low-paying job for the poorest in the community. Many community members in the Indramayu area became (construction) labourers as a result. Since FIELD's interventions, farmers have gained pride in their work. The vice chairman himself said that he now more confident and proud to be a farmer.

The relation between farmers and middlemen has also changed as the result of FIELD's intervention. Farmers have become less dependent on middlemen for production input and capital. But according to the chairman of Jati Asih, farmers still depend on middlemen to market and sell their product. Farmers hope that future interventions by FIELD will assist them to address this issue.

As mentioned under other indicators, FIELD has also created room for 'activism' amongst farmers. Farmer groups were directly engaged to discuss the revisions required in the Cultivation Law and participated in petitioning for the Constitutional Court review. Other examples of FIELD's contribution to strengthening civil society are evident in the SPO's efforts to organise smallholders. In March 2013, a local Farmers and Fishers Forum of Indramayu (Forum Petani dan Nelayan Indramayu or FOR PANEN) was set up. This Forum has since collaborated with IHCS to disseminate information to

smallholders about their rights and has sought to protect, conserve and document local knowledge especially pertaining to seed varieties.

4.3. Relation with public sector organisations SPO

During the baseline evaluation, it was found that FIELD had strategic relations with the government, but that this had not led to policy change. The end line evaluation has found that together with its partners, FIELD has been successful in pushing for the revision of the Law on Cultivation Systems.

At the local level, through USAID-IFACS support, FIELD has also begun to engage more with the local government. Government officials have been invited to FFS to receive training and efforts have been made to improve relations between farmers and the local government⁸⁸. In Indramayu, FIELD engaged the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (*Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian* or Balitbang) to support multi-location trials for plan breeding. In 2013, Balitbang provided some parallel funding for the trials (IDR 20 million per 1,500 square meters)⁸⁹.

The cooperatives have closer relations with the government. In one of the villages visited, village government staff had become cooperative members. The village government was even interested in making the cooperative a part of the village government's financial arm with the chance of receiving funds from the village. The cooperative decided to reject the offer because they did not want to be co-opted or influenced by the village administration in their daily affairs. The local village government has responded positively to the development of the cooperative and FIELD's presence and assistance. However, other than being supportive, the evaluation team did not find any meaningful improvements with regards to more strategic collaboration between farmers' groups/cooperatives and the government.

4.4. Relation with private sector agencies SPO

This indicator is of less relevance to FIELD since the SPO does not engage directly with private sector actors. Rather, FIELD's advocacy is targeted to reduce farmers' dependency on private sector produced seeds and agricultural inputs. In this sense, FIELD has successfully contributed in decreasing dependency on mass produced seedlings and fertilizers.

As mentioned before, FIELD does collaborate with the private sector for funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Unilever has supported FIELD in providing assistance to farmers to improve the processing of raw materials for food, as well as to support the production of soybeans⁹⁰.

4.5. Influence upon public policies, rules, regulations SPO

One of the key achievements booked in 2012 by the consortium of CSOs lobbying for a judicial review of the Law on Cultivation, of which FIELD was a part of, was the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decree No.99/PUU-X/2012 mandating the revisions of five articles in the 1992 Law (5, 6, 9, 12 & 60). With this revision, the interests of smallholder farmers are better protected.

In another separate effort, FIELD and 11 other NGOs failed to influence Law 18/2012 on Food. A petition was submitted to the Constitutional Court in 2013 proposing for revisions⁹¹. The proposed

⁸⁸ Suara Merdeka Cetak, "USAID Latih Petani Hutan", 24 November 2014. Available from <http://berita.suaramerdeka.com/smcetak/usaaid-latih-petani-hutan/> (accessed 28 December 2014)

⁸⁹ "Field Annual Review 2013", Hivos

⁹⁰ CSR Society Indonesia, "Unilever - Mempraktikan Agroekosistem Budidaya Kedele Hitam", 17 September 2014. Available from <http://indonesiacrsociety.com/mempraktikan-agroekosistem-budidaya-kedele-hitam/> (accessed 28 december 2014)

⁹¹ Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia. 2013. *Putusan Nomor 89/PUU-XI/2013*. Available from http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id/putusan/putusan_sidang_2099_98%20PUU%202013-UU_Pangan-telahuca-3_Des_2014-%20wmActionWiz.pdf (accessed 28 December 2014)

revisions, which sought to support the fulfilment of food rights, protect small businesses and individuals from criminalization, and limit genetic engineering, were rejected by the Court⁹².

Other than these findings, there are no changes in this indicator even though there is an improvement in the relations between FIELD and the government.

4.6. Influence upon private sector agencies' policies, rules, regulations SPO

There is no change in this indicator from the 2012 baseline. The indicator is less relevant to FIELD since they seek to influence public policy to protect smallholder farmers from commercial interests that undermine farmers' position. As such, FIELD does not work to influence private sector policies and practices directly.

5. Civil Society context

5.1. Coping strategies

Since the baseline, FIELD has demonstrated its capacity to respond to the existing operational context through Hivos and non-Hivos supported interventions. At the grassroots level, FIELD continued to support the organisation of farmers in groups, cooperatives and forums to help them to deal with daily challenges faced to secure a sustainable, agricultural-based livelihood. The focus has been on making smallholder farmers more resilient and independent. However, there have been challenges. FIELD has faced difficulties in improving the organizational capacities of the cooperatives they established. This is evident from the number of cooperative members, which is lower than expected (30% of targeted membership). Hivos assigned a consultant assist in developing the management of the cooperatives. Nonetheless, the number of members did not increase as expected.

FIELD has also been well aware of the impacts of policy frameworks on small holders. For this reason, they have been actively engaged in coalitions at the national level to lobby for revisions of regulations that have a direct impact on farmers. These include Law No. 18/2012 on Food, Law No. 19/2013 on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, and Law No.12/1992 on Cultivation System. FIELD has managed to cultivate its strong grassroots base as a means to provide inputs to proposed policy revisions that protect seed breeding and ensure farmers have a steady income.

⁹² Hukumonline.com, "MK: UU Pangan Konstitusional – Pemohon kecewa dengan putusan MK ini", 3 December 2014. Available from <http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt547f280353e0c/mk--uu-pangan-konstitusional> (accessed 28 December 2014)

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