

ANNUAL REPORT 2018





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PREFACE

INFID Executive Director



The year 2018 marks the 33rd anniversary of INFID's activism journey in Indonesia. As a mature organization, there is much to be thankful for how INFID has been able to consistently make its mark in terms of engagement and program reach. INFID unfailingly focuses its attention on Indonesia's development and process of democratization.

The ability of all INFID executives in implementing the organization's work plans is made possible by God's grace and blessings. The hard work that each and every one at INFID has put in is presented in a Public Report that you now have in your hands.

The 2018 Public Report is an important tradition that must be uphold. The report is essentially part of our accountability as the implementer of the organizational mandate at all times adhere to procedures and ensure the professional management of the organization. Through this Public Report, the reader can gain insights into the role INFID has played from its wide range of programs.

In 2018, INFID focuses on three core programs: Sustainable Development Goals, Reducing Inequalities, and Human Rights and Democracy. Under the Human Rights and Democracy program, INFID concentrates on three subprograms: Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), a new agenda in response to the rising spread of extremist beliefs and movements infiltrating many countries, including Indonesia; Human Rights City; and Business and Human Rights.

Through this brief prologue, we would like to extend our utmost gratitude to everyone at INFID Secretariat whose hard work and commitment has been the force behind the ability to implement all programs and work plans. Thanks also to all INFID board members for the guidance and wisdom, and unfaltering support that they have provided to the Secretariat, which has allowed for the smooth implementation of all programs.

INFID however is fully aware of the shortcomings in program implementation throughout 2018. Nevertheless, we believe that our work has contributed to an equitable and sustainable development process, the upholding of human rights and democratic values, and overall development goals as embodied in the 1945 Constitution of Indonesia. And on that note, your feedback is important for us to continue to improve in the years ahead.

Hope you enjoy the read.

Sugeng Bahagijo

Executive Director

INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development)

INFID HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018





INFID IN NUMBERS



2004

INFID obtained Special Status with ECOSOC



2017

INFID received a CSO award in the social and humanitarian category from the Home Affairs Ministry



41 percent

increase of media coverage from 2017 to 2018



243 media

mentions in 2017



584 media

mentions in 2018



7.214
followers on
Facebook



3.354
followers on
Twitter



1.503
followers on
Instagram



18.014

website visitors



Number of publications per program.

Reducing Inequality Program: 10, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program: 4, Human Rights and Democracy Program: 7



48 activities in 2018



20 activities

Human Rights and Democracy Program



14 activities

Reducing Inequality Program



45 activities

SDGs Program



2499 beneficiaries

for all INFID activities



3000 participants

2018 Human Rights Festival in Wonosobo



Amount of funds managed:

17 bn.



Largest fund allocation:

2.9 bn - research



Policy advocacy:

1,8 bn.



Personnel cost:

3,6 bn.



Overhead cost:

1,3 bn.



Donors in 2018:

TIFA Foundation, Oxfam in Indonesia, the European Union, National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Ford Foundation, Development and Peace (DnP) Caritas Canada, MAMPU (Australia – Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment)



21 INFID staffs (2018)



6 capacity building activities for staff

TESTIMONIALS

MEMBERS, NETWORKS, PARTNERS



Fahmi Hidayat | Wonosono Human Rights Desk/SDGs Center

In 2018, the district of Wonosobo is involved in addressing collaborative issues through several INFID programs. On the human rights city issue, INFID together with Komnas HAM (Indonesia National Commission on Human Rights) have facilitated the district to develop its own Human Rights City Commission. This is an improvisation of the first such institution established in Indonesia. The district-level commission is dedicated towards educating, promoting, mediating and human rights advocacy. INFID is also actively engaged in SDG-related issues as part of human rights, and human rights as part of the SDGs. It has popularized the concepts of “rights-based approach” and “rights to the city” within the human rights movement, and the spirit of “leave no one behind” in the SDGs movement as three interrelated dimensions.



Dete Aliah | Executive Director, Society Against Radicalism and Violent Extremism (SeRVE) Indonesia

I have worked at INFID from 1996 to 2003, and from the outset, INFID has been consistent in promoting democracy and ensuring that Indonesia is not at a disadvantaged position when it comes to external debt, whether bilateral and multilateral, borrowed during the New Order Administration. Although INFID was initially established in the Netherlands, its founders were individuals with unquestionable commitment and spirit of nationalism to build the nation. INFID even now continues to carry the spirit of advancing the nation, and national security also makes sure that the younger generation does not fall into the hands of radical groups. Apart from global concerns, INFID also now focuses on the issue of radicalism and violent extremism. Several INFID studies on radicalism and extremism examine the root causes that have led radicalism and extremism to flourish in mosques and state universities in Indonesia. The studies are vital for mapping out the root causes and finding solutions.



Y.W. Junardy | President of Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN)

INFID is a strategic partner of IGCN, particularly in mainstreaming business and human rights concept, and promoting responsible, inclusive businesses in Indonesia. This strategic partnership still continues in 2018. INFID and IGCN have collaborated with Oxfam in Indonesia for a project with funding support from the European Union. INFID also professionally manages collaborative programs, not to mention its proven track record in human rights advocacy, which has further increased program effectiveness. IGCN looks forward to strengthening the collaborative ties that have been built thus far.



Sonya Hellen Sinombor | Kompas Journalist

I have frequently written about subject matters on reducing inequality, sustainable development goals, and human rights and democracy, which are issues that INFID is working on. These articles are featured in the Kompas daily and Kompas.id. The seminars and national conferences that INFID has held have been extremely beneficial. I was also very much interested in INFID's meetings that bring together local influential figures, NGO activists, and local leaders as agents of change, and who have actively contributed toward reducing or ending inequality at the community level, including gender equality. Discussion topics specifically on women's issues, such as the prevention of extremism, sexual violence, child marriage, female circumcision, women with disabilities, women heads of household, and minority groups, have been extremely helpful for my work as a journalist in producing articles for the media.



Ahmad Taufan Damanik | Chairman of KOMNAS HAM

Protecting and fulfilling human rights for all, specifically in Indonesia, is not an easy task. Many human rights issues in the past and present remain to be unfinished work that the state should continue to find solutions to. There is also the need to develop an anticipatory scheme to make sure that human rights violations will not recur. As a state institution, KOMNAS HAM needs partners to keep reminding the government of its responsibility to promote, respect, and protect human rights. One of the strategic partners that KOMNAS HAM has been working with is INFID. The collaborative relationship between KOMNAS HAM and INFID through the Human Rights Cities (HRC) Program has been highly advantageous in enhancing government understanding, especially the district/city government, on their obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights of the citizens. I strongly hope that the cooperation between INFID and KOMNAS HAM will endure in an effort to promote understanding on human rights and democracy, and to build the commitment of local authorities in Indonesia to uphold human rights in the administration of their governments. I also hope that INFID would continue with their policy advocacy work through various creative programs in ensuring human rights implementation in Indonesia.



Fransisca Indarsiani | Development Consultant

INFID's role in Indonesia's development is crucial for bringing a pro-people perspective into the process. INFID's strength lies in its ability to bring various prominent figures in development, from the government, academia, and civil society organizations, together in a development policy dialogue forum. The commitment and integrity of individuals as the driving force behind INFID is unquestionable. Kudos for the productive work carried out over 33 years, including in relation to the sustainable development goals. Hopefully in the future it will be more able to support Indonesia in overcoming ongoing inequality issues toward an inclusive, sustainable development.



Ririn Dewi Wulandari | West Java Aisyiyah Regional Secretary

INFID consistently facilitates the capacity building of NGOs in understanding, participating and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs at the district/city level. As INFID's CSO capacity-building programs involve national policymakers and field implementers, a wealth of experiences and best practices can be shared with and implemented by districts/cities. Every SDG-related event that INFID organizes is worth attending as there will always be something new to learn.

INFID's CSO capacity-building programs have helped CSOs gain equal standing in their respective regions when partnering with the government or others. This is crucial in order for CSOs to play an optimal role.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Puspa Dewi

Khairani Arifin

Istiyatun

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Dian Kartika Sari - Chairman

Nawawi Bahrudin - Vice Chairman

Teddy Alfonso - Treasurer

Totok Yuliyanto - Member

Sarah Lerry Mboeik - Member

Suryati Simanjuntak - Member

Odi Shalahuddin - Member

STAFF INFID

Sugeng Bahagijo (Executive Director)

Robert Pramudarto (Finance Director)

Mugiyanto (Senior Program Officer on Human Rights and Democracy)

Lola Loveita (Program Officer Human Rights & Democracy (Preventing Violent-Extremism))

Hamong Santono (Senior Program Officer on SDGs - INFID)

Misnawati (Finance Manager)

Ima Desiyanthi (Accounting Officer)

Nidia Viska (Finance Officer)

Aulia Rachmah Putri (Program Assistant on Human Rights and Democracy)

Bona Tua P.P (Bona) (Major Event Officer)

Megawati (Program Assistant on In-Equality)

Nindhitya Nurmalitasari (Communications and Digital Officer)

Florence (HRD Manager)

Jeckson Robinson (Asisten Program)

Suwarna (IT & Procurement Officer)

Sabarno (Operational Officer)

Wasiton (Assistant Operational Officer)

Siti Khoirun Nimah (Program Manager)

Yolandri Simanjuntak (Program Associate for Human Rights & Democracy, PO SDGs)

Nadia Yunita (Staf Panitia Festival HAM 2018 24 Sept - Des 2018)

Muhammad Syafri Al Hayat (AL) (Staf Panitia Festival HAM 2018)

CHAPTER 1 | PROFILE





A. Historical Background

INFID first came about with the formation of the Inter-NGO Conference on Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) Matters or International NGO Forum on Indonesia (INGI) in 1985. The INGI was spearheaded by a group of prominent Indonesian figures, including Abdurrahman Wahid, Asmara Nababan, Gaffar Rahman, Adnan Buyung Nasution, Dawam Rahardjo, Fauzi Abdullah, Wukirsari, Kartjono, Zoemrotin K.S., and several other influential individuals. Together with its Dutch partners, INGI was established, and henceforth contributed to Indonesia's development.

A year later in 1986, INGI changed its name to the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID). The name may be different, but the work has consistently been focused on issues relating to development and democratization in Indonesia. Owing to the work that it has done, in 2004 INFID obtained consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The year 2007 saw a change in Indonesia's multilateral cooperation scheme. The then President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono dissolved the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI). INFID however remained, transforming into an organization in the form of an association. It also continues to monitor and give feedback on issues pertaining to development and democratization in Indonesia.

INFID now focuses on three areas of work: Reducing Inequalities, Sustainable Development Goals, and Human Rights and Democracy. The Reducing Inequality Program seeks to address one of the critical issues that has emerged amid the rapid pace of development. Indonesia ranks among countries with high levels of inequality. Disparities occur across many dimensions of development, leading to social, economic and political repercussions.

Issues related to the sustainable development goals or SDGs are also part of INFID's concern since the agenda was spearheaded by the UN in 2000. Meanwhile the Human Rights and Democracy Program is geared at monitoring and making sure that reform measures in Indonesia are implemented in a democratic manner where human rights are respected and realized. This program specifically aims to (i) push for the implementation of the human rights city framework; (ii) promote the business and human rights concept; (iii) prevent intolerance and extremism; and (iv) create an enabling environment for civil society, while consolidating civil society to more effectively respond to developments in electoral politics. INFID actively conducts research and studies, fosters partnerships with stakeholders, launches public campaigns and education online and offline in cities across Indonesia, and initiates policy advocacy.

In 2018, INFID turns 33. It has contributed significantly to development and democratization in Indonesia through the hard work of a 20-strong team and 69 members dispersed across Indonesia. INFID's policy advocacy work involves 13 global partners, including Forus International, Together2030, Action for Sustainable Development (Action4SD), Open SDG Club, Open Government Partnership, Civil20-G20, Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Asia Democracy Network (ADN), CIVICUS, ASEAN People' Forum (APF), and TAP Network (Transparency Accountability and Participation). To strengthen its role and position, INFID also forges coalitions with other organizations working on the same areas of focus.

Area of Focus	Coalition Partner
Human Rights and Democracy	Coalition for Justice and Truth Disclosure (KKPK) Civil Society Coalition for Tolerance, Human Rights and Equitable Development, Asia Local Democracy and Human Rights Cities Network (Asia LDC-Net)
Reducing Inequalities	Coalition on Decent Work Indonesia Civil Society Forum on Foreign Policy/ICFP (Budget Coalition, G20, Fair Tax)
SDGs	Indonesia Civil Society Coalition for the SDGs

B. Program Contextual Analysis

Human Rights and Democracy. 2018 is a momentous year for Indonesia as citizens participated in regional head elections held simultaneously nationwide. Some refer to it as the political year. A more appropriate term would be the election year. The simultaneous local elections pose new challenges for the government and elements of civil society involved in the balloting process. The elections also put national political stability at risk. Seventeen provinces voted to elect their governors and deputy governors, 115 districts for their district heads and deputies, and 39 cities for their mayors and deputies. In total 171 regions simultaneously held local elections. Studies and capacity building programs related to human rights and democracy became an urgent need in 2018.

The concurrent elections in 2018 were held in the 4th year of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla's administration. The government's ability to successfully hold the simultaneous elections bears testament to Indonesia's reputation as one of the world's largest democracies. The DKI Jakarta gubernatorial election in 2017 also somewhat shaped the programs that INFID chose to implement in 2018. The role that identity politics played in the Jakarta election was at the detriment of human rights and democracy in Indonesia, and the next presidential and legislative elections in 2019.

Sustainable Development Goals. The sustainable development agenda continues to be an area of focus in Indonesia. In 2018, the implementation of the SDGs entered its 3rd year. This means that there is still 12 years left to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals by 2030. Indonesia is one of the 193 countries who have signed up to the SDGs. However, progress in realizing the goals has not been as quick as expected. Implementation is hampered by various technical constraints. Bayu Krisnamurthi of Kompas (31/7/2019) pointed out ten issues that slow down SDGs implementation in Indonesia: (1) land and water pollution; (2) deforestation; (3) inequality and poverty; (4) poor nutrition; (5) urban squalor; (6) inequitable access to technology; (7) climate uncertainty; (8) climate extremes; (9) social conflict; and (10) natural disasters. Some issues remain unresolved due to lack of political commitment.

Inequality. Countries around the globe are still grappling with inequality issues. For people everywhere in the world, inequality perpetuates poverty and marginalization, which may ultimately end in conflict. In 2018, the Indonesian public perceived a higher level of social inequality. This was established by INFID through a survey. As a consequence, Indonesia's Social Inequality Index in 2018 received a score of 6, which is a 0.4 increase compared to a similar survey conducted in 2017.

The public identified six domains they perceived to be the source of inequality. The highest level of disparity relates to income (72.6 percent). At least 67.1 percent of respondents believed that inequality is the result of lack of employment opportunities. On the other hand, 63.4 percent of citizens saw personal assets and belongings as the source of inequality, whereas 61.8 percent considered home ownership as the cause of disparity.

From the gender dimension, inequalities between men and women remain persistent. In terms of the enjoyment of development gains, women are left far behind compared to men. Without the necessary structural changes, women will continue to be second class citizens. Indonesia's Gender Development Index (GDI) in 2017 stood at 90.96. Although it is close to 100, which indicates a narrowing gender gap, the GDI that is measured according to the Human Development Index (HDI) does not capture the real situation for women. The HDI for women in Indonesia is lower than men's.



Although the expected years of schooling for women is slightly higher, their mean years of schooling is 10 percent lower than men. Women's per capita expenditure is also only 60 percent of men's. (Kompas, 26/7/2019).

CHAPTER 2 | INFID PROGRAMS IN 2018





A. Sustainable Development Goals

In 2018, the Sustainable Development Goals enter the 3rd year of implementation. The government of Indonesia recognizes the fact that the level of progress in achieving SDGs differs for each country. In Indonesia, a concrete outcome is the drop in hunger rates as confirmed by Vice President Jusuf Kalla in December 2018. Another positive outcome towards achieving the SDGs is also proofed by better quality education. This is made possible by an increase in the educational budget, which amounted to IDR 444.1 trillion in 2018. In the 2018 during the SDGs Annual Conference held at Fairmont Hotel, Jakarta, Monday (17/12/2018), Jusuf Kalla asserted that the substantial educational budget is earmarked for improving the quality of education, and providing assistance to children from poor backgrounds.

To achieve positive SDGs outcomes, Indonesia needs to ensure the effective engagement and concrete contribution of all parties concerned, from the executive to legislature at the local level, and elements of society working on SDG-related issues. The launching of the National Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals in June 2018 is part of government effort to build everyone's awareness in order to ensure the achievement of the SDGs.

INFID's Role and Position

Regarding the SDGs, INFID meaningfully contributes to the formulation of the National Action Plan (NAP) launched in June 2018. In early 2018, INFID held a focus group discussion on *Preparing an Effective and Participatory National SDGs Coordination Team*. INFID went on to organize a peer review of the NAP on the SDGs in February 2018. To align understanding on the SDGs, INFID not only focuses at the national level. At the district level, INFID also facilitates the drafting of the Local Action Plan (LAP) as conducted by Maros District, South Sulawesi in April 2018.

In 2018, INFID initiated 17 activities that focused on applicative SDG-related studies and workshops. INFID's work on SDG issues emphasizes on the aspect of fiscal accountability for achieving the SDGs. Fiscal accountability is key for the successful implementation of the SDGs to ensure that local government can appropriately allocate and utilize funds for realizing the SDGs.

B. Reducing Inequalities

Inequality issues are closely related to fast-paced development. One of the conspicuous forms of inequality concerns economic access. Development efforts that the government has made through a series of programs do not necessarily correspond with lower poverty rates or higher education quality. In the SDGs context, reducing inequality becomes an interrelated issue. The SDGs require governments to pursue their development goals in a democratic and inclusive manner with performance targets that can be quantitatively measured. From the economic perspective, reducing inequality is a target that the government should aspire to reach to make sure that every Indonesian citizen gets a slice of the economic pie.

The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) aims to bring the level of inequality, as indicated by the Gini coefficient, down to 0.39 by the end of 2018. Bappenas however recognizes that lowering the Gini ratio is no simple task. The government's ability to reduce the Gini ratio from above 0.4 to 0.39 is considered a commendable feat.

Reducing inequality is a development focus that requires a comprehensive approach. The government of Indonesia concentrates on narrowing disparities between income groups and between regions. This is laid out in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019.

INFID's Role and Position

INFID's serious effort in providing valuable insights into the inequality situation in Indonesia is demonstrated in the survey that it has conducted. In February 2018, INFID presented the findings of its *Citizen Perception Survey on Social Inequality*. Launched in 2017, the survey showed that the income earned by the people contributed the most to the emergence of social inequality. Through the survey that involved 2,250 respondents, INFID also captured the reality of the inequality situation that has become equally visible in Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi. In the eastern part of Indonesia, the level of inequality is higher than other regions. In addition, perceived discrimination is also experienced by those living in the western, central and eastern parts of Indonesia. People in east Indonesia and Sumatra are more likely subjected to perceived discrimination than the average region across Indonesia. Citizens also believed that discrimination against women remains prevalent.

INFID also examines the inequality issue from the lens of digital technology that is now driving a small segment of Indonesia's economy. The fourth industrial revolution that is now making its way into Indonesia has caught the government's attention in line with the development of digital infrastructure. The question that arises is how prepared is Indonesia, its people and the workforce. INFID has responded to this phenomenon by organizing four separate discussions specifically on the challenges of the Industry 4.0 and digitalization of the economy. The series of discussion was held in March, May, November and December 2018. Besides discussions on oft-used digital technologies, INFID also brought attention to the situation facing the Indonesian labor force, and the need for job opportunities oriented toward reducing inequality.

C. Human Rights and Democracy

In the 4th year of the Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla administration, the human rights situation has shown no sign of improvement. The Executive Director of Amnesty International Indonesia, Usman Hamid, opined that after four years of President Joko Widodo's leadership, the human rights agenda has instead backslid (kompas.com 18/10/2018). He went on to say that the government appeared to be focusing more on economic interests, while brushing aside the country's human rights agenda. This regression on human rights was also observed by The Economist. The UK's leading magazine brought attention to Indonesia's declining democracy index. A key indicator is the electoral process and pluralism where Indonesia has scored poorly. Another blemish

in Indonesia's democracy is the sporadic attacks against minorities on the grounds of their religion or sexual orientation.

Kontras (Commission on Missing Persons and Victims of Violence) noted that most human rights violations (194 cases) are related to natural resources. The second highest is extrajudicial killings at 182 cases (kompas.com 10/12/2018).

Given the situation above, Indonesia's human rights index in 2018 stands at a mere 0.42. This assessment was presented by the Civil Society Coalition on Monitoring UPR (Universal Periodic Review) Recommendations. The 0.42 score is based on several UPR recommendations that are divided into clusters, and become the variables for assessment indicators such as regulation, implementation process, and regulatory impact. The Coalition assigns every indicator the highest score of 4 if UPR recommendations are followed up in accordance with human rights standards, and if not, a score of -1 will be given. The score 0.42 indicates lack of political will and the weak capacity of state administrators in fulfilling international human rights obligations that are translated into national-level action programs (hrwg.org 18/1/2019).

INFID's Role and Position

Amid the country's disappointing human rights performance in 2018, INFID consistently advocates for human rights fulfillment firmly anchored on the principles of justice and inclusivity. INFID's serious commitment to human rights advocacy in Indonesia is demonstrated in efforts to encourage districts and cities to adopt the human rights city framework. This is promoted through discussions, training and a workshop on *Human Rights Cities for Local Governments and Civil Society Organizations* held in May 2018.

Another INFID program for raising awareness on the importance of human rights fulfillment and promoting the human rights city initiative is the 2018 Indonesian Human Rights Festival. It was held in the district of Wonosobo, Central Java, from 13-15 November 2018. The Festival's theme was *Preserving Diversity, Building Solidarity: Towards an Inclusive and Just Indonesia*. It creates space for local government and other stakeholders to share their experiences on the respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. In addition, it is a forum to widely disseminate the human rights city initiative that has been adopted globally by many countries.

In 2018, INFID published the 3rd edition of the Guide for Human Rights Cities. Slightly different from the earlier editions, in this updated publication INFID has added a section on the integration of aspects on building tolerance, and preventing radicalism

and violent extremism. In terms of the technical implementation of the program, INFID has also facilitated the adoption of the human rights city framework in the districts of Wonosobo, Jember, Pakpak Bharat, Serdang Bedagai, Karo and seven other districts around Lake Toba, North Sumatra. For its Business and Human Rights Program, in 2018 INFID launched a policy paper on the urgency of the government of Indonesia to develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP BHR).

D. Preventing Violent Extremism

In a multicultural and multifaith society like in Indonesia, radicalism poses a serious threat that needs to be anticipated. Growing radicalism will undermine diversity, peace and democracy. As an illustration, radicalized groups tend to be intolerant toward others having different opinions and perspectives. At a more serious level, they are also most likely to join extremist groups. In many countries, radicalism has become a serious problem as it has poisoned the minds of children, adolescents, adults, and even government officials.

The radical tendencies of a small segment of the Muslim population in Indonesia have their roots in the Islamic radicalism of the early years of Indonesia's independence. *The Negara Islam Indonesia/NII* (Indonesia Islamic State) organization is a strong indication of this movement. Terrorist groups such as Jamaah Islamiyah (JI) and Jamaah Ansharu Daulah (JAD) are carrying the torch for the DI (Darul Islam)/NII movement that seek to establish an Islamic State through violent means. Over the course of time, actors of terrorism are no longer dominated by men, but now include women and even children. The government responded to the massive spread of radical beliefs by developing a nationalist ideology to counter radicalism amid aggressive terrorist recruitment through social media platforms.

INFID's Role and Position

As an organization where its work focuses on issues related to human rights and democratization, INFID staunchly rejects radicalism that leads to extremism and terrorism. From this standpoint, INFID acts as an organization that facilitates studies on deradicalization, strategies to prevent extremism, and revisions to the anti-terrorism law. A series of discussion on the three issues were held in March, June and November 2018. All INFID activities focused on concrete actions to curb the spread of radical beliefs and ideologies.

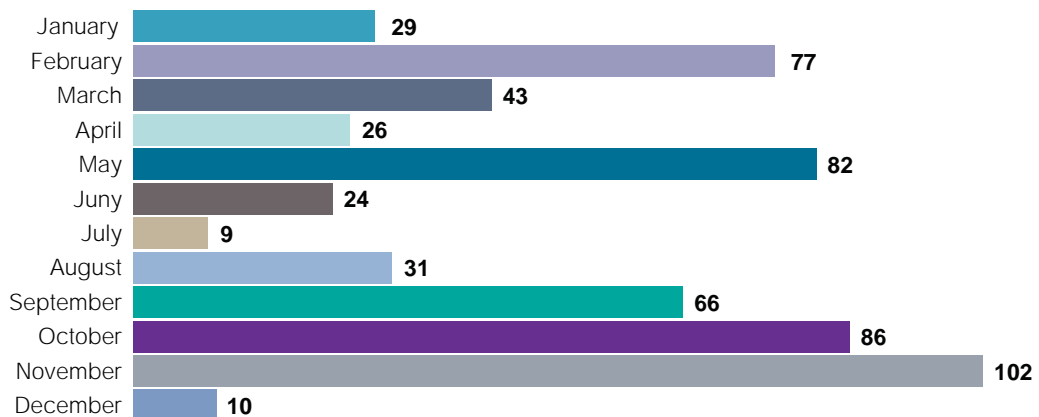


CHAPTER 3 | INFID IN THE MEDIA

A. Mass Media

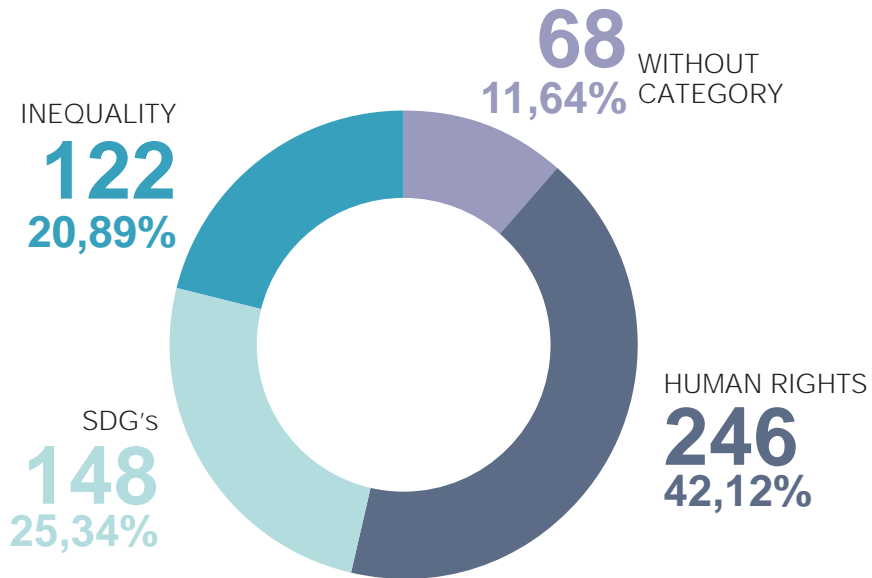
The public can better understand about INFID's advocacy work on development and democracy issues through media exposure, which is one of the effective ways to make INFID's role and presence widely known to the public and stakeholders. Based on media coverage data on INFID, media mentions in 2018 surged to as much as 41%. In 2017, there were 243 media mentions compared to 584 in 2018. This illustrates how INFID's information, discussions, and executive statements have news value that deserve coverage from various media outlets. Based on data collected, INFID was mentioned by 189 media outlets, mostly on online media sites, and content aggregators websites. News websites merdeka.com, Kompas, and suaramerdeka.com are the three media outlets that have mostly provided coverage of INFID's work. The highest media exposure occurred in November 2018 as provided in the table below.

Media exposure in 2018



In terms of the issues covered, human rights received the most exposure with 246 mentions.

Number of Mentions by Issue



Based on coverage by issue, human rights elicited 42% of media coverage. The percentage of news reporting by issue is provided in the graph below.

B. Social Media

Making INFID's work widely known through social media complements the organization's dissemination of information on websites and mass media. INFID hopes that the delivery of information through multiple channels will make it easier for the public to access information, news, and data on issues advocated by INFID. The organization's social media accounts are also part of garnering public engagement. By late 2018, INFID's Facebook account attracted 7,214 followers, on Twitter with 3,354 followers, and on Instagram with 1,503 followers.

CHAPTER 4 | PROGRAM IMPACT ANALYSIS





A. Beneficiaries

A beneficiary literally means the recipient of a benefit. Within a year, INFID has organized 48 types of activities, which are focused on 4 key program areas:

1. Sustainable Development Goals
2. Human Rights and Democracy
3. Reducing Inequalities
4. Preventing Violent Extremism

For its Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs

Program, INFID has made concrete contributions as a partner to the government at the national and subnational level. This is evidenced by its participation in the formulation of the National and Local Action Plan on the SDGs. INFID is fully aware that the SDGs can be achieved with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Activities aimed at consolidating stakeholders are therefore conducted to maintain awareness on achieving SDGs targets. To sharpen analysis on the implementation and achievement of the SDGs, INFID also initiates activities to specifically discuss on the fiscal framework to support SDG achievement, in addition to workshops on SDG accountability, and development of research instruments for measuring SDG achievement. Through this wide range of programs, INFID hopes that program beneficiaries will

have a better understanding on the importance of achieving the SDGs. In terms of participation, the beneficiaries of the SDGs Program are mainly government bodies acting as implementers for SDG achievement according to their respective field of work.

INFID's Human Rights and Democracy Program is aimed at monitoring Indonesia's reform process to make sure that it is implemented democratically, and that human rights are respected and fulfilled. This program focuses on promoting the human rights city framework, the adoption of the business and human rights principles, preventing intolerance and extremism, and creating an enabling environment for civil society, while consolidating civil society in responding to developments in electoral politics.

INFID actively conducts research and studies, partners with multiple stakeholders, and launches public campaigns and education online and offline in various cities across Indonesia for its policy advocacy work. One of INFID's flagship activities under this program is the Human Rights Festival, which in 2018 was held in Wonosobo, a district in Central Java. Program beneficiaries are the Wonosobo district government and those who attended the event. In 2018, Wonosobo became the first district in Indonesia to have a Human Rights Commission, which was established in pursuance of Local Regulation No. 5/2016 on Wonosobo as a Human Rights City. Under the program, significant progress was also achieved when in the final year of the 2014-2019 National Action Plan on Human Rights, the government decided to incorporate aspects set forth in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) into the NAP on Human Rights.

The **Program on Reducing Inequalities** on the other hand include activities such as workshops, training, discussions, and press conferences. The beneficiaries for the first three activities are NGO and civil society activists working on poverty and labor issues. For press conferences and media briefings, the beneficiaries are primarily journalists or the mass media. Information presented through the mass media is crucial to ensure that the issues advocated by INFID become a public discourse.



The **Program on Preventing Violent Extremism** is a new subprogram in addition to the three core programs. The beneficiaries for this new subprogram are young people and the public at large. Through this program, INFID seeks to bring attention to the importance of detecting and staying vigilant of extremist movements that have spread in various countries in Southeast Asia.

B. Program Innovation

Discussions continue to be one of the main methods of enhancing the understanding of stakeholders on issues advocated by INFID. Follow-up to the discussion is the organizing of a workshop. In 2018, INFID initiated a citizen perception survey on social inequality. The published survey findings are part of INFID's contribution towards enriching intellectual work on social issues in Indonesia.

From the many activities carried out by INFID, a notable innovation is the 2018 Human Rights Festival held in Wonosobo. The initiative was highly appreciated by the Wonosobo district government. Fahmi Hidayat from the Wonosobo SDGs Centre stated:



INFID's most important role in 2018 was the organizing of the Indonesian Human Rights Festival in Wonosobo where it made significant contributions in terms of resources and ideas, which culminated in the "Wonosobo Declaration for a Tolerant, Inclusive and Just Indonesia". Together with Komnas HAM, the Executive Office of the President, Central Java Governor, and Wonosobo District Head, INFID has played a vital role in positioning human rights and the SDGs on a higher level and wider scope. The human rights city initiative has gained momentum, attracting the interest of many other districts and cities, further cementing INFID's role as one of the key drivers of this movement.

The word of appreciation expressed above reflects the immense opportunity for INFID to promote the initiative further by engaging with more regions. In addition, key messages on human rights and democracy can also be disseminated even farther and wider through a festival format. INFID does not stop there. To build awareness on the importance of human rights in everyday life, INFID also initiated a fellowship program for young individuals aged 18-25. Participants from all over Indonesia are selected through a competitive process to learn about human rights, tolerance and democracy. They are also encouraged to promote and advocate for public policies in their respective regions.

The selected individuals will undergo an intensive mentoring program with inspirational figures in the areas of human rights, peace-building, tolerance and diversity, and policy advocacy. They will then develop a mini project. The program concludes with their participation in the Human Rights Festival in Wonosobo. The Festival provides them the space to share projects that have been implemented. Participants are also involved in the organizing committee. They finished off the program with a report on their participation in the entire fellowship process, and the 2018 Human Rights Festival.

▶ APPENDIX I

LIST OF SDG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 2018

No.	Date	Date
1.	16 January 2018	FGD on "Preparing an Effective and Participatory National SDGs Coordination Team"
2.	2 February 2018	Peer review of the drafted National Action Plan on the SDGs
3.	8 February 2018	Press conference on "Citizen Perception Survey on Social Inequality"
4.	27 March 2018	SDGs policy dialogue on "Finding a Multistakeholder Cooperation Model for Strengthening Indonesia's Preparedness in SDGs Implementation"
5.	2 April 2018	Press conference on "Survey on Pesantren-Based Sanitation in Tangerang District "
6.	4 April 2018	Meeting for Formulating a Local Action Plan on the SDGs for Maros District
7.	25 April 2018	Invitation to a SDG policy dialogue on "A Fiscal Framework Necessary to Support SDGs Planning and Implementation in Districts and Cities"
8.	15 May 2018	Consolidation for preparation of RPJMD (Local Medium-Term Development Plan) 2019-2023, and launching of local regulation on KLHS (Strategic Environmental Assessments)
9.	2 August 2018	Workshop for developing a ToR: Governance and Accountability of SDGs Implementation in Indonesia
10.	8 August 2018	Responding to Indonesia's Poverty Rates and SDGs Achievement
11.	14 August 2018	Launching of a synergy workshop on "SDGs 2030 Strengthen the Engagement of Civil Society and Women's Rights Organizations in the Gender-Responsive, Inclusive, and Transformative Implementation and Achievement of the SDGs".
12.	29 August 2018	Coordination Meeting of SDG Fiscal Research Team
13.	5-6 September 2018	Workshop on Strengthening University Engagement in SDG Implementation and Achievement

LIST OF REDUCING INEQUALITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

No.	Date	Date
1.	23 January 2018	Discussion and press conference on "Responding to the World Economic Forum in 2018: On Reducing Inequalities in Indonesia's Labor Market"
2.	1 March 2018	Media briefing on inequality and intolerance
3.	8 March 2018	Discussion and press conference on "Challenges of Industry 4.0 and Indonesia's Preparedness"
4.	7 April 2018	Workshop on finalization of policy paper on decent work
5.	8 May 2018	Discussion and press conference on "Challenges of Industry 4.0 and Indonesia's Preparedness"
6.	16 May 2018	Consolidation of Preparation for RPJMD 2019-2023 2018 Simultaneous Local Elections: "Ensuring Sustainable Development through Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) – Regional Medium Development Goal (RPJMD)"
7.	30 May 2018	Discussion and joint break fasting event: "Overcoming the Challenges to Employment Availability and Needs to Reduce Inequalities from the Workers' Perspective"
8.	31 July 2018	Labor policy discussion on "Strengthening the Role of Local Government in Expanding Job Opportunities "
9.	27 September 2018	Workshop on Strengthening the Civil Society Working Group on Decent Work
10.	19 October 2018	Meeting with NGOs from China regarding inequality
11.	24 October 2018	LBH Pers and INFID consultation on civil society's strategy and framework for the next 5 years
12.	6 November 2018	Discussion on "Digitalization in Indonesia's Economic Structure"
13.	12-13 December 2018	Training and workshop on "Building the Capacity of Civil Society Coalition: Employment Opportunities and Industry 4.0

LIST OF PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

No.	Tanggal	Kegiatan
1.	06 March 18	Audience/visit of Junior Chamber International
2.	09-March-18	Discussion of AS Hikam's book "Deradicalization: The Role of Indonesian Civil Society in Curbing Radicalism"
3.	29 March 2018	Presentation of INFID's Mosque Research
4.	18 May 2018	Poetry for Integrity " <i>Gue dan Reformasi</i> (Me and Reformation)"
5.	6 June 2018	Discussion and joint break fast event: "Revised Anti-Terrorism Law is Enacted: What is the Urgency and Contestation?"
6.	5 September 2018	Media briefing "Free Meiliana: The State Must Establish Justice for All"
7.	30 September 2018	Book discussion "Genocide and Modernity (In the Shadow of Auschwitz)"
8.	24 October 2018	LBH Pers and INFID consultation on civil society's strategy and framework for the next 5 years
9.	6 November 2018	Coordination meeting for PVE research
10.	30 November 2018	National seminar on "Urgency and Strategy for Preventing Extremism in Indonesia"

LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

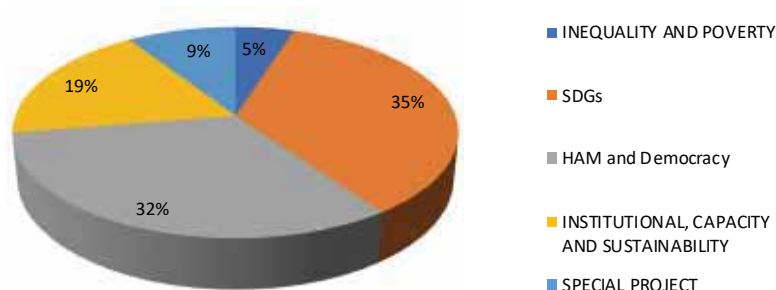
No.	Tanggal	Kegiatan
1.	21 February 2018	Talkshow on Tolerance and Peace on Valentine's Month: Youth Meeting Policymakers
2.	2-3 May 2018	Training and workshop on human rights cities for local governments and civil society organizations
3.	3 August 2018	Public discussion on "Ensuring Business Practices that Protect and Respect Human Rights in Indonesia"
4.	9-10 August 2018	Focus Group Discussion: Ensuring Business Practices that Protect and Respect Human Rights in Indonesia
5.	18 September 2018	Coordination meeting for developing <i>amicus curia</i> for the Meiliana case
6.	20 October 2018	World Human Rights Cities Forum 2018 "Human Rights Cities and SDGs in Indonesia: Good Practices and Challenges", at KIM Daejung Center, Gwangju
7.	13-15 November 2018	<i>2018 Human Rights Festival - Preserving Diversity, Building Solidarity: Towards an Inclusive and Just Indonesia</i>
8.	19 December 2018	<i>NGO dialogue on fostering democracy in Malaysia, Indonesia and beyond</i>



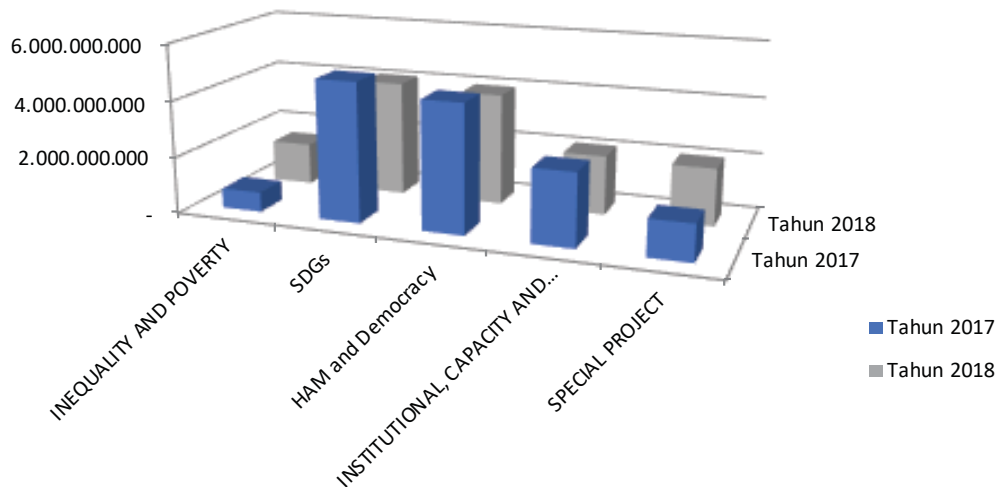
APPENDIX II

FINANCIAL AND AUDIT REPORT SUMMARY

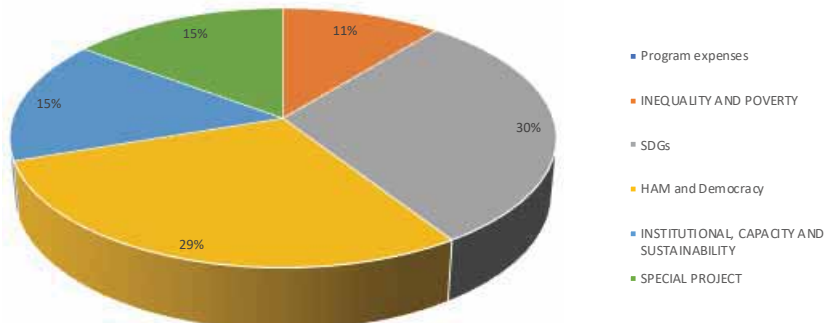
Fees per Program for 2017



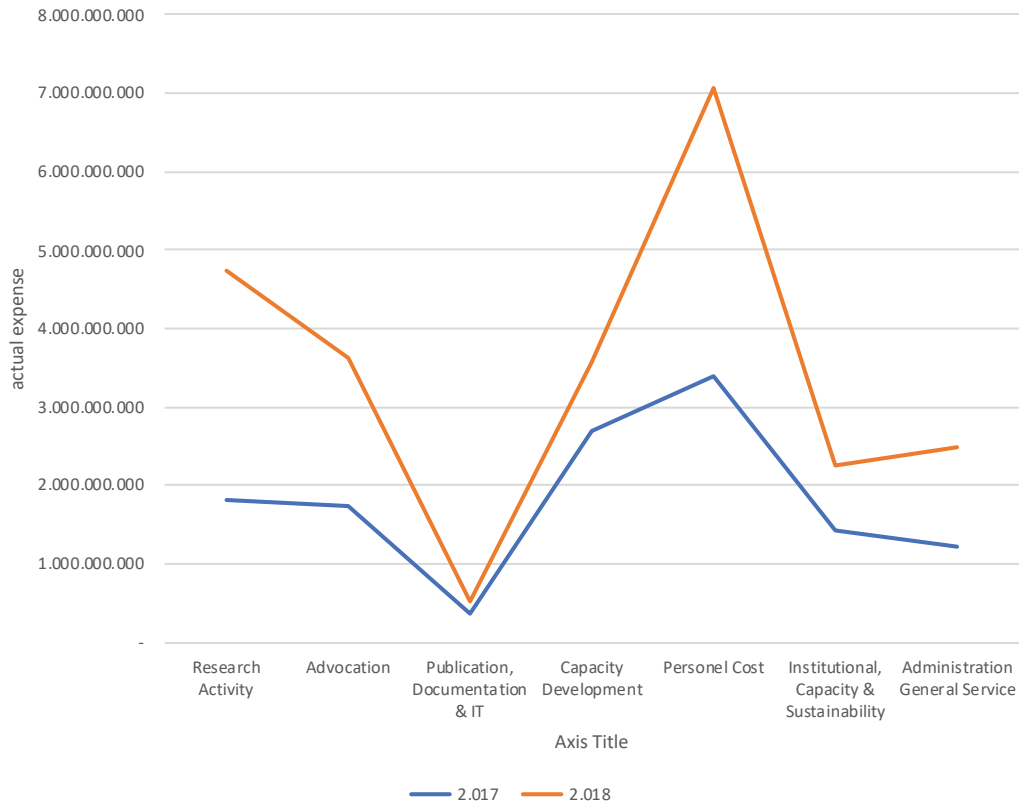
Comparison program expenditures 2017 & 2018



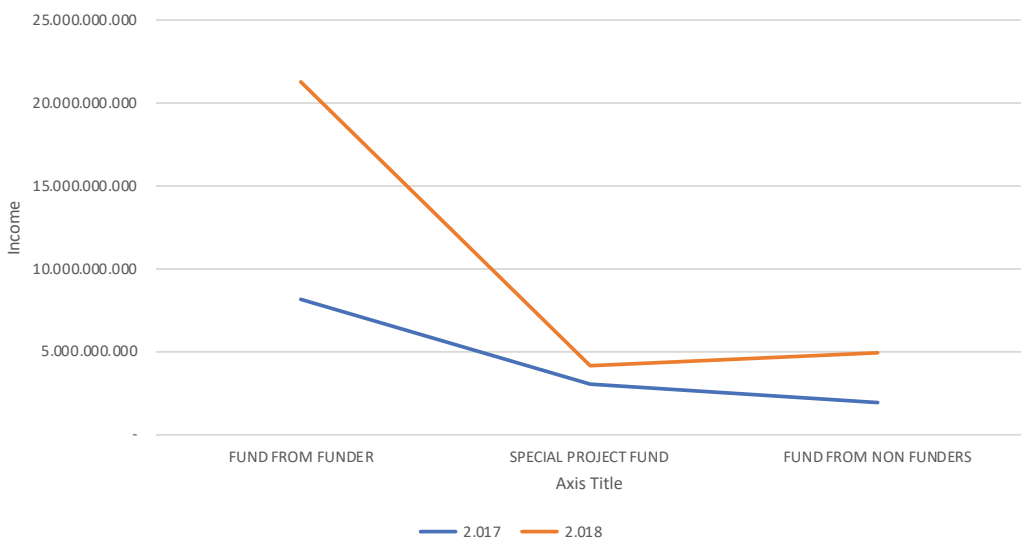
Program Expenses 2018



Project activity comparison



Income comparison 2017 & 2018





LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Laporan No. 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019

Kepada Yth.

Direksi

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID)**

Laporan audit atas laporan keuangan

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, laporan laba rugi, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh Manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report No. 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019

To

Board of Directors

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID)**

Auditing report for financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with statement of Financial Accounting Standard(s) that applied in Indonesia and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.



LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Laporan No. 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019

Opini

Menurut opini kami International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) menyajikan secara wajar tanpa pengecualian dalam semua hal yang material posisi keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Hal Lain

Laporan Keuangan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2017 telah diaudit oleh Auditor Independen lain dengan nomor Laporan PHHARP/773/MA/Ary/2018 tanggal 30 April 2018, dengan pendapat wajar dalam semua hal yang material.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report No. 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019

Opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) present fairly without exceptional in all material respects, the financial position of Desember 31, 2018 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other Things

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been audited by another Independent Auditor with Report number PHHARP/773/MA/Ary/2018, April 30 2018, with reasonable opinions in all material matters.

KAP Kumalahadi, Kuncara, Sugeng Pamudji dan Rekan Jakarta
Izin Usaha Kantor Akuntan Publik Nomor 946/KM.1/2015

M. Kuncara Budi Santosa, SE, Ak, MM, CA, CPA, BKP

Register Akuntan Publik Nomor AP.1052
Register IAPI Nomor 2198

Jakarta, 27 Mei 2019 / May 27, 2019

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID)
Laporan posisi keuangan**
Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID) Statements
of financial position**
As of 31 December 2018

(Disajikan dalam Rupiah)

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	<u>Catatan/ Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Aset				Assets
Aset lancar				Current assets
Kas dan setara kas	2c, 3	5.674.737.592	3.289.706.867	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang lain-lain	4	72.598.826	13.300.000	Other receivables
Uang muka program	5	386.055.700	321.407.540	Advance program
Jumlah aset lancar		6.133.392.118	3.624.414.407	Total current assets
Aset tidak lancar				Non current assets
Aset tetap				Fixed assets
Biaya perolehan	2d, 6	935.230.084	912.803.218	Acquisition cost
Akumulasi depresiasi		(935.230.084)	(528.386.530)	Accumulated depreciation
Jumlah aset tidak lancar		-	384.416.688	Total non current assets
Jumlah aset		6.133.392.118	4.008.831.095	Total assets

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan ini secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID)**
Laporan posisi keuangan
Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018

(Disajikan dalam Rupiah)

**International NGO Forum on Indonesian
Development (INFID)**
Statements of financial position
As of 31 December 2018

(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Catatan/ <i>Notes</i>	2018	2017	
Liabilitas dan aset bersih				<i>Liabilities and net assets</i>
Liabilitas				<i>Liabilities</i>
Utang Program	7	526.888.175	1.092.744.537	<i>Account Payable Program</i>
Utang Non Program	7	-	22.716.093	<i>Account Payable Non Program</i>
Utang Pajak		79.710.746	38.239.762	<i>Tax Payable</i>
Jumlah liabilitas		606.598.921	1.751.780.032	<i>Total liabilities</i>
Aset bersih				<i>Net assets</i>
Terikat		3.232.953.957	712.138.813	<i>Restricted</i>
Tidak Terikat		2.293.839.240	1.544.912.250	<i>Unrestricted</i>
Jumlah aset bersih		5.526.793.197	2.257.051.063	<i>Total net assets</i>
Jumlah liabilitas dan aset bersih		6.133.392.118	4.008.831.095	<i>Total liabilities and net assets</i>

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan ini secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements



APPENDIX III

A HOPEFUL MILESTONE IN INFID'S SDG ADVOCACY WORK IN 2015-2017 ACHIEVING THE SDGs THROUGH ACCESS TO SANITATION AND CLEAN WATER IN PESANTRENS IN TANGERANG DISTRICT, BANTEN, INDONESIA

Written by INFID Team:

Bona Tua, Denisa Kawulan, Sugeng Bahagjjo and Khoirun Huda

Summary

Through continuous capacity building and facilitation that INFID has provided for over two years (2015-2017), CSOs have succeeded in convincing local governments to pay more serious attention to implementing and achieving the SDGs. By presenting compelling evidence and empirical data from research and policy advocacy work that the CSOs have carried out, Bappeda (Local Development Planning Agency) and local leaders now see the importance of prioritizing underserved citizens, specifically by launching a sanitation and clean water program for *pesantren* (Islamic boarding schools) in the district of Tangerang. Sanitation and clean water is SDG 6.

1. PRE-INFID INTERVENTION

There are only two toilets. Students are used to doing things together, not only in terms of praying in congregation

- Hj Neng Mamnu'a, religious teacher at a Salafi pesantren for girls in Tangerang.

The quote above represents the reality of the sanitation and clean water situation in many pesantrens for girls in Tangerang. The Salafi pesantren where Neng Mamnu'a teaches is just one of the hundreds of Islamic boarding schools in Tangerang with poor sanitation that still relies on traditional facilities such as ponds and bamboos.

Tangerang is located not far from the capital city of Jakarta. It is known for its industrial zones with thousands of factories producing exported goods such as footwear, electronic products, ready-to-wear clothing and others. It is also an agricultural area with vast rural agricultural lands. Based on available data in 2017, there are over 1000 pesantrens, both big and small. The large to medium-sized schools have 50-100 students (male and female), and the smaller ones have around 10-50 pupils.

This warrants serious attention as sanitation is not only a health concern, but also an economic issue that affects the quality of life in the broadest sense. According to a World Bank research, poor sanitation has caused IDR 56 trillion in losses, or 2.3% of the Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (World Bank, 2006).

Pesantrens share the same hopes and have the same needs. Their numbers continue to rise in Indonesia, reaching 28,194 pesantrens in 2016 with 4,290,626 students whose quality of life is deplorable.



Dismal condition of pesantrens in Tangerang (Helmi Shemi/IDN Times)¹

¹ <https://www.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/helmi/5-fakta-mencengangkan-buruknya-sanitasi-ratusan-pesantren-di-tangerang/full>

2. POST-INFID INTERVENTION

Out of deep concern over the situation, the Tangerang arm of the Ansor Youth Movement (GP Ansor) as one of INFID's partners has taken the initiative to implement and achieve the sustainable development goals, especially SDG 6 that focuses on sanitation and clean water in pesantrens in Tangerang.

Since 2015, INFID has received support from the Ford Foundation for the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia, including for strengthening CSO engagement and capacity at the national level and in various districts and cities in Indonesia. Among those facilitated are CSOs and the Tangerang district government. GP Ansor is INFID's CSO partner.

GP Ansor in Tangerang was chosen as partner for their commendable work programs and activities that include (a) inter-faith dialogues and activities for fostering tolerance; (b) democracy education through democracy schools; (c) strengthening the advocacy of workers' rights, including vocational training; and (d) SDG implementation.

For over 2 years since 2015-2017, INFID has conducted various activities for building awareness on and implementing the SDGs in Tangerang, such as the following: a) arranging formal and informal meetings with local governments/Bappeda to build commitment; b) facilitating and developing the capacity of stakeholders in Tangerang on the SDGs, and since 2014/2015 through a wide range of activities that included workshops and multistakeholder dialogues; c) providing funding support for research on the sanitation condition in 829 pesantrens in Tangerang.

GP Ansor initially focused on two priority SDG programs in Tangerang: (i) expanding vocational training to support local government in allocating more funds for vocational training centers and job training schemes; and (ii) improving sanitation and clean water supply in pesantrens. The decision to pilot the sanitation and clean water initiative was then made based on the following considerations: (a) it would be easier to convince Bappeda and local leaders; (b) citizens will directly benefit from the program; (c) reducing inequalities in public services, especially in accessing clean water and sanitation.

With support from INFID, Tangerang's Bappeda, and the Integrated Water Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (iWash), GP Ansor decided to produce evidence supporting the sanitation initiative as part of its strategy to make sure that it is adopted by local leaders/district heads. This is done through a survey on the sanitation and clean water condition in *pesantren*. The survey covered 829 *pesantren* from a total of 1000 Islamic boarding schools in Tangerang District, and was conducted for 3 months (a field survey was carried out in October-December 2017).

The survey's qualitative method included interviews and field visits involving 21 field surveyors, 3 supervisors from GP Ansor, and a four-member monitoring team from the local Bappeda. Surveyors used the mWater Portal online application through their Android devices, with a GPS tracking system installed for accurately locating the surveyed *pesantrens*, in addition to a feature for uploading photos of the *pesantrens* for a visual look into their actual condition. Both features serve as an accountability mechanism for the survey.

Findings from the survey of 829 *pesantrens* are as follows: **First**, the majority of the *pesantrens* remained unserved, without access to government programs at the national and district level. This is due to the following: 1) *pesantren*'s lack of access and knowledge on local government policies and programs. It was also found that many *pesantrens* have no administrative structure as they exist only in name.

Out of the 829 *pesantrens* surveyed, only 157 have obtained legal entity status, the remaining 672 have none; 2) a narrow interpretation of Law No. 23/2014 where *pesantrens* are considered to be part of the religious domain and therefore comes under the national government's remit. This restrains local governments from providing *pesantren*-oriented programs.

Second, the condition in most *pesantrens* remain of grave concern. Many are in severe shortage of toilets and latrines, and 35% of *pesantrens* go without proper sanitation facilities.

Third, at least 7% of the pesantrens visited have no sleeping quarters. Half of these traditional schools do have dormitories, and even these are in dire condition as they are typically semi-permanent with poor ventilation and lighting, and substandard structures (made from bamboo).

Fourth, funding shortages, especially related to the welfare of teachers and administrators. The social stigma against pesantrens, which are often seen as unhealthy and unhygienic, is the main reason for a parent's reluctance to send their children to a pesantren.

3.OUTCOMES

The survey findings were then presented to Bappeda, several parliamentary factions at the national and local level, and the district head. The meeting culminated in the agreement to implement the SANITREN (*Pesantren*-Based Sanitation) Program for building sanitation facilities such as bathrooms, toilets, and washing areas in all pesantrens across Tangerang within a period of less than 3 years.

In December 2016, Tangerang also reached at an agreement to establish a local regulation on empowering pesantrens. This was both an executive and legislative consensus in support of pesantrens in Tangerang. The local regulation focuses on local government support to pesantrens through the provision of financial assistance to pesantrens.



Groundbreaking ceremony of the SANITREN Program at Miftahul Huda Husmaniyah Pesantren at No. 13, Kayu Agung Village, by the Sepatan Subdistrict Head, Tangerang².

The multistakeholder collaboration between INFID, GP Ansor and Tangerang's Bappeda under the SANITREN Program has profoundly impacted on thousands of pesantren students and everyone else within the pesantren community with the availability of improved sanitation facilities. Based on available data, fund allocation and beneficiaries of the SANITREN Program have increased significantly.

In 2018, at least 64 pesantrens have been constructed with funding from local government through a self-management approach. By 2019, some 150 units of sanitation facilities have been built in pesantrens. The budget earmarked for each pesantren was also increased from IDR 100 million in 2018 to IDR 128 million in 2019 (totaling IDR 6 billion in 2018, and rising to IDR 20 billion in 2019). SANITREN is the Tangerang district government's **flagship program** that was incorporated in the RPJMD 2019-2023³.

² <https://tangerangonline.id/2019/10/31/sanitren-peletakan-batu-pertama-di-ponpes-miftahul-huda-husmaniyah-sepatan/>

³ <https://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2019/02/13/sebanyak-46-sanitasi-berbasis-pesantren-dibangun-di-tangerang>

4. IMPACT

“Although we take it for granted, sanitation is a physical measure that has probably done more to increase human life span than any kind of drug or surgery.”

–Deepak Chopra–

After 2 years of implementation (2018-2019), over 100 pesantrens, including for girls, have been revamped. More than 5000 citizens within these educational settings now have access to proper sanitation and clean water. The SANITREN Program will carry on until 2020-2024.

The program is also in support of the central government’s nationwide “100-0-100” movement, specifically in meeting the government’s target of ensuring 100% access to proper sanitation and clean water throughout Indonesia by 2030.

Thanks to the SANITREN Program, the Tangerang district government for the third time earned the “SindoWeekly Government Award” under the Health Category from the Minister of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration, Eko Putro Sandjojo. The award was received by District Head Zaki at Borobudur Hotel in Jakarta on 30 April 2019⁴.

It is hoped that multistakeholder partnerships like the one forged for the SANITREN Program can be scaled up nationwide across 500 districts and cities in Indonesia, especially in regions facing scarce clean water and sanitation facilities to make sure that “no one is left behind”, and to improve the people’s quality of life by 2030.

⁴ <https://nonstopnews.id/post/program-sanitasi-pesantren-kab-tangerang-raih-penghargaan-kategori-kesehatan>



Newly-constructed sanitation facilities in a pesantren⁵

Apart from the sanitation and clean water program, INFID hopes that it can continue to assist CSOs and local government in implementing the SDGs. The next agenda that CSOs and local government consider urgent, and is also an SDG priority is vocational and job training.

⁵ <https://tangerang7.com/wujudkan-generasi-religius-pemkab-tangerang-bangun-sanitren/>



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