

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019



## INFID Annual Report 2019

Jakarta, 10 April 2020



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# REFACE

## INFID Executive Director



This report presents the stories of the extensive work and achievements of the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) throughout 2019, specifically in three core programs. The three areas of focus are *firstly*, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); *secondly*, Reducing Inequality; and *thirdly*, Human Rights and Democracy. The scale and outcomes of INFID's work are outlined in the section on "INFID in Numbers".

In 2019, INFID conducted 69 activities, or an average of five activities each month. With the support of 20 staff members, we can say that every INFID staff has created and contributed to 3.4 activities on average. In the same year alone, we have produced 22 publications. One of the publications is a case study on vocational training provided by various parties, including government-run BLKs (vocational training centers), and the industry, both domestic and overseas. It was published in cooperation with the Indonesian Labor Ministry.

In regard to the program on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), INFID has facilitated over 10 districts/cities to get started with the SDGs. We have also conducted an assessment of the preparedness of the 10 regions in implementing SDG 16 on "promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels."

Concerning the program on **Reducing Inequality**, we focus on widening access to vocational training by the central and local governments. This is designed to narrow the labor market gap in Indonesia. The goal is to encourage all concerned to scale up vocational training in Indonesia.

As for the program on **Human Rights and Democracy**, we place emphasis on three key aspects. *First*, preventing violent extremism. *Second*, expanding human rights cities. *Third*, building multistakeholder capacity in business and human rights.

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), we have completed three studies in 2019. One of which concerns the trend in radicalism in various state universities in Indonesia. The research findings were presented to the government.

One of the flagship events under the Human Rights and Democracy program is the **2019 Human Rights Festival**. This year's festival was held at the city of Jember, East Java, on 19-21 November 2019, in cooperation with the Jember city government and National Commission on Human Rights. The event was a noteworthy success, attracting over three thousand participants. Also attending the 2019 Human Rights Festival were observers, and international participants, including from Thailand, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Philippines, and South Korea, who were keen on learning more about human rights cities in Indonesia.

It has been a long-held INFID tradition to solicit **advice and input from stakeholders** and partners. In this report, under the section on testimonials, the reader can read for themselves the testimonials from partners and beneficiaries on INFID's many activities.

This report forms part of our effort to ensure institutional openness and accountability to the public. For us internally (INFID Board and staff), the report allows us to reflect on the work that has been done, and the extent to which we have carried out the organizational mandate, managed public resources, and achieved expected outcomes. Thank you, and hope you enjoy the read.

**Sugeng Bahagijo**

Executive Director

International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)

# INFID TIMELINE 2019



12

**June 26**

**Jakarta**

FGD on "Radicalism in the Military"

13

**June 28**

**Jakarta**

Workshop for Developing SDGs Monitoring Tools at the Local Level that are Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative

14

**July 9**

**Kabupaten Malang**

FGD on "Radicalism in the Military"

15

**July 29**

**Jakarta**

Signing of MoU and Public Discussion on Human Rights Cities

16

**August 22**

**Jakarta**

Writing Workshop on Finalizing SDGs Monitoring Tools that are Gender Responsive, Inclusive, and Transformative for regions

17

**August 21 - 23**

**Makassar**

Training and Workshop on Human Right Cities for Local Government Officials and Civil Society Activists

18

**August 23**

**Jakarta**

Dissemination of Position Paper on Vulnerable Groups and SDGs with Bappenas and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), "No Vulnerable Group Will Be Left Behind", Victims of Human Rights Abuses, Religious Minorities, and Indigenous Peoples

19

**August 29**

**Jakarta**

*Launching of Guide on SDGs and Human Rights and Public Seminar on "No Rights Will Be Left Behind"*

20

**September 25**

**Talk Show and Launching of Guide on Vocational Training**

"Widening Women and Youth's Access to Work by Improving the Quality of Vocational Training in Indonesia"

21

**October 2**

**Gwangju, South Korea**

Side Event at World Human Rights Cities Forum "Human Rights Cities, SDGs, and Its Unique Priorities: Indonesia Experience"

22

**October 15**

**Jakarta**

External Peer Review of Policy Paper on "Educational Strategy for Preventing Intolerance, Radicalism, and Violent Extremism in Universities, Campus Mosques, and Social Media"

23

**November 19-21**

**Jember District**

2019 Human Rights Festival: Local Development Based on Human Rights and Social Justice from a Cultural Approach

# INFID IN NUMBERS



## INFID 2019

Turned 34 Years Old



## 69 Kegiatan Tahun 2019



SDGs Program:  
20 Activities



Reducing Inequality  
Program:  
17 Activities



Human Rights  
Program:  
17+15 Activities



## 22 Publications



Direct Beneficiaries

(Incl. Human Rights Festival):

**4,845 people**

2,487 (51.3%) men

2,358 (48.7%) women



Human Rights Festival Participants: 1,725 (52.2%) men

**3,300 people**

1,575 (47.8%) women



Media Coverage:

**174 Mentions**

137 mentions on Human Rights, 29 on SDGs,  
2 mentions on Inequality, 6 Non-Category

**Social Media:**



**Facebook:**

7,177 likes (Down 0.1 percent)



**Instagram:**

Followers increase 55 percent (831  
Followers), from 1,503 (2018) to 2,334 (2019)



**Twitter:**

Followers Increase 14.7 percent  
(494 Followers), from 3,354 (2018)  
to 3,848 (2019)



**Youtube:**

Production increases from 51 to 76 Videos.  
Subscribers increase 117 percent, from 109  
(2018) to 237 Subscribers (2019)



**Total Funds Managed in 2019:**

**13.1 billion rupiah**



**Donors:**

Yayasan TIFA, European Commission - OXFAM, MAMPU - Department of Foreign  
Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia, Program PEDULI - IKA, National Endowment for  
Democracy (NED), Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI), United Nations Development  
Fund (UNDP), Ford Foundation, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)



**3 Supervisory Board Members, 7 Governing Board Members,  
5 Expert Advisors, and 21 Executives**

# TESTIMONIALS

## MEMBERS, NETWORKS, AND PARTNERS



### **Beka Ulung Hapsara – Commissioner, Komnas HAM**

In the past 5 years, Komnas HAM and INFID have jointly campaigned and advocated for the government's instrumental role in promoting and upholding human rights at the national and international level. This collaborative model sets an example for the human rights movement in other countries. The National Human Rights Institution and Civil Society Organizations share the same mission embodied in various joint programs and actions.



### **Savic Ali – Director, NU Online & Islamidotco**

For the past two or three years, we have worked with INFID in responding to religious extremism, and the rising trend of intolerance in Indonesia. We have collaborated in creating content (articles, graphs, and videos) for online dissemination. A significant portion of the contents is produced with support from INFID, and has now reached millions of people. Many were impressed with our videos, and were enlightened by our articles.



### **Ruby Kholifah – AMAN (The Asian Muslim Action Network) Indonesia**

Resourcing for NGOs. I believe that this aptly describes INFID and the role that it plays, both in the past and in the future. Fostering collaborative ties with its members is indeed the right move. AMAN Indonesia was once part of the organizing committee for an INFID conference, and acted as host on the issue of women and preventing extremism as part of SDG 16. INFID's role in "resourcing for NGOs" will become increasingly strategic and effective as it maximizes its members and becomes less of an implementer.



### **Meuthia Ganie Rochman – Sociologist, University of Indonesia**

INFID holds an important position among agents of development. It has helped drive change, for example in making sure that public officials and businesses take into consideration the people's voices through civil society organizations (CSOs). This is strongly demonstrated in INFID's pivotal role in facilitating the establishment of multistakeholder forums for achieving the SDGs. By engaging with INFID, local governments have broadened their scope of development. As local governments are involved in the SDGs, they are exposed to a more extensive range of issues.



**Agus Muhammad – Senior Researcher, Pesantren and Community Development Association (P3M)**

P3M has on three separate occasions worked with INFID in conducting research. From the three cooperation projects, several key points are particularly noted. First, INFID’s resolute commitment to preventing radicalism and extremism. Not only in paying serious attention to research management, but also in terms of follow-up with relevant agencies. Second, INFID’s rigorous management in implementing research, including in regard to administration. Third, emphasis on an output-oriented approach. This is evidenced in a series of intense discussion on research findings. Through this orientation, the quality of activity outputs can be consistently maintained.



**Abdul Gaffar – Head of Pangkep Bappeda**

Since 2016, prior to the Presidential Regulation on the SDGs, the Pangkajene District and Islands were honored to be chosen as the region receiving INFID’s assistance in applying the principles of sustainable development (SDGs). The region has taken advantage of this momentous opportunity to align various development planning documents with the SDG indicators, thereby making sure that the implementation process reaches down to the village level. Collaboration with various institutions – non-governmental, private, higher education, community, and the government – driven by the SDGs Working Group, has been highly effective in bringing poverty rates down by an average of 1 percent annually, from 16 percent (2017) to 15 percent (2018), and falling further to 14 percent (2019).



**Zuzy Anna – Executive Director, UNPAD SDGs Center**

The SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University and INFID have been collaborating since 2018. I am deeply impressed with INFID’s response to SDGs-related themes, specifically on gender equality. INFID is also concerned over SDGs financing at the subnational level, as well as its monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism (government and non-government). I believe that this is extremely beneficial for informing local-level SDGs implementation. I look forward to many more efforts from INFID in pushing for SDGs implementation in Indonesia.

## SUPERVISORY BOARD

**Khairani Arifin**  
**Puspa Dewi**  
**Istiatun**

## BOARD

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**Muhammad AS Hikam**  
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## INFID STAFF

**Sugeng Bahagijo** (Executive Director)  
**Aditiona Dewi Eridani** (Program Director)  
**Mugiyanto** (Senior Program Officer on Human Rights & Democracy)  
**Aulia Rachmah Putri** (Program Officer on Human Rights and Democracy)  
**Tatat** (Program Manager & Program Officer on Inequality)  
**Megawati** (Program Assistant on Inequality)  
**Lola Loveita** (Program Officer on Human Rights and Democracy, Preventing Violent Extremism /PVE)  
**Nadia Yunita** (Program Assistant on Human Rights and Democracy, Preventing Violent Extremism/PVE)  
**Bona Tua P.P (Bona)** (Program Officer on SDGs)  
**Denisa Amelia Kawuryan** (Program Assistant on SDGs)  
**Jeckson Robinson** (Program Assistant)  
**Robert Pramudarto** (Finance Director)  
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**Rini Widyastuti** (Finance and Budgeting)

**Florence** (HRD Manager)  
**Suwarno** (IT & Procurement Officer)  
**Sabarno** (Operational Officer)  
**Wasiton** (Assistant Operational Officer)

**Intan Kusumaning Tyas** (Writer Intern)  
**Alyaa Nabilah Zuhroh** (Research Intern)  
**Desy Al Hasyah** (Social Media Intern)

**Ayu Wima Fadilah** (Internship on SDGs Program & Program Assistant for Human Rights Festival 2019)  
**Rizka Antika** (Program Assistant for Human Rights Festival 2019)

# CHAPTER 1 | PROFILE





## A. Brief History

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) was established in 1985. Several leading civil society figures spearheaded the organization, including Gus Dur, Asmara Nababan, Gaffar Rahman, Adnan Buyung Nasution, Dawam Rahardjo, Fauzi Abdullah, Wukirsari, Kartjono, and Zoemrotin KS. Since 2004, INFID has earned the status of an organization both recognized and accredited by the United Nations where it is granted UN Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

INFID is also a member of the Paris-based International Forum of National NGO Platforms (IFP). IFP, which then changed its name to Forus, is a global network of national NGO forums built since 2009 (<http://forus-international.org/en>). In addition, INFID is part of Beyond 2015 ([www.beyond2015.org](http://www.beyond2015.org)), a global civil society organization network dedicated to campaigning for the SDGs.

INFID has played a vital role in pushing for the process of democratization in Indonesia (human rights and development), at the time when the country was in the throes of an authoritarian system under the Soeharto regime (1985–2000). It has launched actions and proposed regulations, inter alia, on human rights, press freedom, rule of law, labor rights, citizen engagement, and gender equality.

From 2000 to 2007, INFID worked hard towards making Indonesia's external debt burden (finance and development) the primary agenda of the government and donor agencies, which at the time set a debt ceiling of no more than two percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Creditor countries such as Germany, United States, and Italy later pledged debt swaps to provide relief. INFID succeeded in setting into motion a process of accountability and openness in finance and development in Indonesia.

INFID's biennial thematic conference (1998–2004) has led to changes in the policies and practices of donor agencies and international financial institutions (World Bank). One of the conferences highlighted on a 30% leakage in foreign debt from World Bank loans for various projects in Indonesia.

INFID is noted as a key actor in promoting a more equal relationship (governance and development) between donor and recipient (2000–2007). The dissolution of the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) in 2007 brought about a marked change for Indonesia and donor agencies. Donors have also acknowledged how INFID's constant monitoring has made them become more open, transparent, and truthful.

INFID managed to push for accountability from the government of Indonesia (2007–2011) (governance and development), especially pertaining to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals or MDGs 2015. In an official report, the government of Indonesia admitted that certain targets could not be met by 2015.

The MDGs were implemented from 2000 to 2015, and later succeeded by the SDGs for the 2015–2030 period. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals and 169 indicators to be achieved by 2030. As was the case for the MDGs, INFID also plays an active role in advocating for the achievement of the SDGs.

At least three aspects need to be noted. *First*, INFID from the outset has pushed for meetings and partnerships between civil society and the government in developing SDGs indicators tailored to Indonesia. *Second*, INFID has advocated for the inclusive and participatory governance of the SDGs in several regions. *Third*, INFID has advocated for the participation of civil society and universities in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in various regions, including Bojonegoro, Pangkajene Islands, Malang, Kubu Raya, Banda Aceh, Cirebon, Maros, Kupang, and DI Yogyakarta Province.

This is reflected in INFID’s key areas of concern. Since 2013, INFID Secretariat has been focusing on three core programs:

1. Reducing Inequality;
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and
3. Human Rights and Democracy.

INFID envisions to promote democracy, equality, social justice, and peace, as well as to guarantee and fulfill human rights at the national (Indonesia) and global level. It works toward realizing the following mission statements:

1. To consolidate civil society network, and build collective awareness, and social solidarity at various levels for actively contributing towards upholding values that promote human rights, democracy, equality, social justice, and peace; and
2. To initiate studies and policy dialogues for promoting policies that guarantee the realization of human rights for all, especially the poor and marginalized, that embraces values of democracy, equality, social justice, and peace.

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

## B. Program Contextual Analysis

**Human Rights and Democracy.** The year 2019 marks 21 years of reform. Reform here is understood as a transformation from an undemocratic (authoritarianism-militarism of the New Order regime) to democratic system. The question now is whether the 21 years of transition and reform have truly steered us toward democracy?

Based on a number of indicators, Indonesia can be considered to have met the requirements of a democratic country. These indicators are institutional reform, direct elections from the national to village level, extensive local autonomy, presence of human rights and anti-corruption institutions, and ratification of nearly all UN human rights conventions. At the same time however, the democratic environment is also being exploited by anti-democracy groups that have gained traction in Indonesia. They are radical Islamist groups affiliated to al-Qaeda or ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), and political groups that use Islam to further their political interests (political Islam). These groups boldly voice their aspirations through various means. Apart from peaceful methods through democratic avenues, some take the undemocratic approach of violence to express their resistance toward the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, hoping to supplant the existing system with an Islamic caliphate.

The 2017 Jakarta regional head elections was the tipping point for political Islamist groups. They “succeeded” in using every possible means, specifically in stoking racial and religious sentiments, to win the political contestation. The simultaneous regional head elections in 2018, as well as the presidential and legislative elections in 2019 were also tarnished by anti-government and anti-democracy politics that tear at the fabric of the nation-state as mandated by the country’s Pancasila state ideology, and the 1945 Constitution.

**Sustainable Development Goals.** The government has issued Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on the Implementation and Achievement of the SDGs, which was followed by a National Action Plan on the SDGs. Two years into the agenda’s adoption and several persistent issues remain. *First*, the issue of no one left behind, which is the central promise behind the implementation of the SDGs. Hence, the importance of identifying who are being left behind and where they are. *Second*, financing the SDGs. Through the SDGs, world leaders acknowledge that public funds play a vital role in achieving the SDGs. During the MDGs era, developed countries had pledged 0.7 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI).

From the outset, INFID believes that the SDGs will help strengthen development processes and outcomes. The SDGs will also contribute towards effectively addressing Indonesia's unresolved issues, such as tax flight. For three years, INFID has been focusing on making the SDGs a means to strengthen development processes and outcomes. These efforts include the following:

1) Pushing for the governance of the SDGs that provide everyone the opportunity to participate in the implementation process. 2) Promoting good practices at the local level through civil society engagement in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in various regions. 3) Encouraging universities as a key group in research and knowledge to be actively involved in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

**Inequality.** Indonesia is among the countries with a worrying level of inequality. This is evidenced in many aspects of development, such as income, wealth, and gender, across regions, and between rural and urban areas. Not to mention inequality of opportunity, including in education, decent work, and access to healthcare and proper sanitation.

Inequality has social, economic, and political consequences. It undermines efforts to eradicate poverty as only a few can benefit from economic growth. Inequality reduces the quality of economic growth, and sparks social conflicts. On this issue, INFID pays attention to decent work opportunities, as well as fair and just tax.

The Barometer Survey that INFID has launched since 2015 found that the public saw the lack of job opportunity as the main cause of inequality. Over 90 percent of citizens on average believed that limited opportunities were the key causal factor of inequality. As such, INFID since 2016 has been working with other civil society organizations to advocate on the importance of expanding opportunities to obtaining decent work, especially for women and youth.

An unfair tax structure, where workers pay more tax than the rich, women pay higher tax than men, and corporations avoid and evade paying tax, is a source of inequality. Tax in fact is a vital source of state revenue for development. In view of this, INFID believes that advocating for fair and just tax is crucial for reducing inequality. INFID therefore has made tax into a key issue in policy advocacy.

# CHAPTER 2 | INFID PROGRAMS IN 2019





## A. Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations High-Level Political Forum/HLPF was held in 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York. In a Bilateral Meeting with the President of the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, on 15 July 2019, Indonesia's Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Bambang Brodjonegoro, spoke on what Indonesia has accomplished in implementing the SDGs.

According to the Minister, Indonesia has made significant strides in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. For the first time in Indonesian history, the poverty rate has fallen to single digit at 9.66 percent in September 2018, access to education has improved at all levels, and greenhouse gas emissions have reduced.

These milestones are supported by a balance between economic, social and environmental development, as well as accountable governance, and the institutionalization of the SDGs from the national to subnational level by linking most SDG targets and indicators with the RJPMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) and RPJMD (Local Medium-Term Development Plan).

## INFID's Role and Position

In 2019, INFID implemented 20 activities under the SDGs Program. These activities included discussions, and coordination of the team assigned to develop local-level SDG Monitoring Tools in a bid to promote the achievement of the SDGs in a gender responsive, inclusive and transformative manner. This activity is in the stage of finalizing the Local SDG Monitoring Tools document, with plans for a local partner to pilot the tools.

It is closely linked to other activities that specifically relate to local budget policy interventions. In 2019, INFID completed a study on the fiscal adequacy of 10 regions. In the same year, INFID organized a workshop on strengthening data and budgeting for the SDGs in districts and cities. Local budget policy intervention is also expected to facilitate policies that allow youth and women access to decent work with a view to achieving the SDGs and reducing inequality.

Other activities were aimed at strengthening coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs for the publication of documents prepared through the program, such as the 2019 Inequality Report and the Citizen Perception Survey on the Quality of Social Programs. In addition, efforts were made to build coordination with the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and LPSK, including in relation to the Position Paper on Vulnerable Groups in the SDGs and the Guide on Human Rights and the SDGs. Coordination forms part of efforts to ensure that the voices of vulnerable groups count in the implementation of the SDGs.



At the global level, INFID participated in the High-Level Panel on the SDGs held in July 2019, and the UN General Assembly at the UN Headquarters in New York. At the High-Level Panel on the SDGs, INFID and Indonesian CSOs jointly prepared civil society's response to Indonesia's Voluntary National Report that was presented at the meeting, which emphasized on the urgency of an SDGs roadmap, disaggregated data, financing, inclusive implementation and multistakeholder engagement. At the UN General Assembly, INFID participated in the panel of resource persons that included the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, Luhut Panjaitan, and Mari Elka Pangestu, in a side event of the 74<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly, the 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Development (ICSD). The purpose of this activity was to broaden networks for implementing programs aimed at accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. On November 2019 in Vietnam, INFID who is part of the Partners 4 Review network also participated in the 7<sup>th</sup> network meeting to share Indonesia's best practices in implementing the SDGs.

## **B. Reducing Inequality**

President Jokowi's first term in office ended in 2019. The expected outcomes set out in the RPJMN can now be measured, including on the five-year target of reducing inequality. As detailed in the RPJMN 2015–2019, the Gini ratio was expected to improve to 0.36. Based on 2020 data from BPS (National Statistical Office), the inequality index per September 2019 remains at 0.380. It is still far from expectation.

The Gini ratio in urban areas (September 2019) is 0.391. The ratio has dropped from 0.392 in March 2019, and remains unchanged compared to September 2018 at 0.391. The Gini ratio in rural areas (September 2019) is 0.315. This coefficient has decreased compared to 0.317 in March 2019, and to 0.319 in September 2018.

If the degree of inequality in urban and rural areas is measured, the Gini ratio for urban areas would stand at 16.90 percent, which falls under the moderate inequality category. Meanwhile, the ratio for rural areas is 20.66 percent, which is categorized as low inequality.

### **INFID's Role and Position**

INFID's position is clear-cut. It seeks to advocate public policies that can reduce inequality, especially among youth and women. To this end, INFID has initiated at least 17 activities in 2019 at the national and subnational level, which included policy dialogues and the production of an inequality report.

Early in the year, INFID held a focus group discussion for the peer review of the Inequality Report: Measuring Government's Progress in Reducing Inequality for Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia. This activity is complemented with another activity, i.e., the launching of the Citizen Perception Survey on the Quality of Social Programs in 2018 (Social Barometer Index). The survey strengthens the inequality report by bringing in the people's perceptions based on their own experiences.

To support its work in reducing inequality, INFID also conducts activities that involve the active participation of local governments. It started with an FGD for consultation on developing a social barometer that takes into account women's needs. This was then followed by another FGD on vocational training and manpower with strategic partners in 5 districts/cities - Bojonegoro, Kulonprogo, Malang, Wonosobo, and Yogyakarta.

The FGD was aimed at finding strategic solutions to labor issues through multistakeholder partnerships. Another FGD was also held on strengthening the role of businesses, industries, and local governments in creating decent work in facing the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

With its strategic partners, INFID has managed to achieve the following policy outcomes:

- 1). Establishment of a Skills Development Centre (SDC) in Kulonprogo, DIY, which consists of representatives from civil society, government and private sector, through a District Head Decree;



- 2). Inclusion of the Local Draft Labor Regulation into the Prolegda or Local Legislation Program of the districts of Bojonegoro and Wonosobo;
- 3). Broader spectrum of strategic partners also pushing for decent work for youth and women by engaging with the academia in developing policy recommendations for the Malang district government.

INFID also produced a *Guide on Vocational Training for Stakeholders*. In 2019, the publication was released and discussed. INFID disseminated the study findings of good practices and multistakeholder partnership models in implementing government vocational training programs. INFID also held a FGD for stakeholders on policies for corporate engagement in empowering the youth labor force. These were all meant to contribute toward reducing inequality, especially among youth and women.

## C. Human Rights and Democracy

Komnas HAM (National Commission on Human Rights) stated that after 20 years of reform Indonesia is still grappling with issues that hamper the implementation of democratic practices and the fulfillment of human rights. According to Komnas HAM Commissioner, Amiruddin ([news.detik.com](http://news.detik.com), 9/8/2019), democracy in Indonesia has yet to see the advancement of human rights.

This is because many past human rights cases remain unresolved. The ongoing process of democracy today should be able to provide redress for past human rights violations. Indonesia's democracy, especially the pro-democracy groups, should not dismiss the gravity of the human rights situation. One of the reasons for the backsliding in the fulfillment of human rights is because the pro-democracy groups have allowed the situation to take a turn for the worse. This is indicated by the rising acts of violence, as well as restrictions to civil liberties, and press freedom. Meanwhile, the younger generation is not directly involved in strengthening human rights and democracy. The youth of today, who should be the voice of the people's conscience and to whom we hang our hopes on, is instead preoccupied with themselves.

Another important aspect of Human Rights and Democracy is the prevention of violence, radicalism, and extremism. The ISIS militant group was eventually defeated in Syria. In Indonesia, an issue that caught public attention concerns Indonesian ISIS combatants. Should they be allowed to return home or not? The government in the end took a firm stance to reject their reentry into Indonesia.

This decision is understandable, considering that the option of deradicalizing the ex-combatants would be high risk amid weak monitoring and budget shortages. This is particularly worrying given the recent political trend in Indonesia where identity politics (religious) and rejection of diversity have intensified. The regional head elections since 2017, as well as the legislative and presidential elections in 2019 show an unhealthy trend detrimental to Indonesia's plural society. They have politicized religion in every conceivable way, such as forbidding the offering of prayer for a deceased of different faith.

### **INFID's Role and Position**

INFID is steadfast in its commitment to upholding human rights and democracy where the nation and state must protect and defend human rights. The government must have the necessary mechanisms in place, and must hold firm to the principles of democracy.

In 2019, INFID only conducted four key activities relating to the Human Rights and Democracy Program. However, the four activities are considered major and strategic actions.

In late February 2019, INFID organized the Business and Human Rights Forum in Jakarta. Held jointly with Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN), Oxfam GB in Indonesia (Oxfam), Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the forum was attended by over 100 participants representing civil society, corporations, government, and academia. The forum creates space for reflection to review the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia in the last seven years, specifically on the progress, challenges, and opportunities for moving forward.

INFID actively participated in the 2019 World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) in Gwangju, South Korea. In the forum, INFID together with Komnas HAM and Raoul Wallenberg Institute held a session on human rights cities and how they are linked to the SDGs. The WHRCF brought together leaders from various regions who learned about how human rights and democracy should be implemented conjointly at the local (village, subdistrict, district/city, and province) and national level. INFID also organized a human rights city training program in partnership with Komnas HAM. The event was attended by 45 people representing local governments and activists from 12 districts/cities in Indonesia.



Another activity was the Human Rights Festival held in Jember District, East Java, on 19–21 November 2019. It attracted over 3,300 participants. The Festival showcased the different dimensions to upholding human rights and democracy. Different elements of society were involved, interacting with participating local leaders. They expressed how diversity should be appreciated, and how cooperation between citizens and government should be fostered at the local level. The younger generation participated through the Fellowship 3.0 program (writing on one of the two themes pertaining to human rights fulfillment in Indonesia: 1) Regenerating Indonesia’s Diversity for Tolerant and Human Rights-Friendly Districts/Cities; and 2) Making Indonesia a Humane Country (Promoting Human Rights in Indonesia with Social and Cultural Capital). They also reported and wrote on the Human Rights Festival.

In regard to preventing violence, radicalism, and extremism, INFID considers violent extremism (faith-based) as a grave issue as it concerns being respectful and appreciative of diversity as the foundation of leading life as part of the nation and state in Indonesia. If diversity is harmed, the collective purpose of establishing the state will lose its strength, and in turn impact on the very existence of the nation and state of Indonesia. In 2019, INFID initiated 15 activities under the Preventing Violent Extremism Program. The fifteen activities were divided into three types. *First*, research.



Four studies were conducted: 1) Research on “The Impact of Regional Dynamics on the Muslim Community in Indonesia”; 2) Research on “The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism: Case Study of Nahdlatul Ulama dan Muhammadiyah”; 3) Research on “The Degree of Radicalism in the Campus Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia”; and 4) Policy Paper on “Educational Strategy in Preventing Intolerance, Radicalism, and Violent Extremism in Universities, Campus Mosques and Social Media”.

*Second*, meetings. There were meetings with the Uighur delegation, and with actors involved in preventing violent extremism in various countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia, including the Strong Cities Network in the Regional Expert Meeting on Strengthening and Making Regional Cooperation Effective in Preventing Radicalism and Violent Extremism.

*Third*, discussion. The most stimulating discussion was the FGD on “Radicalism in the Military”. It touched on the potential radicalization of the Indonesian police force and military. How far are officers exposed to radicalism (religion), and how are they recruited.

### **Specific Program on Social and Political Response**

INFID also conducted activities that were part of the Program in Response to the Social and Political Situation. Some of the activities were implemented in Indonesia, and the rest in other countries. Certain activities were part of the INFID’s three core programs, while others were outside of the programs (SDGs, Reducing Inequality, and Human Rights and Democracy).

**Activities in Response to the Social and Political Situation in Indonesia:**

- 1). Discussion on intolerance and democracy in Indonesia during the elections, 25 April 2019;
- 2). INFID's statement on a mass demonstration that turned violent following the announcement of the 2019 election results;
- 3). Focus group discussion on "Radicalism in the Military", 25 June 2019.

**International Activities:**

- 1). Attended the 2019 Open Government Partnership Summit in Ottawa, Canada, May 2019;
- 2). Global Week of Action during the SDGs Summit in September 2019 in New York: A series of discussion and symbolic actions in response to climate change, forest fire, and others, in Jakarta;
- 3). Acted as resource person at the International Conference on Sustainable Development (ICSD) at Columbia University, New York, 25 September 2019.



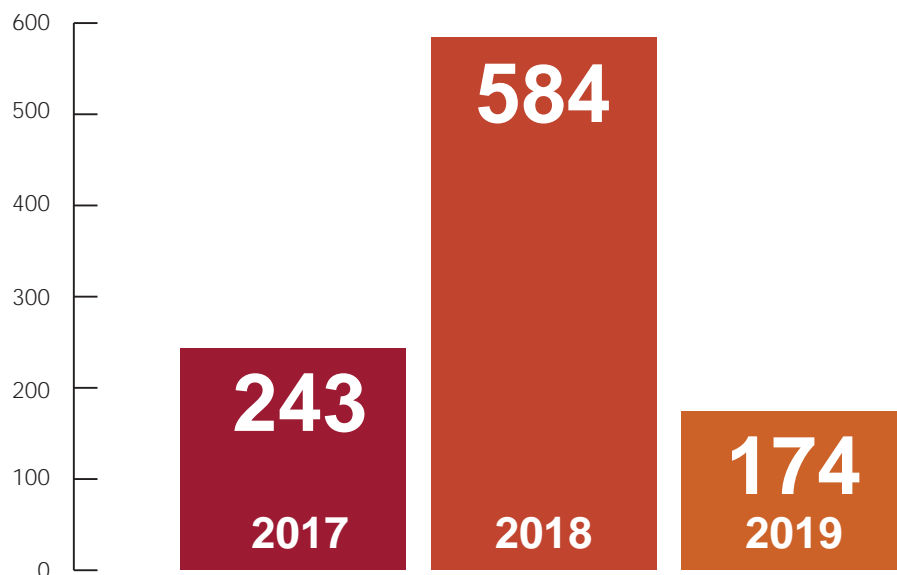
# CHAPTER 3 | INFID IN THE MEDIA

## A. Mass Media

Whether an organization has done their work or not is today gauged from the media coverage that they have received. Even though an organization has been engaged in community organizing, and working at a highly strategic level, their movement may not be recognized and may be hard to replicate. On the other hand, even if an organization does not do much, but whatever little they have done is repeatedly blown up in the media, it would seem as if the organization has achieved plenty.

The media is not only a campaign media, but also an existence. As such, many movement organizations who previously take no notice of the media, are now seriously doing so. In today's digital era in particular, media coverage can also be a strategic tool for spreading news, insights, and expectations, and for effective advocacy.

INFID is fully aware of the media's position in its movement. However, in 2019 this should be seriously reflected on in order to further advance INFID's movement. This is particularly important as media coverage of INFID programs has declined. In 2017, there were 243 media mentions. Media coverage in 2018 increased dramatically to almost 150 percent at 584 media reports. However, in 2019 the numbers dropped drastically to only 174 media mentions.



## The amount of coverage is influenced by the intensity of Media Program Coverage activities (2019)

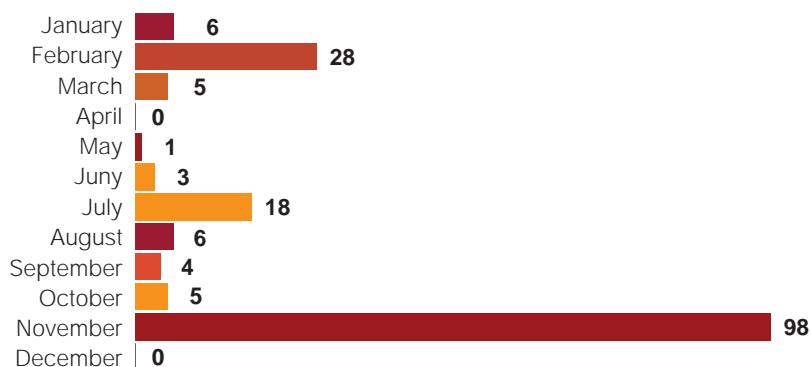


INFID activities were mainly covered by Antara News, Surabaya Tribun

News, Kompas.com, Gatra.com, Jatim Times, Tempo.co, Fakta Jember, and CNN Indonesia. Most media reports were related to press conferences, media briefings, press releases by partners, and program campaigns.

Of the four programs conducted by INFID, the one on Human Rights and Democracy received the greatest media attention with 137 mentions (78.7 percent). The SDGs Program had 29 media reports, the Reducing Inequality Program with two media reports, and non-category with 6 media mentions. An interesting point to note is that out of the 174 media reports in 2019, at least 98 (56.3 percent) occurred in November 2019. This was the month when INFID held one of its flagship events, the Human Rights Festival in Jember.

## Monthly Media Coverage (2019)



## B. Social Media

Social media apart from audio visual and print media such as television, radio, and newspaper/magazine is another effective communication tool. The most oft-used social media platforms are YouTube, Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook, and Twitter. All five, especially the first three, are popular among all generations, specifically the young population who are immersed in their phones and gadgets. As a result, many will try hard to appear their best in the first three platforms.

INFID as a large organization that aspires to influence local, national and international policies has given considerable attention to the use of social media. The three platforms (YouTube, Instagram, and WhatsApp) when used effectively can garner support in terms of broadened knowledge and movement networking at the national and subnational level that can reach the younger generation who make up the majority of the population in Indonesia.

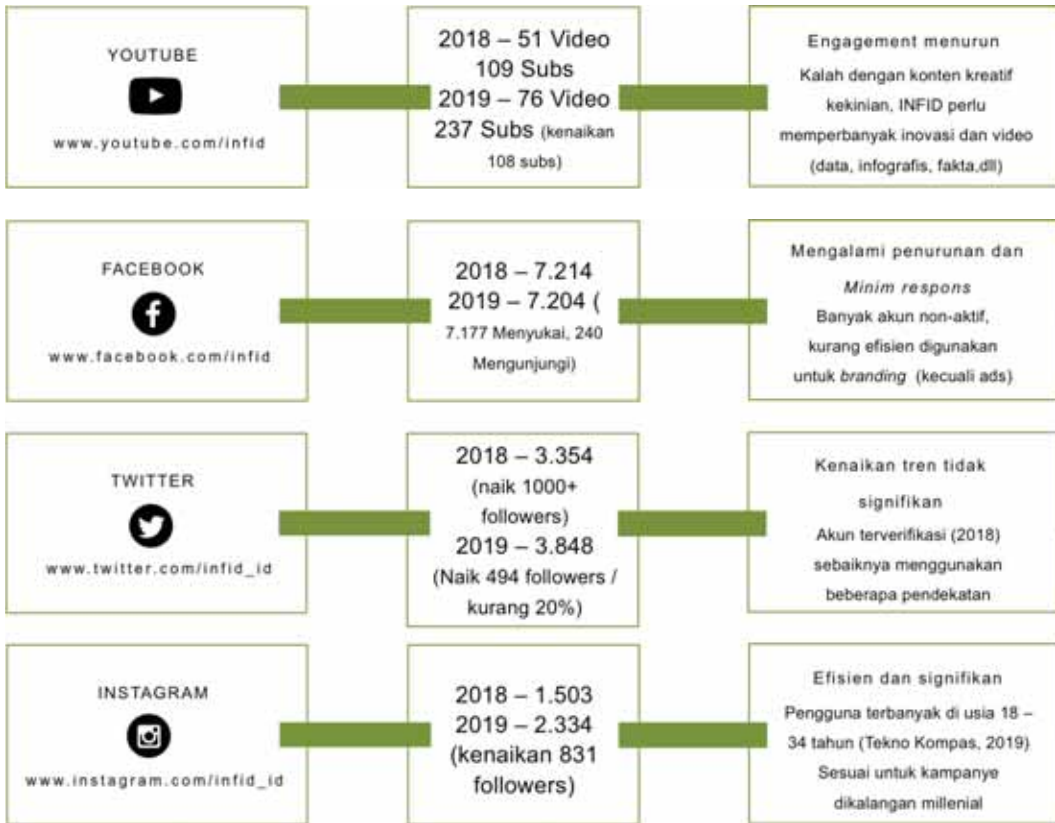
In 2019 and previous years, INFID has made the most of four social media platforms in particular. INFID's Facebook account ([facebook.com/infid/](https://facebook.com/infid/)) in 2019 saw a decline with minimum response. Many followers have non-active accounts and therefore cannot be effectively used for institutional branding. INFID's Twitter account (@infid ID) followers on the other hand have increased albeit insignificant. In terms of followers, the Twitter account also only has few networks that can influence and be influenced.

What about the two social media platforms – Instagram and YouTube – that young individuals often use? INFID's Instagram account (@infid\_id) experienced an increase in the number of followers by 831 accounts, but in overall still considered small at only 2,334 followers in 2019.

Meanwhile, the YouTube video sharing platform, which is now the second largest search engine behind Google, attracts 92 billion page views each month and significantly drives traffic to websites and blogs, with an estimated 35 hours of video uploaded every minute.

In 2019, more videos were produced for INFID's YouTube channel, from 51 to 76 videos. This means that within 4-5 days only one YouTube video content is produced. The number of subscribers has increased from 109 to 237 subscribers. Video production and subscribers are still considered few.

To monetize a YouTube video channel, it should have at least 1,000 subscribers. As a campaign and advocacy tool, YouTube is not effectively used. This is indicated by lower engagements as the contents are overshadowed by more creative ones that have emerged of late.



# CHAPTER 4 | PROGRAM IMPACT ANALYSIS





## A. Number of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of programs conducted by INFID are targeted more at direct beneficiaries. They are more easily visible and measurable through the list of attendance of 69 INFID activities. Attendees are considered to represent their respective institutions or organizations.

From the 69 activities, there are 4,845 direct beneficiaries (including the Human Rights Festival) of whom 2,487 (51.3%) are men, and 2,358 (48.7%) women. The Human Rights Festival specifically attracted 3,300 participants, consisting of 1,725 (52.2%) men, and 1,575 (47.8%) women.

For the SDGs Program, 20 activities were conducted in which 596 people participated from whom 277 are men and 319 women. In these activities, 17 people represented the government, 276 from CSOs, 19 from the academia, 7 from city governments, 26 from donor agencies/embassies, 1 from the media, and 40 from organizations/communities.

For the Reducing Inequality Program, 17 activities involved 411 participants of whom 216 are men and 195 women. Fourteen participants came from the central government, 104 from CSOs, 10 from the academia, 12 from donor agencies/embassies, 14 from the media, and 6 from the private sector.

For the Human Rights and Democracy Program, 4 activities were followed by 3,555 people, consisting of 1,846 men and

1,709 women. The Human Rights Festival in Jember alone drew in 3,300 participants. Outside of the Festival, 26 participants represented the central government, 80 from CSOs, 3 from donor agencies/embassies, and 16 from the media.

For the Preventing Violent and Extremism (PVE) Program, 15 activities were implemented in 2019. Over 283 participants were involved, consisting of

148 men and 135 women. Twenty of them represented the central government, 156 from CSOs, 20 from the academia, 12 from city governments, 30 from donor agencies/embassies, 1 from the media, and 3 from the community.

## Program Impact

Apart from output, every program implemented is expected to generate impact. The following outlines the impact of 69 activities and 4 programs conducted throughout 2019.

For the SDGs Program, there are at least three impacts:

1. Indonesian CSOs can influence the legal and institutional framework for the SDGs and Action Plan on the SDGs;
2. The SDGs in various regions can be implemented and achieved through the legal framework, action plan, and local budgeting as a result of multistakeholder peer learning at the local level;
3. The SDGs can be effectively implemented and achieved in program locations and reflected in RPJMD and APBD (local government budget) policies as CSOs and universities (SDGs Center) can collaborate and play an active role.

For the Reducing Inequality Program, the following impacts can be felt:

1. A supporting system is in place for the creation of decent work for youth and women at the national and local level with the commitment of stakeholders to expand job opportunities, especially for youth and women;
2. Decent work is mainstreamed into policies aimed at reducing inequality, and achieving the SDGs at the national and local level through participation.

For the Human Rights and Democracy Program, a tangible impact is the heightened interest and urge to adopt the human rights city approach. This is because over 40 local actors have gained better understanding of the human rights city concept, and on how to translate the SDGs into local policies.



The Preventing Violent Extremism Program on the other hand had the following impact. INFID's research on radicalism and radical groups in the campus mosques of state universities became a source of reference for public policymaking. INFID has become a strategic element of society for civil society's counter-radicalism movement.

## **B. Program Innovation**

A program activity considered an innovation is the FGD on Radicalism in State Apparatuses. The discussion provided insights on how radical groups and movements have infiltrated into government ranks, even among those responsible for defending national security and sovereignty.

The discussion has enriched an ongoing discourse that shows how radicalism has flourished among civil servants. A second innovation relates to the work done in engaging with faith-based organizations Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah in program implementation. Both organizations have inspired and contributed to tackling religious radicalism. The involvement of the two major organizations provides INFID the impetus to push forward in preventing Indonesia's diversity from being torn apart.



The Human Rights Festival in Jember and the Human Rights Cities Forum, as was the case in previous years, are events that continue to be innovative and inspirational. Many local leaders have shown interest in adopting a human rights-based approach to local policymaking (programs and budgets). Jember District Head Faida explicitly expressed the commitment to apply the rights-based approach in the region. The year 2020 is considered the right time to do this.





# APPENDIX I

## LIST OF SDGs PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 2019

No.	Date	Activity
1	January 10	Discussion and Coordination with the Team of Consultants for Drafting the SDGs Monitoring Tools in 10 Regions in Pushing for the Achievement of the SDGs in a Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative Manner
2	January 24	FGD on Peer Review of the Inequality Report: Measuring Government's Progress in Reducing Inequality for Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia
3	January 28	Civil Society Meeting and Discussion Prior to the Joint Preparation of the Government of Indonesia's VNR on SDGs in 2019
4	February 8	Dissemination of the Results of Citizen Perception Survey on the Quality of Social Programs, "Urgency of Optimizing the Quality of Social Programs in Indonesia"
5		Coordination and Training Workshop on Further Financing with Partner Bakti in Maros on Fiscal Assessment for Achieving the SDGs from a Gender Perspective, in an Inclusive and Transformative Manner
6	January 30	FGD on Developing a Guide on Human Rights and SDGs for Civil Society
7	March 8	Coordination Meeting with the Social Affairs Ministry for the Publication of Program Documents
8	March 8	Advocating Decent Work for Youth and Women for Achieving the SDGs and Reducing Inequality
9	April 2	FGD on Drafting the Position Paper on Vulnerable Groups and the SDGs
10	April 10	Finalization of Fiscal Study and SDGs Monitoring Tools Daerah
11	April 11	Review of Open Government Assessment Tools
12	April 12	Review of Open Government Assessment Tools
13	April 18	Peer Review of the Guide on Human Rights and the SDGs for Civil Society
14	May 3	FGD on the SDGs "Assessing Government's Openness to Support the Implementation of the SDGs in DIY
15	May 7	FGD on Drafting a Position Paper on Vulnerable Groups and the SDGs
16	June 27	Workshop for Developing the SDGs Monitoring Tools at the Local Level that are Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative

No.	Date	Activity
17	June 28	Workshop for Developing the SDGs Monitoring Tools at the Local Level that are Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative
18	August 22	Writing Workshop on Finalizing the SDGs Monitoring Instrument at the Local Level that is Gender Responsive, Inclusive, and Transformative
19	August 23	Ensuring that the Voices of Vulnerable Groups Count in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
20	August 29	Public Seminar on “No Rights Will Be Left Behind”
21	September 25	Resource Person at the UN General Assembly’s ICSD Side Event
22	November 7/8	Workshop on Strengthening Data and Budgeting for Implementing the SDGs in Districts and Cities
23	December 10	Discussion with the National Statistical Office at INFID Office

## LIST OF REDUCING INEQUALITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

No.	Date	Activity
1	January 10	Peer Review of Inequality Report
2	January 24	FGD on Peer Review of Inequality Report: Measuring Government’s Progress in Reducing Inequality for Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia
3	February 8	Launching of the Citizen Perception Survey on the Quality of Social Programs in 2018 (Social Barometer Index)
4	March 19	Policy Dialogue on Labor Issues
5	April 10	Policy Dialogue: Dissemination of Study Results on Good Practices and Multistakeholder Partnership Models in Implementing Government Vocational Training Programs for Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia
6	April 30	FGD on Consultation for the Development of a Social Barometer that Takes in Account Women’s Needs
7	May 15	FGD on Strengthening the Role of Businesses, Industries, and Government in Creating Decent Work in Facing the Fourth Industrial Revolution
8	May 27	FGD on Developing the First Draft of the Guide on Vocational Training for Local Governments and CSOs
9	June 3	Coordination and Consolidation Meeting
10	July 3	Focus Group Discussion on Vocational Training and Manpower

No.	Date	Activity
11	July 5	FGD for Finding Strategic Solutions to Labor Issues in Yogyakarta City through Multistakeholder Partnership
12	July 9	Multistakeholder FGD on Policies for Corporate Engagement in Empowering Youth Labor Force
13	July 11	Multistakeholder Policy Dialogue
14	July 25	INFID Development Partner Meeting "Program for Accelerating Gender Equality in Indonesia"
15	July 30	FGD on Civic Education to Strengthen Democracy in Indonesia
16	September 25	Talkshow and Launching of Guide on Vocational Training for Stakeholders
17	December 18	Discussion on reforming Indonesia's criminal law and legislation pertaining to the National Legislation Program (RUU PKS, Omnibus Law, RUU KKR, etc.)

## LIST OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

No.	Date	Activity
1	February 6	Expert Meeting: Writing the Input Document for the Human Rights Council
2	February 27	2019 Business and Human Rights Forum
3	April 26	Human Rights Cities Workshop in collaboration with Panca Bhakti University, Pontianak
4	July 12	Preparatory Meeting for 2019 World Human Rights Cities Forum
5	July 29	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding and Public Discussion on Human Rights Cities
6	August 21 - 23	Human Rights City Training Workshop for Local Government Officials and Civil Society Activists
7	October 2	Side Event at 2019 World Human Rights Cities Forum - Human Rights Cities, SDGs, and Its Unique Priorities: Indonesian Experience
8	October 16	Making Human Rights Popular, Towards the 2019 Human Rights Festival
9	October 25	Talkshow on the 2019 Human Rights Festival – Making Human Rights Popular: Human Rights Cities and Youth

No.	Date	Activity
10	October 29	Principles of Women's Economic Empowerment and Climate Change Resilience in Policies on Business and Human Rights in Indonesia
11	October 30	Making Human Rights Popular, Towards the 2019 Human Rights Festival
12	October 30	Talkshow on 2019 Human Rights Festival: Local Development Based on Human Rights and Social Justice from a Cultural Approach
13	November 5	Making Human Rights Popular, Towards the 2019 Human Rights Festival: AKAMSI Digital (Digital Youth, Human Rights, and Democracy)
14	November 6	Talkshow on 2019 Human Rights Festival – Inclusive Cities: Respecting Human Rights at the Local Level
15	November 8	Talkshow on 2019 Human Rights Festival: Turning Banyumas into a Human Rights City
16	November 11	External Peer Review: Position Paper on "Business and Human Rights that Takes into Account Women and Climate Change"
17	November 19 -21	2019 Human Rights Festival: Local Development Based on Human Rights and Social Justice from a Cultural Approach
18	January 17	FGD with the Uighur Delegation
19	January 22	FGD with UNDP
20	February 26	Internal Meeting on Research on "The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism: NU and Muhammadiyah
21	March 12	Internal Meeting on Research on "The Impact of the Regional Dynamics of Violent Extremism on the Muslim Community in Indonesia"
22	March 28	Regional Expert Meeting: Strengthening and Making Regional Cooperation Effective in Preventing Radicalism and Violent-Extremism
23	March 29	Regional Expert Meeting: Strengthening and Making Regional Cooperation Effective in Preventing Radicalism and Violent-Extremism
24	June 26	FGD on "Radicalism in the Military"
25	July 11	Internal Review of Research on "The Impact of the Regional Dynamics of Violent Extremism on the Muslim Community in Indonesia"
26	August 21	External Peer Review of Research on "The Degree of Radicalism in Campus Mosques in 10 State Universities in Indonesia"

27	August 30	External Peer Review of Research on "The Degree of Radicalism in Campus Mosques in 10 State Universities in Indonesia"
28	September 5	External Peer Review of Research on "The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism: Case Study of Nahdlatul Ulama(NU) and Muhammadiyah"
29	October 11	Dissemination of Research Results on "The Impact of Regional Dynamics on the Muslim Community in Indonesia"
30	October 15	External Peer Review of Policy Paper "Educational Strategy for Preventing Intolerance, Radicalism, and Violent Extremism in Universities, Campus Mosques, and Social Media"
31	October 24	Dissemination of Research Results on ""The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism: Case Study of Nahdlatul Ulama(NU) and Muhammadiyah"
32	December 19	INFID's Latest Research Dissemination "The Degree of Radicalization in Campus Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia"

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN 2019

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR / RESEARCHER
1	Full Report – Qualitative Research Report on the Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
2	Summary - Qualitative Research Report on the Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
3	Policy Brief - Qualitative Research Report on the Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
4	Guide on Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation and Achievement of the SDGs at the Local Level that is Gender Responsive, Inclusive and Transformative	Djonet Santoso Khairani Arifin Bona Tua PP
5	Guide on Vocational Training for Stakeholders: Case Study of Indonesia and Other Countries	Sugeng Bahagijo Hamzirwan Kun Wardana Abyoto Abdul Waidl Herni Ramdlaningrum Megawati Tatat Yanu Prasetyo Meila Riskia Fitriani
6	Fiscal Assessment for the Implementation and Achievement of the SDGs from a Gender Perspective and that is Inclusive and Transformative	Muhammad Maulana Joko Triharyanto

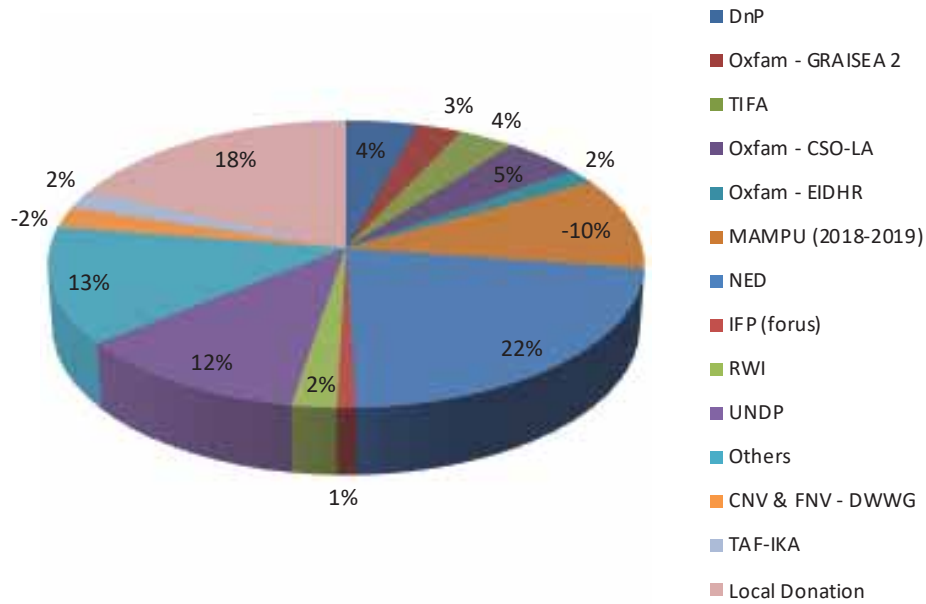
NO	TITLE	AUTHOR / RESEARCHER
7	Full Report - The Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
8	Summary - The Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
9	Policy Brief - The Degree of Radicalism in the Mosques of 10 State Universities in Indonesia	Agung Sedayu Agus Muhammad Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Dete Aliah Joko Hadi Lucky Winara Mohammad Iqbal Ahnaf Saefudin Zuhry
10	Full Report – The Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism	Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Moh. Shofan Agus Muhammad
11	Summary - Report on the Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism	Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Moh. Shofan Agus Muhammad
12	Policy Brief - Report on the Role of Moderate Islamic Organizations in Preventing Violent Extremism	Ahmad Zainul Hamdi Moh. Shofan Agus Muhammad
13	Thinking Critically in Dealing with Fake News or Hoaxes	Dr. Herdito Sandi Pratama Penyunting Satya Anggara & Lola Loveita
14	Survey Report – Youth Perceptions and Attitudes (Indonesian language)	
15	Submission to OHCHR on local government and human rights in the 42nd Session of the UN Human Rights Council in February 2019	

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR / RESEARCHER
16	The Illusion of an Islamic State	Riri Khoriroh K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid
17	Vulnerable Groups in the Sustainable Development Goals	Kertas Posisi Kelompok Masyarakat Sipil untuk Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 2030
18	Towards More Just Development in Indonesia	Abdul Waidl Bagus Takwin Bona Tua P. P Herni Hendlaningrum Khalisah Khalid Listyowati Megawati Pihri Buhaerah Rachmi Hertanti
19	Anthology of Youth Fellowship Essays	Abdullah Faqih Ahmad Fauzan khabir dkk
20	Guide to Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals Based on the Principles of Human Rights, and Applying them in the Implementation and Achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia	Totok Yulianto Bona Tua PP
21	Citizen Perception Survey on the Quality of Social Programs, "Urgency of Optimizing the Quality of Social Programs in Indonesia"	Bagus Takwin dkk
22	Openness and Women's Participation: Key to Implementing the SDGs at the Local Level	Anis Hidayah, Indrasari Tjandraningsih

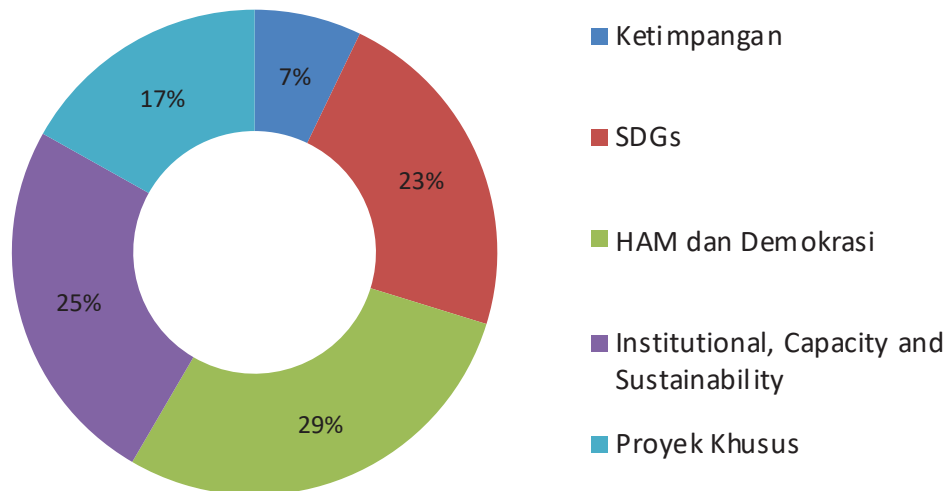


# APPENDIX II

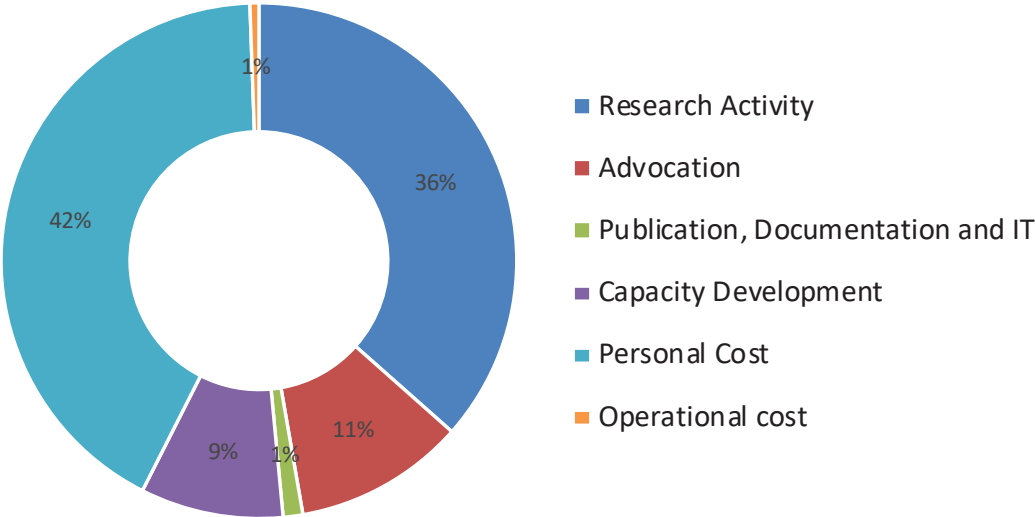
## Source of funds (unauditted)



## Program Fee



# Cost of each Activity



LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN /  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
ATAS / TO  
LAPORAN KEUANGAN / FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF  
INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT (INFID)  
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL  
31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN 2018  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

TANGGAL : 25 JANUARI 2022 /  
DATE : JANUARY 25, 2022





## LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

No. LAI.00003/3.0258/AU.2/11/0844-1/1/2022

Kepada Yth.  
Manajemen International NGO Forum on  
Indonesian Development (INFID)  
Jakarta Selatan

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta laporan penghasilan komprehensif, laporan perubahan aset neto, 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 bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

No. IAR.00003/3.0258/AU.2/11/0844-1/1/2022

To.  
Management of International NGO Forum on  
Indonesian Development (INFID)  
South Jakarta

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, and comprehensive income statement, changes in net assets, 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 is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 such 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 such financial statements are free from material misstatement.



### **Tanggung jawab auditor (Lanjutan)**

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. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

### **Opini**

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik di Indonesia.

### **Auditor's responsibility (Continued)**

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) as of December 31, 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.



**Hal lain**

Laporan keuangan International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2018 telah diaudit oleh Auditor Independen lain dengan Nomor 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019, tanggal 27 Mei 2019, dengan opini wajar tanpa pengecualian dalam semua hal yang material.

**Others matters**

The Financial statements of International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) for year ended December 31, 2018 have been audited by other Independent Auditors with Number 00053/0946/AU.1/11/1052-1/1/IV/2019, dated May 27, 2019, with opinion present fairly without exceptional in all material matters.

**KAP. S. MANNAN, ARDIANSYAH DAN REKAN**  
**KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK/  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRM**  
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**Dr. M. Ardiansyah Syam, CPA., CPI**  
Rekan / Partner

NIAP / Public Accountant License No. AP 0844  
Jakarta, 25 Januari 2022/ January 25, 2022

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON  
INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT (INFID)  
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN  
31 Desember 2019 dan 2018  
(Dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

INTERNATIONAL NGO FORUM ON  
INDONESIAN DEVELOPMENT (INFID)  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
December 31, 2019 and 2018  
(In Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

URAIAN	2019	Catatan / Notes	2018	DESCRIPTIONS
<b>ASET</b>				<b>ASSETS</b>
<b>Aset Lancar</b>				<b>Current Assets</b>
Kas dan setara kas	3.487.480.813	2a,2c, 3	5.674.737.592	Cash and cash equivalent
Piutang lain - lain	667.103.826	2a,2d, 4	72.598.826	Others account receivable
Uang muka	238.359.583	2a,2e, 5	386.055.700	Advances
Biaya dibayar dimuka	12.199.935	2a,2e, 6	-	Prepaid expenses
<b>Total Aset Lancar</b>	<b>4.405.144.157</b>		<b>6.133.392.118</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>
<b>Aset Tidak Lancar</b>				<b>Non Current Assets</b>
Aset tetap - nilai buku	513.420.215	2a,2f, 7	-	Fixed assets - book value
<b>Total Aset Tidak Lancar</b>	<b>513.420.215</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>
<b>Total Aset</b>	<b>4.918.564.372</b>		<b>6.133.392.118</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>
<b>LIABILITAS</b>				<b>LIABILITIES</b>
Liabilitas jangka pendek				Current liabilities
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar	1.167.048.661	2a,2g, 8	526.888.175	Accrued expenses
Utang pajak	63.822.462	2a, 2i, 9	79.710.746	Tax payable
<b>Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek</b>	<b>1.230.871.123</b>		<b>606.598.921</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>
<b>Total Liabilitas</b>	<b>1.230.871.123</b>		<b>606.598.921</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>
<b>ASET NETO</b>				<b>NET ASSETS</b>
Aset neto akhir tahun		2a,2j, 10		Net assets end of year
- Dengan pembatasan	2.298.979.156		3.232.953.957	With restrictions -
- Tanpa pembatasan	1.388.714.093		2.293.839.240	Without restrictions -
<b>Total Aset Neto</b>	<b>3.687.693.249</b>		<b>5.526.793.197</b>	<b>Total Net Assets</b>
<b>Total Utang dan Aset Neto</b>	<b>4.918.564.372</b>		<b>6.133.392.118</b>	<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>

Catatan atas laporan keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan

See notes to statement receipts and expenditures that accompanying from this financial statement



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with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Ref. No: D1035

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